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# The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochrane---Editor.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip---Publisher.

VOL. VI. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1888. NO. 24.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. June 12	3 Fund of Trinity	1 Sam. 2; Mark 12
M. " 13	Job 19	13 Sam 3; 2 Cor 4
T. " 14	21	14
W. " 15	23	15; 21; 25
T. " 16	20; 27	16; 24
F. " 17	22	17; Luke 1; Gal. 1
S. " 18	23	2; 31

## Poetry.

### SPRING--THE WAKING.

BY DENIS FLORENCE M'CAHIRT.

A lady came to a snow-white bier,  
Where a youth lay pale and dead,  
And she took the veil from her widow'd head  
And bending low in his ear she said--  
Awaken I for I am here.

She pass'd with a smile, to a wild wood near,  
Where the boughs were barren and bare;  
And she tapp'd on the bark with her fingers fair,  
And she call'd to the leaves that were buried there,  
Awaken I for I am here.

The birds beheld her without a fear,  
As she walked through the deep'n'g dells;  
And she breath'd on their downy citadels,  
And she said to the young, in their ivory shells--  
Awaken I for I am here.

On the graves of the flowers she dropp'd a tear,  
But with hope and with joy, like us;  
And open as the Lord to Lazarus,  
She called on the slumb'ring sweet flowers thus--  
Awaken I for I am here.

To the lilies that lay in the silver mere,  
To the reeds by the golden pond,  
To the moss that rounded the marge beyond,  
She spoke, in her voice so soft and fond--  
Awaken I for I am here.

The violet peep'd with its blue eye clear,  
From under its own grave-stone;  
For the blessed tidings around had flown,  
And before she spoke, the mandate was known--  
Awaken I for I am here.

The pale grass lay with its long locks serene,  
On the breast of the open plain;  
She loosened the matted hair of the slain,  
And cried, as she filled each juicy vein--  
Awaken I for I am here.

The rush rose up with its pointed spear;  
The flag, with its falchion broad;  
The dock uplifted its shield unaw'd,  
As her voice ran quick through the quickening sod,  
Awaken I for I am here.

The red blood ran through the clover near,  
And the heath on the hills overhead;  
The daisy's fingers were tipp'd with red,  
As she started to life, as the lady said--  
Awaken I for I am here.

And the young year rose from his snow-white bier,  
And the flowers from their green retreat;  
And they came and knelt at the lady's feet,  
Saying all with their mingled voices sweet--  
O Lady! behold us here.

## Religious Miscellany.

### WORK DOING.

How happy would it be, if a spirit prevailed in our large cities like that exhibited in the proceedings of which a partial account is given in the following letter from a correspondent of the *Independent*, of this city.

#### HOMES FOR WORKERS.

There was unusual stir and a pleasant excitement in St. James's, Westminster, on the 12th, on the occasion of laying the foundation of a new building, under the auspices of the General Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Working Classes. The structure is admirably planned, and intended to include sixty-eight separate residences, with every necessary domestic convenience and appliance. The

site was recently occupied by hovels, the haunts of the wretched and criminal, with whom the respectable workman and his family were brought into close contact.

It was quite a strange gathering; royalty and aristocracy, zealous friends of the people, and crowds of the poorest were associated. The Duke of Cambridge did the masonic honors; the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Blantyre, Earl Talbot, Viscount Ingestre (one of the most hearty and laborious friends of the working-classes), Dr. Jackson, the new and highly respected Bishop of Lincoln, long a London Clergyman, and many other notabilities, were present, with the pleasant addition of the splendid band of the Horse Guards. The Bishop prayed; the Sunday-school children sang the old 100th Psalm, the effect of which, accompanied by the best band in London, is said to have been remarkably fine. The following is the inscription on the stone:--

"To the glory of God, and the well-being of his creatures, these buildings, intended as a home, for the families of the laboring classes, were erected by the General Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Working Classes, on a site once occupied by wretched hovels,"--date, &c., following.

An address to the Prince, reciting the objects and efforts of the Society, was read, who in responding, said:

"But a year since, I took the Chair at a preliminary meeting; and it is most satisfactory to me to see the progress that has been made in that short space of time. (Hear, hear.) I trust that our present ceremonial of laying the first stone will prove an earnest that the good work will be continued and extended as it has been begun, and thereby will conduce to the comforts and advancement, both here and hereafter, of numerous and deserving classes of our fellow-countrymen. I trust that it will continue to receive your steadfast and earnest support."--(Loud cheers.) His Royal Highness was again much cheered on his departure.

In the evening 150 noblemen and gentlemen dined together in honor of the occasion, and to promote the interests of the Society. The Duke of Argyll presided. Great Britain has much to hope for from this fine spirited and religious young statesman, should his life be spared. The speeches were in capital spirit, and plain and direct in style; but most worthy, of note in them,--the unflinching moral courage and faithfulness with which evils were boldly looked and described, with the fixed purpose of grappling with and subduing them. Thus, the Duke of Argyll, in expressing his deep sense of the importance of the objects of this Society:

"He was sure there was no public man in this country who ever thought at all, who did not put to himself the question, *What was to be done with the great cities of this Empire?* (Hear.) No nation except, perhaps, the United States, had made such rapid progress of late years, as the United Kingdom; but it was remarkable that nearly all this progress was to the cities, while the rural districts stood still, and in some instances, retrograded. He had himself lately occasion to look into the question, more especially as regarded his own district, and he had been astonished to find the disproportion in population existing between the country and the towns.--Glasgow, since the commencement of the century, had increased in population from 50,000 to 320,000, and so it was all over the empire. Villages had become towns, towns had become cities, and cities had swelled beyond all bounds of anticipated probability. (Hear, hear.) Could we say that we were overtaking the vast increase with a proportionate amount of moral and religious instruction? He grieved to

say, there was but one answer to this question, and that was, that we had not overtaken it." (Hear, hear.)

He invoked the missionary spirit; it was as much required as under the Palms of India,--

"But still there was a bright side to the picture. A lady of his acquaintance had told him, that in her young days the condition of the poor never formed a topic of conversation with the higher classes, but that was no longer the case; as not only did they seriously consider the condition of the poor, but also made strenuous exertions in their behalf. Such exertions had never such prospect of success as at present, because we had got hold of the right principle, and had ascertained the inseparable connection there existed between the physical and moral condition of the people. (Hear, hear.) We have discovered it first in our treatment of the insane, in which we had learned much from the continent of Europe, and it was now, he was happy to say, the principle upon which we acted in all our exertions to ameliorate the condition of the poor."

So Lord Ingestre, the president of the Institution, who when deservedly complimented, wished to transfer the honor to Lord Shaftesbury:

"Nobody would, without seeing it, believe the misery that existed in large towns; and this he would say, that it was impossible to do much towards the moral improvement of the people until you first ameliorated their physical condition. It was no use of the clergy preaching or building churches until the people had first decent and Christian homes to live in."

So Mr. Denison, one of the most respectable members of the House of Commons, who has himself done much of this kind of work in Leeds:

"Alluding to the observation of Sir John Pakington, respecting the contrast between the dwellings of the rich and poor, he begged to express his hope that the distance between the two classes was not widening, but lessening, and that, whereas formerly our higher classes knew little of the condition of the poorer, now, the amelioration of that condition formed one of their most important studies."

Eight hundred pounds were collected on this occasion. The building is to cost £10,000--£5,000 has been raised in the course of the past year.

The benefits conferred are not to be measured by the capacity of the model dwellings springing up. Here the irresistible law of competition will operate powerfully and beneficially. Lord Ingestre's "Christian Socialism" will successfully compete with the selfishness of the owners of small house property. They will have to come up to the requirements of the new standard, and down to the level of the rent of the Society. In this new building the working man will get three good rooms, with all the appliances of science, to make them healthy and pleasant, for the rent now paid for a single wretched room, surrounded by every hurtful influence.--*Independent.*

### MODERN JUDAISM.

Though apparently asleep in its indifference, the synagogue of Marseilles does not remain inactive.--A vague impression of their worship, torments secretly a numerous class of Israelites. Tired of a sterile religiosity, they seek to replace the life that is ebbing, either by modifying the old traditions and renewing the exterior forms, or by giving themselves over to a sort of mystic rationalism. Two young Israelites, distinguished in more than one respect, but strangers to the Gospel, declared to us that they had nearly renounced frequenting the worship of the synagogue, because it did not satisfy the wants of

their souls. "We regret," said they, "that the old members of the synagogue, and the consistory, do not seek to satisfy the just exigencies of the new generation. One must either considerably shorten the Hebrew ritual, and celebrate the greatest part of the service in French, or cause the people to be henceforth instructed in the language. The Supreme Being does not content himself with the adoration of the lips; and the prattle of parrots speaking Hebrew, would be as good as the vain repetitions of a people ignorant of what they pronounce. The consistory itself in several of its members is no longer Jewish except by tradition. 'Is it necessary to speak to me of revealed religion?' said the President himself to us. The magnificent order of this universe, and the benefits which a paternal Providence scatters around us with so great abundance, speak to me loud enough both of the Master that governs us, and of the sacred duties that bind us to him. Have I not besides a reason and a conscience to direct my steps, and a heart to inspire me with generous feelings. Here said he, pointing to his heart, 'here is something that tells me I ought to be frank, loyal, disinterested, compassionate; here I feel that thankfulness towards a benefactor is a virtue worthy of a well born man, and that ingratitude is execrable.'" "It is in some respects with religion as with the fine arts," answered my father. "Every one of us has more or less a moral and religious instinct; and every one has more or less the instinct of the fine arts. But as in music or in painting, there are great masters that we admire and seek to imitate, because, rising by the power of their genius above the men of their age they have realised or sought to realise in their immortal works an ideal that was floating more or less vaguely in the instinct of the multitude;—so in religion, and in religion more than in any other domain, there are distinguished models which the everlasting God, presents to our erring and sinful humanity; there is a Moses that gave the law, there is a Christ who accomplished it, and then offered himself as an expiatory victim. And the honor we bestow on those whom the Most High himself presents to our imitation, is not stifling or disfiguring in man the religious feeling, on the contrary it is exalting it.

