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# The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VI.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1866.

NO. 20.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. May 15. Whit-Sunday.	Deut. 18. Acta 19. Isaiah 11. Acta 19.	Deut. 18. Acta 19. Isaiah 11. Acta 19.
1. 16. Whit-Monday.	Deut. 18. Acta 19. Isaiah 11. Acta 19.	Deut. 18. Acta 19. Isaiah 11. Acta 19.
2. 17. Whit-Tuesday.	Deut. 18. Acta 19. Isaiah 11. Acta 19.	Deut. 18. Acta 19. Isaiah 11. Acta 19.
3. 18. Whit-Wednesday.	Deut. 18. Acta 19. Isaiah 11. Acta 19.	Deut. 18. Acta 19. Isaiah 11. Acta 19.
4. 19. Whit-Thursday.	Deut. 18. Acta 19. Isaiah 11. Acta 19.	Deut. 18. Acta 19. Isaiah 11. Acta 19.
5. 20. Whit-Friday.	Deut. 18. Acta 19. Isaiah 11. Acta 19.	Deut. 18. Acta 19. Isaiah 11. Acta 19.
6. 21. Whit-Saturday.	Deut. 18. Acta 19. Isaiah 11. Acta 19.	Deut. 18. Acta 19. Isaiah 11. Acta 19.

The Epistle for the 15th is—Ezek. 104. 145. The Attanasian Creed to be used. One of the Ember Week Collects to be used on this day, and each day in this week.

## Poetry.

### MY TIMES ARE IN THY HAND.

My times are in Thy hand!  
I know not what a day  
Or e'en an hour may bring to me;  
But I am safe while trusting Thee,  
Though all things fade away.  
All weakness, I  
On Him rely,  
Who fixed the earth, and spread the starry sky.

My times are in Thy hands!  
Pale poverty or wealth,  
Corroding care or calm repose,  
Spring's balmy breath, or winter snows,  
Sickness or buoyant health—  
What'er befall,  
If God provide,  
'Tis for the best—I wish no lot beside.

My times are in Thy hand!  
Should friendship pure illumine,  
And strew my path with fairest flowers;  
Or should I spend life's dreary hours  
In solitude's dark gloom,  
Thou art a Friend  
Till time shall end,  
Unchangeably the same, in Thee all beauties blend.

My times are in Thy hand;  
Many or few my days,  
I leave with Thee—this only pray,  
That by Thy grace I, every day,  
Deroting to Thy praise,  
May ready be  
To welcome Thee,  
Where'er Thou comest to set my spirit free.

My times are in Thy hand!  
How'er those times may end,  
Sudden or slow my soul's release,  
Midst anguish, frenzy, or in peace,  
I'm safe with Christ, my friend!  
If He be nigh,  
How'er I die,  
'Twill be the dawn of heavenly ecstasy.

My times are in Thy hand!  
To Thee I can entrust:  
My slumbering clay, till Thy command  
Bids all the dead before Thee stand.  
Awaking from the dust,  
Beholding Thee,  
What Bliss 'twill be  
With all Thy saints to spend eternity.

To spend eternity  
In heaven's unclouded light!  
From sorrow, sin, and frailty free,  
Beholding an' resembling Thee—  
Oh, too transporting sight,  
Prospect too fair,  
For flesh to bear!  
Haste, haste, my Lord, and soon transport me there!

## Religious Miscellany.

### THE LATE BISHOP TURNER OF CALCUTTA.

(Continued)

The period during which I had the privilege of his intimacy, was previous to the last months of Mrs. Turner's life, and during the waning period of his incumbency of Wilmslow.

She was richly gifted in point of intellect, but possessed an endowment still more precious, that of the most gentle and winning piety. Though sinking under the inroads of an excruciating disease, and aware that from her daily sufferings death alone could release her, the extent to which she seemed to

forget her own agonies, and the intentness with which she strove to promote the temporal and eternal well-being of others, these alone could fully appreciate who witnessed.

