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# The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. V.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, OCT. 15, 1853.

NO. 42.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & date	MORNING.	EVENING
S. Oct. 17	Dani. 3	Dani. 6
M. " 18	Luko 3	Gal. 3
Tu. " 19	Eccl. 1, 2	Job 1
W. " 20	W. 11	W. 12
Th. " 21	13	14
Fr. " 22	15	15
Sat. " 23	16	16

## Poetry.

### "THY KINGDOM COME."

KING of Kings, and wilt thou deign  
O'er this wayward heart to reign?  
Henceforth take it for Thy throne,  
Rule here, Lord, and rule alone.

Thou, like heaven's angelic bands,  
Waiting for Thy high commands,  
All my powers shall wait on Thee,  
Captivè, yet divinely free.

At Thy Word my Will shall bow,  
Judgement, Reason, bending low,  
Hope, Desire, and every thought,  
Into glad obedience brought.

Zeal shall haste on eager wing,  
Hourly some new gift to bring;  
Wisdom, humbly casting down  
At Thy feet her golden crown.

Tuned by thee in sweet accord,  
All shall sing their gracious Lord;  
Love, like Thine own seraphim,  
Leading on the blissful hymn.

Be it so—my heart's Thy throne,  
All my powers Thy sceptre own,  
And, like them on heaven's bright hill,  
Rejoicing in Thy will.

—Evang. Catholic.

### ENOCH.

He walked with God in youth's bright morn,  
When life was in its spring;  
And his young spirit soared aloft  
On hope's exulting wing.

He walked with God, when joy's fresh buds  
Were opening on his way,  
And tempting him with fragrant breath,  
In pleasure's path to stray.

He walked with God in manhood prime,  
And shunned ambition's snare;  
Nor heeded he the gilded toys  
That are the worldling's care.

He walked with God when time entwined  
His locks with threads of gray;  
Still leaning on his pilgrim's staff  
He kept the narrow way.

He walked with God from youth to age,  
And unto him was giv'n  
A deathless entrance to the land—  
The bright fair land of Heaven.

—Echo.

## Religious Miscellany.

### PARIS ON THE 15TH AUGUST, 1852.

ON the 15th August, 1769, the wife of a Corsican lawyer gave birth to a son in the town of Ajaccio. Little was it then imagined that that infant was to shake the thrones of Europe, and that, after a life of chequered grandeur and abasement, his memory was once more to revive in France, so that in 1852 the anniversary of his birth should be celebrated at Paris by a military festival, a parade of myriads of troops, illuminations, fireworks, and rejoicings, scarcely ever paralleled even in the midst of a nation pre-eminant for its gaiety, and in a city remarkable for its love of spectacles. There is, however, something melancholy intermingled with these sacrifices to the vanity of a great nation. They are conducted with an entire disregard to the laws of God, and as if religion were something intended only to give a zest to worldly enjoyment. The day chosen for these rejoicings was the Lord's, and although it would appear that a short morning service at the magnificent church of the Madeleine was not omitted on the part of the President, it would seem as if this homage was intended not for God, but the Church, and was only a proper tribute of respect to

that great apostacy which is striving more and more to intermingle itself with the affairs of Government. From an early hour in the morning to a late hour at night Paris seems to have given up herself to revelry and mirth. Myriads of strangers had poured in from the provinces. Excursion trains from London brought hundreds, probably thousands, from England whilst nothing seemed to be wanting but fine weather to render complete the pleasure of the thoughtless multitude.

The display of fireworks, ended with a magnificent fire-balloon, bearing the cipher of Napoleon surmounted by an Imperial crown, suspended over Paris for some minutes, and darting stars of variegated colours, which, as the fiery pageant passed away, might have reminded a spectator of this scene of the vanity of the famous lines of Lord Byron on the overthrow of Napoleon.

"For who would climb the solar height,  
To set in such a starless night."

It is indeed a solemn and melancholy thought that amidst the teeming population of Paris, amidst the myriads and tens of myriads, who thronged to witness these spectacles, amidst that living mass of intelligent, responsible, immortal human beings, how few there were that were not substantially and actually casting God behind their backs, and acting as if there were neither heaven nor hell, a judgement to come, or an eternity of happiness or misery; acting, in short, on the atheistic motto inscribed on some of the flags, *Vox populi, vox Dei*.

And yet amidst this scene of vanity and practical atheism, Paris was not without its witnesses for God. Hard by the church of the Louvre, whose ill-omened bell sounded the tocsin of massacre on the night of St. Bartholomew's, and hard by the windows out of which the blood-stained Charles VIII. fired at the flying Hugonots, the Gospel is now preached in the church of the Oratoire, by M. ADOLPHE MONOD and M. GRANDPIERRE. Whilst these very scenes were going on we have heard from those who were present, how, in another Protestant temple M. ADOLPHE MONOD was setting forth the essence of true religion as consisting in subordinating the material to the spiritual life—in seeking first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and having established this great truth on the basis of Divine authority as applicable to individuals, he next exhibited the applicability of the same principle to societies and to nations, and with that fervid eloquence which so distinguishes him pressed home the truth, not without some references to the events which were passing around him, announced as they were by the booming of the guns from the Champ de Mars, that righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is the shame of any people. Other witnesses there are for God in that great city, and surely this is a call on British Christians to work by their instrumentality, and endeavour to promote the knowledge of that Gospel which can alone save from the dominion of sin and the slavery of Satan both individuals and nations.—*Record*.

### I AM A LOST MAN.

BY REV. M. B. GRIER.

THE newspapers inform us that these were the last words of Bugeaud, Marshal of France, and Duke of Isly. When he uttered them he was just closing a brilliant, many would say a useful life. He had led vast armies to battle. He had governed extensive states. He had been conspicuous in the councils of his nation. The president of France made anxious visits to his death-chamber. The stern Cavaignac wept as he looked upon the dissolving frame of his old comrade, and the convention was profoundly affected when the news of his death was announced. With all this accumulation of honour, he was, by his own confession, "a lost man." How mournful the contrast between the glory of his life, and the deep gloom of its close.

From the same source we learn that Bugeaud had a pious mother. In the history of his eventful life, this seems to have been the only quarter in which a good influence was exerted upon his heart. His mother's voice alone warned him of his danger, and spoke to him of eternity, all other influences led him astray.

In the camp he heard of God only in blasphemy. In civil life he saw nothing but a desperate struggle for earthly power. In the saloons of Paris he heard wit mocking, and philosophy denouncing the religion of his youth. The quiet voice that had warned him and prayed with him was, alas for him, overborne and lost in the midst of these babbling voices of the world.

In the hour of death, however, these voices die away and are forgotten. The acclamations of a world could not have made the fainting pulse of Bugeaud beat faster. Other tones were in his ears; for the accents we will not listen to when they admonish us, we are often forced to listen to when they accuse. The dying moments are often the time of resurrection for abused privileges and neglected gifts. They stalk forth from the "burial places of memory," to foreshadow our doom, and convince us of its undeniable justice.

Thus we explain that fearful expression which fell from the dying warrior. He heeded a voice which he had long neglected and forgotten. Across the waste of years, and through the storm of battle it comes, clear, distinct, upon his failing ear. It asks for the fruit of early counsel. It seeks for the result of pious care and zeal. One comprehensive glance over his life satisfies the man that he has wasted it. His own conscience condemns him. In this he knows that he but anticipates the sentence of God, and he sinks into death, "a lost man."

The lesson of this sad incident is easily read. It is only another instance of the ease with which carelessness can turn our blessings into curses. A mother's love and a mother's pious care, are inestimable gifts of God's mercy. Indifference and impenitence can make them causes of our deeper damnation, and so change the soft voice that sang our infancy to sleep, that it will haunt our dying pillow with accusations that we can neither gainsay nor resist.

### IRISH REFORMATION.

IN the district of West Galway there are now between 5000 and 6000 converts in connexion with this society, where in 1840, not 500 Protestants were to be found. For the accommodation of these converts the Bishop of Tuam has lately issued an Appeal to raise funds for the building of eight new churches, (two one at Sellerna to be capable of holding 900,) and the enlargement of two others. These converts remain steadfast in the faith, though many of them are bitterly persecuted by their relatives; several have died in Christ, refusing to the last to send for "the priest," affirming "they have a great High Priest in heaven, able and willing to intercede for them." In this district of the country upwards of 3500 children are daily attending the Mission Schools, and are instructed in the Scriptures, which they delight to read. These often prove a blessing to their parents, in conveying from their schools the information they receive, whereby, many of the aged and infirm have learned the way of salvation,—thus, out of the mouths of these babes has God perfected His praise? They are each of them, more or less "able to give to him that asketh, a reason of the hope that is in them." On asking a girl in the Streamstown (or Barratrough) school-house "What is it to believe in Christ?" the reply she made would put to shame many more advanced, and under greater advantages from their youth; she said—"It is the Spirit of God moving the soul to lean upon Jesus, and trust Him for salvation!" Would to God this explanation of what faith in Christ is, were apprehended by our young and old! In visiting these stations in the far west, one cannot but observe the decrepid and famine-stricken appearance of many—yet the eye brightens up, and the whole countenance changes when Jesus and His salvation are the subject of conversation. The eagerness and facility which they exhibit in finding out passages of Scripture is remarkable, and nothing they delight in more than holding a controversy with their priests or neighbors, concerning the way in which a sinner can be saved.

There are various Irish teachers employed in this district, to teach the people to read the Scriptures in Irish. Many of the school-children, who are more advanced, occupy their leisure hours in this way, and Mr.

D'Arcy, writing from Clifton, early in 1851, thus expresses his thankfulness at the important progress that has been made:

"Thank God, the work goes on here splendidly, fast increasing through every part of the district. The congregations immense—the schools full. Over 2600 scholars passed in the inspection of April; may there be many of them to meet the Lord at His coming!"

### Ecclésiastical.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,

As you have expressed a wish that some account of the Bishop's visit to the different parts of the Diocese should be sent to your paper, I now comply with your request. I returned with his Lordship on the 21st ult., after having witnessed those interesting ceremonies at the Albion Mines, which have been already noticed—We had an evening service on the same day, in this town, which was well attended. Prayers were read by the Rev. J. C. Cochran, and at the conclusion of the second lesson, a young married woman was presented for baptism, which holy ordinance was performed by the Bishop. As this was the first baptism of an adult which has been performed before the whole congregation, the sermon was listened to with great attention, and from a variety of peculiar circumstances, was calculated to make a deep impression on the minds of all present. The sermon was preached by his Lordship, and was well adapted to encourage us all in running with patience our Christian race, and to stimulate us as the soldiers of Christ, while fighting the good fight of faith.