#### An aged Jewess, a believer in Christ.

There lives at Marseilles a Maiden lady, of eighty years of age, but still full of intelligence and vivacity. A Christian friend introduced us to her. She received us at first rather coldly, but the Lord was working in her soul. She confessed her Saviour at our second visit. Her spectacles were laying on the "Letter to the Synagogues," which we had given her. "I believe most truly," said she to us, "that Jesus Christ is the true Messiah, the Son of God; all must go to him. He came to save not only his people of Israel, but all men. He will come anew." The accent of deep conviction with which she uttered these words, as well as the emotion produced by so great and unexpected a joy, transported us. From that moment we did nothing else but give glory to God, and converse about the return of our beloved Messiah and the consolation of Israel. The lady being now very old, and much attached to her people does not feel herself called upon, for the moment to separate herself from them by a formal baptism; but she will not fear to profess her faith before whosoever shall ask her the reason of it, and to attend Christian worship whenever she thinks fit. The Lord is faithful, and he will guide her himself by his good spirit, and perfect her in the work He has begun.

#### News Department.

By R. M. Steamship Canada, May 28.

#### ENGLAND.

**IRON CHURCH FOR AUSTRALIA.**—A novelty in the use of iron has occurred in the manufacture of an iron church for transportation to the diocese of Melbourne, South Australia, in the factory of Mr. Hemmings, at Clifton, in the neighbourhood of Bristol. This structure has been made to the order of the Bishop of Melbourne, in order to meet the spiritual wants of the vastly increasing district, and Monday was fixed upon for the formal opening, which took place by the performance of divine service within its iron walls. Three o'clock was announced for the commencement of religious worship, and at that hour a respectable congregation had assembled, having been admitted by cards. The Venerable Archbishop of Melbourne, officiated, and an appropriate address was listened to with the utmost attention. The building comprises a nave, having two side aisles, with pulpit, reading desk, vestry, baptismal font, and altar. The edifice is seventy feet in length and about fifty feet in breadth, and was comfortably seat about seven hundred persons. There are likewise two galleries, one at each end of the building, and the seats and fittings

are most complete, the former having high backs, but without doors or enclosing. The outside is formed of corrugated and galvanised iron; and the interior is lined with thick planking covered with canvas and papered. The roof is formed of iron, and the ceiling is made of inodorous felt, lined with canvas and papered. The advantages derived from the use of the felt are that, from its properties as a non conductor, greater coolness is ensured. Between the outside wall and the inside lining a space of three inches is left for ventilation. The tower is square, and forty feet in height, and will be fitted with bellry and clock. The whole has been built at a cost of 1,000*l.* A parsonage house has likewise been built at a cost of 250 guineas, containing parlour, kitchen, store-room and pantry, four bed rooms and servants' room. These edifices have been inspected by thousands and will prove invaluable in the colonies.

**ROMAN CATHOLICS AT OXFORD.**—At the anniversary of the Protestant Association, held on Wednesday last in Exeter-hall, the Rev. R. Bickersteth detailed the particulars of a case that came to his knowledge, and which he had an opportunity of verifying also by a second chain of independent testimony. It is simply this. A young man, a Roman Catholic, received a dispensation from his Church, according to which he enters the University of Oxford, taking all the oaths and subscribing all that is required. He performs all the exercises, and fulfils all the requirements of the academic course, even to the taking of the degree of A. B. Upon this, he is commissioned by Dr. Wiseman to make a tour of inspection of the Popish schools in this country; and with the experience gained at Oxford, and in his peregrinations here, he is deputed by the same authority to go to Ireland, for the express object of counteracting the operations of the Society for Irish Church Missions amongst the Roman Catholics. In furtherance of this object, the man presented himself more than once at the controversial class conducted by the Rev. Mr. McCarthy, missionary of the Society in Dublin; and there, by the blessing of God, the force of truth had the same effect upon him that it had before upon Saul of Tarsus. The facts related by Mr. Bickersteth, and of which we have given an outline, are from the lips of the individual himself, and were corroborated by the testimony of another, whose history also would illustrate the dangerous and deceitful dealings of Tractarian clergymen, who, instead of being faithful watchmen placed over the fold, proved themselves at last to have been but wolves in disguise, "not sparing the flock," but doing the work of Rome, while receiving the pay and eating the bread of England.—*Record.*

**UPON WHAT A THREAD DOES WAR HANG.**—Russia has made demands upon Turkey, claiming an ecclesiastical supremacy over the Greek subjects of the Sultan, which the latter potentate refuses to agree to. The Czar thereon threatens war; but, at the same time, France sends a fleet to the Dardanelles to protect Turkey, and the Czar must either consent to the humiliation of withdrawing his demands, or must resort to the *ultima ratio* with France. The position is delicate—not the less so for the presence of an English fleet in the Turkish waters. In the Chinese seas, too, a portion of our fleet, with those of France and America, are affording a coast protection to the Tartar Emperor against the native Chinese rebellion. This protection is not of a character to benefit very materially the "Brother of the Sun and Moon;" it is probably granted by the respective parties in hope of seeing who make the most in the approaching scramble.—*Ch. & State Gaz.*

**THE BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.**—Lord Auckland, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, was prayed for in the churches throughout the island on last Sunday week. His lordship is in London, suffering greatly from his fractured leg, owing to the severe measures adopted in order to induce the fractured bone to unite.

**THE ENSUING ENCENIA.**—We have seen an outline of the proceedings and festivities which will take place at the ensuing encenia at Oxford. A great many visitors have already arrived, and, judging from the numerous applications for tickets to the ladies' gallery in the theatre, there is reason to expect a very large influx of persons will take place to witness Lord Derby's public installation. The Chancellor, with Lady Derby, accompanied we believe by Lord Stanley and Miss Stanley, will reach Oxford on Monday, June 6, and will proceed at once to the residence of the Vice-Chancellor at Worcester College, where they will be entertained the whole of their sojourn.

#### FRANCE.

The *Assemblée Nationale* repeats the rumour of the intended marriage of the Duke de Brabant with an Austrian Archduchess. To strengthen the view that

the *Assemblée* takes of the alliance between the Courts of Austria and Belgium, it mentions a rumour that the Emperor of Austria is to marry a daughter of King Leopold. This princess, be it remarked, is not yet 13 years old.

**PARIS LODGING HOUSES.**—The plan of the lodging houses for workmen and employes of small incomes will very probably be carried out on a larger scale than supposed. The present plan is to found *ten villages* on the open grounds within the fortifications of Paris. These villages will be composed of small but neat and comfortable dwellings—each of the value of 3000 francs. Each house will be let to the workman at a yearly rent of 250 francs, and after twelve years of occupation will become his property.

#### ITALY.

**ROBBING A DEAD POPE.**—We read the following in the *Bilancia* of Milan, under the date of Rome, 2nd.—"A very painful discovery was made the other day in the Basilica of Lateran. Those who are acquainted with the locality will recollect that Pope Martin V. lies buried in the nave. The body having to be removed in consequence of some architectural repairs in progress, the coffin was opened in presence of the chapter. To every body's surprise nothing was found but the bones of Martin V.; the rings, the gold and silver chalices, the tiara all studded with precious stones, had disappeared. Their existence in the coffin had been verified about fifty years ago.

#### TURKEY.

Despatches from Constantinople to the 12th inst. announce the formal rejection of the *ultimatum* presented by Prince Menschikoff, who has left that city. The adoption of this measure is regarded as the result of the return of Reschid Pacha to the Ministry of Foreign affairs. Rifaat Pacha has been appointed President of the Council. It was considered that the Divan would adhere to their decision. The assistance rendered by England, was not regarded as commensurate with the position she had first assumed.

#### CHINA.

The latest dates from China are to the 11th April. The American, French and English ships of war on the coast of China were, on the urgent requisition of the Chinese authorities, consigned to guard Nankin, Shanghai, and the mouths of the Great Canal, against the rebels. The Protestant clergyman, and Mme. J. Poser, of Breslau, who have devoted themselves to the propagation of Christianity in China, had arrived at Hong Kong in the English ship *Artemista*, and immediately left for Fou Kiang, a town of about 600,000 inhabitants, and where already exist eleven Protestant churches and several chapels of ease, at which English, American, or German clergymen officiate.

#### INDIA.

The news from Burmah is to the 13th April, and is unfavourable. More troops are wanted. No prospect of peace short of taking Ava. The Burmese commissioners have refused to sign the treaty. In Calcutta business was dull.

#### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

**CAPE TOWN, MARCH 22.**—The latest accounts from the frontier bring full details of the termination of hostilities with the more powerful Gaike chief Sandilli.

On Mr. Brownlee's arrival Sandilli was sent for and appeared before the Governor's Envoy on the morning of Sunday the 27th February. The draft of the conditions General Cathcart was ready to grant was then read to Sandilli and the rest of the chiefs. The principal conditions were that Sandilli should deliver up 100 guns, that he and his people should be faithful in their allegiance to the Queen; and that while they could not return to their former country, which was lawfully forfeited, protection would be secured to them in an new portion of Kaffraria further from the colonial boundary.

The chiefs listened attentively while the terms were read and carefully explained to them; they then retired and held a consultation among themselves, which lasted four hours. Their opinions of the conditions may be gathered from the speech of Sandilli on their return to the Envoy. He thanked the Governor for his message. He said, however, that the territory assigned was not large enough to support them, and was, besides, partly the property of Umhala, partly that of Kreili, both chiefs at peace with the English. Thrown upon this territory, the Gaikeas would be intruders, and this would lead to war. As to delivering up the guns, this, he said, would be just with regard to the arms of the native police who had departed from the English; they were disbonourably obtained; but the men were now scattered among all the different tribes, and it would require much time to collect all the guns together. He would give up a hundred mus-

kets as a token of submission; but their own arms they would keep, "to fight for the Queen of the English." Sandhill repeated that the ground assigned them by the Governor was not large enough; and, as he supposed his Excellency could not alter the conditions by which the Gaikas were expelled from their own country, he hoped the General would send a supplication on their behalf to the Queen of England, that their lands might be restored to them, or they would have "to go to war with each other for grass!" The conference then broke up. It is by no means improbable that the contingency anticipated by Sandhill at the close of his address will sooner or later arrive, and that this condition of the present peace contains the germ of another war.