At that period—I speak of some two and twenty years ago—within Wilmslow, was folded a somewhat rough and unmanageable flock. The village boasted of ten or more different sects, and as many places of worship. No slight sprinkling of infidelity lurked in the cottages. Hostility to a “State Church” was fashionable. Its easy communication with Manchester by no means served to check it. The rector's turkeys were poisoned; and on one occasion that fate was inflicted on a very favorite dog. Forbearing, kind-hearted, excellent man; his heinous and unpardonable sin was, that he was supported by tithes! But nothing checked the flow of his benevolence. He preached, and visited, and comforted, and toiled among these trying people—I hope they are more tractable now—with an earnestness truly apostolic.

Now and then he would complain quietly and gently, but not wholly without emotion, of the scowl with which he was received on entering a cottage, and of the sullen silence with which its inmates would listen to him. Mrs. Turner would reply, with her cheering sunny smile, “There will be fruit by and by. All will be well at last. The sheaves are ripening, slowly, but surely.”

On one occasion, a Church dignitary called, overflowing with indignation at some enormities that had occurred in the neighborhood. He wound up his details of grievances with the piteous ejaculation, ‘Ah it would require the possession of a faith that could remove mountains, to live contentedly among such hornets.’

“Nothing will conquer them but kindness. That will, most assuredly, and most triumphantly,” was Mrs. Turner's reply.

One morning I was witness to a droll scene at that Rectory; and as it was characteristic of the principal actors, and may read a useful lesson elsewhere, I detail it. Late in a November day, a very smart young gentleman drove up to the gate, and inquired for the rector. The dennet he was seated in was extremely stylish. The horse he drove was a splendid animal, full blood, and a fast trotter. The knowing groom who sat beside him was equipped in a spruce livery; and altogether it was a dashing turn-out. The new arrival sent in his card; “The Rev. Mr. ———, Rectory.”

Mr. Turner, was suffering from one of his sick headaches; had been very poorly all day; and would fain have pleaded illness and declined seeing visitors. But Mrs. Turner, always eager to do good, and on the watch to seize opportunities, replied, “Oh! pray see him. He is the new Rector of ———. It is a very important post. He is quite young and inexperienced; and you may possibly be of use to him. Pray see him—if only for five minutes.”

Mr. ——— was admitted.

He had a great deal to say about his living; and, contrary to all expectation, holding a benefice worth at least £700 per annum, pictured himself as a martyr. He wound-up a long and heavy catalogue of woes by the ejaculation, “The truth is, I'm sold; regularly and fearfully sold.”

There was a pause. Mrs. Turner eyed him with a perplexed and mournful air, while her husband's speaking countenance were an expression which I could translate at a glance, “Your people are—in-disputably!”

Mr. ——— continued:

“My parish swarms with artisans—horny-handed and sooty-faced wretches; but I keep such fellows at

a distance. I have nothing, and will have nothing to do with beings hardly human.

Another pause, broken at length by Mr. Turner's repeating *sotto voce*, but very distinctly, “Instant in season and out of season, doing the work of an evangelist.”

I rashly thought—looking at the young Rector—the tone in which this versicle was uttered would startle him, if unobservant of the warning which the admonition itself conveyed. I was wrong. He proceeded:

I am now about to be visited by a most abominable annoyance. The working classes in my parish have a vile, horrid association, which they call a club, and they propose to come to Church on their anniversary—Thursday week, by the by—and have requested me to preach to them. What follows is more atrocious still. On this occasion they've a dinner. And they've actually had the face to send me a formal request that I will sit down at meat with them. Fancy, just fancy, Mr. Turner, my sitting down to a dinner with a vile and vulgar mob—a rabble that description!”

“Well! I can hardly fancy it,” said Mr. Turner with an involuntary smile.

“Receiving my commission direct from the Great Head of the Church, I am sensible though these clods cannot perceive it, of the distance, of the break, the chasm, the gulf, which separates the clergy from the laity.

“Oh!”

“And then for these creatures—this rabble—to imagine that I can sit down to meat with them! Ah! I see by your countenance the extent of your surprise. You cannot reconcile to yourself such presumption? No more can I! But, be at ease! Such an outrage will never be submitted to. Never! never! I thought I should amaze you.”

