

The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochrane—Editor.

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Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. March 20	S. Mat. before Easter	Exod. 10. Matt. 23. Exod. 19. Heb. 6.
M. " 21	Mon. before Easter	Judg. 10. John 8. Judg. 11. 1 Tim. 4.
T. " 22	Tues. before Easter	12. " 131.
W. " 23	Wed. before Easter	Hosca 13. " 11. Hosca 14. 2 Tim. 1.
T. " 24	Thurs. " "	Dan. 9. " 13. Jerem. 31.
F. " 25	Good Frid. Ann. (of Virgin Mary.)	Gen. 22. John 18. Isaiah 53. 1 Peter 2.
S. " 26	Easter Even.	Zech. 9. Luke 24. Exod. 14. Heb. 4.

* Proper Psalms—Morn. 22, 40, 64—Even. 12, 68.
† Lessons for Ann. or Lady Day, —Morn. Levitic. 2—Even. Levitic. 3.

Poetry.

LIFE'S HARVEST.

BY WILLIAM HOWARD KNOWLES.

Ho, reapers of Life's Harvest,
Why stand with rusted blade,
Until the night draws round thee,
And day begins to fade?
Why stand ye idle waiting
For reapers more to come?
The golden morn is passing—
Why sit ye idle dumb?
Thrust in your sharpened sickle,
And gather in the grain;
The night is fast approaching,
And soon will come again.

The Master calls for reapers,
And shall he call in vain?
Shall sheaves lie there ungathered,
And waste upon the plain?
Come down from hill and mountain,
In morning's ruddy glow,
Nor wait until the dial
Points to the noon below.
And come with the strong snew,
Nor faint in heat or cold;
And pause not till the evening
Draws round its wreath of gold.

And mount the crumbling watch-towers,
And herald on the truth;
Preach out the golden precepts,
To wild and wayward youth,
Mount up the heights of Wisdom,
Crush each error low:
Keep back no words of knowledge
That human hearts should know,
Be faithful to thy mission,
In service of thy Lord;
And then a glorious chaplet
Shall be thy rich reward.

Religious Miscellany.

From the Church and State Gazette.

PROGRESS OF THE MORMON IMPOSITION.

A CORRESPONDENT has kindly forwarded to us a copy of the *Deseret News* of the 16th October, on which day it was published in "Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory." The columns of this Mormon journal afford ample evidence that the wicked in this life may flourish. We forbear comment that we may obtain greater space for extract, to which we now address ourselves. The following is the abstract of a sermon delivered by a Mormon preacher in defence of the revelation of Mormonism:—

"In reference to his main subject he assumed, as a postulate, that in the days of the Saviour there were synagogues where the Jews worshipped God; and in addition to them the splendid temple at Jerusalem; yet, when on a certain occasion, one proposed to follow Him whithersoever He went, He, though Heir of all things, cried out like one in the bitterness of his soul, in abject poverty, 'The foxes have holes, &c.' This (said the speaker) was evidence to his mind that the Most High did not put His name there, and that He did not accept the worship of those who paid their vows and adorations there. This was evident from the fact that they would not receive Him, but thrust him from them, saying, 'Away with Him, crucify Him! crucify Him!' It was therefore abundantly evident that His Spirit did not dwell in them. They were the degenerated sons of noble sires; but they had long since slain the prophets and seers, through whom the Lord revealed Himself to the children of men. This (said the speaker) was the grand difficulty among them—their unbelief in present revelation."

"He further remarked their unbelief in present

revelation was the means of dividing that generation into the various sects and parties that existed. They were sincere worshippers, but their worship was not required of them, nor was it acceptable to God. The Redeemer Himself, who knew the hearts of all men, called them a generation of vipers. It was proof positive to his mind that there being Pharisees, Sadducees, Herodians, Essenes, and, all differing from each other, they were led by the precepts and commandments of men. Each had something peculiar to himself, but all agreed in one point—(viz) to oppose the Saviour, so that we discover He could, with the utmost propriety, exclaim, notwithstanding their synagogues and temple worship, 'The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay His head.'

"He took occasion here to remark that such diversity of sentiment ever had, and ever would obtain, when people were not led by present revelation. This brought him to the inevitable conclusion that the various sects of the present day, from their manifesting the same spirit, rested under the same condemnation with those who were coeval with the Saviour. He admitted there were many houses, many sufficiently large, built for the worship of God; but not one except this, on the face of the whole earth, that was built by divine revelation; and were it not for this, the dear Redeemer might in this day of science, this day of intelligence, this day of religion, say to those who would follow Him, 'The foxes have holes, the birds of the air have nests, but the Son of Man hath not where to lay his head.'

There is something of the Romish character in this style of preaching, and so there is in the cursing prayer which followed the sermon—*ex. gra*:—

"We ask thee, Holy Father, to confound and astonish and bring to shame and confusion all those who have spread lying reports abroad, over the world, against thy servant, or servants, if they will not repent, when the everlasting Gospel shall be proclaimed in their ears, and that all their works may be brought to nought, and be swept away by the hail, and by the judgements which thou wilt send upon them in thine anger, that there may be an end of lyings and slanders against thy people, for thou knowest, O Lord, that thy servants have been innocent before thee in bearing record of thy name, for which they have suffered these things. Therefore we plead before thee a full and complete deliverance from under this yoke: break it off, O Lord, break it off from the necks of thy servants, by thy power, that we may rise up in the midst of this generation and do thy work."

That the learners of such sermons and prayers might find divine assurance that the ministers of Mormonism were heaven-directed, the following little drama of miracles was then enacted:—

"President Oliver Cowdery testified of the truth of the Book of Mormon, and of the work of the Lord in these last days. President F. G. Williams arose and testified that, while President Rigdon was making his first prayer, an angel entered the window, and took his seat between Father Smith and himself, and remained there during his prayer. President David Whitman also saw angels in the house. President Hiram Smith made some appropriate remarks, congratulating those who had endured so many trials and privations to build the house. President Rigdon then made a few appropriate closing remarks, and a short prayer, at the close of which we sealed the proceedings of the day by shouting, Hosanna, hosanna, hosanna to God and the Lamb, three times, sealing it each time with amen, amen, and amen.

"Brother George A. Smith arose and began to prophecy, when a noise was heard like the sound of a mighty rushing wind which filled the temple, and all the congregation simultaneously arose, being moved upon by an invisible power. Many began to speak in tongues and prophecy, others saw glorious visions, and I beheld the temple was filled with angels, which fact I declared to the congregation. The people of the neighborhood came running together (hearing an unusual sound within, and seeing a bright light like a pillar of fire resting on the temple), and were astonished at what was transpiring. The number of official members present on this occasion was four hundred and sixteen, being a greater number than ever assembled on any former occasion. This continued until the meeting closed at eleven p. m."

It is difficult to say whether sorrow, indignation, dis- , or inextinguishable laughter should most be excited at perusal of these gravely told details. We leave our readers to decide, and continue our extracts with the following, which is part of a letter transmitted from Mormon missionaries in Switzerland, and containing an account of the result of their so called ministers.

"Our heavenly Father has witnessed to us His presence in the branches of His Church at Geneva and

Lausanne. Brother Moral frequently visited a lady who purposes to be baptized. This lady is the mother of four or five children, one of whom is weak-minded, almost an idiot, and had never walked; and its twisted drooping, powerless limbs banished the hopes of its walking for a long time. Brother Moral, touched with compassion at the fate of this poor child, put his hand to his chin as he sat on his mother's knee, and, regarding him with attention, recommended him to the grace of the Lord, that He might have pity on him. Well dear brother, the child walked next day! The mother says to those that wish to understand how her child has walked, that seeing brother Moral pray she had faith that something good had come to her child. We are all filled with joy at it as you may believe.

"Sister Stenhouse will have told you, in her letter, how your poor little Clara was afflicted with an intermittent fever. She invited me to administer to her with holy oil, which I did twice, asking our heavenly Father, in the name of His Son Jesus Christ to heal her, and give us a testimony that He was with us. Well, my brother, your Clara, since then, has been quite well; for which, glory be to God, who remembers us who are among the small things of His kingdom I am filled with joy, gratitude, and confidence. I assure you these facts have strengthened our brethren and sisters, and caused those out of the Church to think seriously also."

The columns of the Mormon journal are chiefly occupied with lengthy details of a conference just holden. The bishops and priests who take part therein have as sharp a wit for things material as for their revelation. One high priest thus addresses the assembly:—

"What was said here last Sabbath by Br. Call, and others, gives rise to the text, which I put forth for the brethren to preach upon. It is for the idlers and loafers to build me a good house. These men complain about me living on tithing; but the truth is I have never asked for one bushel of wheat, a single load of wood, or for the Church to build me a house. If any complain about the first Presidency living on tithing, I want these men to build me a fine commodious house, worth about 25,000 dollars. My next text is, for this people as they did last year, not to sell your wheat for fifty cents per bushel, for in all probability you will have to buy it back again from the same man at four or five dollars per bushel."

Perhaps, it was thought that this high priest was waxing too mundane: the next was more spiritual:—

"Elder Zera Pulsipher remembered the time when he had to travel three hundred and twenty-five miles to get a council of elders, comparing the rise of the Church with the present day; and bore a testimony of having seen a vision, when an angel appeared to him having a Book of Mormon in his hand; and exhorted the new comers of the valley to keep the commandments of God, to be humble and prayerful, and respect and obey the council of the authorities; and showed that those who neglect their prayers and their duty, generally, fall away from the Church and are damned."

President Kimball returned to worldly considerations;— "He exhorted the saints to sell their clothing to the farmers for wheat so as to keep away from the merchants, and decorate your palaces with home manufactures and, if you cannot get cotton yarn to weave carpets, braid and rags, adorn your palaces with rag carpets."

This business-like man is followed by a sprightly volunteer. Elder F. D. Richards "attended to the call made on him to preach this evening, and as the word "can't" never was in his vocabulary, he is not under any trouble to expunge it. The responsibility he is under to preach to the people enables him to expect the assistance of the Holy Spirit always."