On the following day the weather was unfavourable, and prevented any large attendance from the country. Still there was a goodly number, whose deportment and attention was very pleasing. On this occasion there were present, the Rev. J. Forsyth, and the Rev. Mr. Cooper, from P. E. Island, by the latter of whom the prayers were read. Twenty-one Candidates then presented themselves for confirmation, several of whom had been educated in other churches; and after having been very pointedly addressed by the Bishop, received at his Lordship's hands that solemn and apostolic rite which I should hope can never be witnessed without emotion and interest. In his sermon on this occasion the Bishop adverted to the high claims which our Church has on the world at large, and to some of the distinguishing privileges which she enjoyed, and then spoke of the increased responsibility which devolved upon us all to adorn our communion by an exemplary, holy and consistent life. At the conclusion of the service the Bishop expressed himself pleased with the general appearance of the church, as well as with the serious deportment of the candidates for confirmation, and that of the people at large. He was particularly gratified with the chanting, and with the congregational character of the singing.

His Lordship and the clergy were subsequently entertained at the hospitable residence of the American consul, B. H. Norton, Esq., whose kind attentions to the clergy, and whose liberality towards every object connected with the Church, will long be remembered, and demand our warmest gratitude.

On Thursday the Bishop was driven by Major Norton in company with myself to Wallace, distant about forty miles, and although the equinoctial gale had set in, the storm raging, and the wind blowing directly in our faces as we drove along the waters of the Gulf, yet without any complaint, from Episcopal lips at least, we reached the place of our destination about five o'clock in the evening, and were kindly received at the house of Alexander McFarlane, Esq. The Rev. George Towashend from Amherst met us on our approach to Wallace, prepared to drive his Lordship on the following morning to Pugwash, where fresh labours awaited our respected Diocesan. It has been very comforting for us to know that the Bishop expressed himself pleased with the state of things both here and at the Albion Mines, as these places labour under disadvantages from which other stations are exempt.

With regard to my own parish it certainly is a severe trial that the depression of trade compels our young people to seek for employment in other lands, though the thought that they are serving the interests of the Church in the United States should mitigate the trial. Notwithstanding these drawbacks I am fully convinced that the progress of our Church in this country is onward, and that when her principles and character are better known, many will make kind mention of her name. Let our people be steadfast and unwavering in the profession of their faith. Let them treat the opinions of others with courtesy and respect—let them be but as holy and exemplary as our Church demands,

and then there will be gradually added to her ranks those who will rejoice in her principles, derive comfort from her services, and labour for her extension.

I am, yours faithfully,

CHARLES ELLIOTT.

Pictou, Oct 11, 1852.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR.—

I beg to send you the following statement of the Bishop's Visit to a part of the Parish of St. John, Colchester.

His Lordship having finished his duties in the County of Cumberland, arrived from Parrsborough at Economy on the 1st inst., where he was kindly entertained by Sitas E. Crane, Esq., and his hospitable lady.

The Rev. T. C. Leaver, Rector of St. John's Parish, was waiting for the Bishop, and conveyed his Lordship to the Acadian Mines, Londonderry, where he was very courteously received by Mrs. Carswell, at the house of the Superintendent, Jas. Carswell, Esq., who was himself absent, on the business of the Association.

On the next morning, divine service was performed in one of the dwelling houses, there being, as yet, no Church erected at the Mines. Four adult persons came forward to receive the holy sacrament of baptism, and were baptized by the Bishop, and afterwards together with seven others, confirmed.

His Lordship addressed the candidates very earnestly on the sacredness of the engagement which they were then making, and the infinite importance to their own present and future welfare in the renunciation of sin, in prayer for the assistance of the Holy Spirit, and in obedience to God's Holy Word. He afterwards preached a very appropriate sermon, from John, iii. 14, 15, and in the afternoon proceeded to Truro.

On Sunday, the 3rd inst., divine service was performed in the Parish Church at Truro, and after the 2nd lesson, four adult persons came forward for holy baptism, who were baptized by the Bishop, and subsequently, with thirty others, received the Apostolic rite of "laying on of hands."

The Bishop addressed the Candidates both before and after the administration of Confirmation, in a very earnest and impressive manner, pointing out the blessings conveyed in holy baptism, and its general necessity to all who would be called Christians, or have a interest in the Christian covenant, and also the Scriptural authority for the rite of Confirmation, entreating them to continue faithful to the holy obligations which they had undertaken, and neither to allow the allurements of this sinful world, the scorn of the foolish, nor the lusts and appetites of the flesh, to turn them aside from the path of peace and piety on which they had entered.

In the afternoon, the Bishop preached a very impressive sermon from Mark, i. 40, 42, describing the leprosy of sin, which is by nature, in all of the fallen race of man, and exhorting them to apply to the Divine Physician, Jesus Christ, who is ever near, and ready to heal and to save those who come unto Him in repentance and faith. His Lordship was listened to with deep attention, and it is hoped with permanent benefit, by those who heard him.

After resting a day in Truro, on which, attended by the Rector and Church Wardens, he went to a Vestry Meeting, where social matters relating to the temporalities of the Church were discussed, the Bishop proceeded on Tuesday morning to administer Confirmation in Stewiacke, Gay's River and Musquodoboit, of which service an account will probably be sent to your paper by the Assistant Missionary.

It is trusted that his Lordship may be enabled, with satisfaction to himself, and benefit to those congregations, to perform the remaining part of his duties among them, and to arrive safely, after his lengthened tour, at home.

### News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. America, Oct. 12.

### THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

THE DUKE'S TITLES AND HONORS.—Duke, Marquis and Baron of Douro, in the United Kingdom; Prince of Waterloo in the Netherlands; Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo and a Grande of the first class in Spain; Duke of Vittoria, Marquis of Torres Vedras, and Count of Vimiera, in Portugal; a Knight of the Garter; a Privy Councillor; Commander-in-Chief of the British Army; a Field Marshal in the services of Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards; Colonel in Chief of the Rifle Brigade; G. B. C.; G. C. H.; Knight of the Golden Fleece in Spain, the Black Eagle in Prussia, the Tower and Sword in Por-

tugal, the Sword in Sweden; St. Andrew, in Russia; Maria Theresa, in Austria; and of many less distinguished orders. He was Constable of the Tower and of Dover Castle; Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; Lord-Lieutenant of Hampshire and of the Tower Hamlets; Ranger of St. James' and Hyde Parks; Chancellor of the University of Oxford; Commissioner of the Royal Military College and Asylum; Vice President of the Scottish Naval and Military Academy; Master of the Trinity-House; a Governor of King's College and of the Charter-House; a Trustee of the British Museum; and a D. C. L.

THE GUARD OF HONOUR OVER THE REMAINS OF WELLINGTON.—For the last few days Walmer Castle has been little better than a living tomb, and gives no more signs of life or animation than the body of the illustrious hero that now rests within its massive walls. All the Duke's relatives and their attendants have left, the establishment is reduced to two or three domestics, one of whom is the butler who has been left to arrange the accounts of the establishment, and the guard of honour of the Rifle Brigade which keeps watch and ward over the body of the veteran warrior.

The outer or state coffin is made entirely of solid Spanish mahogany, covered with the finest crimson velvet, and studded in the usual manner with silver-gilt nails. The handles and other fittings are also silver-gilt, and of elaborate workmanship. On the lid of the coffin, near the head, is a Ducal coronet, and at the foot the Order of the Garter in medallion, the centre being left vacant at present for the plate. The sides, instead of being ornamented with weeping figures, as was the case with Lord Nelson's coffin, is panelled, and the handles are the same as those mounted upon the coffins of the Royal family. Before the State coffin could be introduced into "the Duke's room," it was found necessary to remove the little camp iron bedstead, the common deal wash-hand stand, the little deal wardrobe or chest of drawers, the table, and the three chairs, which constituted the whole of the furniture of the room. The floor of the apartment has been covered with black cloth, and upon a frame covered with velvet stands the coffin, occupying the greater part of the narrow apartment. The foot of the coffin is towards the entrance, and the head to the southern window. A new and large velvet pall is thrown over the coffin, and in this state the body will remain until it is finally removed to London. The leaden coffin weighs 25 cwt and the weight of the entire is somewhat above two tons. It must be borne in mind that four coffins now enclose the remains, the inner one of plain deal, enclosed by a larger one of solid oak, which is again enclosed by a leaden one hermetically sealed, and the whole secured by the State coffin of mahogany, already described. In this state it is intended that the body shall remain until the opening of Parliament. It will not be placed temporarily, as has been stated, in a vault of the Castle, but will remain in the room where the noble Duke breathed his last, of course watched night and day by the guard of honour. As soon as the final arrangements had been made in the Duke's room, the door was locked, and the key was handed over to Capt. Watts, the Captain of the Castle. The guard of honour, consisting of thirty men, with a sergeant and officer, were then installed at their posts—there are seven on guard at a time, one of them being placed in the neat immediately beneath the window of the duke's room, and two, as we have already stated, at the entrance gate. The body, is now, of course, looked upon as public property, and the family have consequently given up all interference with the subsequent arrangements. It is the duty of Capt. Watts to visit the duke's room every morning and evening, to see that all is right; but beyond this formal visit of a few minutes, the gallant old veteran is left "alone in his glory."

The certificate of the Duke's death is an interesting document, as showing how completely the grave levels all distinctions—it is on a piece of coarse paper partly printed and partly written, and similar in every respect to the certificate which would be supplied to the humblest pauper. The number in the registry is 324, the date of the death 14th of September, and the name, age, title, cause of death, "epilepsy," certified by Thomas W. Hulke, surgeon, of Flower-street. Details are set forth in the usual way, and there is a memorandum at the bottom that the certificate is to be handed to the officiating clergyman at the time of the interment.

THE FUNERAL ORATION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—It is understood at Walmer that the late duke, just before his last attack, which ended fatally, had been making arrangements for a visit to France, by getting rid of the arrears of business, and placing his affairs in proper order. The Duke was to have been for some weeks the guest of Lord Brougham, and at Cannes preparation had been already commenced when the melancholy news of his death reached its noble owner.—Upon Lord Brougham it is conjectured the melancholy duty will devolve of pronouncing his eulogium when Parliament assembles, and due honour will thus be paid to the memory and deeds of the illustrious duke by one of the greatest orators of the day.