“You have unquestionably.”

“Yes; it's no common difficulty—but I've surmounted it.”

“I was thinking of another far greater. You say” continued Mr. Turner, speaking slowly and very distinctly, “that you had your commission from the Great Head of the Church. Agreed. Now, your Chief, your Leader, your Master, had this life-long characteristic—humility.—He made himself of no reputation, that he might raise us to heavenly honors. He, to pour just contempt on human pride, had his first night's lodging in a stable, and spent his last night partly on the cold ground in an agony, and partly in an ignominious confinement, exposed to the greatest indignities. He rested his infant head upon hay, his dying head upon thorns. A manger was his cradle, and a cross his death-bed. Thirty years he travelled from the sordid stable to the accursed tree. Shepherds were his first attendants, and malefactors his last companions.”

I never saw a young man more thoroughly non-plussed, or more thoroughly exasperated.

He jumped on his legs; would not trust himself to speak; made three stately bows and bolted.

Nor would he open his lips again. No reply, either to Mr. Turner's kind farewell, or to my—a neutral party—civil adieux. He silently signalled his smart attendant; took his seat in the dennet, with cheeks crimsoned with indignation; threw a glance of utter horror at the Rectory as he passed it; and was off at a tangent.

“Poor young man! he will get rid of this folly, I hope, in a year or two,” said the rector.

“Few heads, over which only four and twenty summers have passed, can bear, all on a sudden, to be thrust into office and power,” was Mrs. Turner's kind construction on the new rector's personal bear-

ing and brusque departure. "To pass," continued she, "at once from college; to be placed at the head of a parish; and to come into the receipt of a handsome income, without previous struggle or effort;—all this needs ballast, if the position is to be maintained steadily."

(Concluded in our next.)

### News Department.

From Papers by the R. M. S. Cambria, April 30.

#### ADDITIONAL COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.

A MEETING of the clergy and laity convened by the Archbishop of Canterbury, was held Wednesday afternoon, under his Grace's presidency, at Willis's Rooms, St. James, Piccadilly, to come to a decision as to the erection and endowment of additional bishoprics in the colonies. It was very numerously attended; and among others present were the following.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Oxford, Chichester, Exeter, Landaff, Norwich, Winchester, St. Asaph, Quebec, Cape Town, Bishop Carr, Bishop of Brechin, the Rev. Dr. Jackson (Bishop of Lincoln-elect), the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Redesdale, Lord John Thynne, Sir H. Dakinfield, Mr. Cardwell, (President of the Board of Trade), Archdeacon Hale, Earl of Harrowby, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Sir John Pakington, Dudley Percival, Esq., Lord Lyttelton, A. G. B. Hope, Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell, Earl of Chichester, Hon. and Rev. A. Duncombe, F. W. Dickenson, Esq., Rev. J. S. M. Anderson, G. B. Bloomfield, T. Fuller, Rev. G. R. Baker, Archd. Behune, H. Pownall, Esq., Dr. R. Williamson, W. H. W. A. Bowyer, Hon. and Rev. C. Harris, H. Howarth, Dr. Mountain, J. H. Markland, Esq., C. W. Fuller, Esq., Dr. Phillimore.

The proceedings were introduced with prayers by the Rev. Dr. Jackson, Bishop-elect of Lincoln.

The Chairman said that twelve years had now elapsed since, under the auspices of his venerable predecessor, a similar meeting was held in that room. A statement was then made which must at the time have appeared very bold; it was nothing less than that the spiritual interests of their colonial possessions required an addition of ten or twelve bishoprics to be founded and endowed by the bounty of this country. It was found, however, in the result, that they did not too highly estimate the liberality of their countrymen. The result of that meeting had been the creation, not merely of ten or twelve, but of fifteen bishoprics, at an expense of not less than £140,000 (cheers). The object in convening this meeting was partly to give an account of their stewardship with regard to what was entrusted to them twelve years ago, and partly to show the truth of what was sometimes said to be the nature of gratitude—namely, that it was an expectation of future favours (laughter). They looked to their friends in the Church for a further extension of the episcopacy to an extent which would require much liberality.