## UNITED STATES.

**CHOLERA.**—The Weldon (N. C.) Patriot states that the cholera is raging between that town and Gaston, and that eight or nine deaths had recently occurred. It is said to have originated from eating oysters, and the citizens of Gaston had held a meeting, and requested a man engaged in selling them to stop the business.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

What the good Bishop of Ohio said in reference to the Church universally, we say respecting that portion of it which is nearer home, respecting the branch of it which is spreading in our North American Colonies—we want more labourers, God-sent labourers, men who, from their own heartfelt experience of the Gospel, are prepared to publish and exhibit, in their purity, its life-giving truths. Our columns, to-day, contain a notice of the approaching Euclid of Windsor College, which we insert the more cheerfully, because we have been wont to regard that college as a Missionary Institution, which has been, in past days, and is destined to be more extensively, in times to come, the training school for those, who are to publish, in connexion with our Church, "the unsearchable riches of Christ." Besides the general Divinity scholarships which have been long since established, it has now "the Cogswell scholarship," the express object of which is, to introduce persons into the ministry, who are truly imbued with the Gospel, who know, from their personal experience, the truth as it is in Jesus; and are prepared, both by divine and human teaching, as well as by their natural endowments, to present it, in its beauty, power and simplicity, to others. The examination of the candidates for this scholarship takes place at the approaching october. It is not necessary that those who compete for it should have been previously resident at College; all that is required upon this point is, that the successful candidate should, from the time of his election, regularly enter and pursue his studies there. We sincerely hope, that the selection, on the present occasion, may fall, as we believe it has before, upon a truly worthy candidate. No small responsibility rests, in this instance, upon the examiners. They cannot, it is true, read the heart. With every precaution they cannot claim infallibility; but, in general, we presume, by close inquiry into the previous habits and pursuits of the candidate, by a scrutinizing examination, at the time, as to his acquaintance with Gospel truth, they may arrive at the reasonable conclusion, that he does or does not possess, something more than a mere mental perception of the Christian scheme: and this, we conceive they are bound, without favour, partiality, or any subordinate consideration whatever, to deem a paramount duty, in the execution of their solemn trust.

While touching upon the qualifications of those who are destined for the Christian ministry, and the responsibility of persons who are entrusted with the right of inquiring into these qualifications, we think it a very suitable occasion to introduce some very just remarks from the columns of the *Church and State Gazette*, adapted especially, it is true, to the meridian of the mother country, and bearing especially upon the duty of the Chief Pastors of our Church, but worthy of the attentive perusal of all who take an interest in the welfare of our Church, and, through her agency, the advancement of Christian truth.—*Church Witness*.

**THE COMMENCEMENT OF OUR RAILWAY!**—The long-continued efforts for Railways in New-Brunswick are now about to have a practical result—this week the actual work will be commenced! By the "Creole" from Windsor on Saturday night, the first detachment of Engineers arrived from England, consisting of Frank Giles, Esq., as Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. MacMahon Cregan, and eight assistants. These gentlemen leave here by land this morning for the Bend, where they will immediately commence the construction of the short line from that place to Shediac. We are enabled to state that the iron for this line has been shipped in

England; and Mr. Giles has received instructions to spare no exertions to complete it fully by the end of the year. This then is the actual beginning of that great system of railway which is to spread over this Province connecting Halifax with Montreal by Amherst, Miramichi, Trois Pistoles and Quebec; and also connecting Halifax with Montreal by Amherst, the Bend, St. John, Calais, Bangor and Portland! The railway now nearly completed between Portland and Montreal has been leased in perpetuity by Jackson & Co., at £60,000 sterling per annum; and they have contracted for the construction of the line to Trois Pistoles.—*New Times*.

## Editorial Miscellanies.

From the *St. John's, N. F. Times*, May 28.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

On Trinity Sunday, the 22d instant, according to notice given the previous Sunday, the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland held an Ordination in the Cathedral Church, and admitted to the sacred order of Deacons, Mr. William Alexander Elder, Student of the Theological College of this Diocese, and Mr. John Booth Freef, of the Missionary College at Canterbury. The Candidates were presented by the Archdeacon, and the Sermon was preached by the Rev. T. M. Wood, Rural Dean of Trinity. The day being happily fine, the Cathedral was quite full, and the services seemed to be duly entered into and appreciated by the congregation.

The following excellent address, signed by the Rural Dean and other Clergy of Conception Bay, by the Churchwardens of the several Churches, and above five hundred of the other Laity, was conveyed to St. John's last week by the Rural Dean (the Rev. Martin Blackmore) in the name and behalf of the Subscribers, and preached to the Lord Bishop on his arrival:

To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland:

My Lord.—We the undersigned Clergy and Laity of the Deanery of Conception Bay, have great and heartfelt pleasure in conveying to you our sincere congratulations on your safe return to Newfoundland.

We beg to assure your Lordship of the deep anxiety which we have felt for your safety; an anxiety painfully increased by the alarming report that reached us of the probable loss of the vessel in which you had recently embarked for Bermuda. And, while we thankfully acknowledge the goodness of the Divine Providence, as manifested in the merciful preservation of yourself and your fellow-voyagers from the dangers to which you have been exposed, we trust and pray that the same Almighty Hand, which has hitherto preserved you in all your journeyings by sea and land, may be still outstretched to protect you in the arduous discharge of the duties of your sacred office.

That your labours in the service of our Heavenly Master may by His blessing ever set forward and promote quietness, love and peace among us, to the glory of God and the edification of His Church through Jesus Christ, is the humble and earnest prayer of,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's faithful Servants and Brethren in Christ,

(Signed) MARTIN BLACKMORE.  
Five other Clergymen, and upwards  
of 500 Laity of Conception Bay.

## HIS LORDSHIP'S REPLY.

To the Reverend MARTIN BLACKMORE, Rural Dean,  
&c. &c.

St. John's, May 27, 1853.

MY DEAR BRETHREN AND FRIENDS,—I had the gratification of receiving your very kind congratulatory address on my return to St. John's, on the evening of Friday last, the 20th instant. I regret that up to this date I have not found time to do more than acknowledge it; which I did on Monday in a letter to the Rev. Bertram Jones, with a promise that I would embrace the first leisure moment to write and forward my reply. I entrust my reply now written to the Rev. Mr. Elder, who will present it to the Rural Dean in my behalf, and will have an opportunity of testifying to you, or some of you, how sincerely I have been gratified.

I cordially and thankfully join with you in acknowledging the goodness of God in the merciful preservation of my fellow-passengers and myself from the perils of the sea, in my late voyages to and from Bermuda; and for bringing me unto the desired haven. 'O,' says the pious Psalmist in contemplation of the like mercies, 'O that men would praise the Lord for His goodness and for His wonderful works to the children of men! Let them exalt Him also in the congregation of the people, and praise Him in the assembly of the elders.'—(Psalm cxxi. 31, 32.) Your pious and most appropriate recognition of the Divine Providence, as manifested in my merciful preservation, gives me good assurance that this duty will be remembered and this privilege realized in your congregations and solemn assemblies; and that where, and as, our Prayers have been, so our Praises will be made and accepted for Jesus Christ's sake.

I earnestly entreat you to continue without ceasing your prayers in my behalf, not only or chiefly that my life and health may be preserved, but also and especially that my labours may be accepted and blessed of God to the promotion of quietness, peace and love among yourselves, and all the flock committed to my

charge: to the glory of God and the edification of His Church in this Diocese; through Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour. Such, I assure you, is my prayer and desire, and shall be my constant endeavour. And the God of peace Himself give you peace always by all means. The Lord be with you all!

I am, dear Brethren and Friends,  
Your Servant for Jesus' sake,  
ED. NEWFOUNDLAND.

**CITY IMPROVEMENTS.**—Not disposed too hastily to volunteer unmerited praise towards Rulers—and loathing sycophancy as utterly detestable, we are nevertheless willing, at all times, to accord credit where credit is deserved. With this brief preface we are frank to admit that His Excellency Sir Gaspard Le Marchant has acquired considerable popularity since he assumed this Government, by proposing and planning several important improvements within the city and otherwise. But for his active interference the old Market House would, in all probability, have continued for some time to come a disgrace, as it was to the city. His suggestions for the improvement of the Stalls of the Fish Market are timely, and in good taste. Marble slabs will be an excellent substitute for lead or zinc. They are cleaner and cooler than anything else. It is a capital idea. The necessity of a passage down the south side of the Fish Market is most apparent, and we shall be glad to see it realized. Not to speak of the Lunatic Asylum looming in the future, and at no distance either we opine, and which is a Provincial Institution, which will be an achievement under his administration, we have already had occasion to refer to the interest His Excellency takes in other subjects beyond the city—the prosperity of the farming interests in particular and we have no doubt but these efforts will be duly appreciated, by those for whose immediate benefit they are made. We observe that the Board of Works has at length taken action, and are about replacing the old stables on the Government property by new buildings better adapted to that purpose. This all gives employment to mechanics, and improves the appearance and value of property.

We have heard that His Excellency has taken exception to that ancient, ugly, and ruinous wall in front of Government House, and which encloses the old City Burial Ground: We are glad of it. It is surely a dismal and disagreeable structure, to say nothing of its dangerous condition. It ought to be removed immediately, and we rely with some confidence upon his Excellency's taste and influence to accomplish the object. The whole enclosure is in a lamentable state of ruin and decay. The monuments within are tottering, and leaning at all angles, and in some instances tomb stones are entirely prostrate. The front wall should be removed and replaced with one in better keeping with the improvements of the neighbourhood, and the grounds should immediately be ornamented with a plantation of trees and shrubbery.

It is to such tastes we delight to see men in high places devote themselves. They furnish pleasant and agreeable relaxations from state cares, and they contribute to public utility.—*Acadian Recorder*.

**NOVA SCOTIA.**—The Bishop of Nova Scotia is now staying at Worcester College on a visit to the Vice-Chancellor. He has made an appeal on behalf of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, which must be closed unless additional funds are obtained in England. The Bishop is also endeavouring to obtain a small collection of books for the use of the clergy of his diocese.—*Church & State Gaz.* May 20.

**NEW COLLEGES.**—A college is now erecting at Hurlspierpoint, near Brighton, designed for the education of the sons of farmers and tradesmen, and for the training of commercial schoolmasters. It is altogether a Church Institution, and comprises accommodations for 500 boys, with six Masters in Holy Orders, two chaplains, thirty-six sets of rooms for training masters, a chapel, a hall, a museum, two libraries, the Provost's lodgings, and an infirmary. The corridors are 250 feet in length, and the apartments for the Matron, the kitchen and other offices, alone occupy a block of 120 by 50 feet. The *Morning Chronicle* describing this College, says that 'for its beauty it is worthy of the fourteenth and for convenience it fully comes up to the requirements of the nineteenth century.'