PUBLIC FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The following letter has, by the command of Her Majesty, been addressed to the Home Secretary by the Prime Minister:—

"BALMORAL, Sept. 26.

"Sir,—Her Majesty received with the deepest grief on Thursday last, the afflicting intelligence of the sudden death of his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

"Although the Queen could not for a moment doubt that the voice of the country would be unanimous on the subject of the honours to be paid to the memory of

the greatest man of the age, her Majesty considered it due to the feelings of his Grace's surviving relations that no steps would be taken, even in his honour, without their previous concurrence; and, accordingly, on the same evening, in obedience to her Majesty's commands, I wrote to Lord Charles Wellesley (the present Duke having not then returned to England) to ascertain whether the late Duke had left any directions, or whether his family desired to express any wish upon the subject, and suggesting the course which appeared to her Majesty best calculated to give expression to those feelings in which the nation, as the man, will sympathise with her Majesty.

"Having this day received letters from the present Duke and his brother, to the effect that the late Duke has left no directions on the subject, and placing themselves wholly in her Majesty's hands, I hasten to relieve the public anxiety by signifying to you, for general information, the commands which I have received from her Majesty.

"The great event which the name of the Duke of Wellington has filled in the history of the last fifty years—his brilliant achievements in the field—his high mental qualities—his long and faithful services to the Crown—his untiring devotion to the interests of his country—constitute claims to the gratitude of the nation, which a public funeral, though it cannot satisfy, at least may serve to recognise. Her Majesty is well aware that as in the case of Lord Nelson, she might, of her own authority, have given immediate orders for this public mark of veneration for the memory of the illustrious Duke, and has no doubt but that Parliament and the country would cordially have approved the step. But her Majesty, anxious that this tribute of gratitude and of sorrow should be deprived of nothing which could invest it with a thoroughly national character; anxious that the greatest possible number of her subjects should have an opportunity of joining it, is anxious, above all, that such honours should not appear to emanate from the Crown alone, and that the two Houses of Parliament should have the opportunity, by their previous sanction, of stamping the proposed ceremony with increased solemnity, and of associating themselves with her Majesty in paying honour to the memory of one whom no Englishman can name without pride or sorrow.

"The body of the Duke of Wellington will therefore remain, with the concurrence of the family, under proper guardianship, until the Queen shall have received the formal approval of Parliament of the course which it will be the duty of her Majesty's servants to submit to both Houses of Parliament. As soon as possible after that approval shall have been obtained, it is her Majesty's wish, should no unforeseen impediments arise, that the mortal remains of the late illustrious and venerated Commander-in-Chief should, at the public expense, and with all the solemnity due to the greatness of the occasion, be deposited in the cathedral church of St Paul's, there to rest by the side of Nelson—the greatest Military by the side of the greatest Naval chief who ever reflected lustre on the annals of England.

"I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant.

"DERBY."

"To the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole."

**THE RE-CUTTING OF THE KOH-I-NOOR.**—The operation of re-cutting this famous diamond has now been brought to a successful termination, under the superintendence of Mr. Guillaume Coster, the London partner of the firm of M. B. Coster, at Amsterdam. Previous to re-cutting, the stone as may be remembered, was almost shapeless, or at least the original cutting had proceeded upon no principles acknowledged by the art of the modern lapidary. It has now assumed a regular shape—the form being that of an oval brilliant, cut upon geometrical lines. For purity of water and brilliance, it is not surpassed by any diamond in the world. The two smaller diamonds, pendants to the Koh-i-noor, have undergone a similar treatment with their larger companion, and with equal success. The manner in which the Koh-i-noor is to be used is not yet finally determined; but it is believed that it will form the centre ornament of a tiara, or royal diadem, and the two smaller diamonds portions of a necklace of diamonds to be worn by her Majesty on state occasions.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### FRANCE.

**DISCOVERY OF AN INFERNAL MACHINE AT MARSEILLES.**—The *Moniteur* contains the following:—"For some time the Minister of General Police was aware of a conspiracy preparing against the life of the Prince President, the progress of which he watched with vigilance. By despatch of this day the Government has learned that on the 24th September an infernal machine was seized at Marseilles. It is composed of four principal tubes and 250 ordinary ones, containing 1,500 balls. The authors of the conspiracy are arrested, and all the ramifications known. A prosecution has commenced. The machine is divided into 28 parts. These 28 parts were, for sake of preservation, deposited in as many different places until the moment should come for finding a fit spot for mounting the machine, and which should naturally lie in the way of his Highness the Prince President. They first settled upon the first floor of a house in the Rue d' Aix, to which they were to remove the machine the night preceding the arrival of the Prince at Marseilles. Owing to some suspicions, the first plan was given up. A second place was chosen. A small house was taken

composed of a parlour and an upper floor divided into two pieces, with three windows in front. The infernal machine was placed on the first floor, and there it was seized. At the moment of seizure a conspirator was seized, and several others immediately arrested, either at their own houses or other places, where the police had been watching them."

**EXPECTED PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPIRE.**—The expectation of the approaching proclamation of the Empire has now become general. The first official act towards that consummation will, it is believed, take place within about three weeks from the present date. It is expected that on the arrival of the President at Tours, where he is expected on the 15th of next month, a decree will be published in the *Moniteur* for an extraordinary convocation of the Senate, with the object of examining the addresses emanating from the departmental Councils, and of either framing a report thereon, or passing a *Senatus-Consulto*, inviting the President to assume the Imperial dignity. The reasons on which that important resolution will be founded, will not differ much from those alleged on similar occasions—the necessity of stability being amongst the principal. That any serious opposition will arise among the penitented dignitaries who have to decide on so momentous a question no one supposes. A new Plebiscite will be promulgated, and the nation appealed to, in perhaps a similar manner to that of the 2d of December, to execute the determination of the Senate. The return of the President from his recent journey to Strasburg was accompanied by a more than regal ceremonial. His return from his present tour will, we are assured, be of a still more imposing character. Though not crowned Emperor, and though not yet officially proclaimed as such, yet nothing will be wanting that could be displayed, had the Imperial crown been actually placed on his brows before the high altar of Notre Dame, and the pomp and ceremony that awaits his second entry into the capital will, probably surpass anything that has been witnessed for many years in Paris. Such, at least, are the projects said to be in contemplation at this moment by the ruling powers.

Amidst all this anticipated triumph, there is, however, connected with it one annoyance which appears to be keenly felt by those who are to be the chief actors in this extraordinary drama. The solemn proclamation of the Empire, whether fixed for the month of November, or the too well-remembered date of the 2d December, is not all that has to be done. To proclaim the Empire is of little avail unless it be accompanied or followed at no distant date by the establishment of an Imperial dynasty, and even without reference to any possible difficulty on the part of foreign Powers, the latter is said to be as uncertain as ever, so far as a matrimonial alliance with a princely family is concerned. It is now some time since we noticed the occurrence of certain obstacles to the matrimonial project spoken of at the time of the President's visit to Baden. Those obstacles are said still to exist, and there seems now no probability that the Princess Vasa is the person who will share the Imperial Throne of France. If reports speak true, the hand of that lady is destined, and, it is alleged, under the influence of a great Sovereign, to another personage, the prospective heir to another throne. Under such circumstances the only course left is to give to the wearer of the Crown the faculty of naming his successor. Now that the question of the Empire seems resolved definitively, the no less important one is agitated of the President's marriage.

##### UNITED STATES.

**NEW YORK, Oct. 12.**—The bark *Cornelia*, Capt. Ward, from Havana, whence she sailed on the 24th ult., arrived at this port on Friday night. The *Caroline* cleared at the custom house at Havana on the morning of the 23d of September, got under weigh, and proceeded as far as the advanced guard ship, near the mouth of the harbor, when she was boarded by the chief officer of the port, and soon after the vessel brought to an anchor. The Captain General had received information from one of his spies that a Creole, named Guzman, had taken his passage for New York in the *Caroline*, and that letters for certain parties there had been given him to deliver. It appears that Guzman applied for this passport, which was given to him, but at the moment of his departure, when the Captain General made sure the letters would be on board, he ordered the vessel to be stopped and searched. Captain Ward, Mr. Guzman, and an engineer named Saml. Hearnkess, who was found hidden in one of the berths, unknown to the Captain, were brought on shore prisoners. The language made use of by the officers of the port, in reply to Captain Ward's remonstrances, was anything but gentlemanly.

The trunks of Senor Guzman were searched; Captain Ward's private desk was also searched, and the letters as also the mail bag, were taken ashore to the Captain General. The result of this extraordinary and high handed measure was the arrest, the same night, of Francis Frias, Count of Pozas Dulces, and his brother Joseph, Domingo Ariazarena and the Marquis of Campos Lianos, who hold very high positions in society in Cuba, and are gentlemen of great wealth. The Count of Pozas Dulces, aged about forty-five, is one of the most talented gentlemen in the island, and has written many clever articles upon agriculture, &c.

Among the letters taken from the American bark *Cornelia*, was one from the Count to a friend in New York, requesting him to express the thanks of the Count's family for the ceremony which the Cubans in New York had had performed, commemorating the anniversary of the death of their relative the late General Lopez.—General L. married a sister of the Count; and for this

simple letter of thanks one brother is immured in the Moro, while the other is confined in the dungeons of Habana.

Another result of this movement was the information obtained by the Captain-General that the bark *Childo Harold*, which arrived from New York the same day that the *Cornelia* had departed for that port, had brought dozens of pistols stowed in cedar boxes, cannons hidden in cases of machinery, and, in fact, that she had brought the long expected ammunition of the Creoles. The *C. H.* was immediately discharged, and the ship and wharf were crowded with *carabineros* all ready to seize the contraband arms, which never appeared. It turned out a hoax like that of Mariol, which resulted in the loss of the steam frigate *Pizarro*.

The passengers seized on board the *Cornelia* and taken ashore, were disposed of in the following manner.—The engineer, Samuel Hearnkess, is confined in jail for attempting to leave Havana, without a passport, the other, Senor Guzman, who had a passport, is confined in a dungeon, *incommunicado*, for carrying letters to parties in New York.

**WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1852.**—The attention of the President has been called to the reported outrage on the American flag by the authorities of Cuba. The most prompt measures will be taken to investigate the facts, and if they should corroborate the reports now prevalent, ample satisfaction will be demanded and enforced. To this end a special agent will at once be despatched to Cuba, in a government vessel. The government cannot, of course, be governed by rumors or unofficial reports.

**BRITISH SYMPATHY IN NEW YORK FOR THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.**—ADJOURNED MEETING AT THE CONSULATE OFFICE.—An adjourned meeting of English subjects, natives of the United Kingdom and colonial dependencies, resident in this city, was held at the office of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, in Barclay street, on Saturday last, in order to receive the report of a committee appointed at the late public meeting, to consider the most suitable mode of testifying their respect for the memory, and regret at the loss of the illustrious Duke. A large number of gentlemen had assembled at three o'clock, the appointed hour, and a feeling of universal regret pervaded the meeting. Among those present we noticed, Anthony Barclay, Esq., the British Consul; Robert Bunch, Esq., Her Majesty's Vice Consul; Mr. Cunard, Mr. Crookes, Mr. Maitland, Mr. Downing, Mr. Dixon, Dr. Beales, Mr. Young, Mr. Bell, Mr. Schedel, with about thirty other gentlemen of wealth and rank, including the Presidents of the four National Societies of the Kingdoms of Great Britain, Ireland, and Wales. The British Consul was unanimously called to the chair. The chairman stated the object of the meeting, when the following report was read by Mr. Young:—

Your committee beg leave to recommend to the adjourned meeting of British subjects, the following resolutions:—

Resolved. That this meeting composed of Her Majesty's subjects—English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, and Colonial—is desirous of placing upon record the expression of its profound regret at the death of the late Duke of Wellington, whose unexampled military achievements and unsurpassed civic virtues have stamped him, in the eyes of his countrymen, "the greatest man of the age;" and further, that, sympathizing as it does with the grief so universally felt throughout the United Kingdom and the British colonies, it suggests some public mode of testifying its participation therein.

Resolved. That this meeting proposes for itself, and recommends to all British residents of this city, the wearing of crape round the left arm and on the hat, from this date until the day following that to be henceforth designated for the obsequies of the illustrious deceased.

Resolved. That the Rector of Trinity Church be respectfully requested to permit the delivery of the funeral sermon in honor of "the Duke," after the usual performance of divine service, on the afternoon of the day appointed for the funeral in London, and that a committee be appointed to make arrangements for furthering the same. Signed.

THOMAS DIXON,  
WM. YOUNG,  
ROBERT BUNCH.

Dr. BEALES, President of the St. George's Society, moved the adoption of the report and resolutions, which was seconded by Mr. BELL, President of the St. Patrick's Friendly Society, put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

On motion that the committee referred to in the third resolution be appointed by the chair.

The Chairman said that they could not show a higher sense of their appreciation of the services of the late committee, than by requesting their continued action, and he would suggest that the Presidents of the National Societies of St. George, St. Patrick, St. Andrew and St. David be added thereto.

Mr. Cunard proposed, and Mr. Crookes seconded, a resolution to the effect that Thomas Dixon, Wm. Young, and Robert Bunch, Esqs. with the four Presidents, be appointed a committee.

It was resolved unanimously, that the British Consul be added to the committee.

On motion of Mr. Stanley a vote of thanks was passed to the late committee.

Mr. Downing moved that the resolutions and an authenticated report of the proceedings be published, which being seconded by Mr. Brownell, was unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

## Missionary Intelligence.

## NEW ZEALAND.

On the arrival of the *Bisnor* of New Zealand in 1841, he was led to observe:—

"We see here a whole nation of pagans converted to the faith. God has given a new heart and a new spirit to thousand after thousands of our fellow creatures in this quarter of the earth. Young men and maidens, old men and children, all with one heart and with one voice praising God; all offering up daily their morning and evening prayers; all searching the Scriptures to find the way of eternal life; all valuing the Word of God above every other gift; all in a greater or less degree, bringing forth, and visibly displaying in their outward lives, some fruits of the influences of the Spirit. Where will you find throughout the Christian world, more signal manifestations of the presence of that Spirit, or more living evidences of the kingdom of Christ?"

The great enemy of the gospel, with his watchful eye on every successful Protestant mission, came down in great force to sow tares among the wheat:—

"We were assailed in large force by the Propaganda of Rome. And the serpent cast out of his mouth water as a flood after the woman, that he might cause her to be carried away of the flood. And the earth helped the woman, and the earth opened her mouth, and swallowed up the flood which the dragon cast out of his mouth." The attempt to swallow up the infant church in New Zealand was made with a vigor which would become a better cause. Two Romish bishops, and I believe more than thirty priests—a number greater than that of the Protestant clergy—are now residing in New Zealand. It is perhaps a good sign when such an attack as this is made. It may be regarded as the expiring effort of him who knoweth he hath but short time. I am not disposed to speak gently of that corrupt church, nor yet of the endeavors making to increase her influence, because so far as my observation has gone in New Zealand, I have seen that the only object is to substitute false coin instead of fine gold—the traditions of men for the word of God."

"This extraordinary effort on their part only makes their failure the more conspicuous, because in every part of the island their followers, who from the first were extremely few, are daily being reduced in number, and I earnestly pray, that in every place where Popish aggression is heard of, they may be led to the same conclusion to which a priest at Poverty Bay arrived a few months ago. After a residence of nine months, he told the natives he had received a letter from his bishop to say that he was in the wrong place, because the missionaries were in occupation before him, and that he must go to some of the islands in the great sea."

Mr. Williams thus sums up his account of the mission. "But the inquiry will naturally be made, whether, amidst this extensive profession of Christianity, there be not a great deal of mere professions. Doubtless there are very false professions among so great a multitude. New Zealand would indeed be the antipodes of all other portions of the Christian Church if it were not so. But, granting a reasonable amount of exception for those who, having heard the Word gladly, have by-and-by been offended, it cannot be allowed that it is a nominal Christianity, which has led a whole people, scattered over a country as large as England, to lay aside the superstitions of their ancestors, and to take up a religion so much at variance with their former views, so that, with scarcely a single exception, wherever the distant smoke points out the abode of men, it may be assumed that, with the rising and the setting sun, will be heard the bell which summons the inhabitants to the house of prayer. That Christianity cannot be all nominal which has called for 60,000 copies of the New Testament, supplied by the liberality of the Bible Society in this country; and which now asks for 20,000 copies of the Prayer Book, which the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has with equal liberality just granted. It is not a nominal Christianity which assembles at the table of our Lord between 5000 and 6000 communicants, who are only admitted after careful examination, or which draws from the lips of the dying Christian the expression of a confident hope in that Saviour through whom we all look for our common salvation."

From the Monthly Account of the Proceedings of the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the heathens. July 1852.

## DISTRACED STATE OF THE JEWISH MIND.

We often meet with Jews who tell us, as one said to Mr. G. and myself when addressed on the subject

that he never would dispute about religion with any body, because he was sure that every religion was good, if its professors do but practise it.

Amongst others there is a Jew, about 40 years of age, who visits me very often, and with whom I have had long conversations, not discussions; he has read almost all our tracts, and the very last time that he called he said to me: "I come to-day to tell you that I am fully convinced that Jesus Christ is the Son of God. I have read the New Testament, and I have also read the 'Old Paths' you gave me. I am certain that we look in vain for another." I perfectly agreed with him, and showed him clearly from many passages of Scripture, that Jesus Christ the Son of God, came into the world to save us, and that whosoever believeth in him should not perish but have everlasting life. Repentance and faith, therefore, are the only two conditions. But I told him, if we believe that Jesus is the Son of God, that it is our duty not to be ashamed to confess this faith, and to be baptized according to His command. He told me he had not yet that conviction, and in fact his circumstances for the present were such, that he dared not think about it. This Jew has often come to me during the last two months, complaining that he had no peace, that all was darkness and uncertainty with him, that he was neither Jew nor Christian. He begged me to give him all the books I could, that I might give him light on the subject, and especially the New Testament, which I did. And then he came again, and told me that he had read them and conversed about their contents. And the very last time he told me that now he believed that Jesus was the Son of God.

One day Mr. G. called upon an old Jew, with whom he entered into religious conversation. The old man being a Pharisee, began to boast of his prayers and good works, &c., and that therefore he could not escape sharing in eternal life. Mr. Gans, having shown him from many Scripture passages what a poor comfort it is, for a sinful being who constantly transgresses God's law, to rest upon prayers and good works, and showed that it is through the atonement of Christ alone that we can be saved; the old Jew replied, that he was now too old to believe anything now, that he hoped to die in the faith of his fathers, and to come where they are. And as he would not hear of anything referring to Christ, Mr. G. entered into a conversation with the son, whom, properly speaking, he had come to visit.

To the atonement he replied, that the fruit and result of his study of philosophy was this, that a man cannot go wrong if he simply followed the dictates of reason. In that case, Mr. G. remarked to him, reason was his highest principle of faith and practice, which he affirmed; and added that he was sure God demands nothing from us but what is founded in reason, and if we obey our reason we obey God. Mr. G. proved to him from his own admission, how insufficient and uncertain reason must be. Now, daily experience proves that we need something much more sure and certain, and shows that God's revealed will in Christ is the only safe basis. But he would not allow that Christ was anything more than a man endowed with excellent virtues and high moral principles, but nothing beyond. To read the Scriptures and examine this important matter, he said, he had no time, nor had he inclination, as he was satisfied with what he had.

Another Jew said, that he was a Jew in name but not in practice, for the Jewish religion demands more than any one could observe. Nor was he a Christian, because the Christian religion demands belief in doctrines which he could not believe; and therefore he lives, said he, just as it suited his convenience and circumstances. Mr. G. told him how necessary it is for him first of all to make himself acquainted with the great fact that he is a sinner, and that he must be eternally lost, unless his sins are blotted out, that they might no more testify against him. And if once he should come to that conviction, he would then find that the demands of the Gospel are perfectly in harmony with God's nature and character, and with all that he has revealed respecting our salvation.