The Secretary then read the report. It is stated that since the formation of the fifteen new colonial bishoprics twelve years ago, the number of clergymen had increased from two hundred and seventy-four to five hundred and two. Thus, in Van Diemen's Land, the increase in the number of the clergy has been from nineteen to fifty-four, or nearly threefold; in New Zealand, from twelve to thirty-eight, or more than threefold; in Cape Town, from fourteen to fifty-six, exactly fourfold; in Adelaide from four to twenty-six, more than sixfold; in Melbourne, from three to twenty three, or almost eightfold. Thus, then, there has been within a very few years, an addition of no fewer than one hundred and forty-five clergymen in these five colonies. Negotiations have been opened with the Government for establishing a bishopric at the Mauritius; and it was hoped that the means of its endowment would be provided from sources independent of the colonial bishoprics fund. The council recommended the immediate subdivision of the diocese at Cape Town by the erection of a bishopric at Graham's Town for the eastern province, and a second in the new colony of Natal. They also considered that the time had come for a division of the diocese of Toronto, and recommended that a bishopric for the eastern portion of it be forthwith founded at Kingston. The projected bishoprics would, it was stated, require for their endowment a capital sum of £14,000 each, on the average, from the general fund, in addition to what might be derived from local resources, or specially contributed by persons interested in the particular dioceses. The total sum to be raised for these purposes might be computed at forty thousand pounds; but, taking into account the necessary expenses of the passage and outfit of the several bishops, the council appealed to the Church at large for a contribution of £45,000; and they appealed with the greater confidence, as being able to point to the existence, in various parts of the world, of eleven bishoprics which had been endowed, wholly or in part, out of a capital of £173,000 entrusted to their keeping, while the entire charge for the expense of management since the fund was first opened had scarcely exceeded £1,600, or less than one per cent.

The Bishop of London moved the following resolution.—"That the remarkable success with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless the efforts recently made for the extension of the episcopate in the colonies, and the happy results which have ensued therefrom, ought to be regarded as a call and encouragement to proceed in the same course till every province of the colonial empire of Great Britain shall have its own resident bishop." He said he did not hesitate to express his conviction that, if the efforts made within the last

twelve years had been made in the middle of the last century, either the vast colonies of the United States would have remained dependencies of this country, or the connexion, if dissolved at all, would have been dissolved on mutual terms of amity and alliance (hear, hear). As little hesitation had he in saying that unless proper efforts were now made similar disasters to those which happened in America would be witnessed in other parts of the British empire. They were awake, however, he trusted, to a sense of their duty. However important the union of Church and State might be—however valuable the protection and countenance which the ecclesiastical establishment might derive from the civil power—yet whenever a great spiritual object was to be attained, if the State refused to promote it, the Church must take the work into her own hands and do it for herself (cheers). During the last twelve years the Church had, under God's blessing, shown that she was competent to do her work in the colonies, and he had the most sanguine anticipations that the next few years would enable her so far to complete it, that the whole civilized world must acknowledge that the Church of England was the centre from which radiated the pure light of Gospel truth. As to the effect of the labours of the Church in the colonies, he had a letter from the Bishop of New Zealand containing a passage, the substance of which was, that in a very insignificant portion of the expense of carrying on hostilities against the natives had in two times been laid out in supporting churches and schools and clergymen, the horrors which had desolated the colony might have been escaped. (hear, hear.) The same prelate stated that having during seven years been almost compelled to neglect the islands of the Pacific within his diocese, he now bitterly rued the consequences, as islands previously untroudden by the foot of a missionary, were now overrun with papists. 45,000*l.* though a large sum in itself, was small compared with the magnitude of the object. He confessed that he did not limit his views to that amount. In proportion as the colonies multiplied and expanded, they should be ready with bishops and clergy to meet the spiritual demands of the increasing population; and when 45,000*l.* had proved insufficient, more must be asked for.

The Earl of Chichester seconded the resolution, which was then adopted.