A College has just been established in a most beautiful situation on the banks of Lake Windermere in Westmoreland. It is designed chiefly for the education of the sons of clergymen in sound Church principles, at the cheapest rate consistent with respectability and comfort. The situation is healthy, and the college will contain a private chapel, a large hall and lecture room with a cloistered quadrangle, (as at Trinity College Glenalmond,) each boy having a separate bed-room.—*Correspondent of Register*.



## Ecclesiastical.

## CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

BISHOP McIlvaine, at the recent Anniversary Meeting of the Church Missionary Society, related the following interesting little narrative.—

Seventeen years have now elapsed since I last stood upon this platform and addressed this Society. I was then in England endeavoring to obtain assistance for my Christian brethren towards the erection of a theological seminary in my own diocese. I have nothing to do with that object now, but it is part of the little narrative that I am about to tell you. At the end of the address I made on that occasion, I was permitted to say a few words as to that object, having, however, nothing ulterior in view. But as I was reminded by a brother on the platform to-day, I said then, "I am here as a fisher, and into the sea I let down my net." I am happy to say, that the net was found by and by to contain many good contributions to the object I had then in view. But there was one contribution from the Lord that I was not expecting. The Meeting adjourned, and a day or two after as I was walking in one of the narrow streets in the City, I was met by two youths who were introduced to me by an excellent, but now deceased clergyman of the Church of England. Said he, "Here are these two beloved youths whom I can vouch for, they want to go with you to America, to be educated in your college for the work of the Christian ministry, and to submit themselves entirely to the Lord's disposal as to what he would have them to do." Without dwelling further on the particulars of the narrative, the youths went to America, passed through a regular course of collegiate and theological education, and were both ordained to the ministry. One of them is now a very faithful and useful minister at home. The other, next to our missionary Bishop at Shanghai, in China, is the most important agent in our Chinese mission. (Applause.) And I should say, a person remarkably gifted for that work, having a colloquial talent and dialect of the Chinese, which is almost unprecedented, and brings him into individual communication with the Chinese mind, which few can attain to. Two or three years ago I received a letter from that missionary, in which he said, "Do you remember Exeter Hall, and do you remember when you let down your net? I had never heard of you before, but I was a little boy in that Meeting, and the desire arose in my heart at that moment to go with you, and to devote myself to the work of God in that ministry." Well that was the contribution which I then obtained. (Applause.) I answered the letter and told him I remembered all. By and by came another letter, but this was written in the Chinese language, and addressed to me by a Chinese convert under his tuition. That Chinese convert is now a deacon, or a candidate for deacon's orders. The letter stated, that when I replied to the missionary's first communication, I was thus placed before the Chinese as having been the instrument under God of bringing the missionary labourer to him, through whose means they profited in the word of the Lord. On the receipt of my letter, and its being read to him, the convert said, "Let us kneel down and pray for your bishop," and all present knelt down. The Chinese convert led the rest in prayer, supplicating God to bless me with his Holy Spirit for that which He had enabled me to do. Thus is our "bread cast upon the waters," and we find it after many days. (Loud applause.)

The Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, said, among other things, that the glory of England had been since the Reformation in the tenacity of the Church for the Scriptures. How beautiful was the Petition to Queen Elizabeth, of the four prisoners who asked for liberation—Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. (Applause.) The Queen did liberate them, and no living King or Queen would ever catch them again. (Loud applause.) They had gone forth from England to the very end of the globe, and it would puzzle all England to put the chain around these four wandering men, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. (Continued applause.) The good Bishop Hooper said he would leave every controversy in Christendom to be decided by four impartial and infallible judges—the Hebrew Bible, the Bible in the Greek version, the Latin Bible, and the Bible in the vernacular tongue of every land. They did not hold their assize in England only—they did not hold their assize in America only. The time had come when men had got the Bible, and it would be impossible ultimately to palm upon any man that which the Bible would not sustain. (Applause.) England had now a glorious present. When he came here again many painful and yet pleasing thoughts rushed through his mind. His friends, the Bickersteths and the Pratts—

where were they? He could not help thinking, that they were now looking down from their blissful abodes upon this glorious Society, and rejoicing in its success. (Applause.) The great glory of England at present consisted in the numerous young and faithful ministers of the Gospel in the metropolis, and scattered throughout the kingdom. (Cheers.) This showed that God had not forsaken the Church of England. And when he looked on the character of the laymen whom he had heard within the last few days—noble, many of them, in position—nobler still in a higher position than any rank he knew—when he looked on them, and heard them, he felt that it was England's fidelity to the Bible that had given her as a recompense a noble generation of laymen, both faithful, spiritual, and independent. (Applause.) But the Church of England had a glorious future as well as a glorious present. It used to be called the bulwark of the Reformation. There was a time when it was necessary to defend that only which is within. Other times had come, and a Church of England could fill up other illustrations as well as that. He called her now the great bulwark against an encroaching ocean. Standing the same noble mole far out at sea, where the waves may bluster and foam, they would only roll back to show the perpetuity of that covenant to a faithful Church, she will never fail, nor will God ever forsake her. (Loud applause.) Behold her as a breakwater! The revolution presented the substance of which it was composed, the living truth of the living God, cemented together, abiding and to abide until the great purpose for which it had been constructed should be fully and permanently accomplished, a haven of rest within to convey souls throughout the whole tempest-tossed globe. For a breakwater there was an under current just as dangerous to the joints of the masonry, as the overspreading ocean which dashes its power above. You guard against the latter, but may keep your eye fast and clear upon that silent under current that washes far below. (Loud applause.) He feared even the Greeks when they brought presents. He had no faith in Popery at Oxford any more than he had in the Pope of Rome. (Cheers.) He had no faith in semi-Popery. He did not like to see one red thread upon a man's coat. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) Let England stand by in simple dependence upon the sacred word of God, and with a resolution to perpetuate it. What a glorious scene it was when the outward chief minister of the English Church went into the metropolis, and consecrated the British and Foreign Bible Society. (Loud applause.) The Archbishop of Canterbury had consecrated a long line of episcopacy. Never did one officiate to set apart an overseeing power so penetrating, so permanent, so glorious, so certainly triumphant, as when Archbishop Sumner laid his hands upon the head of the British and Foreign Bible Society. (Loud and prolonged applause.) That is an episcopacy that will outlast all time, for it is the true apostolic succession.

## Youths' Department.

## CLING TO THY MOTHER.

CLING to thy mother, for she was the first  
To know thy being and to feel thy life;  
The hope of thee through many a pang she nursed,  
And when, 'midst anguish like the parting strife,  
The babe was in her arms, the agony  
Was all forgot for bliss of loving thee.

Be gentle to thy mother! long she bore  
Thine infant fretfulness and silly youth.  
Nor rudely scorn the faithful voice that o'er  
Thy cradle played, and taught thy lisping truth.  
Yes, she is old, yet on thy manly brow  
She looks, and claims thee as a child e'en now.

Uphold thy mother! close to her warm heart  
She carried, fed thee, lulled thee to thy rest:  
Then taught thy tottering limbs their untried art,  
Exulting in the swiftness from her nest;  
And now her steps are feeble, be her stay,  
Whose strength was thine in thy most feeble day.

Cherish thy mother! brief perchance the time,  
May be that she will claim the care she gave;  
Passed are her hopes of youth, her harvest prime  
Of joy on earth, her friends are in the grave;  
But for her children she could lay her head  
Gladly to rest among the precious dead.

Be tender with thy mother! words unkind,  
Or slight neglect from thee, would give a pang  
To that fond bosom, where thou art enshrined  
In love unutterable, more than fang  
Of venomous serpent. Wound not her strong trust,  
As thou wouldst hope for peace when she is dust.

O! mother mine! God grant I ne'er forget,  
Whatever be my grief, or what my joy,  
The unrepaid, the inextinguishable debt  
I owe thy love; but find my sweet employ  
Ever, through thy remaining days, to be  
To thee as faithful as though wert to me.

How BROAD IS SUNDAY.—Quite a small boy desired permission to do a certain thing. "It is Sunday," replied his mother, "Is it Sunday up at Mr. A's?" "Yes, my child," "Is it Sunday down at M.?" "Yes."

"Is it Sunday everywhere?" "Yes, everywhere." Do all my little friends—do all full grown people know the breadth of the Sabbath? Is there not an idea among them that somehow, it don't come in some places just when it does in others?

When at a certain time Ellen stole to her room, took out her doll and made a new dress for it, and spread her little tea cups and saucers on a table before it, did she think it was Sunday there? She knew there was a sacred stillness through the house, and that her mother was in the parlour engaged with her Bible; but was she aware that the Sabbath reached to her own room too? Did she reflect that any deeds unsuitable to the day were just as wicked there in secret as if done anywhere else.

The other day, Robert and some of his companions got together, and had a game at ball. The church steeple was out of sight, they could not see the people on the road to meeting; but was that retired nook beyond the limits of the sacred day.

Ah, my friends the Sabbath is as broad as the earth! You are bound to keep it holy wherever you are. Though you may retire where no human eye can see you profane it, no spot is so secluded, no darkness is so deep, that the eye of God cannot there be a witness to your conduct. "Can any hide himself in secret places that I shall not see him?" saith the Lord. Do not I fill heaven and earth? saith the Lord. Jer. xxiii. 24. "He knoweth vain men: he seeth wickedness also, will he not then consider it?" Job xi. 11.—*New York Observer.*

Idleness.—How important it is for you, little children, to form habits of industry. Idle children are ever engaged in mischief, and almost always bring misery or suffering upon themselves. To grow up in habits of idleness is something greatly to be lamented, as

"Satin finds some mischief still,  
For idle hands to do."

Now, little friends, would you love to grow up in such a way? Just look at the character of an idle boy, and answer my question.—*Orphans' Advocate*

"PUTTING YOUR FOOT IN IT."—This term, it seems is of legitimate origin. According to the "Asiatic Researches," a very curious mode of trying the title to land is practised in Hindostan. Two holes are dug in the disputed spot, in each of which the lawyers on either side put one of their legs, and remain there until one of them is tired, or complains of being stung by insects—in which case his client is defeated.