Elder Richards, however, soon stumbled into commercial matters. He advocated the cause of home manufactures; and then, said he, "we should have not only a gathering of people, but also a gathering of substance. If the money that has been paid out for the single article of sugar was now in the valley, there would be a comfortable circulating medium for the whole territory. Again: if we can get the iron works started in our midst, it would be a most profitable source of investment, and also prove of great benefit to the territory. Brother Erastus Snow and I are going down to Iron County, with a train of goods, to unite with our brethren there, and see if we can make it a blessing for the community, and so save the funds in the territory: this will give stability to the moried interest. I look forward to a few years, when I can see the wool taken from the sheep, and made into beautiful clothing

by our own hands; and then you will dam up the revenue to the export of money & that article also."

When this exemplary discourse was ended, Elder Woodruff entered the pulpit and added a rider to it in the very spirit of Cahill and Macale:—"Truly has it been said that we are growing in knowledge and wisdom, and feel the hand of God guiding us; yet this people have one fault, and that is to run to a Gentile store and spend the last dollar they've got, in preference to going to a brother in the Church: it is an error in Israel and should be stopped. How long will you sustain men, who do not support this kingdom, in preference to supporting yourselves?"

After a world of very worldly discussion touching the merits of various locations, and of controversy on the matter of tithes, manufactures, the making of stockings, and grazing of sheep, the conference was closed after this fashion:—

President Young presented his views concerning the Kingdom of God on earth, which we have not space to report in this paper, but present one extract for the benefit of the public hands—to wit:—A few words to the workmen on the public works. Brethren, you that wish to go to work, and that are already working on the public works, to you I will make a broad declaration, and I want it written down and published in the *News*. From this time, you that are not willing to labour on the public works, for the pay we get as tithing, are at liberty to leave when you please, and never strike another blow. We want two hundred workmen, who will work there for such pay as we get, and who will not push my soul out of me for money, money, money, money! Choir sung a hymn. Benediction by Elder Thomas Bullock."

A long presidential epistle from the heads of Mormonism to the saints throughout the earth then follows. Some three dozen missionaries are named as sent to England: others are despatched to various stations in the four parts of the globe. The paper closes with a solitary editorial leader; and as this is brief as well as characteristic, we will here find room for what is written down by our brother of the press:—

"TO THE SAINTS.—The next number of the *News* closes the second volume: the printing office is your own, the property of the Church; and the loss or profits thereof are your own. We have devoted what time we could be allowed from other duties to give you the *News*, and not in dunning you. The paper and ink of the office are exhausted, and although a great portion of subscribers have paid promptly, those payments have not been in such articles as would enable us to purchase a new stock. With many we have had patience, and waited longer for their pay than they requested; and now we wish every person indebted to the office for papers, advertising, or job work, to settle the same in the course of two weeks from this date, and before they receive the next and last number, so that we may render an account of our stewardship, and receive that reward, whether good or bad, which may be awarded us. Bills will be sent to delinquent subscribers with his number, and a copy of the same to the agents, whom we request to see that all bills are settled and returns made before the next number is issued. We will further state that if the friends of the *News* wish it continued, they now have the opportunity of renewing their subscription, and making payment in cash and such articles as will sustain the office; and if cash is forthcoming, without delay, to purchase paper for another volume, it shall be commenced as soon as paper can be had, which will be but a short time, otherwise *Deseret* will remain without the *News*. We are ever ready and willing to do all we can to comfort, bless, edify and instruct, and do good to the Saints; but we are not sufficiently versed in chemistry to convert the earth into gold, while earth is so plenty that every one has a full supply of their own without price. We leave this subject with you. The saints can have the *News* again, if they wish, by making cash payments in advance with which to purchase paper, or they can let it pass, just as they please. Two weeks will decide."

Through the whole system the cry is "Give!" The people are bidden to labour for little, and to take their reward in prospective blessings from heaven. To support the *News* is to support the Church; and they who ask President Brigham Young for no hard cash for their services, but who will furnish him (for the Lord's use, of course), with their gold and their silver, their plate and precious stones, are very satisfactorily assured that thereby they will purchase salvation! What is strange is that the thing is done, and that the blasphemous imposture is progressing.

Ecclesiastical.

CANADA.—We glean the following items of Church news from late exchange papers.

The Queen has been pleased to grant a Royal Charter, bestowing the privileges of conferring degrees, to Bishop's College, Lennoxville. The Rev. I. Hellmuth, Professor of Hebrew in that Institution, has lately received from the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the recommendation of the Bishop of Quebec, the degree of D. D.

DIocese of Montreal.—CONFIRMATIONS.—On Sunday, 19th December last, the Bishop of Montreal held a Confirmation at St Mary's Chapel, Hochelaga, when sixteen persons, seven males and nine females, were confirmed. The Bishop visited St John's on Saturday the 29th January, and on Sunday administered the rite of Confirmation to forty-two candidates, at St. John's Church, twenty-seven females and fifteen males, eight of whom were soldiers of the Royal Canadian Rifles. The candidates were presented by the Rev. Mr. Banerost, Rector of the Parish. The address of the Bishop was powerful and affecting. The congregation was one of the largest ever witnessed in the Church. The Rev. Messrs. Judd, Assist. Minister at St. John's, and Duvernet of Henryville, took part in the services of the day. His Lordship preached both morning and evening, and collections amounting to twelve pounds were taken up in aid of the general purposes of the Diocesan Church Society.

On Monday morning His Lordship visited the substantial building, lately erected for the purpose of a High School, now under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Judd, assisted by Mr. Osgood. This school is yet in its infancy, but is fast increasing, and is at present attended by forty-six pupils, collected from the cities of Montreal and Quebec, and from the other parts of Canada as well as from St. John's itself. There are also some pupils from the United States. His Lordship examined some of the classes and expressed himself much pleased with the plan and general principles of the Institution. On Sunday the 20th February, His Lordship officiated at Laprairie, where six persons, four males and two females, were admitted to that holy rite. The Confirmations have now been completed throughout every Parish and mission in the Diocese, and the numbers confirmed have been, male 528, females 603, total 1131, including ninety-one of the soldiers in Garrison at Montreal, and eight of the Canadian Rifles at St. John's.—*Canada Eccl. Gaz.*

In addition to the usual services at All Saints Chapel in the Cathedral yard, divine service was performed on Sunday, at eleven o'clock, for the accommodation of the members of the legislature, by the Rev. Dr. Adamson, and will, we understand, be continued on each Sunday during the session at the same hour.—*Queb. Gaz.*

News Department.

MONTENEGRO.—As the war in this obscure country is rapidly becoming a matter of European, if not world-wide interest, the following information concerning it will, doubtless, be welcome, as explaining the lively interest of Austria and Russia in the issue:—

Montenegro is a small mountainous district in Dalmatia, lying at the extreme end of that state, if we may call it so, which adjoins the thoroughly Turkish province of Albania—the ancient Epirus. Dalmatia is rather oddly described as divided into Venetian, Turkish, Ragusan, and Hungarian Dalmatia. It is, no doubt, to the Venetian portion of this very encumbered estate that Austria has succeeded. The Ragusan portion, or the extreme South, may likewise be said to have suffered a sort of irregular transfer to the Austrian territories. It is in this portion of the territory that the excellent harbour of Cattaro is placed. It was known in well-informed quarters, that at the close of the Hungarian war Russia made great efforts to procure the cession of the Austrian rights over the harbour and the bay of Cattaro from the Austrian government. The authorities at Vienna, however, turned a deaf ear to the hints thrown out on this subject, and contented themselves with warm expressions of gratitude, without, at the same time, offering the surrender of almost the only good harbour they claim to possess upon the Adriatic, or, indeed, elsewhere. We do not, of course, include Trieste, the great trading emporium of the Austrian empire. Cattaro, however, is well an object of attraction to the northern powers, who desire beyond price such an admirable outlet to the Adriatic.

A late traveller in Italy accounts for the despotism in the southern part of the peninsula being far greater than in the northern, from the fact that in the latter, the priesthood has always been different from that of the rest of Italy. The Ambrosian Liturgy, which has ever been in use by the Milanese and others, has tendered to create this difference. They have steadily resisted all efforts to have it laid aside, and so a distinction has ever existed between them and other Italians, which has extended itself to many points of character and feelings, religiously and politically. I believe I am right in the assertion, that generally

speaking, as a body, the priesthood in Lombardy are popular. The people believe and probably with considerable justice, that their priests are anxious that they should be delivered from the strong hand of their Austrian rulers. There is in fact an identity between priests and people, more or less, on the absorbing subject of national enfranchisement, and so the priests are neither on their side such willing tools of spiritual despotism as others are, nor are the people on theirs filled with dread and hatred of the priesthood. In Lombardy the stranger may often see, in public places, in steam-boats or at railway stations, priests and people mingled together with all the indications of mutual confidence and identity of interest—very different indeed from the gloom of suspicion which in other parts of Italy seems to settle down as a wall of separation between the priesthood and the great body of the people.

UNITED STATES.

Gen. Pierce was installed into office at Washington, on Friday the 4th inst., and, as usual, delivered an address to the assembled multitude at the Capitol. The ceremonies were opened with prayer, for the first time since the inauguration of the elder Adams.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The President nominated his Cabinet to-day, and the Senate immediately and unanimously confirmed it as it stands:—William L. Marcy, of New York, Secretary of State; James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury; Robert McClelland, of Michigan, Secretary of the Interior; Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War; James C. Dobbin, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy; James Campbell, of Penn., Postmaster General; Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney General.

The Fourth of March has come and gone; but no Bill has passed Congress for regulating the Commercial relations between the U. S. and the British North American Provinces: nothing has been done towards altering and modifying the rights of their respective fishermen; not a word more do we hear about the Mosquito Indians or Central America; nor is the rumoured International Copyright Treaty yet forth coming. Of the last there may be a lingering hope, that we shall yet hear that it has been sent in for the approval of the Senate, now holding an extra session.