The Duke of Newcastle moved the following resolution:—"That the vast diocese of Capetown, comprising five distinct governments, requires immediate subdivision by the erection of a bishopric at Graham's town for the eastern province, and of another for the new colony of Natal." He said there had been days in which the unaided zeal of the missionary had even produced civil disadvantages; but wherever a bishop had been planted, one immediate effect had been to direct zeal into its proper channel—the promotion of true Christianity. He did not wish to see colonial bishops interfering with civil affairs; but without doing that, there were many ways in which their sacred functions might be employed most usefully for the State.

The bishop of Capetown said he had been requested to second the resolution, because he happened to be the bishop of the diocese to which it referred; and, perhaps, he should best fulfil that duty by giving some account of his charge. His diocese was one of the largest—if not the very largest—in the colonial empire of Great Britain, St. Helena and Natal being separated by a distance of 3,000 miles. During the period that he had been in the colony he had been travelling for two years and a-half, and there were many portions of his diocese which he had not yet been able to visit. In one visitation he went over a distance of 4,000 miles. These facts, he thought, were sufficient to show that the diocese required immediate subdivision. He had repeatedly stated that, unless the Church should resolve that that vast diocese should be subdivided into three, the work she had undertaken must languish and even prove a failure. During the last five years, he had been the sole bishop of a population comprising certainly not less than 800,000 souls. The minority, consisting of not more than 120,000 were Christians, and of those probably not more than 40,000 were English. The circumstance that the English formed so small a proportion of the population in every part of the colony was one of the chief difficulties of founding a Church. Scarcely anywhere did they form more than one-sixth of the whole, and these were very widely scattered, and generally not sufficiently wealthy to maintain a church without extraneous aid. The missionary work among the latter ought not to be forgotten. This country had entailed upon itself great responsibility by making the heathen its subjects, and the Church had done the same by including them in her diocese. There were within his diocese not less than five distinct tribes and languages: the former being the Hottentots, the Fingoes, the Malays—who were Mahomedans, and were spreading their religion—the Kafir and the Zooloo, in the colony of Natal. It was his first conviction that, had the Church of England done her duty towards the colony, the last two Kafir wars would never have occurred. Those wars cost £3,000,000—an amount sufficient to have supported a large body of clergy for at least ten years. The present peace in South Africa was, in his opinion, nothing more than a lull in the storm; but, if the Church of England exerted herself as she ought to do, the British Kafirs might be made most efficient instruments in preventing future outbreaks. He trusted that before his return he should have the gratification of assisting in the consecration of two bishops, who would return with him to the colony (cheers).

The resolution was then carried.

The Bishop of Oxford moved the following resolution:—"That the remoteness of Western Australia

from Adelaide, within the diocese of which it is at present comprised, renders it expedient that a separate bishopric be formed within that colony; and that the rapid spread of population, and the constant formation of new settlements in the diocese of Toronto, demand a division of that diocese by the foundation of a bishopric at Kingston for its eastern division." He said the Anglo Saxon race naturally and readily reproduced its busy and every day maxims and habits; but too oft these were not marked by the deep lines of religious responsibility. The true way to plant the Church was to plant it with bishops, and that course was in accordance with apostolic precedent. It was altogether a modern idea that they ought to set up a church with presbyters and deacons, and when there were in sufficient numbers to send a bishop after them. This idea seemed to him to spring from a misapprehension of the relations of a bishop to his clergy. If he himself entertained the notion which many appeared to hold, that a bishop was to be a sort of chief policeman, with the clergy under him, he would cast off the episcopate at once. He abhorred that notion. He had learnt from Scripture, however, that when there was only one order in the church, it was that of the episcopate; that the office of a bishop was to gather a flock and ordain faithful labourers; and that where the greatest peril was to be encountered, or the greatest self denial to be incurred, there should the bishop be found—setting an example to all. After what they had heard the meeting could not doubt the necessity of this movement; and to the statements already made he would add the fact that it took the Bishop of Adelaide three weeks to travel from one end of his diocese to the other.