A WORD TO LITTLE BOYS.—Who is respected? It is the boy who conducts himself well, who is honest, diligent and obedient in all things. It is the boy who is making an effort continually to respect his father, and to obey him in whatever he may direct to be done. It is the boy who is kind to other little boys, who respects age, and who never gets into difficulties and quarrels with his companions. It is the boy who leaves no effort untried to improve himself in knowledge and wisdom every day, who is busy and active in endeavoring to do a good act towards others. Show me a boy who obeys his parents, who is diligent, who has respect for age, who always has a friendly disposition, and who applies himself diligently to get wisdom, and to do good towards others, and if he is not respected and beloved by every body, then there is no such thing as truth in the world. Remember this little boys, and you will be respected by others, and you will grow up and become useful men.

"Evil communications corrupt good manners."—Thus those little children who associate with others that are wicked, will themselves become depraved. A boy who holds daily intercourse with those who swear, or steal, or lie, or play truant, or break the Sabbath, will soon learn the same wickedness. Let then our little readers, avoid as much as possible, those who are guilty of those sins.

## Selections.

CHARMS OF AUSTRALIA.—On the 8th December I left the diggings by conveyance to Geelong, a distance of 86 miles, for which I paid £4. The driver was an ex-convict, as also one of the passengers. Two days after I started by a screw steamer for Melbourne and spent half a day on my arrival, seeking for a roof to cover me, the town being completely overcrowded. Only think! I pay £26s. per week for the privilege of sleep

ing in a room with four, and feeding on the poorest possible diet. The fact is that the town is crammed to overflowing with people, and in consequence of the price of labour, no additions have been made to it by building, since the gold discovery. The suburbs are fringed in every direction with tents, and a closely packed city of canvas roofs is to be seen on the other side of the Yarra Yarra, in which, no doubt, thousands of poor emigrants find a temporary shelter upon their first arrival in this distant land. I cannot describe to you the universal feeling of disappointment in those who have been inveigled out to try their fortune here. The first glance at the country almost destroys the illusion. The dreary landscape—the forlorn trees—the endless dreary plains—the universal dun and olive hues, after the freshness of northern vegetation, wither upon the soul, and then the difficulty of finding congenial occupation, the constant hard drinking, which forms the sole amusement of the people, combined with the heat and mosquitoes of the town, are enough to drive one to despair. I have not met with a single individual who liked the country, or who contemplated such a fate as laying his bones in it. The one absorbing idea is that of making money to spend elsewhere. Every day, nay, each hour you may hear the expressions—“This miserable place!” or “This abominable country!” until it becomes a matter of course to apostrophize it in such terms. Do endeavour to dissuade any you know, so inclined, from leaving St. John for Australia, for, believe me, they would deeply regret it in the end. There are no home comforts, no intellectual resources, nothing but roughness and exposure and the lowest species of debauchery, and if that be not enough to warn him off, say that the hot winds are fearful, the dust perfectly intolerable, rheumatism a prevalent complaint, and influenza raging like a plague at the present moment, over the length of the land, proving in many cases fatal. Such, without exaggeration, is Australia generally and Melbourne in particular, which may be regarded as a condensation of the annoyances and evils peculiar to the country and the time. What I shall do as yet I have not resolved. I feel induced to take a rest for a week or so after such a period of labor, but what with the heat and flies and the crowded state of the boarding houses, I find even that hard. I wrote home from Forest Creek some time ago, which I hope you received. I have not met any of my Saint John friends here, but a vessel arrived from Halifax some time since, bringing out passengers, among whom I noticed were some familiar names. What a long way from home!—a few such trips and life would be ended.

I should so much like to talk with some one from St. John. There is now a regular line of Steamships plying between England and Australia, which it is hoped will shorten the distance between us. This letter I think of sending by the well known “Great Britain,” which recently arrived, and will leave this on her return about the end of the month. Melbourne is a curious place, the streets being crowded with people from every part of the world, and the windows of the gold brokers displaying heaps of native gold, from the “nugget” of many pounds weight to the fine scaly gold of particular diggings. It is nothing but a lottery where the blanks far outnumber the prizes, and many unequal to the hardships of gold mining or disgusted with a first attempt, return after a few weeks trial at the Gold Fields. It is the opinion of many, myself included, that the diggings are declining in productiveness, and will ultimately fall off to an ordinary average unworthy the sacrifice of steady occupation and comforts of town life, as has been the case hitherto. Such has been the inevitable result in the history of Gold discoveries, and present appearances fully justify the opinion.

(To be Continued.)

Correspondence.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

No. 41.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

“Still there is room.”—St. Luke, xiv. 16.

Room at the Feast! and Christ is there,  
To welcome all that come;  
“Still there is room,” and all may share  
Their Father’s board and home.

Room at the feast! tho’ thousands press  
To greet their Saviour’s call,  
“Still there is room,” and Christ shall bless  
His Marriage Festival.

Room at the feast! and every race  
Acceptance there may find;  
Fill up the room, tho’ still its space  
For halt, and maim’d, and blind.

O Lord the riches of thy grace  
Are furnished in love;  
O may we find a festal place  
Within Thy courts above.

There with Thy plenteous mercy blest  
The bridal song to sing;  
And in the wedding garment drest,  
Hail our anointed King.

W B

BISHOPRIC ENDOWMENT FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

Sir,—

I believe that the members of our Church in this Diocese, are generally anxious to obtain some authentic information as to the present state of the Fund for the Endowment of the Bishopric of Nova Scotia. I have observed, however, with much regret, that there seems to be a profound silence on the subject for several months past, and the natural inference would appear to be, that the Subscription List has now been closed, and that nothing further is expected to be done. But, whatever may be the truth on this point, I would beg to inquire, on behalf of the contributors to the Fund, what are the intentions of the Committee with respect to the sum that has already been collected, and to what purpose is it to be applied? I do not think that any official announcement has yet been made on these important points, and it must be felt that it is high time that the nature and design of the Fund should be clearly explained, for the satisfaction of the subscribers and others interested in the decision.

I believe that a Special Committee of management was appointed some time ago, but I am not aware that they have ever published any statement in explanation of their views. I recollect that a meeting of the Committee was held early in January, 1852, at which it was resolved, that the Fund to be subscribed for the Endowment of the Bishopric, should be applied to the purpose of procuring a suitable residence for the Bishop—unless this purpose should be specially objected to by the subscribers. It was apprehended, that an objection to this application of the Fund might be made by some of the country subscribers, but I understand that the general feeling among them is quite the reverse. Immediately after this meeting, a subscription was commenced, to which I and several others contributed, on the understanding that the Resolution should be carried into effect. This, however, has not been the case, though several desirable opportunities for this mode of investment have occurred since that time, and it has been rumoured that the original Resolution was subsequently rescinded, and that it is no longer intended, that the Fund should be applied to this purpose. Now this is certainly a point which requires some explanation, as I believe it is not generally understood,—and I have heard it intimated, that should this be the case, several subscribers will require their contributions to be refunded, as having been given for a specific object, which appears to have been since abandoned.

It is now nearly two years since our Bishop arrived in Halifax, yet it seems that during that time no effectual measures have been taken for securing the first great object connected with his temporal position, by building or purchasing a house for him to live in. And now, nearly two months have elapsed since his Lordship left our shores for England, and nothing of a practical nature has since been done. Surely the favourable opportunity of his absence ought not to be allowed to pass away without accomplishing this purpose—and indeed there is reason to believe that the event of his Lordship’s return to Halifax depends very much on the success of the exertions that may be made to effect this object. It is evident, that we can no longer expect any assistance from the British Government, which has ceased to recognize the duty of supporting the Church of God in its temporal condition—and consequently, we must depend, almost entirely, on the voluntary contributions of individual Christians for the maintenance of our Bishop and Clergy. There seems to be no prospect of realizing anything like a sufficient Endowment for our Bishopric, from the subscriptions of Churchmen in this Province,—but if we are indeed attached and devoted members of the Church of England—if we believe Episcopacy to be a scriptural and apostolical institution, then let us really prove the sincerity of our profession, not by words, but by deeds, by liberal and self-denying exertions, to provide for the perpetual succession of this sacred office in the Church of Nova Scotia. It is indeed a very humiliating reflection, that we cannot avail ourselves of the liberal offer lately made by the Parent Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which proposed to contribute the munificent sum of £10,000 for this purpose, on condition that £5000 should be raised in the Diocese. Our Bishop was reluctantly compelled to decline this generous boon, on the ground of the alleged impossibility of complying with this condition, though a similar sum was raised a few years ago in the other Province for the endowment of its Bishopric. But if we cannot do this, surely it is not too much to expect that we should be able to raise a Fund sufficient to provide a proper house for the accommodation of our chief Pastor, so as to afford a reasonable prospect for the permanent residence of a Bishop among us. I feel that it ought to be distinctly understood, that at present we have no such prospect. Our Churchmen are surely aware of the altered circumstances of Episcopal temporalities since the death of our late Bishop—there is, indeed, a small sum which has been granted to this See by the Society for Promoting Christian

Knowledge—and there is another more considerable, though precarious sum which, has been hitherto granted to this See by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel—but it should be stated, that it is the opinion of those who are best qualified to judge, that, on the next avoidance of the See, this sum will be transferred to another of our North American Dioceses, and consequently, that the Diocese of Nova Scotia being thus left without support, will, in that case, instead of being, as formerly, the mother of them all, be annexed to one of the neighbouring Dioceses of Newfoundland or Fredericton. I think it will be generally agreed, that such a result is most sincerely to be deprecated; and if so, we must make an effort to avoid it—and it now rests with the Churchmen of Nova Scotia to determine, whether we shall adopt the principle of “Independence” or “Annexation” for our own Diocese.

But let me not be understood, as if I wished to speak disparagingly of what has been already done. I am well aware that in many cases a spirit of true Christian liberality has been manifested, and that noble sacrifices have been made, in several instances, worthy of the zeal and love of primitive times; but still it must be admitted that much remains to be done, and that fresh exertions must be made before we can rest satisfied with having performed our duty to the Church and to God.

Without entering into further details, I would suggest, that the Committee should publish a complete list of Subscribers and the amount of their subscriptions, (distinguishing between sums paid and unpaid), announce the definite object of the Fund, and then make another appeal to the public, and report all their proceedings in the columns of the *Church Times*. Let them endeavour to discharge their trust with faithfulness and perseverance, and I do not despair, that, before the end of the summer, if they cannot succeed in purchasing a permanent See House, at least a convenient temporary residence will be procured for the reception of our Bishop, on his arrival from England.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant.