One Jew whom he visited, complained how much immorality had increased, and how little true religion is now-a-days met with, either amongst Jews or Christians. Mr. G. agreed with him, but told him that we are all personally in fault, and that it is our duty to assist in bettering the present state of things, especially by beginning as near home as possible, in our own hearts and lives. "O," said he, "I suspect what you are going to say; you mean to say that we Jews ought to embrace Christianity." Mr. G. replied in the affirmative, and showed that nothing but a saving faith in the Messiah, in Jesus of Nazareth, can in any way improve the state of things. And as to the Jews, it is

unalterably certain that there is no other name given under heaven amongst men whereby we must be saved, than the name of Jesus of Nazareth; Him God has exalted a Prince and a Saviour to give repentance to Israel and remission of their sins. "It is very possible," replied the Jew, "that you are right. But I am a simple man, have not studied, and have only learned what I barely need to carry on my business; and therefore I pronounce no judgement whether the Jewish or the Christian religion is the true one, and for this very reason I never censure any Jew if he embraces Christianity." Mr. G. told him how wrong it is, and what injustice he commits against himself, if he remains in this uncertainty, and does not examine and try to find out for himself by the Scriptures what really is truth; and that there could be no doubt that he would find, if he sincerely examined the Scriptures, that Jesus Christ is the promised Messiah. "But this," replied he, "is the business of the rabbies, and yet we do not see that they arrive at this result." Mr. G. pointed out the passage that "Seeing, they see not," &c. The Jew finally declared that as it regarded his own person, he scarcely thought that he should ever embrace Christianity. "But as to my children," said he, "I send them to Christian schools, and they are educated like the Christian children, and if hereafter they are convinced and wish to embrace Christianity, I shall never prevent them, or put any obstacle in their way."

## THE LEAVEN OF CHRISTIANITY WORKING AMONG THE RISING GENERATION OF THE JEWS.

It is a remarkable feature of the present generation of Jews, that this is the sort of reasoning, we hear from the great majority, whenever the subject is broached. And there is no doubt but that a large number of the rising generation will find their way into the Church of Christ. I am acquainted with very rich Jewish families in this town, the children of whom have no idea of Judaism; they do not even know that there is a difference between them and their Christian school-fellows. There are Jewish children here in a Christian boarding school, sent up from the country, who learn the Catechism and every thing else, just as their school-fellows. There is much the same thing with many Jews, who ask for tracts or a new Testament, though they have no time, or it may be no inclination, to read them, yet they wish to have them for their children.

## Youth's Department.

## THE LITTLE WORD "NO."

LAST winter I spent a short time in a pleasant family in a neighbouring State. They were wealthy, influential, and so far as I could judge, a Christian family. The father had at different times occupied a prominent place in the legislative and judiciary departments of his State. He held office in the church he had erected, and preserved through years of trial, that made him prematurely gray; the family altar; and as one who knew him well, remarked, it was doubtful if a shadow could be cast upon his character. He was honorable and upright in business, courteous, kind, and forbearing in his intercourse with the world. The mother an estimable woman, professed herself willing to do and suffer for Christ, hoping to die and reign with him.—The only daughter was a mild, lovely girl; but the sons—and here was a mystery.

The eldest, a child of uncommon promise, entered at an early age upon a vicious career of drinking, gambling, and licentiousness, which ended in forgery and crime, until he was cast out of the family circle as one unknown, and, after a term in prison, found his home in one of the vilest haunts in a Southern city.—The second, following in his footsteps, was awaiting in the county jail a trial that might sentence him for years in the State's prison. Children of prayer, of pious teaching and example, the fact was to me inexplicable. I expressed my wonder in the hearing of an old man who had known them from birth. Said he, "I can explain in a few words; it is from the father's want of power to say No."

When they were beautiful children, and it needed but a word to guide them, he neglected to say No.—As years rolled on, and he noticed the first steps in the way of wrong-doing, he excused them on the plea of youthful exuberance of spirits. And when they went too far, and he strove to curb them, the boys, by caressing, arguing, or bickering, had their own way, so it grieved him to say No. In after-years, when their souls were blood-stained with crime, with all the yearnings of a father's heart, he took them again to his home, striving by gentleness to win them to the way of life; he dared not say No.

Christian parents, learn to pronounce at proper time this simple word, No. On it, under God, may depend

the welfare and happiness of your children for time and eternity.—*American Messenger.*

**TEACHING CHILDREN TO TELL FALSEHOODS.**—Parents are frequently imparting fearful lessons to their children, when they are not aware of it themselves. A child when it is awake is always learning. We stepped into a stage coach, a few days since, in which there was a Christian mother with a bright little boy, who had just learned to talk. He was very restless, and made several attempts to get out of the coach, to prevent which the mother commenced telling him the many dreadful things that would certainly befall him if he got out. "The horses would certainly bite his head off." "The driver would cut him in twain with his whip." "There were bad men out there who would run off with him, and he would never see his father again." More than a score of such expressions fell from her lips in her effort to quiet the child, not one of which was true in the sense in which the child would understand it. We shall not be surprised if in a few years, we hear that same mother wondering where her beautiful and interesting little boy has learned to tell so many falsehoods. Perhaps it will never enter her mind, that she taught him the very lesson, upon which he has made very rapid improvements.

**A ROYAL EXAMPLE.**—Many of our readers perchance, are not aware that there is in Buckingham Palace, a regularly organized Sunday School for the instruction of the children of the servants and other resident officials of that establishment. With sincere gratification do we add, that our beloved Sovereign Lady the Queen, not merely patronizes this interesting seminary, but acts as an instructress therein.

This fact cannot be too widely known, as it may have a tendency to stir up the upper classes of our Colony to the discharge of a duty, in which, frequently they are greatly remiss, particularly in the more rural districts. Many of our Brethren who labour in the country have complained to us of the difficulty which they experience in prevailing upon the ladies of their flocks, to take an active part in the inculcation of religious knowledge to the young on the Lord's day.

We fully grant that higher and nobler motives than the example of earthly royalty should urge Christian matrons and maidens to the discharge of this most important, and delightful duty. Constituted however, as human nature is, the precedent afforded by the highest personage in the realm may not be without its good effects. "The Queen's name is a tower of strength," either for good or for evil; and it may be that some who have heretofore kept aloof from the Sunday School through feelings of false pride, may from the example of the Sovereign be led to the performance of a work, incumbent upon all who have the leisure and ability therefor.

**Selections.**

**EFFECT OF RAILROADS ON COMMERCIAL CITIES.**—Mr. Poor, of the *American Railroad Journal*, in a brief editorial, gives a striking as well as correct illustration of the effect of railroads in enlarging the circle of business of cities, as follows:—

"The city of New York is now accessible from every part of New England (with the exception of the eastern part of Maine) and the State of New York, by one day's journey on railroads. A traveller may leave Waterville, Me., which is 430 miles distant from New York, Montreal, Canada, which is 400; and Dunkirk and Buffalo, which are about 470, in the morning, and reach this city the same evening by continuous lines of railroad, at an average charge of two cents per mile. Light articles of freight, newspapers, &c., are forwarded to, and received from the same points with equal despatch; so that the six millions of people residing within the States named, are within one day's time of this city. And in the evening, the most remote parts of it are, in the ordinary course of the mail, put into possession of our morning's news; and on the other hand, our shops and the stands in our markets display the delicacies and dainties which the morning light shows upon some 400 miles distant. The whole country within this distance, by means of railroads, is made the market garden of the city, and every inhabitant is brought into as intimate relation to it, as was the parson who lived within 30 miles a few years since. A trip of a day is now sufficient to bring nearly every inhabitant of New York and New England to this city, and who may, if they choose, return home the next.

"These facts will serve to show the influence that railroads are exerting, in the facilities they give in the movement of persons and property. To a city they

increase the area of country tributary to it in a much greater ratio than the length of their lines. To give a clearer idea, we will briefly illustrate this proposition. We will assume that the speed of the ordinary loaded team on common roads is 2½ miles per hour, for 12 hours, which will give 30 miles as the extent of a day's travel, and 60 miles as the diameter of the circle from which a city without railroads could draw its daily supplies of food, &c. This would give an area of country of not more than 2,700 square miles.

"The freight train on a railroad moves at the rate of 12 miles an hour, or 288 miles in 24 hours. The circle within daily reach of a city by freight trains on railroads would be 576 miles, embracing an area of 124,516 square miles, or more than 46 times greater than the ordinary waggon! By the use of railroads, therefore, a city increases its capacity for business as well as its supplies of food, and all the articles used in the economy of life, 4,600 per cent.

"It will be found, upon calculation, that the difference in cost of the two modes of carriage supposed, is in about the same ratio as the above distances.

"The above statements are a most striking, as well as correct illustration, of the value of railroads, and demonstrate most clearly their importance in increasing the business of commercial, or trading points, and prove how necessary they are to farming communities, in creating a value for their products, in opening a market for them. They explain the rapid growth of cities. They are the termini of a large number of railroads, and the rapid appreciation in the value of the country they traverse. With an ordinary road, a farmer living 60 miles from a city may be without a market for many of his most important articles of produce from the cost of transportation, while another living upon a railroad but 400 miles from the same point, finds a ready sale for all he can raise at remunerating prices."

**EDITING.**—We sometimes think that if our readers could see the trials of editors, they would sympathize more with them. We have had a hard time with this number. It would have taken something more than a search warrant to have found any exciting and interesting news in the whole circle of our exchanges the present week. We do not mention this as an apology for our paper, for if our readers only saw how little we had to make it out of, they would be surprised to see it as good as it is. There is literally nothing stirring. Business is dull, religion is dead, even politics are creating no excitement, and nothing seems to flourish but wickedness.—*Exchange Paper.*

**ADDITIONAL TRIALS.**—When an Editor has penned what he thought the very thing to please, to find that he has given offence, and is accused of "misstatements." When he thinks he has taken high ground, to find himself ranked among the lowest.—*Ed. C. T.*

**DREAMS.**—Dreams usually take place in a single instant, notwithstanding the length of time they seem to occupy. They are, in fact, slight mental sensations unregulated by consciousness; these sensations, being less or more intense, painful or agreeable, according to certain physical conditions. On this subject the following observations, occur in Dr. Winslow's Psychological Journal:—"We have in dreams no true perception of the lapse of time—a strange property of mind: for if such be also its property when entered into the eternal disembodied state, time will appear to us eternities. The relations of space, as well as of time, are also annihilated; so that while almost an eternity is compressed into a moment, infinite space is traversed more swiftly than by real thought. There are numerous illustrations of this principle on record. A gentleman dreamed that he had enlisted as a soldier, joined his regiment, deserted, was apprehended, carried back, tried, condemned to be shot, and at last led out for execution. After all the usual preparations, a gun was fired; he awoke with the report, and found that a noise in the adjoining room had, at the same moment, produced the dream, and awakened him. A friend of Dr. Abercrombie dreamed that he had crossed the Atlantic, and spent a fortnight in America. In embarking on his return, he fell into the sea, and awaking in the fright found that he had not been asleep ten minutes."