Sir J. Pakington, M. P., seconded the resolution, which Mr. Cardwell, M. P., President of the Board of Trade, supported. The resolution was then carried. The following subscriptions were announced by the secretary; the Archbishop of Canterbury, 200*l.*; the Duke of Newcastle, 100*l.*; the Marquis of Cholmondeley, 100*l.*; the Earl of Harrowby 100*l.*; Lord Redesdale 100*l.*; the Bishops of London, Exeter, and Capetown 200*l.* each; the Bishops of Winchester, St. Asaph, and Oxford, 100*l.* each; Mr. Cardwell, M. P. 100*l.*; Mr. E. Wheatley 100*l.*; and Miss Wheatley, 100*l.*; Mr. W. Cotton 100*l.*; the Governor of the Bank of England, 100*l.*; Mr. P. Casenove, 100*l.*; Mr. J. Watson 100*l.* The total amount subscribed in the room exceeded 3000*l.*

On the motion of the Bishop of Quebec, seconded by the Earl of Harrowby, a vote of thanks was given to his Grace for convening and presiding over the meeting; and after the benediction the assembly separated.

#### THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE BUDGET NEXT.

The house appeared nearly full of members, and from my place I looked up towards the Speaker, leaving the Ministerial benches and Opposition on either side of me. Mr. Disraeli was already seated on the foremost Opposition bench, and I had hardly time to observe him when the Chancellor of the Exchequer entered carrying his box of papers in his hand: it was of a different colour from Mr. Disraeli's on a former occasion, which was red—Mr. Gladstone's was brown or mahogany colour. The latter entered with no appearance or air of display—he seemed neither conscious of creating or desirous to create a sensation—he walked quietly up to the table, placed his box on it, and then stepping back took his seat by Lord John Russell. Sir Charles Wood sat three or four from him. Immediately after, the cry of "the Speaker" was heard, when the members rose and uncovered as he walked up to his chair, bowing to the gentlemen on both sides. With him was his chaplain, whose entrance was the signal for prayers. He made very short work of it—ave minutes at the outside.

At half-past five, to our inexpressible relief, the Speaker left the chair, which was taken by the Chairman of Committees. Mr. Gladstone rose and a step or two brought him to the table, of the ledge of which he laid hold as if to steady or collect himself for a moment. Turning to the chairman he said, "Mr. Oliveri, Sir," then facing the house he began his financial statement, which took nearly five hours and a half in delivering. His manner was rather serious—his voice full and distinct, though not very powerful, but as a neighbour of mine said rather *pleasant*: his expression and action are grave, his figure slight and of the middle stature, and his face rather thin and thoughtful. His hair was smooth and carefully parted: what his age is I do not know, but he appeared to be hardly forty. Though Mr. Gladstone's prevailing style and manner were grave and didactic, there were occasions, and not a few, when he threw the house into peals of laughter by some passing strokes of dry and quiet humour, as when he alluded to his friend Mr. Mume (the bluff and veteran Joe then sitting below the bar), who had one peculiarity that, when he got into difficulty, he did not get out of it; and afterwards when he touched the Scotch and Irish members on their whiskey trade. On the whole, the impression manifestly created on the members of that full and listening house was that he was acquitting himself as a financier no way inferior to his master, Peel, and that his budget was bold, original, and comprehensive. With his thoughtful manner, there was something that filled you as you listened with a great idea of his candour, conscientiousness, and patriotism, especially in that part where he spoke of reserving the income tax as a mighty auxiliary should England be again unfortunately involved in war, and which would enable her, as she had done before, to defy the world! Here he held out both his arms, a favourite action when he wished to be impressive, and looked full at Mr. Cobden and the Peace-party.