AN EPISCOPALIAN.

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

DR. SIR,—

As many readers of your paper may not have seen the 5th Annual Report (1852) of the Halifax Association in aid of the Society, I shall be obliged by your allowing me to state that there are now five of its ordained Missionaries labouring in this diocese, whose stipends are paid from its funds, and that during the past year *Eleven* other agents have been employed, including Catechists, Schoolmasters, and Schoolmistresses, *nine* of whom are at present actively engaged in carrying on their work, making a total staff of fourteen individuals now in the Society’s service in the diocese.

The Committee are using their best exertions to increase the number of agents, and confidently expect with the Divine blessing to find spiritual minded persons ready to be engaged and to enter upon a course of preparation for the important labors to which they will be appointed.

The Society’s expenditure in Nova Scotia alone during 1852, was about £900, and including Prince Edward Island over £1,100. During the present year it will necessarily be more; but the sum voted by the Parent Institution for any proposed field of operation, is generally in proportion to the support it receives from that locality.

The cordial sympathy and active co-operation of the Clergy and Laity of our Church is therefore earnestly sought, in order to carrying forward a work for which it is believed there is a great necessity and an open door of usefulness.

It is proposed that the General Agent of the Society shall visit various parts of the Province during the present summer to make the Society known, and to invite the aid and assistance of all who may be able and willing to assist in the good work.

Fearing to make this communication long and tedious, I will Sir, by your permission, resume the subject shortly, and in the mean time remain

Your obliged servant.

THOMAS DUNN, Genl. Agent.

P. S. Daily attendance will be given at the Society’s House, Gottingen street, between the hours of One to Three p. m. (Saturdays excepted,) where Religious Books and Tracts may be obtained by purchase or loan.

Halifax, N. S. June 6, 1853.

CENTENARY COMMEMORATION.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

LUNENBURG, June 8, 1852.

A most interesting commemoration closed yesterday at Lunenburg, enjoyed by a body of at least three thousand persons, assembled on that interesting occasion. The day was ushered in by a salute of five and twenty guns at sunrise from Barrack Hill, on which site the first Barracks were erected, accompanied with the ringing of bells in all the Churches, and a general display of flags and banners. The clouds which early threatened to disturb the enjoyment cleared away, giving place to a beautiful day, and the late seasonable weather had forwarded vegetation a fortnight earlier than usual, greatly adding thereby to the natural loveliness of the scenery. At nine o’clock prayers and

thanksgivings were offered up in all the Churches. At ten a procession was formed in front of the Court House, under the direction of the High Sheriff as Marshal, headed by the Volunteer Artillery Company with two field pieces, lately received from Government. Next followed the Volunteer Company of Militia, headed by a band of Music; these again were succeeded by the Marshal on horseback, next by the Ministers of the various Churches, the Magistrates, Gentlemen of the Bar, and other civilians, and an immense concourse of people from all parts of the County. The procession marched through the town to Rous's Hill, nearly a mile to the eastward of the Town, the spot where the first settlers landed. The field pieces were there drawn up, and the Volunteer Company formed in line, surrounded by a numerous body of persons. The grounds and fields adjacent to Rous's Brook were literally covered by persons of both sexes and all ages, to the extent of some thousands. An Oration was then delivered by the Hon. William Rudolf, in which he sketched the principal circumstances connected with the early settlement of the place, to which he added a brief and interesting outline of its subsequent history, and which, it is hoped, that gentleman will consent to publish, for the satisfaction of those who had not the pleasure of hearing it. The address being finished was followed by three cheers, for the orator of the day, and three cheers for Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, when another salute of 25 guns was given, followed by three volleys of musketry from the Militia Company. The procession being re-formed marched back to Town with colors flying and music playing, through the principal streets to the front of the Court House, where the procession ended, and the Militia under the command of their officers marched through the Town, firing three volleys in front of each of the Colonel's houses. At four o'clock the Militia again assembled, and a third salute of five-and-twenty guns was fired from the Block House; and at sun-down another and last salute of 25 guns was fired from the same place, (making in all a hundred guns,) accompanied by the ringing of bells in all the Churches. A beautiful display of Fireworks at nine o'clock in the evening, to the delight of young and old, concluded one of the happiest days ever passed in the old Town of Lunenburg. The day was perfectly delightful, not a single accident occurred, and the writer of these lines is happy to bear his testimony that scarcely an instance of intemperance met his view during the whole day.

According to announcement, a Bazaar at the Temperance Hall, was opened at eleven o'clock, which was well supplied with abundant refreshments for the numerous body of persons which had collected in the Town. It remained open for the rest of the day, during which it was visited by nearly six hundred persons, and was not closed till ten at night. The ladies deserve the greatest praise for their zeal and perseverance in conducting their Bazaar to a successful termination, and for the display of beautiful and useful articles exhibited for sale, which with the funds in hand, resulted in yielding little short of One Hundred Pounds for the object for which it was undertaken.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1853.

### THE BISHOP.

We take from the *Record* of May 23rd, the following evidence of his Lordship's exertions in behalf of King's College. We trust his appeal will have been liberally responded to by the University in which he was educated, and where he was sojourning at the above date. But in order to insure success to this, and all similar appeals, it becomes every day more imperatively necessary that far greater exertions should be put forth by our own people. We presume that, as soon as the new Act respecting the College shall have received the Royal Assent, and the new organization shall be complete, a general appeal will be made to the whole Body of Churchmen throughout the Province. Therefore let the friends of the College in the different Parishes be prepared for the reasonable call. According to the proposal of the Alumni, advantages will be held out to every donor of £100, similar to those promised in the late collection for Acadia, and which make the donor rather a stockholder in the Institution, than a gratuitous Benefactor.

"On Thursday the Bishop of Nova Scotia, who is now on a visit to Oxford, gave a lecture in the Hall of Worcester College, descriptive of the diocese of Nova Scotia. His Lordship entered fully into the geographical and statistical account of his diocese, embracing many details with reference to its natural resources, and alluded more particularly to the fisheries, which, he said, had diminished in productiveness of late years, owing to various causes. He then spoke of King's College, Windsor, forty miles from Halifax, and made an earnest appeal on its behalf to his hearers. His Lordship described

King's College as having been founded in the year 1789, when the Legislature passed an Act, endowing it with £400 per annum in perpetuity. In 1802 a royal charter was granted under the Great Seal, incorporating a Board of Governors, and conferring power to grant degrees, together with "all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by the Universities in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, so far as the same are capable of being had and enjoyed by virtue of the letters patent." This was accompanied with £1,000 per annum from the Imperial Parliament, to which was added afterwards £500 from the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. These payments were continued for several years, but in 1836 the former was discontinued, and in 1845 the latter. The association was thus threatened with extinction when its friends associated themselves together, and, having obtained an Act of Incorporation, under the name of the 'Alumni of King's College,' have raised more than £2,000, to which the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge added £1,000. The above sum has been contributed in the colonies, and the late Bishop undertook to raise another £2,000 in England, the venerable Society having promised another grant of £1,000 conditionally to meet it. He, however, died without fulfilling his intention, and since his death the College has suffered another serious loss, having been deprived of the £400 which had been received for more than sixty years, and was relied upon as its main support. The first object his Lordship had in view was to raise the £2,000, so as to entitle the College to the £1,000 promised by the venerable Society; he hoped that much more would be accomplished, so that the permanency and efficiency of the College would be secured. His Lordship gave many interesting details relative to the state of the diocese, which he showed was earnestly in want of aid from this country, in order to render the ministrations of the Church adequate to the necessities of the case. He stated facts which showed that the people were very cordially disposed to receive instruction; and, in conclusion, he urged that, if any young men of the University felt disposed to the work, they might embark in it either for a permanency or for a series of years, but upon the distinct understanding that they could not look to it as a worldly provision, but as a work to which their minds must be devoted from love to the cause."

### D. C. SOCIETY.

THE Report for 1852 has just issued from the press of Mr. Gossip.—It contains 92 pages, being 28 more than any of its predecessors, and exhibits a very full and satisfactory statement of the affairs and operations of the Society. As it will soon be in the hands of members throughout the Diocese, we do not think it necessary to publish much respecting its contents. The following items, however, we desire to place prominently on our pages:

"As a collateral means for the furtherance of the great work in which we are engaged, a good Church Paper in the Diocese is of great importance; both for the purpose of conveying quiet and useful instruction, and for communicating matters of general Church interest, with which many would otherwise be totally unacquainted. The funds of the D. C. S. cannot be in any way expended upon its maintenance; but a conviction of its usefulness, even with relation to the prosperity of this Society, leads your Committee warmly to recommend its support.

"Another object to which your attention should be seriously turned, is a provision for the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy. The incomes on which many are now obliged to live, are barely sufficient for daily necessity, and it is impossible for them to make any provision against their removal. The knowledge that their departure would not reduce to absolute want those who are dependent upon them, would relieve many a mind of much care and anxiety. We observe in the sister Societies around us this object has been brought even more prominently forward and with very great advantage. It should be our endeavor to emulate them in this as well as in many other matters, in which their greater success evinces more zeal and self-denial."

We regret to find that only £16 18 9 has been as yet contributed to this latter fund, but we sincerely hope the bare announcement of this fact will bring forward the donations of the rich. The Bishopric Endowment Fund only amounts to £1,720, bearing 3 per cent interest. The general income for 1852 was £859 18 14, and the expenditure £953 17 2. Up to the present time the income for 1853 amounts to about £1,000—there being noted an increase from many parishes. There are eleven Missionaries

now partly sustained by the Society, at an annual expence of £025. A letter is given from the Rev. Mr. Spike, one of these Missionaries, which does him credit, offering to relinquish a portion of his income, rather than the Society should be cramped in its operations.

We have always thought that the salary fixed for the Assistants was too large in proportion to that of some Rectors. If £40 instead of £50 were given by the Society, we could pay three more Missionaries, and the Deacons thus employed would still have a reasonable support, and not be subject to a reduction of emolument when promoted to Rectories, as might now be the case.

We are glad to see that the fund "for the Endowment of Parishes" is growing. The sum of £1461 has been added to it, during the past year.