With regard to the Fisheries, we confess ourselves unable to discover any reasonable mode by which the conflicting interests can at present be harmonised. Our Imperial Government is laudably anxious to cement its close alliance with the U. S., and is willing to deal with them liberally on controverted points. But it must not be forgotten, as we have often remarked, that in the present instance our Ministry is dealing with *what is not virtually its own*; and the plain terms, in which Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have expressed themselves against any bartering or bargaining without their consent, must surely by this time have opened the eyes of the home authorities.—*N.Y. Albion.*

SPIRIT-RAPPINGS.—THE FIRST FRUITS OF IMPROSTURE.—The Annual Report of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum, at Cleveland, discloses the melancholy fact that there are no fewer than twenty-six persons (thirteen men and thirteen women) who have found their way there by means of that wretched delusion, the Spiritual Rappings, so called. Though we were perfectly aware that the Lunatic Asylums had inmates whose mental derangement is traceable to this cause, we never dreamed that its victims were counted up thus by the score in a single institution.—*Calendar.*

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS announced recently that he would report a Lecture of Horace Mann's in advance of its delivery, through the medium of spirits.—After he had delivered his report, it was discovered to be an old and imperfect one, taken from a New-York paper. Ordinary people would take this to be evidence of deception on the part of Mr. Davis, but to "believers" it is only proof of the iniquity of the spirits.—*New-Haven Journal.*

PROVIDENCE, March 8.—FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By the barque Corsair, at this port, from Mozambique, we have Cape Town papers to the 4th of January. The Cape Town Mail to Jan. 4th, contains the account of a severe fight, in which 6000 Basutos (armed horsemen) were routed by about 1000 British troops. The Chief Morhesh had agreed to deliver 10,000 head of cattle and 1000 horses as a fine for the depredations which had been committed on the colonists. He, however, failed to comply, with his engagement, and the Governor advanced into his territory to seize the cattle. The Basutos defended their property, and although the British at one time captured 30,000 head, they were compelled to abandon all but about 6000 head of cattle. The Basutos, however, were complete

ly overthrown, and the next day the Chief sued for peace. The conflict lasted from morning until eight o'clock in the evening. The British loss was 38 killed and 18 wounded, whilst the loss on the other side was much greater.

THE PRESENT PREMIER OF ENGLAND.—Lord Aberdeen, who is at the head of the new Administration, in England, has been represented, as a Presbyterian, which certainly was a very unusual 'persuasion' for a Prime Minister of England to belong to. Whether any capital was to have been made of this circumstance we are not informed. It now appears, however, that the First Lord of the Treasury, is, after all, a member of the Church of England, and what may perhaps be regarded as not a little remarkable is, that he has been a communicant in the Church, ever since he was sixteen years of age. He cannot of course be very much of a 'Covenanter.'—*Boston Ch. Witness.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—In a recent number of our paper we gave the value, in sterling money, of the Imports and Exports, at this port and others, for the year 1852; but, as the value of the Imports so much exceeds the value of the Exports, persons at a distance not acquainted with the trade of the Province, might very naturally come to the conclusion that, with such a heavy balance against us as the excess of Imports over Exports, shown by the official returns, the Colony could not be in a very healthy position, and the question would be raised at once—How are the Imports of the country to be paid for? The value of the Imports last year amounted to £1,063,554, and the Exports to £714,860, showing an increase of the former over the latter of £348,694. This is accounted for by the large number of new vessels built and fitted out in this Province, either for owners in the United Kingdom, or for sale there, the outfits for which appear in the returns of Imports, but, as a matter of course, do not appear in the value of Exports, as they leave the Province as part of these new vessels, the value of which is not stated in the official returns as Exports. The value of the cordage, rope, copper, patent metal, canvas, iron, and pitch pine timber, imported last year, amounted to £110,000. The greater part of these articles was, no doubt, used in fitting out the new vessels; in addition to which, there were provisions, naval stores, oakum, oil, paint, &c., imported and used for the same purpose. The number of new vessels registered last year, as well as those built for owners in the United Kingdom, was 113, measuring 56,719 tons; as near as we can ascertain, the quantity that may be considered as Exports from the Province, would be about 40,000 tons, leaving nearly 17,000 tons to be permanently owned by persons residing in this country; and, estimating the value of the ships exported at £8 sterling per ton—a very moderate calculation for last year's prices—we would have the large amount of £820,000 to add to the official value of our Exports, besides the freight earned by these vessels on their voyage home, which, at the lowest calculation, might be put down at £60,000. This would give the sum of £380,000 to account for the excess of Imports over Exports, amounting, as above, £348,694, and, we think, will satisfactorily show that the Province is in a healthy state and quite able, on account of its flourishing Export business, to meet all the demands on it for the goods imported. The above figures do not include the returns for St. Andrew's and its Outports, which are not of sufficient importance to affect the question.—*St. John Courier.*

FROM EUROPE.—The Steamer *Baltic* arrived at New York on the 7th inst. bringing Liverpool dates to the 23d ult.

The Earl of Clarendon has assumed the seals of the Foreign Office, in place of Lord John Russell.

In the House of Lords, Monday 31st, the Earl of Aberdeen said it was the intention of Government, with respect to the "Six Mile Bridge affair," to prosecute those soldiers against whom the Coroner's Jury had returned a verdict of "wilful murder," and also to prosecute certain Roman Catholic Priests for their conduct on that occasion.

During the past week information had been received at Lloyd's of the wreck of three emigrant vessels to Australia, with nearly 1000 passengers, all of whom were saved. The ships were the *Sir Fowell Buxton*, lost off Point Tabaras, Rio Grand, Dec. 11; the *Eglington*, Sept. 8, near Fremantle, Australia, and the *Express*, date blank, near Sydney.

By R. M. Steamship *Cambria*, from Boston.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 3 p.m.—At the cabinet councils held on Saturday evening and to-day, the *Moquito* affair was anxiously discussed. I cannot furnish you with the details, but I have reason to believe there will be no want of pluck. General Pierce has declared that his administration will, at all events,

be an effective one. The government received a telegraphic message on Saturday from New Orleans in reference to this affair.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9, 1853.—The schooner *Chas. Pearson*, arrived this morning from Honduras. She reports that great excitement prevailed on the Island, in consequence of Her British Majesty's war steamer *Devastation*, having anchored off *Touppillo*, and demanded the surrender of the place in the name of the *Moquito King*. The inhabitants were given two hours time to decide, before the commencement of a bombardment. The inhabitants yielded to superior force, but solemnly protested against the outrage. The *Moquito* flag was hoisted and the Honduras flag pulled down. The British war steamer then proceeded to Limas, and cannonading was afterwards heard in that quarter. It was presumed that a contest was going on between the steamer and the Honduras troops.

Advices from Tampico to the 26th ult. announce that the citizens and soldiers at that place had declared in favor of the return of Santa Anna.

General Santa Anna is reported to have been seen going into Vera Cruz, on board a British steamer, on the 1st inst. A glorious reception awaited him. How long will it be ere those of his countrymen who have been so clamorous for his return will once more unite in expelling him from among them?

QUEBEC, March 9, 1853.—Last night a bill was passed by the Lower House to permit lenders to charge what rate of interest they please, but 6 per cent only to be recoverable by law.

On the 21st of November there occurred a riot at Amoy, in China; an attack was made upon certain Europeans, and the British mariners were obliged to fire upon the natives. The King of Siam acknowledges himself a tributary to China. The rebellion in China is more threatening than ever. The insurgents have progressed with exceeding boldness, and are gathering force. The Viceroy of Canton has been invested with ample powers for conducting operations against the rebel hands.

The steamship *Great Britain*, or one much like her, was seen entering Hobson's Bay, Australia.

No movement of importance has been made by the British troops in Burmah: The death of Admiral Austin renders Commodore Lambert the senior officer in the Indian seas.

A superior quality of sugar is being manufactured in the Sandwich Islands. A joint stock company, to carry on a sugar plantation in the Islands, is about to be organized. The proclamation of the new constitution of the Islands, took place with many formalities on the 6th December. The intention of transferring the sovereignty of the Island to the United States, has been officially repudiated by the organ of the government.

Provincial Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A large number of petitions on the subject of Temperance have been presented to both Houses, signed by between 30 and 40,000 persons, all calling on the Legislature to take some action against the most deadly foe which any Country can have.—Such loud and united cries cannot be disregarded. We were happy to find Mr. Almon expressing himself favourably to the good cause. The Hon. Gentleman observed on the 10th inst.

"That he had had the honor of presenting several petitions on Temperance, this session, as had other members of the House. He would now move that these petitions be referred to a select committee, who should take them into consideration, and enquire what answer should be given. These documents should receive the deliberate attention of the House, and not be allowed to remain on the table as waste paper. Let the House view them as it should, as coming from a large portion of the people, not actuated, he believed, by the views of private interest, but by feelings of philanthropy, anxious to remove what they believe to be an increasing evil.—He had not made up his mind to go to the full extent of the prayer of the petitions—he was not satisfied that the end desired would be answered if the prayer were exactly complied with—but let the petitions be calmly considered, and let the committee see what measure may be introduced on the subject. A conference might be held with the other House; in some way the petitions should be paid the attention which they deserved. The hon. gentleman moved for the appointment of a select committee, having leave to bring in a measure on the subject of Temperance.

Hon. Mr. Campbell said that he had much pleasure in seconding the proposition.

A committee was appointed to report by Bill or otherwise. Committee—Hon. Messrs. Almon, Campbell, Morton, McCully and Bell.

This Committee met on Wednesday and examined several gentlemen in reference to the question of the Maine Law, and its adaptation to the present state of this Province.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Select Committee on the Railway finished their labours on Saturday, and reported by Bill on Monday, in substance as follows:

"Capital settled at £1,750,000 for 320 miles of road. Company to be organized within six months, otherwise Government Bills to go into operation. Stock to be in 75,000 shares of £25 each. As soon as £150,000 of stock subscribed and £6000 capital paid up. Company may be organized. Province to loan £3000 per mile for Trunk, £2000 per mile for Branches, by Debentures, for which Company to give Back Bonds. Interest payable half yearly. When Company shall expend £100,000, Province to advance £40,000 in Debentures. If Company shall not pay up interest half yearly on their Back Bonds, it shall be deducted out of next instalment, and instead of Debentures for £40,000, they will get but £37,500 in Debentures, and yet have to give their Back Bonds for £40,000, and so on. The Province to have a first mortgage on the Road, &c. for these advances, to be redeemable in 20 years. Government to appoint six of the Directors, Company the other six. If Government Bonds not used, or if returned, the Government Directors to retire."

Mr. Eson asked leave to introduce a Bill for the erection of a County Jail in connexion with the proposed new Court House.