Several times during the delivery, Mr. Disraeli (who sat at the opposite side of the table, one leg folded over the other, and showing, I thought, rather ostentatiously, a small and very handsome foot) leant across the table and asked the Chancellor some question which I could not hear; and which the other, with much apparent courtesy and even friendliness, answered in a voice equally inaudible, Disraeli nodding assent or apprehension. Indeed, I was quite pletted with the look of the ex-Chancellor. He had a healthy, frank, gaze—such as one able man, free from envy, would regard another with. He had shown financial ability himself, and could manfully recognise it in another. Not so Sir Charles Wood, who sat a few feet from Mr. Gladstone, and who I fancy looked small and mortified. Disraeli, Gladstone, all had done well; but he had shown himself an arrant tinker, a cobbler, a mender of budgets, and would only be borne in mind as a man who had tried his hand at the trade and been dismissed as a bungler. He would have eaten both their boxes red and brown, before he could produce anything like Disraeli or Gladstone did. In the meantime, Lord John Russell, with his hat pulled over his eyes, sat looking intently on the ground: now and again, however, when Gladstone had closed a period with telling force, the little lord would look up quickly at the speaker, then round on the house as much as to say, "What do you think of that for a budget?—there is a cock that can crow"—or as an Irish member would probably render it, "That is the talk with the skin on it!"

It was not until Gladstone had spoken for some time that he opened his box of papers, which he took an opportunity of doing during a prolonged cheer. He then turned over two or three separate sheets, placing them on one side—and from which I conclude he had availed himself of their contents from memory—before he came to the one which he now wanted, for he appeared to have his calculation for each financial point on a separate slip: he looked at it for a moment and then resumed, turning over the rest at intervals; but when he came towards the end of the address, he ceased to trouble either mahogany-coloured box or memoranda, and spoke out the speech copiously and without check. He refreshed himself with a glass of water at different times when the cheering allowed; but, after he had been on his legs about three hours, his voice gave evidence of physical exhaustion: he then took from his pocket a small phial, from which he poured a red fluid into the glass—it might have been brandy or it might have been some preparation—but after he took it, Antæus like, he at once revived, and his voice recovered its vigour. There was one action he had which was peculiarly Sir Robert Peel's: when he made what he felt a telling point he tossed his left arm under the skirt of his coat, and paused to let the sentence take effect upon the house. His dress—for even the dress of the eminent man sometimes interests us—was a black dress coat, Oxford gray trousers, black handkerchief, and the collar of his shirt a little drooping over it. Mr. Disraeli was rather more tastefully habited than when I saw him last: he did not wear his hat, and he had a trick during the evening of playing with his fingers in his hair, of which he had a luxuriant quantity.

Two or three incidents more of the evening which I noticed, and I have done. When the house began to get a little dark, I wondered how it was to be lit. I could see no where any traces of chandeliers, lamps, &c., and I mentioned the circumstance to a gentleman who sat near me and who seemed equally puzzled with myself. Presently, however, a bell rang, and immediately a flood of light burst, as it were, upon the house. I now saw that the ceiling was a painted glass, looking like an opaque substance in the day time, but having, I suppose, between it and the roof some great Bude light, which the moment it was lighted illuminated the house, without the actual illuminating agent being visible.

The other circumstance was with reference to the reporters. They sat, some dozen in number, in a gallery over on which I looked; each reporter had a sort of separate box to himself, and from which a distinct door led out on a lobby behind. Every fifteen or twenty minutes these men, when the Chancellor would finish some point, or pause occur, the whole twelve would simultaneously rush out through the doors and disappear, when their places would be instantly taken by twelve men, who, with hardly an interval of a few seconds, and just as the cheering died away, resumed the reporting where the others had left off. Their places were again taken by others, a new batch relieving the last, who retired to the lobby to write out their copy and send it by couriers to the printing office, where the speech was in type almost as quickly as the speaker spoke it. Thus, whether it was the statesman or press of this great country one contemplated, he had equal matter for wonder and admiration on an evening like this.—*Bristol Times.*

ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER.—The appointment to St. James's, Westminster, has at last been made. The dispute about it, as to whether the Premier or the Lord Chancellor was to exercise the patronage, was adjusted, it is understood, last Friday, in favour of the former; and Lord Aberdeen has virtually left it to the Bishop of London, who has selected the Rev. J. T. Rowell, of St. Peter's, Stepney, who has for some time past been a protégé of the bishop. He is considered to be well adapted for such a parish as St. James's. It is somewhat remarkable that Mr. Rowell has in two successive instances succeeded a Jackson—the late Bishop-designate of Lyttelton (New Zealand) at Stepney, and the present Bishop-elect at St. James's.