**NIEBUHR.**—A remarkable fact in the experience of Niebuhr, the German infidel historian, is worth a serious consideration. Niebuhr was a prince among historians, and equally so among sceptics. He tried what is called the rational, or doubting system, and had experience of its withering result. Speaking of the education of his son, he says that he means his boy shall know the old poets, and shall take the gods and heroes for historical beings; but shall be instructed at the same time that the ancients had only an imperfect knowledge of the true God, and that these gods were overthrown when Christ came into the world. "He shall believe in the letter of the Old and New Testaments, and I shall nurture in him from his infancy a firm faith in all that I have lost, or feel uncertain about." What stronger condemnation of infidelity could there be from an infidel source?

**Correspondence.**

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

**MR. EDITOR.**—In the last Number of the *Church Times* you have published an Extract from the Journal of the Bishop of Melbourne, in which the following passages occur. "I fear that the miners are of a class of which almost all who feel an interest about spiritual things are dissenters, and only the multitude of the careless and ungodly are professed members of our church." And again,—"My own growing conviction has long been, that unless we can adopt some means for establishing some closer bond of union among our people, and enabling them to recognize and associate with one another, we shall never obtain any hold, as a church, upon the mass of the population in the Colonies." I confess I am not a little surprised to hear such language from a Bishop of our Church; and though I believe that the Bishop of Melbourne penned the statements which I have quoted with no bad intention, and as the result of his conviction, I do consider them not only as misrepresentations but slanders upon the Church of England. On his part they are unintentional mistakes, but mistakes for which he is accountable; and such, as I think it my duty as "a watchman on the walls of Zion," not to pass unnoticed. His first statement is particular, that among the miners whom he visited, the serious, and those concerned about their salvation, belonged to the Dissenters, and that the multitude of the careless and ungodly are professed members of the Church of England. "This is a fact upon which I very much fear the Bishop has been misinformed, yet I have no means at hand to disprove it; but admitting that the Bishop is not mistaken here, I cannot see that any fault is to be found with the Church on this account, but only with the Bishop who is placed over that portion of it. Why did he allow the ground to be first occupied by dissenters? Why did he not endeavour to supply the people of his communion with faithful pastors, and not suffer them to be as sheep having no shepherd? No wonder that they should grow both callous and ungodly under such spiritual government; but it is when the pious though misinformed of the Church, find no means of grace furnished by our communion, that they are glad to avail themselves of those which offer, and to unite themselves with dissenters. No wonder that the Bishop found it so here. Had he, as the spiritual head of this place, gone at first to this district to seek out his stray sheep, and had he placed a godly minister among them, the case would have been reversed, and instead of the pious of the Church having united with dissenters, the pious among the dissenters would have united with us. On this subject I will add no more, but strongly and humbly recommend to his Lordship the careful study of Ezek. xxxiv. 5, 6., and perhaps it will suggest in part the true reason of the state of things of which he complains.

But I confess I am astonished when I find that the Bishop from a particular proceeds to a general charge against the whole Church of England in the Colonies. Now I have no intention at the present to speak one word against the alleged seriousness and piety of dissenters. Whatever piety there is among them is not the object of my animadversion but of my joy. I believe with St. Paul, Phil. i. 15, 18, and my motto is the same. But as the Bishop puts forth his experience respecting the piety of Churchmen in the Colonies, I may be permitted to meet it by a counter evidence of the same kind. I have been for a number of years a clergyman and a missionary in the Colonies, and so far as my experience goes, I have no hesitation in placing the members of our Church side by side with those of any other denomination. When it comes to the fruits of religion, fidelity, honour, justice in their dealings, truthfulness in their words, the exercise of the social virtues, or any other of the fruits of religion subject to our examination, I should not be afraid, our enemies being the judges, that our church will be found inferior to any body of christians in the world. The piety of a Churchman is between himself and his God, it is not nevertheless the less real (see Matt. vi. 1-18) and I have no doubt at the day of Judgment, when the character of God's children is fully brought to light, this statement will be found abundantly true. I look at our Church as the mould in which the principles of Englishmen are cast, as the mother from whom the mass of England's population drink in the milk of spiritual instruction; and I ask, what is the effect of her teaching on the nation at large? Can I find a nation under heaven to be compared to Christian England for honour, for integrity, for the respect with which she honours religion, for the social virtues, yea, for every virtue that adorns humanity? And what has produced this state? It is the teaching of her National Church. Again, if I am to estimate the internal life of the Church, not by her professions but by her fruits, in this respect I am not afraid of the result of a comparison of our Church with any other on earth. Witness her Bible Societies, her Tract Societies, her Missionary Societies. The word of God, as furnished by her means, has made its way to almost every hamlet in her colonies—her missionaries are in every land, her "sound has gone out into all the earth"—truly she is the angel that "has the everlasting Gospel to preach to all that dwell upon the earth," and that duty she is not slow to fulfil. But to add one mark more by which the internal life of the Church should be estimated, I may notice the amount of religious knowledge possessed by her clergy. It has been well remarked, that an ignorant and vicious clergy are near akin, and to this Holy Scripture abundantly gives its sanction. (See Ps. lxxviii.) But what Church is there that surpasses us in this respect? Not to mention that her clergy are educated in the first seminaries in the world,

I may ask what subject in polemical or practical divinity there that they have not illustrated? What is the heresy that they have not successfully opposed? Who is the infidel that they have not silenced? Take from the Church the various works on every sacred subject with which she has enriched it, and what is there behind but a blank. In one word I assert without much fear of contradiction, that from her learning, her piety, her influence, she is the upholder not only of Protestantism but of Christianity in the world, and I think that each of her sons may feel it to be a higher honour to be an English Churchman than to be (and it is no mean honour) an English citizen.

I do not wonder that the Bishop of Melbourne should find here and there an ungodly Churchman—the Church of England is too large a mass to expect it to be otherwise, for as the Apostle observes, "In a great house there are not only vessels of gold and silver, but also of wood and earth, and some to honour and some to dishonour." To look for any other state of things, or to draw any conclusion thence against the Church at large, is only to show ourselves utterly ignorant of the word of God (see Matt. xiii. 47.)

But the Bishop further tells us, after talking of the admirable machinery of Dissenters, that except there is discovered some bond of union, by which Churchmen will be able to recognise and associate with each other, we shall not be able to obtain any hold upon the mass of the population in the Colonies. Now not to disparage the nature of the machinery employed by dissenters, nor yet to say that I am the least in love with it, though I hold with the Latin Poet:—

"Fas est ab hoste doceri"

I confess I am at a loss to understand the Bishop.—What bond of union does he wish to institute? Is it the Class Meeting or the Conference of dissenters? Is it some password, like that of the Odd Fellows, or Freemasons? I had thought that the Church itself was a sufficient bond of union. I had thought the Body of Christ, which is his Church (Eph. i. 22, 23) united all the members: that the union of the branches was sufficiently secured by their union with the Trunk, and if I am right in my belief, I rather think that the best bond of union that the Bishop could institute, would be to teach his people and the world at large, the distinctive principles of the Church—to show his people the nature of the Catholic Church, and the sin and danger of schism. If this is not recognised I am not surprised that the difficulty of which the Bishop complains should be felt—if the fences are removed I am not at all surprised that the sheep should wander—if the foundation is not sufficiently secured, I am not surprised that the building should totter and perchance fall to the ground. But I think as in his other statements, so in this, the Bishop is mistaken; and to prove this I ask, has the Church of England exhibited less signs of unity than other denominations. (I forbear noticing the divisions of dissenters.) It has neither yet fallen to pieces, nor split into pieces, a statement which cannot well be made respecting some of the denominations with which the Bishop seems so enamoured. But in every clime as yet, she is, and I hope will always be "one fold under one shepherd." Nor yet when cast upon her own resources, when sent adrift, has she suffered shipwreck, as we see in the case of the Church in America—a Church which, though hated by the Government, and thought, tho' unjustly, to be inimical to free institutions, has notwithstanding increased since the revolution in a fivefold ratio to the population of the country, and is constantly rising in the estimation of an enlightened people, and amidst the jarring elements with which she is surrounded, is daily more and more appearing that ark in which truth and safety are to be found, so that she bids fair to become in a few years the Established Church in that country.

No, Sir, she is that Bush which survives amidst the fire,—that structure founded upon a rock against which the gates of hell shall not prevail,—that ark which has been built by the Living God, and as such will outlive every storm, and rest upon the everlasting mountains of a new world. Nor do I regret that as such she can embrace all the noble as well as the plebeian, she learned as well as the most illiterate. She is catholic, she is suited not only to every clime and to every government, but to every person—to David as well as to Lazarus—to the royal monarch as well as to the beggar. As such she commands my confidence, my love. And ever will the advice of the Holy Spirit by the mouth of the Psalmist be my motto—"Pray for the peace of Jerusalem, they shall prosper that love thee: Peace be within thy walls and prosperity within thy palaces, for my brethren and companions sake I will wish thee prosperity." METSAPHEK.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCT. 16, 1852.

### STEAMERS.

THE excellence of the Cunard line of Steamers, their wonderful punctuality, and the comfort and safety of which their very appearance is an index, have long been the theme of admiration and praise all the world over. In nothing perhaps is the progress of the age more marked, than in the contrast which these noble vessels present, to the tedious, precarious, comfortless, and dangerous conveyances of twenty years ago.—Among other marks of superiority which pertain to

this line, the spectator on the wharf, when one of these stupendous floating palaces is moving off, cannot but be struck with the order, discipline, and quiet, with which every thing is managed. No bustle, no shouting, no confusion, above all, no swearing, by officers or men, to insult the ears of every lover of decency, and to provoke the Majesty of Heaven, and bring down misery and destruction upon those who thus show that they have not the fear of God before their eyes, and venture forth upon the mighty deep with curses on their tongues. On the contrary, all seem to know their places, and their respective duties, and there is scarcely more bustle than when a gentleman and his lady entering their carriage for a morning's drive.