The Financial Secretary moved the Division of the Great Road Grant as follows:—Halifax, £910; Hant's, £700; Cumberland, £470; Colchester, £580; King's, £350; Annapolis, £350; Digby, £400; Yarmouth, £300; Queen's, £200; Shelburne, £300; Lunenburg, £400; Pictou, £550; Sydney, £300; Guysborough, £280; Inverness, £420; Cape Breton, £470; Richmond, £260; Victoria, £260.—Total, £7,500.

On Wednesday, Resolutions were brought forward by the Provincial Secretary, for the purpose of testing the sense of the House on the principle of Assessment for Education, and in reference to a Normal School, which were set aside by a motion of the previous question.

It has been generally the fate of the great question of Education to be brought forward at so late a period of the Session, as to be imperfectly discussed, or deferred altogether. The latter seems to be the course it will take this time, and it is one deeply to be regretted. We do hope, however, that if nothing else be done, time will yet be taken to perfect a measure for the immediate establishment of a Normal School, that we may have a body of teachers, properly so called, ready for work whenever some sound system of Education shall be settled.

Mr. Marshall delivered some remarks on Wednesday, on the false principles and defective nature of Education as it now stands, which were well worthy of attention. Mr. Archibald reported a Bill for amending Probate Law. The House met at 8 p.m. and sat in Committee of Ways and Means.

Among the numerous bills at present before the House of Assembly, is one of great importance, for simplifying and improving the practice of the Supreme Court, abolishing the old fashioned and senseless technical terms, and in various ways adopting the recent improvements of a similar nature made in England. All parties unite in approval of this measure, and in lauding those who have been engaged in its preparation. It was partly disposed of on Thursday.

The new Railway Bills are printed, and will be taken up forthwith. If nothing unforeseen occurs, it is presumed that they will be quickly passed through the House.

Mr. Martin Wilkins has introduced an elaborate and able Report from the Committee on Protection.

Diocesan Church Society.

D. C. S. RECEIPTS.

March 16. Chester, £1 10 0

" 17. Lunenburg, 8 0 0

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr.

ST. PAUL'S LOCAL COMMITTEE D. C. S.—The Rules of St. Paul's Local Committee D. C. S. providing that a Missionary Lecture be delivered Quarterly, the Rev. W. Bullock, Curate of St. Paul's, kindly undertook that duty on Wednesday evening last, and delivered an able and instructive lecture, from Acts x: 4—"Thy prayers and thine alms are come up for a memorial before God." The lecturer took occasion from the beautiful example afforded by the character of the Roman centurion, to dwell upon the efficacy of prayer in the enlargement of the Church; and on the duty of giving to her cause of our substance, every one in proportion to the ability with which God has favored him. A collection after the services realized a considerable sum in aid of the funds of the D. C. S.

Youths' Department.

LITTLE PINK.

On a swinging little shelf
Were some pretty little books,
And I reckoned from their looks,
That the darling little elf
Whose they were,
Was the careful tidy girl,
With her auburn hair-a-curl.

In a little chest of drawers,
Every thing was nice and prim,
And was always kept so trim,
That her childish little stores,
Books or toys,
In good order could be found,
Never careless thrown around.

And she laid her bonnet by
When she hastened home from school,
For it was her constant rule—
And she was resolved to try
School or home,
How to approve the saying true—
'Order in all things you do.'

When she put away her shawl,
Nicely laying by her book,
She had only ones to look,
In its place to find her doll;
Snugly there,
She could shut her smiling eyes,
Sure to find her pretty prize.

See her books? how clean they are!
Corners not turned down I know!
There's a marker made to show
In her lesson just how far.
Dog-eared books
Are a certain sign to me,
That the girl must careless be!

THE HARDEST PART OF THE VERSE.

Among the girls of a district school was one named Lydia, a studious, obedient, serious-minded child. Lydia and the teacher went down the same green lane on their way home, and became well acquainted; and Lydia lost her bashfulness, and used to ask the teacher of many things which she did not quite understand, especially about the Bible verses and stories which the teacher used to read and talk about at the opening of the school.

The child's turn of mind interested the lady very much, and she could not help hoping that the Spirit of God was teaching her the way of truth and duty. She sat in school beside Elsie Graham, a poor lame child, who was often absent from school, and was quite backward in her studies. Lydia was very kind to Elsie, and used to help her about her lessons; indeed, Lydia was a great friend to all the neglected children of the school. If any one fell down, she was sure to run and pick her up; if any one ever cried over a hard lesson, she was by her side, trying to help her out of her perplexities. The teacher often thought, if anybody was mindful of the precept, 'Weep with them that weep,' it was Lydia.

It happened one day that Elsie Graham got to the head of her class, above Lydia. It was the first time, and she was very happy. At recess, the girls cried out, 'Elsie Graham has got up to the head; and all flocked around her except Lydia, who kept her seat with her hand over her eyes on her book. The rest of the day, the teacher saw that she looked very sober, and stayed at her desk.

When school was done, she overtook Lydia trudging slowly home, with her dinner-pail on her arm, and she asked the little girl if she did not feel well.

'Yes, ma'am, I feel very well,' answered Lydia.

'I thought something seemed to be the matter with you, said the teacher.

Tears came into her eyes; but after a little kind talk from the teacher, Lydia said, in rather a hesitating manner, 'You see, I don't feel glad Elsie has got up to the head, and I know I ought to; for you know the verse you read to us, and what you said, "Rejoice with those that rejoice." Oh, that's the hardest part of the verse,' and the child looked down, seeming quite ashamed.

Poor Lydia! and is this true? Are there boys who, provoked by the praises bestowed upon a school-fellow, ever meanly try to lessen his merits? Are little girls ever sorry if others have what they have not? Do children ever seek to undervalue what is pleasing to their brothers and sisters? Is not this breaking the blessed Bible rule, to 'rejoice with them that rejoice?'

And how is it with children of a larger growth? Does jealousy never breed hard thoughts against those

more favored than ourselves? Does envy never seek to disparage the merits of a friend? Are we not sometimes too pleased to hear our neighbor evil spoken of? And is not all this breaking the blessed Bible rule, to 'rejoice with them that rejoice?'

Many, perhaps, feel so without considering, as Lydia did, how opposed such feelings are to the temper of the gospel; and, in fact, this brings forcibly out the necessity and the beauty of one grand regulating principle of the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, which is love, 'good will,' as the angels sang to the shepherds. It is this principle, this principle above all others, which will enable us to exercise right feelings, and make us 'rejoice with them that rejoice,' as well as 'weep with them that weep.'

THE INFANT IN HEAVEN.—Dr. Chalmers furnishes the following touching expression of his opinion on the subject of infant salvation. It is expressed in strong and beautiful language:

This affords, we think, something more than a dubious glimpse into the question that is often put by a distracted mother when her babe is taken away from her; when all the converse it ever had with the world amounted to the gaze upon it a few months, or a few opening smiles, which marked the dawn of self-enjoyment; and ere it had reached, perhaps, the lip of infancy, it, all unconscious of death, had to wrestle through a period of sickness with its power, and at length to be overcome by it.

Oh, it little knew what an interest it had created in that home where it was so passing a visitant, nor when carried to its early grave what a tide of emotions it would raise among the few acquaintances it left behind! There was no positive unbelief in its bosom; no love at all for the darkness rather than the light; nor had it yet fallen into that great condemnation which will attach itself to all that perish, because of unbelief, that their deeds are evil.

When we couple with this the known disposition of our great Forerunner—the love that he manifested for children on earth; how he suffered them to approach his person, and lavished endearments and kindness upon them in Jerusalem; told the disciples that the presence and company of such as these in heaven formed one ingredient of the joy that was before him—tell us if Christianity does not throw a pleasing radiance around an infant's tomb? And should any parent who hears us feel softened by the touching remembrance of a light that twinkled a few short months under the roof, and at the end of this little period expired, cannot think we venture too far when we say that he is only to persevere in the faith and in the following of the gospel, and that very light will again shine upon him in heaven.

The blossom which withered here upon its stalk has been transplanted there to a place of endurance; and it will then gladden the eye which now weeps out the agony of affection that has been sorely wounded. And in the name of Him who, if on the earth, would have wept with them, do we bid all the believers present to sorrow not even as others which have no hope, but to take comfort in the thought of that country where there is no sorrow and no reparation.

And when a mother meets on high
The babe she lost in infancy,
Hath she not then, for pains and fears,
The days of woe, the watchful night,
For all her sorrow, all her tears,
An over payment of delight!

Selections.

MR. PRESCOTT'S MODE OF WRITING.—Prescott, the historian, is deprived of the use of his eyes, and in his extensive researches into the sources of history, as well as in the preparation of his manuscript, he is obliged to resort to an artificial process, which he thus describes in a letter to Mr. Putnam:—

'As you desire, I send you a specimen of my autograph. It is the concluding page of one of the chapters of the "Conquest of Peru"—Book III. chap. 3.—The writing is not, as you may imagine, made by a pencil, but is indelible, being made with an apparatus used by the blind. This is a very simple affair, consisting of a frame of the size of a common sheet of letter paper, with brass wires inserted in it to correspond with the number of lines wanted. On one side of this frame is pasted a leaf of thin carbonated paper, such as is used to obtain duplicates. Instead of a pen, the writer makes use of a stylus, of ivory or agate, the last better or harder. The great difficulties in the way of a blind man's writing in the usual manner, arise from his not knowing the ink is exhausted in his pen, and when his lines run into one another. Both difficulties are obviated by this simple writing case, which

enables one to do his work as well in the dark as in the light. Though my trouble is not blindness, but a disorder of the nerve of the eye, the effect, as far as this is concerned, is the same, and I am wholly incapable of writing in the ordinary way. In this manner I have written every word of my *historicals*. This *modus operandi* exposes one to some embarrassments; for, as one cannot see what he is doing on the other side of the paper, any more than the performer in a tread-mill can see what he is grinding on the other side of the wall, it becomes very difficult to make corrections. This requires the subject to be pretty thoroughly canvassed in the mind, and all the blots and erasures to be made there before taking up the pen, or rather the stylus.—This compels me to go over my composition to the extent of a whole chapter, however long it may be, several times in my mind, before sitting down to my desk. When there, the work becomes one of memory, rather than one of creation, and the writing is apt to run off glibly enough. A letter which I received some years since from the French historian, Thierry, who is totally blind, urged me, by all means, to cultivate the habit of dictation, to which he had resorted; and James, the eminent novelist, who has adopted his habits, finds it favorable to facility of composition. But I have been too long accustomed to my own way to change. And, to say the truth, I never dictated a sentence in my life for publication, without its falling so flat on my ear, that I felt almost ashamed to send it to the press. I suppose it is habit.