☞ The Lunatic Asylum of St. John, N.B. contains 133 inmates, and is highly spoken of. We were much interested by a visit to it in 1850.—We hope that vigorous measures will soon be taken to carry out the enactment of our own Legislature, providing for a similar establishment in Nova Scotia. It is a foul reproach upon our humanity as a people, that we have been so tardy in our action in behalf of the hundreds of our unfortunate fellow creatures, within this Province, requiring such an Institution. The manner in which they are sometimes treated, for want of such a place, is shocking to every feeling of our nature. And even here, it is sad, to see some 50 poor creatures crowded into the miserable apology for an asylum, in connection with the Poor House, where, whatever be the care bestowed upon them, there is more prospect of increased and confirmed insanity, than of any abatement of their dreadful malady.—Why is there so much delay in securing a site for the contemplated Asylum? Of all the spots we have heard spoken of for the purpose, we would think the beautiful property of the Hon. J. E. Fairbanks at Dartmouth, the most desirable.

☞ We are glad to observe that the N. B. Association of Alumni of King's College, has been called together and that a hint has been given to the members to be prepared with their dues against the day of the Eucenia.

☞ We observe that the 5th and 6th October next, have been fixed for the great Agricultural Exhibition to be held in Halifax. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor takes a deep interest in its success, and we hope that exertions will be made in all parts of the Province to render it creditable to the Agricultural interests of the country, and subservient to the objects for which it has been designed.

ACADEMICAL.—In the number of those young gentlemen on whom was conferred the degree of B. A., at a Convocation held in the University of Oxford, on the 14th May, we notice the name of Robert George Willis, of Magdaleno Hall. This young gentleman is a native of Halifax, and a son of our Archdeacon.

*I' erpool, N. S. 6th June 1853.*

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.—The Anniversary of our Most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, was celebrated by a Salute of thirty-four guns from the field pieces of the Volunteer Artillery Company, by the hoisting of colors, and other demonstrations of joy!—*Com.*

### Died.

On Sunday evening, 5th inst., REBECCA, relict of the late W. J. ALMON Esq., M. D.

She was born in October 1762, at New London, Conn., U. S., and was a daughter of the Reverend Mather Byles, D. D., who, with his family, quitted Boston at the time of its evacuation by the British troops; and became Chaplain to the Garrison at Halifax, and assistant to the Reverend Doctor Brenton, then Rector of St. Paul's. Doctor Byles, after a residence of two years at Halifax, became Rector of the Parish of St. John, N. B., and Chaplain to the garrison stationed there.

The subject of this notice was married, August 1785, to Doctor William James Almon, for many years a medical practitioner in this City, and Grandfather of the present Doctor of that name. She was, on the maternal side, great grand niece of the Reverend Doctor CORTON MATHER, son of the Reverend Increase Mather, D. D., first President of Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.



Mrs. Almon was one of the few remaining links which connect us with former generations. She passed her long life in consistent communion with the Church of her youth, and enjoying the affectionate respect of a large circle of relatives and friends. It pleased God to deprive her of sight, for several years past, but her mental faculties were unclouded to the last.

Her remains were interred in a beautiful spot, a quiet nook in the Cemetery of the Three Mile Church, embosomed in trees which God's right hand had planted, and most appropriate as a place of rest from the labours of this mortal life.

On Thursday 9th inst., SARAH, wife of Mr. John Stairs, and youngest daughter of William N. Silver, Esq., Funeral, this day Saturday at 4 P. M. - Friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

At Piquash, on the 4th June, ADA, the beloved daughter of A. B. Chandler Esq., Barrister at Law, - aged 10 months.

At Liverpool, May 25th, at the age of 5 months, HENRY FARRER, infant son of B. O. DeWolf, Esq., of Liverpool.

At Truro, May 2nd, JONATHAN MARSTERS, Esq., after a long illness, aged 67.

At Digby, on the 22nd ult., Mrs. SYDA, consort of H. Syda, Esq., M. D.,

Shipping List.

ARRIVALS.

Monday, June 6th. - R. M. Steamer Ospray, Corbin, St. John, N. F.; barque Louisa Munro, Murphy, Liverpool, G. B., 12 days; brig Commodore, Hall, New York, 8 days; schrs. Fanny, P. E. I., 7 days; Sarah, Ketch, Yarmouth, 3 days; brig Mary Ann, Hunter, Liverpool, G. B., 39 days; brig, Mary, Sullivan, Cienfuegos, 23 days; schrs. Nautilus, Welsh, Berlin, 6 days; Swift, Potter, Mabou; Telal, McDonald, Magdalen Islands; Harmony, Baskirk, do; Joseph Howe, Fortune Bay, 10 days; Hope, Crockett, Guyana, P. R., 23 days; Responsible, Curry, Pictou; Montana, McKay, P. E. I., 6 days; Rambler Magdalen Islands, bound fishing; Two Brothers, Lunenburg; Lady, do.

Tuesday, June 7th. - Brig. Colonist, Liverpool, N. S., 9 hours - bound to Labrador; schrs. Agnes Ross, Doane, New York, 9 days; Emily, Crowell, St. John, N. B., 7 days; Rising Sun, Landry, Sydney, C. B., 3 days; Liverpool, (pkt.) McClean, Liverpool, N. S.; Echo, Liverpool, N. S. - bound fishing; Mariner, Barrington - bound fishing.

Wednesday, June 8th. - Schrs. Coronet, (pkt.) Healy, Boston, 3 days - bound fishing - 2 passengers; Ariel, McCormack, Souris, P. E. I., Ariel, Pierce Shelburne.

Thursday 9th. - Brig. Mary Marshall, Yonce, 21 days; schr. Bloomer, (pkt.) Purdy, Boston, 4 days - 1 passenger.

CLEARED.

Monday, June 6th. - Good Intent, Smith, New York; Rival, Hyarson, Piquash.

Tuesday, June 7th. - Brig. Lady Seymour, (pkt.) Conrod, Bermuda; schrs. Sago-Best, St. John, N. B.; Mayflower, Purdy, Berlin; St. Lawrence, McLellan, Newfoundland; Argyle Shelburn, Fortune Bay, N. F.; Prudent, Audette, Dalhousie; Temperance, Sire, Gaspe; Sovereign, Matall, Charlottetown.

Wednesday, June 8th. - Brig. Velocity, Jamaica, Maid of the West, Canada; Vincent, Quebec; Combine, P. E. I. Island.

Thursday, June 9th. - Brig. Squaw, G. B.; Brig. Frances Ann, Liverpool, G. B.; William Henry, Magdalen Islands; Genl. Washington, (pkt.) Boston; Mary Albert, Pasbac, and Carnquet; Elizabeth, Newfoundland; R. M. S. Ospray, St. John's, N. F.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, JUNE 11.

Apples, per bush.	6s.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	35s. a 45s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	10d.
Catsup, per gallon.	none.
Cheese, per lb.	4d. a 6d.
Chickens, per pair.	2s. a 2s. 6d.
Eggs, per doz.	6 1/2d.
Geese, each.	none.
Hams, green, per lb.	5d. a 6d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Hay, per ton.	£4 a 10s.
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. a 9d. 2s.
Do. wool.	2s. 6d.
Bacon, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	15s.
Oats, per bus.	1s. 9d. a 2s.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	4d. a 4 1/2d.
Potatoes, per bushel.	1s. a 9d. 2s.
Socks, per doz.	10s.
Turkeys, per lb.	7 1/2d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.
Wood, per cord.	10s.
Coal, per chaldron.	25s.

Advertisements.

BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR IN AID OF FUNDS FOR REPAIRING St. John's Chapel, Bear River Bridge, will be held by the Ladies of that place on the 27th July next. Donations or contributions of useful, ornamental and saleable articles are solicited from the kind and liberal - and will be thankfully received by any of the following Ladies: - Mrs. W. A. Godfrey, Parsonage, Moose River. Mrs. Sarah A. Purdy, St. Clement's Shore. Mrs. E. Chute, Bear River Bridge. Mrs. John Purdy, Hillsburg. St. Clements, 26th May, 1853. Col. Hill 1st July.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

TRINITY TERM 1853

THE FOLLOWING NOTICES HAVE BEEN SET UP IN the College Hall for the ensuing Examinations, which will commence each day at 10 o'clock, A.M.

Exam. for Degrees on 13th, 14th, and 15th June	
Exam. for Alumni Prizes.	17th "
Exam. for Matriculation Exhibition	20th "
Exam. for Cogswell Scholarship	21st "
Exam. for Matriculation	21st "

The names of the successful candidates for the *Helvie Prize*, for the Bishop's Prize for the *English Essay*, and for *Judith Bliss's Prize for Latin Verse* will be announced at the *Enschium* on the 22nd.

The end of June and commencement of September have been recommended as the most convenient times for Matriculation.

All Candidates for Degrees, or for admission *ad eundem* are requested to forward their names and papers at latest on the day preceding the *Luceania*.

GEORGE McCAWLEY, President.

INDIGO! INDIGO!! INDIGO!!!

6 CASES SOFT MADRAS INDIGO, RECEIVED per Moro Castle from London. For sale by ALBRO & CO. Birmingham House. June 11th, 1853.

MONSIEUR LOUIS LE CHAUDELEC, PROFESSOR of French and Drawing, thankful for the Patronage received during his residence in Halifax, informs his friends and the public, that he continues to give instruction in the above branches of Polite Education, and that he has reduced his terms as follows:

Private Lessons - 1 Pupil, per Quarter	£2 10 0
2 Pupils, do.	4 0 0
Classes - 1 Pupil, per Quarter	0 0 0

Schools attended - Terms known by application to Mon Chaudelec, - Residence Malland Street. Ju 6 4.

STEEL PENS!!

FOR SALE BY W. GOSSIP,

24 Granville Street.

MITCHELL'S SCHOOL PENS. GROSS BOXES.

Do. D Pen of superior quality	
Do. O and P Pens, blue temper	
Do. Swan Quill Pen in boxes of 1 doz. with holder	
Do. L and M Barrel Pen - excellent	
Do. Metallic Barrel Pen in boxes of 3 doz with holder, cheap and good	
Do. Black Barrel Pen	
Do. MAPPING PEN	

Gillott's Pens of various descriptions  
Perry's Electro plated Pens (a neat art. for Ladies)  
Do. Electro gilt Pens } use.  
Bramah's Quill Nibs - in Paper and Leather boxes  
Mitchell's Patent Pen Holders  
Silver Penholders.

LOOK FOR W. GOSSIP AND 24 GRANVILLE ST.