The success which has attended the enterprise of our distinguished countryman with scarcely any interruption, ought certainly to beget humble thankfulness to that Being whose hand has preserved and guided them, rather than an overweening confidence in the skill or conduct of man. While on this subject we feel it a duty to notice the miserable apology for a steamer which plies between Windsor and St. John. In what we have heard is correct, the owners are highly culpable for imposing such dangerous affairs on the public, under the name of safe conveyances.

A friend informed us that lately the passengers were obliged to work hard by baling to keep the boat free from water. Also, that on other occasions, through inefficiency somewhere, she has been 24 and sometimes 36 hours on a passage which ought not to occupy twelve.

Lack of speed, however, is a small matter compared with the risk of life which attaches to this boat, and it will be wonderful if the season closes without the occurrence of some serious calamity.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF MEATH.—We regret to have to announce the death, in almost the prime of life, at Malaga, on the 16th inst. of the Most Rev. Thomas Stewart Townsend, D. D., Lord Bishop of Meath. His Lordship was consecrated Bishop on All Saints Day, 1850, in the room of the venerated Bishop Stopford, who died on the 17th September, 1850. The late Bishop has left a young and numerous family to lament his irreparable loss to them.—*Eng. Paper.*

### BISHOP CHASE.

In our last, we briefly announced the death of this venerable and estimable Prelate of the P. E. Church in the United States. We have as yet no further particulars than are contained in the subjoined extract.—His remarkable, laborious, and self-denying life, will afford a fruitful and edifying subject for his Biographer, who, we trust, will be a man of kindred spirit with the departed. This is the third Bishop of the American Church who has died within a few months:—

"Our Church is again called to mourn the loss of a father in God. It is a most painful duty to announce the death of the Right Reverend PHILANDER CHASE, D. D., Bishop of Illinois, and the senior Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. He died on the 20th of September, from the effects of injuries received a short time previous in a fall from his carriage. Bishop Chase had reached his 78th year, a term beyond the season of life's ordinary duration. Such, however, has been his career of indomitable Christian energy and labor, that the gradual process of decay seemed hardly perceptible in his case, and the impression which the intelligence of his death will produce upon our communion, will clearly testify how great was their reverence and affection for our venerable father, and how justly they appreciated his example of untiring devotedness to his Master's cause. The senior Bishop was consecrated in St. James' church, Philadelphia, on the 11th of February, 1819, and has therefore held the Episcopal office for more than thirty-three years. It would occupy far more space than we now have, to attempt to sketch his character and life, but we cannot conclude this brief notice without adding to it the following just tribute from an evening secular paper:—

"He has closed a career of ripe and matured piety, and of spotless reputation and Christian dignity, which shed a halo of purest light around his path while yet he lived, and now that he is no more, will be a star to guide many to the same grandeur and perfectness of religious character.

"Though feeling somewhat long the infirmities of advanced age, and the physical weariness consequent upon long and self-sacrificing toil, in the service of his Divine Master, and of that branch of the Christian Church to which he was on principle attached, he had scarcely remitted his labors or oversight of those interests committed to his judicious care.

"His arduous duties had, however, involved the necessity of further aid in his Episcopal labors, and the Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, D. D., late rector of St. Thomas' church, in this city, was some time since, elected assistant Bishop of the diocese of Illinois.

"The name of the venerable deceased will always be associated with his vast and disinterested toil in the establishment and support of the Jubilee College, on behalf of which he made so many earnest and effective

appeals, seconding them ever by efforts of his own, which no man ever exceeded. His name will ever be as a sweet savor in the Church to which he belonged, and will be remembered by Christians of every other denomination, as that of one who richly exemplified in his life the doctrines it was his joy to proclaim."—*Commercial Advertiser.*

### SYDNEY.

We take from the *Canada Echo*, the following Petition, agreed upon by the Bishop, Clergy, and Laity of Sydney, N. S. Wales, in April last. It was adopted 35 to 8:—

To Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

The humble Petition of the undersigned, the Bishop of Sydney, Clergy, and Lay Members of the Church of England within the Diocese aforesaid.

Sheweth:—

That the Ecclesiastical Laws of England not being wholly applicable to the Church of England in this Diocese, your petitioners labor under several grave disadvantages.

That in consequence of the present position of your petitioners in this respect, it is found impossible that proper discipline should be exercised over the clergy and laity without the appearance of harsh and arbitrary power, on the part of the Bishop of the Diocese.

That besides this serious disadvantage, the Church is much impeded in her legitimate efforts to extend the faith of Christ, and the means of grace, in this extensive Diocese, in proportion to the rapidly increasing population of the country.

That in the opinion of your Majesty's Petitioners it would tend to the honour of Almighty God, and the good and quiet of his Church, and the better government thereof, that there should be Synods of the Bishop and clergy periodically assembled within this Diocese; and also that the laity acting by representatives duly elected by the congregations of the several Churches, should meet in Convention in connexion with the Synod of the Bishop and clergy; and that the Bishop, clergy and laity, being thus assembled, should be qualified and authorised to debate and consult, under proper regulations, for the better ordering of the affairs of the United Church of England and Ireland within this Diocese; and to frame and enact proper rules, regulations, or canons not being contrary to any law of Church or State for the due ordering of the affairs of the said Church, maintaining nevertheless as heretofore its integral union and connexion with the Established Church of England and Ireland.

That doubts are entertained whether the Supremacy of your Majesty, as under God the only Governor of this realm in all spiritual and ecclesiastical things or causes, having been expressly admitted by all Bishops and clergy when consecrated or ordained to their respective offices in the ministry, may not prohibit their assembling, as is desired, in a Diocesan Synod.

That the practice of assembling Conventions of laymen elected in the manner herein proposed, to take part in the management of ecclesiastical affairs, has not heretofore been recognized or appointed by law, or any known custom of the Church of England.

That your Petitioners therefore re-submit with deference to your Majesty's royal consideration the expediency of removing the obstacles which at times appear to oppose the execution of the design which they have prepared to lay before your Majesty, for better providing for the security, and for the more extended usefulness of that Church which during many centuries has flourished under the auspices of your Majesty's Royal Predecessors.

And your Majesty's humble Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

The Bishop congratulated the meeting that so important an advancement had been effected; and he earnestly prayed that by the signatures to this petition of the churchmen throughout the colony, they would show that they were not a divided people. For himself, he declared his sincere belief, that the constitution prayed for would work for good. No ambush need be feared, for all had been done (to use a homely phrase) fair and above board; and all promised to conduce to the spiritual and religious welfare of this great territory. After thanking the clergy for their laborious labours in this work, and dismissing them to their respective homes, his Lordship pronounced the benediction, and the meeting separated.

WE see it announced with apparent satisfaction, that the "Herons" are coming again. If it could have been said the "Herrings or the Mackerel" are coming, it would have been better news. The one family have swept away some six hundred pounds from the community, and left behind a corrupting and vitiating influence on the minds of our society. While the others would bring substantial advantage and comfort along with them, to hundreds of our needy population, and to the country at large. Surely every reflecting person must lament the waste of time, the waste of money, but above all, the waste of mind, and the deterioration of public taste and right principle, entailed by the constant round of visits from such itinerant songsters and stage players, as have for the last few months invaded this city, and turned the heads of old and young.

QUEBEC.

We beg to acknowledge the first No. of the 3rd vol. of the Canadian Ecclesiastical Gazette, from which we make the following extracts—

The Bishop had twice during the summer, attended a meeting of the Corporation of Bishop's College at Lennoxville. The former meeting was held on the 1st of July, upon which occasion his Lordship was charged with the gratifying announcement from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, of a grant to the College of £4000 sterling, for the endowment of scholarships, from the Jubilee Fund.

During the first visit of the Bishop of Quebec to the College, the annual examination of the Students took place, and the annual celebration which has been established by the Alumni who have left it, and which is observed in the following manner. A sermon is preached in the morning by one of their number, and a public address is delivered by another, who must be of a lay profession, in the College Hall, in the afternoon. On the present occasion the Rev. J. Kemp, Missionary of Bury, was the preacher, and the address was delivered by Joel Baker, Esq., Advocate, of Montreal. A dinner in the Hall forms part of the observance.

These Alumni have also successfully exerted themselves to establish an exhibition for the benefit of theological students, and they hope not to stop with the establishment of one. There are now in the two Dioceses of Quebec and Montreal, twenty-five Clergymen who went through their course of preparation for Holy Orders, in whole, or in part, at Bishop's College; and the fruits of the Institution thus far afford warrant for the hope that if placed upon a fair footing of equal privilege with other Collegiate Institutions in these Provinces, (according to endeavours which are now in train,) it will become an advantageous nursery for different learned professions in the country.

The character of the Diocese of Quebec is peculiar, and the episcopal ministrations are in some instances carried round to feeble and straggling flocks, separated by vast distances from each other. This peculiarity has been remarkably exemplified, (as may be observed from a survey of particulars in the foregoing account,) in that portion of the Diocese which has been visited during the present summer, with reference to the Confirmation. It is matter for thankfulness, that a mere handful of Church members here, and a handful there, in the midst of a large population of another faith, should enjoy the means at all of having Churches built, upon however humble a scale, and Ministers to serve them. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has assisted extensively in providing the former, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, acting in concert with the Bishop, has established missions in the Diocese of Quebec, scattered about from the frontier Townships in the District of St. Francis, to the Magdalena Islands, in the Gulf.

NOTICE OF ORDINATION.—The Lord Bishop purposes (D. V.) to hold his next Ordination at Halifax, on Sunday, December 19. Persons intending to offer themselves as candidates for Holy Orders upon that occasion, are desired to notify their intention to His Lordship without delay.

The Council met yesterday for the appointment of officers for the ensuing year. All the officers of the last year were re-appointed, Mr. Steele was appointed as constable, vice Mulligan, resigned; four new constables were added to the force.—Colonist.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

R. M. S. AMERICA FROM LIVERPOOL.

The R. M. Steamship America, arrived on Tuesday last. The papers are still filled with reminiscences of the late Duke of Wellington. We have copied some of them, and other matters having reference to the last sad tribute of respect which has yet to be paid to the departed hero.