'One thing I may add. My manuscript is usually too illegible (I have sent you a favorable specimen) for the press, and it is always fairly copied by an amanuensis before it is consigned to the printer. I have accompanied the autograph with these explanations, which are at your service, if you think they will have interest for your readers. My *modus operandi* has the merit of novelty; at least I have never heard of any history monger who has adopted it besides myself.'

INFIDEL'S CREED.—We find the following in an exchange paper. The creed is adapted to the present state of infidelity in this country.

'We believe there is no God; but that matter is God, and God is matter; and that it is no matter whether there be any God or not. We believe the world was not made; that the world made itself, and that it had no beginning; that it will last forever, world without end. We believe that man is a beast; that the soul is the body, and the body is the soul; and that after death there will be neither body nor soul. We believe there is no religion; that natural religion is the only true religion; and that all religion is unnatural.—We believe not in spirits; we believe in spiritual rappings. We believe not in Moses; we believe in the first philosophy. We believe in Chubb, Collins, Morgan, Hobbes, Tindal, Shaftesbury, Bolinbroke, Voltaire, Volney, and Tom Paine. We believe not St. Paul.—We believe not in Revelation; we believe more in tradition. We believe not the Bible; we believe in the revelations of A. J. Davis. We believe not in Jesus Christ; we believe in Abby K. Foster. Finally, we believe in all unbelief!'

COTTON MATHER UPON CHURCH MUSIC.—In the year 1720, one hundred and thirty three years ago, in a discourse entitled, "The Joyful Sound, reaching to Loth the Indies," the Rev. Cotton Mather thus speaks of the use of instruments in the praise of God:—"The sound of the silver trumpets which entertained the Ancient Israelites, in and for their solemn assemblies, was no less typical than musical. In these days of the New Testament, we have the substance of the instrumental music, which was of old used in the worship of God; the shadow is vanished away. The shadow was of old confined unto the temple; but the substance we have now in every synagogue. The usage of Instrumental music in our public worship of God hath been long since disrelished among His faithful people. Justin Martyr long ago exploded it. Yea, Aquinas himself, as late as less than five hundred years ago, derided it. Indeed, it was one of the last things which the Man of Sin introduced in the worship of our Saviour, which he had already filled with a multitude of superstitions. We will, then, for the present, look on the Jewish trumpets, and organs too, as a part of the abrogated pedagogy." We find this curious passage in the *Eclectic*, an excellent paper, published in Portland. The writer who fished it out of the seldom explored sea of Cotton Mather's writing, thinks that the old Puritan was right. For ourselves, we confess the grandest and most inspiring Church music we ever heard; was in some of the Lutheran Churches, where the entire congregation sings, as with one voice and one heart, the

melodies of the olden time, without assistance from any instrument whatever. We likewise take occasion to avow, that the worst church music we ever heard is that of our fashionable churches, where half-a-dozen professional singers and an organ as big as a house, strive, by fantastical airs and complicated vocalization, to amuse their auditors who sit and indolently listen to their exertions. If that is "praising God," then listening to an opera is also!

[C. Mather has his descendants amongst us here in the families of Almon and Desbrisay.—*Ed. C. T.*]

SUBTERRANEAN SPORTSMEN.—Sporting extraordinary is, it seems, carried on under the metropolis. Recently, two men, named Gardiner and Hawkins, were brought up before Sir Chapman Marshall, at Guildhall, charged with being found unlawfully in the City sewers. Police constable 137 said he saw the prisoners coming up one of the sewers' gratings in Throgmorton-street, and, having questioned them as to their object in going into the sewers, he took them into custody, when he found upon them eighteen live rats, and a key with which they opened the gratings. Sir C. Marshall inquired how the prisoners got their living, when Gardiner, who undertook to be spokesman, said he was a master ratcatcher, and that Jack was his assistant. He had been at that kind of work, catching rats for parties who supplied the sporting gentlemen at the West-end, for a good many years, but Jack had been only nine months in the profession; they were, nevertheless, very expert in their hunting expeditions underground, frequently succeeding in capturing as many as from fifty to sixty in an hour. When they got into the sewers they kept on running and catching the rats as they ran up the walls, and put them into a bag alive, and afterwards sold them at two shillings per dozen to the regular dealers, who retailed them at six shillings per dozen. They never injured the walls, and when they met the commissioners' men, in their ratting excursions, they were never interfered with by them. On the present occasion, they entered the sewers at the Custom-house, and made their way all round Whitechapel, and back to Cornhill, when the officer met them coming out. In fact, they knew their way all through London under ground. Sir C. Marshall said, as the Commissioners of Sewers or the men did not complain or interfere with the prisoners in their extraordinary occupation, he should not do so, and therefore discharged them.

VISIT OF THE AUTHORESS OF "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."—The following letter to Dr. Wardlaw, dated December 4, 1852, was read, on Tuesday last, at the second annual meeting of the Glasgow Female New Association for the Abolition of Slavery:—Dear Sir,—I was most deeply and gratefully touched by your kind letter, and by its certainly very unexpected contents. That Christian hearts in good old Scotland should turn so warmly towards me seems to me like a dream; yet it is no less a most pleasant one. For myself, I can claim no merit in that work which has been the cause of this. It was an instinctive irresistible outburst, and had no more merit in it than a mother's wailing for her first born. The success of the work, so strange, so utterly unexpected, only astonishes me. I can only say that this bubble of my mind has risen on the mighty stream of a divine purpose, and even a bubble may go far on such a tide. I am much of my time pressed down with a heavy sadness, "for the hurt of the daughter of my people," it is so horrible, so sad—such a dishonor to Christ and his cause. But, again, when I see that a spirit above me is issuing this feeble work book—choosing the weak things of this world to confound the mighty—then I have hope. Why has he given it this success unless he means some mercy to the cause? Please to say to those Christian friends who have sent me the invitation in your letter, that I gladly accept it—though, when I get there, I fear they may be disappointed. I never was much to see, and now I am in feeble health—worn and weary. I am now putting through the press another work, "A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," containing all the facts and documents which confirm the story;—truth, darker, and sadder, and more painful to write than the fiction was. I shall call heaven and earth to witness to the deeds which have been done here! Alas! that I should do it. Should God spare my life till April, I trust to mingle prayers and Christian affection with the Christians of Scotland.—Yours in the Gospel of Jesus:—H. B. Stowe.

SEVEN PROPERTIES OF SCRIPTURE.—The properties of Scripture may be summarily enumerated as follows:

1. All of it is clear and intelligible enough to por-

sons who sincerely desire to conform the heart and life accordingly.

2. The word of God is found to be of special effect upon the human heart for conviction, conversion, instruction, and comfort, in all ages and nations; and thereby evinces—

3. Its Divine authority; whence it follows—

4. That it is the standard for determining every controversy in matters of faith.

5. It is perfect, as containing whatever is necessary to be known and believed in order to salvation.

6. It is also profitable, as containing nothing irrelevant or useless.

7. The providence of God has watched over it, so that it retains its purity unsullied, and can be enjoyed now as it ever could be from the beginning.—*Bengel.*

THE LORD'S PRAYER.—"I remember, on one occasion," says Mr. Hay, "travelling with a companion, who possessed some knowledge of medicine. We arrived at a door, near which we were about to pitch our tents, when a crowd of Arabs surrounded us, cursing and swearing at the rebels again: God. My friend, who spoke a little Arabic to an elderly person, whose garb bespoke him a priest, said,

"Who taught you that we were disbelievers? Hear my daily prayer, and judge for yourselves."

"He then repeated the Lord's Prayer. All stood amazed and silent, till the priest exclaimed.

"May God curse me if ever I again curse those who hold such a belief; nay, more, the prayer shall be my prayer till my hour be come. I pray thee, O Nazarene, repeat that prayer, that it may be remembered among us in letters of gold."

ON ATHEISM.—"I had rather," says Sir Francis Bacon, "believe all the fables in the Talmud and the Koran, than that this universal frame is without a mind. God never wrought miracles to convince Atheists, because his ordinary works are sufficient to convince them. It is true, that a little philosophy inclineth men's minds to Atheism, but depth in philosophy bringeth them back to religion, for while the mind of man looketh upon secondary causes scattered, it may sometimes rest on them and go no farther, but when it beheldeth the chain of them confederate and linked together, it must needs fly to Providence and Deity.

SOLEMN AND EVENTFUL QUESTION.—An old Congregationalist minister of the Gospel, just closing the 77th year of his age, who is engaged in preparing a book for publication in the city of New York, has been in the habit, for a short time past, of dining at a coffee house, where at that hour of the day uniformly, a company of more or less sober gentlemen, of various ages, were engaged in a kind of game at a table in the middle of the room, merely for pastime, without bet or wrangling among them. On the last day of September, at noon, there were but two at the game—one younger man from Europe, and a man upwards of sixty years of age—who pleasantly busied themselves in their mode of pastime, while the old minister was taking his midday repast. A thought came into his mind on the precious value of time, which was so often wasted as though useless, good for nothing. This led him at the close of his repast to step to that table, and put the following question to the gentlemen at their play.

"What time would you set on sixty minutes of time if you could be assured that this, and this one hour only, were allotted you to seek and secure an eternal interest in the kingdom of heaven?"

They both appeared astonished, but made no definite reply, except a few words by the youngest, who said:

"That is a solemn question."

At the coffee-table next day, at noon, that younger man said to the old minister:

"Do you remember your question yesterday noon?"

"I do."

"Well, that old man that was then playing pastime with me was taken ill in the afternoon, a doctor visited him, and about one o'clock at night he died!"

"Do not trust thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth."—The above statement may be relied on as fact. Let the question which was put to those men be considered, estimated, and improved by every waster of precious time, which God has given, to seek and secure an inheritance in the kingdom of heaven.—"What is a man profited if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul? Or, what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" Sixty minutes—the last hour of an impenitent sinner's life—what is that hour worth?—*Independent.*

DEATH OF GREAT GRAND-CHILDREN OF BURNS.