PRINTING INK.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND PRINTING INK of first rate quality in cans of various weight, from 1lb. to 15lb., at prices from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.

Extra Jet Black Ink, in 5lb. cans.	
Extra Jet Card do in 1lb. cans	
Fluo Book and News Ink.	
Red Ink, superfine in 1lb. cans.	
Blue do do.	1lb. do.
Green do do.	1lb. do.
Yellow do do.	1lb. do.
Gold Size do.	1lb. do.

WILLIAM GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street.

Mar 14th, 1853.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! - A FIRST RATE ASSORTMENT of all the newest patterns and most approved makes, with RUGS to match, just opened and selling at very lowest market prices.

May 7 1853.

W. N. SILVER & SONS.

JUST RECEIVED PER BARQUE ALBRO. COMPASSES ASSORTED, DO. STEEL JOINT, 3 joints, 6 inches.

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

WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville Street.

May 21, 1853.

WILLIAM COGSWELL SCHOLARSHIP. AN EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THIS Scholarship will be held at King's College on the day preceding the *Enschium*.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

In Greek - Gospel - John.  
Epistle - Hebrews.  
To be gone into critically and practically.  
In English - the *Statute* - historically and doctrinally, and the Articles of the Church.  
Candidates to be provided with certificates of age and moral character.  
April 14th, 1853. P. CARTERET HILL, Sec'y.

FOR SALE.

The Property situated at the College Gate in Windsor,

THERE IS A SMALL COTTAGE ON THE PREMISES, with a acres of Land, in excellent order. - As the Railroad, if carried on, will pass through this property, it is likely to be of increasing value.  
Particulars can be obtained from Mr. P. Cochran, at Messrs. Johnston & Twining's Office. March 12.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. THIS CELEBRATED Remedy for sale Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Dec. 19.

NOTICE.

THE GOVERNORS OF KING'S COLLEGE HAVING appointed WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, for holding the *Luceania*, the Annual General Meeting of the Alum it will be held on that day at the College Hall, in Windsor at 10 o'clock, A.M., when a full and punctual attendance is requested.  
By order, P. CARTERET HILL, Sec'y  
May 21st, 1853

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, PRAYER BOOKS.

For Sale at the Nova Scotia Book Store No. 24 Granville-street.

BIBLES, REFERENCE, MOROCCO GILT EDGE 7s. Clasp and Strap or Felt, Pocket Bibles, gilt edge, 3s. and 3s. 3d.; excellent 32mo School Bibles, clear print and strong binding, 1s. 3d.; smaller School Bibles 1s. 1d.

TESTAMENTS - Large School Testaments, clear print and strong binding 7s. 1d.; Smaller do. do. 6d.; Seat Pocket Testaments, embossed gilt edge, 7s. 1d.; do. with Psalm and Paraphrases 8s. and 9s.

BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER - Large size, large print, from 2s. 6d. to 5s.; Handsomely printed, red rubric, morocco binding, pocket edition, 5s. 6d. and 6s. 6d.; do. do. larger, 1s. 3d. and 5s. 3d. do. do. 1s. 1d. embossed gilt; do. strong binding, 6d.

The Publications of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union of New York. Also of the Evangelical Sunday School Union of do.

Sunday School Libraries, 100 and 75 Vols. on hand and imported to order.

Religious Books and Tracts suitable for Sunday Schools of every denomination, and for general reading, at exceedingly low prices.

Blank Books, and Stationery of all descriptions, whole sale and retail.

Look for No. 24 Granville Street, and WILLIAM GOSSIP

Halifax, May 7, 1853.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX. PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. The daily use of this much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the TEETH, - prevents Tartarous deposit, - arrests decay, - induces a healthy action in the GUMS, - and renders the DENTURE of a grateful odor.

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London. Halifax, N. S. Feb. 1852.

BOOKS FROM NEW YORK.

KIPP'S Double Witness of the Church, Pearson on the Creed, Part 2d - The Presbyterian Clergyman Looking for the Church. Part 1 on hand

Bloomfield's Greek Testament  
Lay's Letters to a Bewildered Man among many Councilors.  
Travellers' Manual for Sponsors  
Sunday School Books in Packages.

April 9. W. GOSSIP, 21 Granville-street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS IMPORTED FROM THE United States, a great variety of PAPER HANGINGS, as follows:

Good common Room Paper from 4d. to 9d. per Roll.  
Beautiful glazed sained Do., from 1s. 3d. to 3s.  
Colored Paper for Window Blinds, by the yard.  
Handsome Landscape Patterns for Fire Boards.

WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 21, Granville Street.

April 21, 1853.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS!!

PER R. M. STEAMSHIP "AMERICA." A SUPPLY of the above for both the Kitchen and Flower Garden and which may be relied upon as of the growth of 1852, has been received by the above vessel at LANGLEY'S Drug Store, Hollis-street. April 14th, 1853.

NOVA SCOTIA BOOK STORE.

No. 24 Granville Street.

WILLIAM GOSSIP HAS JUST RECEIVED EX MICHIGAN from Glasgow, and other arrivals: - Printing Demy and Post, Pot. Foolscap and Note Papers, plain, ruled and gilt edged.

ENVELOPES, in great variety, and all qualities and sizes. Thin Ivory Visiting CARDS, Printing do. Blk. bordered do White and Tinted CRAYON PAPER, Mounting Boards Drawing Pins, Conto Crayons, 1, 2, and 3. Glazed do. White do.

PORTE CRAYONS. London and Bristol Board, various sizes and thickness, Perfumery CARD BOARD, white and colored, fine and coarse holes.

Boxed COLOURS, loose cakes, Colours.  
Rowner's DRAWING PENCILS - all kinds, Blacklead Pencils, great variety and cheap.  
Metallic Memorandum Books, Pocket Ledgers with Tuck and clasp, Memorandum Books in great variety Ladies and Gentlemen's Morocco and Roan C A B D CASES.  
Camel Hair Pencils, in great variety.  
Sable and Swan ditto.  
TISSUE PAPER, white, pink and assorted colors.  
Mounting Paper.  
Elastic Bands for holding paper, and other uses.  
Demy, Royal, Imperial, and Elephant Cartridge Papers.  
Demy, Royal and Imperial DRAWING PAPERS.  
Sealing Wax, Wafers, Quills and made Pens; Slate Pencils.  
Steel Pens for School use; and others for the counting room and office.  
Violin and Guitar Strings.  
Swan's Copies with Headings, Collins's do, do.  
Copy Books ruled and plain, Exercise Books.  
Pen Holders in great variety.  
WRITING INK, best quality, in stone or glass bottles. Blue and Black. Copying Ink; Ink Powders.  
SILVER PENCIL CASES.  
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Manifold Letter Writers.  
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SCHOOL BOOKS of all kinds in use.  
Spring, 1853.



Poetry.

"I HAVE PRAYED FOR THEE"  
Luke xxii. 32.

AND didst thou pray, dear Saviour,  
For him who once denied thee,  
Who with a coward silence, heard  
Thine implous foes deride thee?  
Oh! how unlike that love of thine,  
Is ours unto thee straying—  
For one, whom by a glance divine  
Thou knowest an ingrate, praying!

And loest thou pray, dear Saviour,  
Entreated beside the Father,  
For all those to thine arms of love  
As brands from flame wilt gather?  
Oh strengthening thought! the spotless Lamb  
Once for our black sins bleeding,  
Now, in the glory of I am  
For us is interceding!

And wilt thou pray, dear Saviour,  
That we, through vile temptation  
May pass, with garments undefiled,  
And win thy pure salvation?  
Thy prayer wafts blessedness and life  
To every bowed believer;  
With faith it arms us for the strife,  
And seals us thine forever!

Advertisements.

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

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 indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient, they do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at **LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax.**  
Nov. 20, 1852.

For Sale at the Depository, S. P. C. K.  
No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET.

A SELECTION OF PSALMS AND HYMNS  
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Single Copies of the Book will be sold at 1s. 4d. small discount will be made to County Parishes when twelve or more are ordered. Sold for Cash only.  
Some of the above are handsome bound in Morocco—price 2s. 6d.

WM. GOSSIP.

Nov. 13, 1852.

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

This preparation of RHUBARB, combined with valuable aromatics, antacids and carminatives, acts as a corrector of acidity, (the frequent cause of bowel complaints)—removes irritating obstructions, and when its use is persevered in imparts tone and vigor to the digestive organs. Sold only at **LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, July 26.**

WESLEY & SINCLAIR.

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IN MARBLE AND FREESTONE, AT THE HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS, Corner Barrington and Blowers' Streets.  
6in Feb. 26.

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Halifax, 19th February, 1853.

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

June 6th, 1852.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, Indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Headaches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial result, at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better, that she continued them, and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children, particularly in cases of Measles and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy. (Signed) S. GOWEN.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- |                            |                       |                               |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
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| Asthma                     | Stomachic Evils       |                               |
| Bilious Complaints         | Fevers of all kinds   | Sore Throats                  |
| Bloches on the Face        | Stomachic Evils       | Stomachic Evils               |
| Skin                       | Goat                  | Secondary Symptoms            |
| Bowel Complaints           | Head-ache             | Tic Douloureux                |
| Colic                      | Indigestion           | Tumours                       |
| Constipation of the Bowels | Inflammation          | Ulcers                        |
| Consumption                | Liver Complaints      | Veneral Affections            |
| Debility                   | Lumbago               | Worms of all kinds            |
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JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.  
February 1853,

SEPTEMBER, 1853.

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He would particularly request the attention of Gentlemen to his STOCK of French Bootlegs and Buds, and English Sole Leather, which with a supply of Punions Corium, or Leather Cloth, for tender feet, he will make up to order in a superior manner. 39 Barrington Street.

WANTED.—Three or four good Bootmakers.  
May 14, Gins.

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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.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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From the wide basis of its constitution, and the extent of its resources, the Company affords advantages which no local institution can confer; and it has good ground for asking public preference and support over other British Offices doing business in the Colonies, not only with reference to the facilities which it affords, by receiving premiums and paying claims in any British Colony where its Policy Holders may reside, but on the ground that, in seeking business out of Great Britain, it does so not as an after thought, its Colonial arrangements not being mere extensions of or additions to a home business, but as part of its original scheme and intention.

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MATTHEW H. RICHEY, Secretary to the Local Board in Halifax, Nova Scotia.  
Feb. 5, 1852.

MACAGY & WITHROW.

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