The foreign news is chiefly important as it refers to the consummation of the ambitious designs of the French President. A conspiracy against his life has been detected in Marseilles, and an infernal machine discovered and seized. A number of arrests of suspected individuals, chiefly Socialists, had been made.

B. M. S. CANADA FROM BOSTON.

The news by this arrival is rather of an important nature, and may be precursor of intelligence of a more active sympathy in Cuban affairs on the part of the American people. It is evident that the American government, in spite of all its protestations of neutrality, is only waiting a plausible pretext to attempt the possession of the Island; and if the great European powers are determined to frustrate such an attempt, it is not a whit too soon for them to make a more formidable demonstration in behalf of its integrity than that they have already done.

A pleasing feature of intelligence is the proceedings in New York, in honour of the memory of the great Duke of Wellington.

THE FISHERIES.—The Gloucester Telegraph of the 9th says:—Schooner Diligent, Capt. Bailey, arrived on Tuesday afternoon, and schooner, Martha and Susan, Capt. Somes, arrived yesterday, from the Bay of St. Lawrence. Capt. Bailey left a steamer and two cutters at Port Hood, who would be likely to annoy the Americans considerably this month. Capt. Somes reports that the steamer Devastation came out of the bay on 28th ult. The Cyrena S. Colby got ashore on Casumpoo Bay, on the 23d ult. She was reported to be full of water; but nothing further has been heard from her. The Portsmouth Chronicle of the 9th, says:—Capt. Lawry, of schooner Ann Eliza, which arrived here on Thursday, from Prince Edward's Island, with 250 bbls. mackerel, informs us that he could have caught 500 bbls. as easily, and in a shorter time, had it not been for the annoyance and interference of the British armed vessels, some of whose commanders seemed to take pleasure in causing as much vexation as possible. The visit of the American armed vessels he represents as of little utility, partly on account of its being too short—as the British cruisers were much more polite while our armed vessels staid—but began to fire shot across the bows of the fishermen almost as soon as they were out of sight. Our own opinions, are, that the instructions were not sufficiently decisive, and their powers too small, as well as their stay too short. Capt. Lawry states that he lost about one hundred and fifty sail of fisherman there, all of which were, and had been laboring under difficulties similar to his.

The American schooner Ann has arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., from Prince Edward's Island, with information that she had been twice fired at by the British steamer Devastation, and forbidden to enter Gaspe Bay. Our vessels are excluded from the Bay of Chaleur.

THE FATE OF CUBA APPROACHING.—Our relations with Cuba, on account of the recent outrages to the American flag, are attracting much attention, and causing special inquiry on all hands, and in every State. If the United States government has ordered any vessel to proceed immediately to Cuba, we learn that it is the sloop of war Cyano, which sailed in great haste yesterday, for the purpose, probably, of making investigations on the spot. She was towed out of port in the forenoon. The Mississippi steamer is not yet ready for sea, on account of the want of seamen; but she, too, will soon be ready, and then, it will be supposed she will proceed also to Havana. We have not heard yet what the President or the portion of the cabinet now at Washington have done, or intend doing, but we have reason to believe, from what we hear from Boston, that the recent intelligence from Cuba has reached Mr. Webster at Marshfield, and has produced on his great mind a deep and profound sensation, calculated to rouse the great statesman into the highest activity.—N. Y. Herald.

The House of Bishops convened on Thursday at Camden, N. J., for the trial of Bishop Doane, upon the charges preferred against him by the Bishops of Virginia, Maine, and Ohio.

The conciliation meeting of the delegates from the Bible Union and the American and Foreign Bible Society, not only broke up without any reconciliation being effected, but without any prospect of it.

CALIFORNIA.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1852.—The steamship El Dorado has arrived at this port from Aspinwall, N. G., bringing dates from San Francisco to the 16th September, brought down to Panama by the steamship Golden Gate.

The Golden Gate had \$2,000,000 on freight. The mining intelligence continues very favorable, and the papers chronicle the discovery of several large lumps.

There have been some further movements amongst the miners against the Chinese, and a public meeting had been called at Jamestown on the subject.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Late dates from the Sandwich Islands report the prevalence of a serious epidemic at Honolulu, which had very materially checked business.

The government of the Sandwich Islands had promulgated a treaty of reciprocity with the United States.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters received from Rev. C. Elliott. Rev. Dr. Rowland. (thank you for the Subscriber and the promise to try for more. When an octogenarian, in a distant land, is exerting himself for the paper of his Church, surely we may expect efforts from younger men, nearer home.) Rev. T. C. Leaver. Rev. C. Ingles. Rev. G. Townshend.

Married.

On Saturday, the 9th inst., in St. Paul's Church, St. Margaret's Bay, by the Rev. Wm. Robert Cochran, Mr. James Mason, to Miss Matilda Mason, of Lunenburg.

Died.

On Friday, the 5th inst., after a long and severe illness Dorothy, wife of Mr. John Willis, in the 45th year of her age. At Halifax, on the 25th inst., in the 81st year of her age, Mrs. Hannah McGilton, long a respectable inhabitant of Lunenburg.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Monday, Oct. 11.—Schns. Alphonso, Helena, Quebec, 11 days; Only Son, Chambers, Newfoundland, 6 days; Three Brothers, Nering, Newfld., 6 days; Sarah Ann, Messerve, St. George's Bay, N. F., 6 days; schr. Jean L'An, Pomas-

end; Mary & Charles, Loroway; Catherine; J. D. R. T. and Isabel, Sydney, C. B.

Tuesday, Oct. 12.—R. M. S. America, Shannon, Liverpool, 24 days; schr. Mayflower, Rowe, Burlo, R. F. Wednesday, Oct. 13.—Brigs. Commodore, Moren, Demerara, 33 days; Sylph, Marsters, Trinidad, 25 days; schrs. Aurora, Crowell, New York, 14 days; Florence, Locke, English Harbour, N. F., 6 days; Dart, Yarmouth; Velocity, Richibucto.

Thursday, Oct. 14.—Schr. Dove, Dyer. Friday Oct 15.—R. M. Steamship Canada, Harrison, Boston. New schr. Pursuit, St. Mary's, 9 hours.

CLEARED.

Oct. 11.—Brig Fulton, McCall, F. W. I.; brigs. Vivid Doane, Jamaica, Eagle, Hillers, do.; schrs. General Washington, Laybold, Boston, Villager, Watt, Miramichi. Oct. 12.—R. M. S. America, Shannon, Boston; schrs. Indus, Martin, New York; Zebina, Burko, Oden, N. F. Oct. 13.—Schns. Irene, Garrut, Pathousiq, Entorprise, Young, P. E. I.; brig. Rob Roy, Affleck, Jamaica. Oct. 14.—Steamer Merlin, Corbin, St. John, N. F. ship Mien, Auld, Charleston, S. C.; barque Industry, Atlas, St. Stephens, N. B.

Passengers.

Per Steamship America, from Liverpool to Halifax, Oct. 12.—Mrs. Peters, Major D'Alton, Lieut. Higgin, R. A. Sergeant Strong and lady; Rev. Mr. Snodgrass and lady, Rev. Mr. Thomas, 2 children and nurse; Messrs. Duncan, McCall, Brooking, Jas. D. Fraser, Alex. Nathan—15, 103 for Boston.

From Halifax to Boston.—Mrs. Patten, Miss Goodman, Miss Neymyca, Mrs. Inuit, Mr. J. T. Twining and lady, Messrs. Stowe, Meagher, G. B. McFarlane, Fairbanks and Son, Grey, Ellis, Crawford, Russell, Preston, and McPhemia. Per Royal Mail Steamship Canada, from Boston.—Mrs. Forrester, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Clements, Mrs. Bouden, and Infant, Miss Freeman, Dr. Hillcock and Lady, 5 children and servant, Mr. Freeman and Lady, Mr. Moren and Lady, Messrs. A. W. Dunn, J. T. Smith, C. H. Crawford, R. Kerr, A. Murray, A. Sowell, G. H. Blair, McCall, Gregor, J. H. Bell, West, S. Heathcote, Knowland, John Dugan, Thomas Morris, Wm. Larrabee, G. V. Anderson, Thomas Holloway, George Itay, Henry Maccock and John W. H. Campbell.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16.

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Apples, Beef, Butter, Catsup, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Hams, Do. greco, Homespun wool, Do. cotton & wool, Mutton, Oatmeal, Pears, Plumbs, Pork, Potatoes, Turkeys, Yarn, worsted, per lb.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table listing prices for Coal, per chal. and Cord Wood, 15s. & 15s. 6d.

Advertisements.

E. K. BROWN,

NO 1, ORDNAVANCE SQUARE.

HAS RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVALS, A WELL selected Stock of HARDWARE, Bar, Bolt, Hoop and Sheet-Iron. Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL. Smith's' Bollovs, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Files and Rasps.

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W. L. LANGLEY has received from England his FULL SUPPLY of the above, together with a variety of other Articles usually sold by Druggists. They are of the best quality, and are offered at the lowest moderate prices. Langley's Drug Store, Halifax Street, Oct. 16, 1852.



Poetry.

I praised the dead which were already dead, more than the living which are yet alive... That are all gone! That sunny band of youth...

The Scottish Ecclesiastical Journal.

THE LAMB OF GOD.

Blessed, holy, spotless Lamb, Seated on the rainbowed throne, Wilt Thou take me as I am?

Advertisements.

DEPOSITORY

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, No 24, Granville Street.

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HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. A MOST MARACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS AFTER 11 YEARS' SUFFERINGS.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Galt, of 70 Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851. To Professor Holloway.

Sir, - At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed...

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN. A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED BY A BAD LEG OF 30 YEARS STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens at Ruscliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851. To Professor Holloway.

Sir, - I suffered for a period of 30 years from a bad leg the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works, accompanied by scorbutic symptoms...

(Signed) WILLIAM ABBS. The truth of this statement can be verified by W. F. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL AND DANGEROUS CURD IN ONE MONTH. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penhurst Kent, dated December 13th, 1850. To Professor Holloway.

DEAR SIR, - My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use...

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER. A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850. To Professor Holloway.

Sir, - I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of my leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here...

(Signed) JOHN FORFAR. AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breachouse, Lothian Road, Edinbr., dated April 29th, 1851. To Professor Holloway.

Sir, - For more than twenty years my wife has been subject from time to time to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent...

(Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT. The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:

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July 10, 1852. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax. General Agent for Nova Scotia.

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