—We find the following melancholy announcement in the *Dumfries Courier* of Tuesday last:—"Died, at sea, on board the ship Chance, from Liverpool to Port Philip, on the 7th September last, Arabella Ann, on the 8th September, Robert Burns; on the 18th September, Arthur Vincent, the only children of Mr. Berkeley W. Hutchinson, surgeon, government medical officer of the Chance, and great grand-children of Robert Burns." Mrs. Hutchinson is the daughter of Major James Glencairn Burns, and was educated in Dumfries under the care of her grandmother, "Bonnie Jean."

INFLUENCE OF EXAMPLE.—Example is more forcible than precept. My people, said Mr. Cecil, look at me six days in the week to see what I mean on the seventh.

Literary Notices.

LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF SCOTLAND and English Princesses connected with the royal succession of Great Britain, by Agnes Strickland. Vol. 3d, 12mo, pp. 336. Harper & Brothers.

This volume of this very interesting work is unusually attractive. The subject is Mary Stuart, the Queen of Scots: written with even more than Miss Strickland's usual and well-known spirit and ability in works of this disposition, it cannot fail to commend itself to every lover of history as a work of great interest. We find ourself carried along with the course of the narrative, and devouring its pages with a greedy avidity, scarcely if ever surpassed by the interest of a work of fiction even of Scott's, and only regret at the end of the volume that the remaining volume or volumes are not before us that we might continue the narrative.—*N. Y. Churchman.* *Sketches by a Sailor; or, Things of Earth and Things of Heaven.* By a Commander in the Navy. Longmans.

In these "piping times of Peace" our old sailors appear inclined to devote themselves to literature. It is not many weeks since Devereux, R.N., published the result of his pleasant lucubrations ashore, in the shape of his *Lives of the Three Earls of Essex* who bore the name of Devereux. We have a less ambitious work before us in the modest volume "By a Commander in the Navy." There is an old proverb, "No sutor ultra crepidam," the English of which may be rendered in the present instance—"Every man to his station, and the cook to the fore-sheet." The commander is not "objective" to the application of this legendary saying against himself. He is not out of his station. He has written histories about shipwrecks, model prisons, foot-races, assize courts, fugitives, and "A Man Overboard," for the amusement and instruction of his own children. The sketches are partly founded on fact, and they are such as a sailor father of some ability, kindness of heart, experience, and good memory, might be expected to produce and be thanked for producing.—*C. S. Gazette.*

RESTORATION OF MONARCHY IN FRANCE, by Alphonse De Lamartine. Vol. 3d. Harper & Brothers.

As every thing that comes from the pen of Lamartine bears the stamp of high intellect and a ready pen, so we all know what to expect when a work of his appears from the press: enough then to say that the work before us is no exception to this rule, but is written in the same beautiful style that characterizes this popular author. Of the merits of the work as a history, it would be unfair to speak in its present incomplete state. We hope to be able to do so when the work is finished.

Correspondence.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

No. 30.

GOOD FRIDAY.

From prison to the Judgement led,
Block'd, spat upon and buffeted,
By foes accused, by friends denied,
Convicted, scourged, and crucified;
None come to his relief,
Suspended high,
And left to die,
With unavailing grief.

His quiv'ring limbs distraught with pain,
His parched lips with thirst complain;
By man reviled, by God condemn'd,
Oppress'd, forsaken, overwhelm'd.
In body and in mind,
And left alone,
With blood 'atone,
The guilt of all mankind.

The riven rocks and darken'd Sun,
Proclaim to all the work is done,
The world is saved which sin defiled,
And God with sinners reconciled,
The veil is rent in twain,
Gentile and Jew
Are born anew,
The enmity is slain.

W. B.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

JUBILEE OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

A very interesting meeting of a devotional character, for the purpose of ushering in the Jubilant Year of the British and Foreign Bible Society, was held in St. Matthew's Church, on Tuesday evening, the 8th inst.

The Rev. Mr. Uniacke commenced the services by giving out the xxvii. Psalm—"From all that dwell below the skies," &c., and, offering up a solemn and appropriate prayer. The Rev. gentleman then read the iv. chapter of the Prophecies of Isaiah, and gave out another Psalm, which like the former, was sung by the choir, part of the audience joining, in a manner well calculated to make "melody in the hearts" of all present "to the Lord."

The Rev. Mr. Forrester next engaged in prayer, and then delivered an eloquent and soul stirring address—as appropriate for the occasion as it was powerful for the promotion of its objects, and, listened to as it was by a crowded audience in almost breathless silence, could not fail to be productive of lasting good to the cause he so ably pleaded.

The Address abounded in strong facts placed in a light well adapted to reflect with great brilliancy the importance and consequent claims of the British and Foreign Bible Society, especially its present position and the occurrence of its Jubilee, at a time so propitious for the interests of Christianity and of the world—upon the mind of every thoughtful and intelligent Christian.

After a brief exordium, on the objects of the meeting, &c., the Reverend speaker gave a short historical view of the rise and progress of the Society, and enlarged on its multiplication and distribution of copies of the Sacred Scriptures,—its success in the accumulation of its vast resources of material, for carrying on its operations,—its numerous agencies and depots carried over the wide field marked out for its conflicts and achievements,—its Auxiliaries and other aids enlisted in its service,—its only but efficient weapon—"The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon,"—and its final triumph—the triumph of THE TRUTH as predicted by ancient Prophecy. Our attention was then directed to the state of the world,—its Idolatry being dismantled,—Islamism wasting away,—Judaism confounded,—Rationalism and Socialism ashamed,—Romanism becoming a prey to its own rapacity,—and Protestant Christianity combining a force that will be found irresistible when fully united and directed by that WORD which is its only safe guide, its confidence, and the secret of its power.

We were then called to a review of the little we had done, and exhorted to increase our contributions tenfold during this Jubilee year, as an expression of our regard, for the claims of this noble Institution.

Another Psalm was then sung, and a comprehensive prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Grigor, and the services were concluded most harmoniously by singing the admirable Doxology—"Praise God from whom all blessings flow," &c. to Luther's "Old Hundredth." The Rev. Mr. Uniacke then pronounced the benediction and the audience retired a few minutes after nine o'clock.

It was truly gratifying to the friends of the Bible to see that large church so well filled with such a respectable assemblage, and the marked attention which was paid to all the proceedings from beginning to end—evinced the deep hold which the British and Foreign Bible Society has obtained in the affections of the community, and the respect that is paid to the observance of the Jubilee,—and may we not humbly add—the continuance and favor of the Divine Author of that WORD which alone "maketh wise unto Salvation."

Sermons also were preached on Sunday the 13th inst. in the Churches of this City generally, for the promotion of the same blessed object, and Collections taken up in aid of the Jubilee Fund, as recommended by the Parent Society.—[Communicated.]

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1853.

PASSION WEEK.

We have now almost arrived at the commencement of a week, which from the earliest periods of the Church has been devoted to solemn services, in commemoration of the sad scenes in the closing days of the Saviour's sojourn upon earth. It is a week to be greatly remembered by mankind in their generations, as relating to the most stupendous event that ever occurred on the face of the earth, an event of deep and eternal importance to the souls of us all. In reference to this solemn season, we take the following observations from Wheatly on the Common Prayer.

PASSION WEEK.

In ancient times this was called the *Great Week*, not because it had more hours or days in it than any other week, but because in this week was transacted an affair of the greatest importance to the happiness of man, and actions truly great were performed to secure his salvation: death was conquered, the devil's tyranny was abolished, and the partition-wall between Jew and Gentile was broken down, and God and man were

reconciled. It was also called the *Holy-week*, from those devout exercises which Christians employed themselves in upon this occasion. They applied themselves to prayer, both in public and private, to hearing and reading God's holy word, and exercising a most solemn repentance for those sins which crucified the Lord of life. They observed the whole week with great strictness of fasting and humiliation; some fasting three days together; some four; and others, who could bear it, the whole six; beginning on Monday morning, and not eating any thing again till the cock-crowing on the Sunday morning following. And several of the Christian Emperors to show what veneration they had for this holy season, caused all law-suits to cease, and tribunal doors to be shut, and prisoners to be set free, thereby imitating their great Lord and Master, who by his death at this time delivered us from the power and chains of sin.

The Church of England uses all the means she can to retain this decent and pious custom, and hath made sufficient provision for the exercise of the devotion of her members in public; calling us every day this week to meditate upon our Lord's sufferings, and collecting in the Lessons, Epistles, and Gospels, most of those portions of the Scripture that relate to this tragical subject, to increase our humiliation by the consideration of our Saviour's; to the end that with penitent hearts, and firm resolution of dying likewise to sin, we may attend our Saviour through the several stages of his bitter Passion.

GOOD FRIDAY.

This day received its name from the blessed effects of our Saviour's sufferings, which are the ground of all our joy, and from those unspeakable good things he hath purchased for us by his death, whereby the blessed Jesus made expiation for the sins of the whole world, and by the shedding of his own blood, obtained eternal redemption for us,

The commemoration of our Saviour's sufferings, hath been kept from the very first stage of Christianity, and was always observed as a day of the strictest fasting and humiliation; not that the grief and affliction they then expressed did arise from the loss they sustained, but from a sense of the guilt of the sins of the whole world, which drew upon our blessed Redeemer that painful and shameful death of the Cross.

The Gospel for this day (besides its coming in course) is properly taken out of St. John rather than any other Evangelist, because he was the only one that was present at the passion, and stood by the cross while others fled: and therefore, the passion being as it were represented before our eyes, his testimony is read who saw it himself, and from whose example we may learn not to be ashamed or afraid of the cross of Christ. The Epistle proves from the insufficiency of the Jewish sacrifices, that they only typified a more sufficient one, which the Son of God did as on this day offer up, and by one oblation of himself then made upon the cross, completed all the other sacrifices, (which were only shadows of this,) and made full satisfaction for the sins of the whole world. In imitation of which divine and infinite love, the Church endeavors to show her charity to be boundless and unlimited, by praying in one of the proper Collects, that the effects of Christ's death may be as universal as the design of it, viz. that it may tend to the salvation of all, *Jews, Turks, Infidels, and Heretics.*

How suitable the proper Psalms are to the day, is obvious to any one that reads them with a due attention: they were all composed by David in times of the greatest calamity and distress, and do most of them belong mystically to the crucifixion of our Saviour; especially the twenty-second, which is the first for the morning, which was in several passages literally fulfilled by his sufferings, and, either part of it, or all, recited by him upon the cross. And for that reason (as St. Austin tells us) was always used upon that day by the African Church.

The first lesson for the morning is Genesis xxii. containing an account of Abraham's readiness to offer up his son; thereby typifying that perfect oblation which was this day made by the Son of God: which was thought so proper a Lesson for this occasion, that the Church used it upon this day in St. Austin's time. The second Lesson is St. John xviii. which needs no explanation. The first Lesson for the Evening contains a clear prophecy of the passion of Christ, and of the benefits which the Church thereby receives. The second Lesson exhorts us to patience under afflictions, from the example of Christ, who suffered so much for us.

We abstain from adding any remarks of our own, except to invite the serious and prayerful attention of all our members to the appointed services of our Church for the coming week.

No doubt where it is practicable, our Churches throughout the land will be opened for the daily recounting of the mysterious and unheard of sufferings of the Divine Redeemer, "for us men, and for our salvation"—a good preparation for the right and joyful celebration of the triumphant conclusion of the whole work of love, which the Church will commemorate on Easter day. In this City, as will be seen by the notice in another column, besides the usual morning prayers in each Church, there are to be Evening Sermons in St. Paul's on the Seven Sayings of our Lord upon the Cross.

The Lord Bishop will preach on Good Friday and Easter evenings.

MORMONISM.—We beg to call the attention of our readers, to the article on our first page, on this monstrous delusion, which we regret to say, has its propagators in our own favoured land of common sense, and of Gospel light. Strange that so it should be,—strange especially that any who have been trained by the sober, rational, and scriptural teaching of our Church, should ever be brought to swallow the absurdities, the blasphemies, the gross immoralities, and the burlesque revelations which are comprehended in this barefaced imposture. Strange and unaccountable if we did not read in Scripture, that a "spirit of delusion" so strong as to lead its votaries to "believe a lie" (2 Thess. ii. 11.) is sometimes permitted to take possession of the mind of man. "The Spirit speaketh expressly that in the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils" (1 Tim. iv. 1.) Mormonism may be regarded as one of the many signs of these "latter times," which now surround us. The article in this paper scarcely touches the most revolting features of the system, which may be seen more strongly delineated in some tracts on the subject, which are for sale at the Depository of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 24 Granville Street.

CLERICAL MOVE.—We understand that the Revd. Richard Uniacke, of Newport, has been appointed Rector of Sydney, Cape Breton, in the place of the Rev. Charles Ingles, resigned.

ANOTHER WORD FOR THE POOR FISHERMEN.

—A few lines upon this subject about Christmas, produced us some seasonable donations, which we duly acknowledged, and some old clothing from two or three friends,—all of which has been expended and distributed, gladdening the hearts, and sustaining the strength of the hungry and the naked—old and young. These poor people seem most reluctant to apply for aid, but sheer necessity compels them. They can expect nothing from their own labor, for two months to come. (If Railroads were commenced it would not be so.) Donations in money, provisions, cast off clothing for men, women, or children, thankfully received and carefully, distributed by the Rev. J. C. Cochran, Brunswick St. St. George's

March 12th. Donation from Capt. Shortland, R. N. £ 1 0 0 J. C. C.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Dr. Gilpin has been delivering lectures on the Zoology of Nova Scotia, illustrated by finely stuffed specimens of some of our principal animals, and by drawings of others. We had the pleasure of attending one of these lectures on Wednesday evening last, when we were glad to see the Hall well filled by a respectable, attentive, and no doubt highly gratified audience. The Doctor was warmly and justly complimented by the President for the manner in which he treated his interesting subject, and the thanks of the assemblage were voted by acclamation at the close. A desire was also expressed by the President that some one well versed in this branch of natural history, would pursue the subject, thus beautifully introduced to our notice, and treat of the various other members of the animal kingdom to be found within the limits of our Province. We hope the invitation may be responded to, and there can be no doubt that the course thus sketched would be received with much interest and be productive of much improvement. We trust fuller notice of Dr. Gilpin's lectures will be given by some officer of the Institute, or that the Lecture itself may be published in full.

CAUTION TO MOTHERS.—An Inquest was held at Bridgetown, on the 2nd inst., before Isaac B. Bonnett, Esq., Coroner for the County of Annapolis, on view of the body of a colored child, aged three years, whose mother had left it in the house with two other children for about an hour, when, dreadful to relate, on her return she observed the child standing in the door enveloped in flames; it languished five hours and died.—Com.

SELECTION OF PSALMS AND HYMNS FOR THE DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—We would direct attention to the supply of new Psalm & Hymn Books, recently received, and for Sale at the Depository, 24 Granville Street, and by Miss Wells, opposite St. Paul's Church. They are neatly bound in Morocco, gilt edged, and form a tasteful and elegant article; and as but a limited number are for sale of this kind, Churches that may wish to secure a copy or two for the Communion Table or Reading Desk; or Families that may desire to have them of superior binding, are requested to apply early,—price 3s. 6d. We would also call the attention of Parishes which have not yet been supplied with the "Selection" to an early application, that the uniformity which it was the object of the publication to ensure, may be generally established.

N. B. LUNATIC ASYLUM.—This establishment, so creditable to the humanity and liberality of our sister Province, appears by the Report for 1852, to be in a satisfactory state. Number of patients in the Asylum 31st Dec. was 132—discharged and deceased for the year 55—gross expenditure £3,454—Receipts £780—Balance paid by Province £2,673. What progress are we making in Nova Scotia towards a similar establishment, so much needed?

PASSION WEEK.

A course of Sermons will be preached (D. V.) at St. Paul's, at the daily Evening Service, during Passion Week, on the Seven Sayings of our blessed Lord upon the Cross:—
 Sunday before Easter, by Rev. E. Maturin, on St. Luke xxiii. 31.
 Monday, by Rev. R. H. Bullock, on St. John, xix. 26, 27.
 Tuesday, Rev. Geo. Hill, on St. Luke xxiii. 43.
 Wednesday, Rev. E. Maturin, on St. Matt. xxvii. 46.
 Thursday, Rev. W. Bullock, on St. John, xix. 28.
 Good Friday, by the Lord Bishop, on St. John, xix. 30.
 Easter Eve, Rev. R. F. Uniacke, on St. Luke, xiii. 46.
 The Bishop will also preach on the evening of East-er Sunday.
 The Evening Service will commence at half-past seven, except on Good Friday, when it will be at the usual hour.

Friday Evening, 5 o'clock.

The Steamer with the English Mail has just arrived.
 The Bishop of Newfoundland came passenger, on his way to his Diocese.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. Mr. Griffiths, with new sub. and subscription in adv.—We do not receive the C. C. C. now—he had better order it from the publisher. Rev. H. L. Owen—directions attended to. Revd. Mr. Bacon, Miramichi—with new sub. Rev. G. Townshend, Amherst. Rev. T. H. White, with remittance.

Married.

On Friday evening, 11th inst., by the Rev. William Bullock, Mr. JOHN G. WINTHROP, to FRANCES P., youngest daughter of Mr. Francis W. Drake.
 At Windsor, on Tuesday 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gilpin, Mr. JOHN REDDEN, to Miss MARY TAYLOR, both of the same place.

Died.

On Friday evening, in the 85th year of her age, Mrs. FRANCES COYLE, an old and respectable inhabitant of this city.
 At the residence of Mr. Edward Longard, Brunswick Street, on Thursday morning, after a short but severe illness, MARGERY ANNE, aged 24, youngest daughter of Mr. Sinclair, late of this city. Mrs Sinclair was on a short visit from her family in East Florida, to her friends in Nova Scotia.
 At Upper Musquodoboit, Jan. 27th, Dr WILLIAM A. ARCHIBALD, in the 28th year of his age, of consumption brought on by intense study. He was the 9th and youngest son of Mr. Samuel B. Archibald, of the same place.
 On Saturday morning 12th inst., after a long and painful illness, SUSAN, wife of Mr. George Hillehey, aged 33 years.
 At St. Margaret's Bay, Hx. County, on the 1st inst., ALEXANDER, eldest son of Mr. Alexander McKay, aged 21 years. Afflicted with a lingering consumption, he bore the wasting disease with a patience grounded upon firm hope in his Saviour. Numerous relatives mourn the early death of one whom all respected.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, March 12.—Schr Milo, DuBowdrien, 10 days from the coast of Newfoundland; schr John Thomas, Doris, 4 days from Boston; schr Ellen, Vigors, 7 days from the coast of Newfoundland; schr Kossuth, Messeyev, from the Newfoundland coast.
 Tuesday, March 15.—Brig Nauar, Lawrence, 22 days from Cienfuegos; Packet brig. Halifax, O'Brien, 43 hours from Boston; schr Sigo, Rest, 22 days from Rappahannock; schr Eliza, Lecoste, 11 days from Boston.
 Wednesday, March 16.—Brig Acadian, Meagher, 13 days from Matanzas; Brig Dasher, Grant, 18 days from Porto Rico; Brig Isafah, —, 10 days from Matanzas.
 Thursday, March 17.—Ariel, Shelburne; Bonita, from Bank Fishery.
 Friday, March 18.—R. M. Steamship Cambria, from Boston, 40 hours, bound to England.
CLEARED.
 March 12.—Marie, Jones, Jamaica; Arrow, Michener,

Br West Indies; Atalanta, Brier, Br West Indies; Rapid, Crowell, Porto Rico.
 March 14.—Benjamin Cushing (pkt), Meagher, Boston.
 March 15.—Adonia, Cochran, St. John N. B.
 March 16.—Star, Curtis, Cuba; Levantine (ss), Hunter, Bermuda.

PASSENGERS.

Per Brig. Halifax.—Boston to Halifax.—Capt. Sturmer. Messrs. John Henderson, James Sutherland, Angus Sutherland, Walter B. Ray, John Leahy, Daniel McLaughlan, Henry Gardner, John Sheridan, James Cluney, and Mrs. Cluney.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, MARCH 19.

Apples, per bush.	none.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	36s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	11d. a 1s.
Catup, per gallon.	none.
Cheese, per lb.	4d. a 4½d.
Chickens, per pair.	1s. 6d. a 1s. 9d.
Eggs, per doz.	8d.
Grease, each.	1s. 6d. a 1s. 9d.
Hams, green, per lb.	5d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	6d. a 6½d.
Hay, per ton.	£3 10 a £4.
Home-spun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d a 1s. 9d.
Do wool,	2s. a 2s. 6d.
Bacon, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	15s.
Oats, per bus.	1s. 6d. a 1s. 9d.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	4d. a 4½d.
Potatoes, per bushel.	2s. 6d.
Socks, per doz.	10s.
Turkies, per lb.	7 a 7½.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.
Ducks per pair.	none.

Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

The Property situated at the Collogo Gate in Windsor.

THERE IS A SMALL COTTAGE ON THE PREMISES, with 6 acres of Land in excellent order.—As the Railroad, if carried on, will pass through this property, it is likely to be of increasing value.
 Particulars can be obtained from Mr. F. Cochran, at Messrs. Johnston & Twining's Office. March 12.

AMHERST FEMALE SEMINARY.

PRINCIPALS.

Mrs. C. E. RATCHFORD AND MISS YATES.

A FEW MORE BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMODATED AT the above Institution, which is now in full and efficient operation.

Terms:—Board and Washing, (white dresses excepted,) with instructions in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Use of the Globes, Ancient and Modern Geography, Arithmetic and Modern History, Grammar and Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, English Composition, and Embroidery—£30 per Academic year.

EXTRA CHARGES.

MUSIC.

Piano or Spanish Guitar, three lessons per week, £2 per quarter or half term

DRAWING.

Pencil or Crayon, five lessons per week, £1 per quarter or half term.
 Coloured Crayon, ditto, £1 10s. ditto ditto.
 Mono-Chromatic, plain or blended, three ditto, £1 10s ditto ditto.

FRENCH.

Five lessons per week, £ 10s. per qr. or half term.

ITALIAN.

Three lessons per week, £1 10s ditto ditto.

Bills payable quarterly, in advance.

There are two terms per year, of five months each. The quarters or half-terms commence 15th January, 1st April, 15th July, and 1st October. Pupils will also be received at intermediate periods, and charged *pro rata*.

The French department is under the care of two Protestant French Ladies, from one of the principal Female Seminaries of the United States, who teach on the Ollendorf system, and also assist in the Music and Drawing Lessons. Daily conversation in French is insisted on.

Five other Ladies are employed in the English department, Music, Drawing, Italian, Botany, &c. Every pains is taken to preserve the health of the Boarders by proper exercise; and those young ladies whose parents wish them to ride are allowed the use of a quiet saddle-horse.

There are five Planes in use at the establishment.
 Pupils remaining at the Seminary during the vacations, will be charged Ten Shillings per week for board and washing.

Amherst is a remarkably healthy part of the country, and possesses peculiar advantages for children of delicate constitutions.

The Seminary is situated within a few minutes walk of four different places of worship, and near to the Telegraph Station and Post-Office.

And any further information may be obtained on application, post-paid, to

C. E. RATCHFORD.

Amherst, N. S. March 12. 1853.

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

This preparation of RHUBARB, combined with valuable aromatics, antacids and carminatives, acts as a corrective of acidity, (the frequent cause of bowel complaints)—removes irritating obstructions, and when its use is persevered in, imparts tone and vigor to the digestive organs.

Sold only at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, July 23.

TO PRINTERS.

COMPETENT SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS COMPOSITORS constantly wanted by H. O. HOUGHTON & Co. Cambridge, Mass., U. S.

We have placed information relating to wages, &c. in the possession of Mr. W. Gossip, Printer and Publisher, Halifax, Nova Scotia, who has visited our Establishment and to whom such persons as above, seeking employment can refer. Application if by mail, must be prepaid.

H. O. HOUGHTON & CO
 Cambridge, Mass., U. S. Feb. 1853.

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

Sold only by WILLIAM LAN GLEY, Chemist, &c., from London.
 Halifax, N. S. Feb. 19. 1852.

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR.

LATIN PRIZE POEM.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BLISS, M. A. HAS PROPOSED the following Subject for a Prize Poem for the present Year.

IN QUINTUM ILLUSTRISSIMI DUCIS WELLINGTONI INVICTI This Prize which is open to all Under-graduates under 4 years' standing, will be adjudged to the best Composition in Latin (Hexameter or Elegiac) Verse of not less than 40 lines. The Verses must be given in to the President on 1st May, 1853. Feb. 5.

LEECHES! LEECHES!! FINE, HEALTHY Leeches for sale at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE. Nov. 18th.

NOVA-SCOTIA BOOK STORE.

No. 24 Granville Street.

WILLIAM GOSSIP.

HAS IN STORE, CHEAP FOR CASH, OR APPROVED CREDIT—The following Popular and Standard Works.

From Stanford & Swords', New York.

CHURCH PUBLISHERS.

- Wako's Apostolic Fathers,
- English Churchwomen of 17th Century,
- Hymns on the Catechism,
- Taylor's Holy Living and Dying,
- Keble's Poems,
- Keble's Christian Year,
- Doctrine of the Cross,
- Neander's History of the Christian Religion and Church
- Goode on Baptism,
- Eusebius' Ecclesiastical History & Council of Nice,
- Steps to the Altar,
- Murdoch's Translation of the Syriac Testament,
- Lewis' Confession of Christ,
- Lee's Life of the Apostle Peter,
- Law's Serious Call to a Holy Life,
- Hobart's Christian Manual,
- Butler's Old Truths and New Errors,
- Wilberforce's History of the American Church,
- Rev. C. B. Taylor's Works, viz.—
- Christmas at Old Court,
- Angels' Song,
- Earnestness,
- May You Like It,
- Thankfulness,
- Little Elsie and Little Jeremy, 1s. 8d.
- What a Mother can Endure,
- Arthur and his Mother,
- Cecil and his Dog—a tale for Youth,
- Selections from Psalms of David, in metre, with Hymns suited to the Feasts and Fasts of the Church—as used in the Prot. Episcopal Church of the U. S. about 40 on hand—will sell at 10d. ea. wholesale.

LIST CONTINUED.

From Appleton & Co's. New York.

- Campbell's Poetical Works (Illustrated.)
- Burns' do. do.
- Cowper's do. do.
- Scott's do. do.
- Dante's do. do.
- Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered do.
- Butler's Hudibras. do.
- Mrs. Guizot's Young Student,
- Fire-side Fables,
- Quackenbos' Tales from Fairyland,
- Mrs. Ellis's Sonnetville Hall,
- Adventures of Hernan Cortes, Conqueror of Mexico.
- Bishop Ives' Sermons,
- Friday Christian or Piteairn's Island—by a poor member of Christ.
- Midsummer Fays.
- Jeremy Taylor's Readings for every Day in Lent.
- Gresley's Portrait of an English Churchman.
- Treatise on Preaching,
- Hook's Cross of Christ,
- Kip's Early Conflicts of Christianity,
- My own Story,
- American Historical Tales for Youth,
- Uncle Harvey's Tales,
- Sewell's Laneton Parsonage, 3 vols.
- Margaret Percival, 2 vols.
- Grace Agullar's Mother's Recompense
- Yale of Cedars
- Home Scenes
- Woman's Friendship
- Pulpit Cyclopaedia, and Christian Minister's Companion
- Penron on the Creed
- French's Notes on the Parables.

[List of Books will be Continued next week.]

Halifax, Mar. 12. 1853.

JUST PUBLISHED.

For sale at the Depository, S. P. C. K. No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET. A SELECTION OF PSALMS AND HYMNS FOR THE DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SANCTIONED BY

THE LORD BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Single Copies of the Book will be sold at 1s. 4d. A small discount will be made to Country Parishes when twelve or more are ordered. Sold for Cash only. Some of the above are handsomely bound in morocco—price 8s. 6d.

Nov. 13. 1852.

WM. GOSSIP

Poetry.

" ABIDE WITH US."

BY THE REV. H. F. LYTE.

Abide with us, for it is toward evening, and the day is far spent. Luke XXIV. 29.

Abide with me; fast fall the even tide; The darkness thickens. Lord, with me abide; When other helpers fail, and comforts flee, Help of the helpless, O abide with me!

Swift to its close ebb'd out life's little day; Earth's joys grow dim, its glories pass away; Change and decay in all around I see— O Thou who changeest not, abide with me.

Not a brief glance I crave, a passing word; But as Thou dwelt'st with thy disciples, Lord— Familiar, condescending, patient, free; Come not to sojourn, but abide with me.

Come not in terrors, as the Kings of kings, But kind and good, with healing in thy wings— Tears for all woes, a heart for every plea; Come, Friend of sinners, thus abide with me.

Thou on my head in early youth didst smile, And though rebellious and perverse meanwhile, Thou hast not left me, oft as I left thee: On to the close, O Lord, abide with me.

I need thy presence every passing hour; What but thy grace can toll the tempter's power? Who like thyself my guide and stay can be? Through cloud and sunshine, O abide with me.

I fear no foe, with thee at hand to bless, Ills have no weight, and fear no bitterness. Where is Death's sting? Where, Grave, the victory? I triumph still, if thou abide with me.

Hold thou thy cross before my closing eyes, Shine through the gloom, and point me to the skies! Heaven's morning breaks, and earth's vain shadows flee. In life, in death, O Lord, abide with me.

Advertisements.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Amount paid up and available immediately, £275,115 stg.

HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA AGENCY, No. 172, HOLLIS ST.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE IS EFFECTED by the Subscriber as Sole Agent for this Company, on Houses, Furniture, Ships on the Stocks, and other personal property at moderate rates of premium, in all parts of the Province.

HUGH HARTSHORNE, AGENT.

Halifax, 19th February, 1853.

LIFE INSURANCE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

Amount paid up and available immediately £275,115 stg.

HALIFAX AGENCY, No. 172, HOLLIS STREET.

FROM THE ECONOMICAL ARRANGEMENT IN REGULATING expenses arising from the combination of Fire and Life Insurances, this Company is enabled to effect Insurances on Lives at very reduced rates of premium, as will be made evident by a comparison of their Tables with those of other Offices. Attention is called to Tables of premiums for Insuring a sum payable at the age of 60 at 4th and Table of premiums to secure a sum on a child arriving at the age of 21 years—both which modes of Insurance are coming into more extensive use.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

June 6th, 1852.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

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

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February, 1852.

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