ST. BARNABAS, PIMLICO.—A brief letter to his parishioners by the incumbent of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, on the subject of the debt on that church, has appeared by which it is shown that whereas but two years ago it amounted to £3,444, it is now, by means of a special offertory once a year, reduced to £277. "I know (says the rev. gentleman) you will rejoice with me that, in the space of two years and many other calls, we should have been enabled to liquidate a debt, which, in May, 1851, amounted to £3,444"—for the offertory next Sunday is expected to produce sufficient to pay off all the remains. "We need not doubt (he tells them) that one effort more, on Sunday next, will set us entirely free." The whole cost of the church, schools, and clergy residence, has been about £25,000, which has all been raised in a very few years principally by means of the offertory.

The India mail brings little news. The war party is said to be growing stronger than the peace party at Ava, and the Burmese war is rather suspended than concluded. The rebellion in China goes on "swimmingly." The emperor is issuing edict upon edict, and piteously begs all officials who communicate with him to tell him nothing but the truth. It is clear that Old China is on the point of being broken up. If the rebels ultimately triumph, the closed empire will become as open to Europeans as any other part of Asia.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester confirmed a large number of young persons on Wednesday at Brixton Church. The thieves as usual attended the ceremony, and robbed many ladies of watches and purses that had better have been left at home.

THE COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY is attempting something practical for the benefit of the colored population in Canada—an attempt that certainly is not deficient in real interest and self denial. The people of colour in our Canadian possessions exceed 25,000, and consist almost entirely of fugitive slaves, who are increasing at the rate of 2,000 every year. They are ignorant of all religion and even of secular knowledge—neglected by all around them—permitted indeed to live in freedom, but nearly as much the victims of popular prejudices as their brethren in Boston or New York. Yet are they a docile, affectionate and reclaimable race. For their benefit it is proposed to form a branch of "the Colonial Church and School Society," to be assigned to the work of evangelizing the coloured settlers. The undertaking, as we learn from one of the Society's circulars, will require the establishment of three schools, with a master and a mistress for each: and two European clerical agents, who shall itinerate as missionaries among the people, and preach to them the word of life. Funds to the extent of 1,500l. or 2,000l. in the first year, and from 1,000l. to 1,500l. in subsequent years, will be adequate to the purpose. The circular to which we have alluded ends by saying, "On the authority of persons conversant with the views and feelings of the Southern planters, that the spectacle of a large body of the negro race elevated in social and religious condition, would do more to tranquillize their fears, and effect a general, if not an universal manumission, than any plan yet devised in England or America." This is a work worthy indeed, of Christian support.—*Church & State Gazette.*

THE IRISH EXODUS.—The *Galway Packet* states that, owing to the continuous increase of emigration, there is every reason to apprehend that a sufficient number of laborers will not be found in the country to reap the ensuing harvest. It is with the utmost difficulty that men can be obtained at advanced wages, and even in the most thickly populated rural districts, to carry out the present agricultural operations. Every morning train is crowded with emigrants, who generally belong to the farming and labouring classes. Before the end of another year we really believe that there will not be 2,000,000 of people left in Ireland.

Yesterday morning the ceremony of churching the Queen was performed, in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace, by the Hon. and Rev. Gerard Wellesley, her Majesty's domestic chaplain. Prince Albert and Lady Caroline Harrington were present. Her Majesty walked in the garden of Buckingham Palace yesterday afternoon.

CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCE.—It is understood that the christening of the infant prince will take place towards the end of June, when he will receive the names of "Leopold, George, Duncan, Albert." His Majesty the King of Hanover, the Prince of Hohenzollern Langenbourg, and the Princes of Prussia, are expected to arrive in England to be present at the ceremony, at which, with her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge, they will stand sponsors to the young Prince.

In consequence of Mr. T. B. Macaulay's state of health being still anything but satisfactory, he has been ordered shortly to proceed to a warmer climate.

No less than twenty-two sets of chambers are now to

let in the Middle Temple alone, which numbers two hundred and fifty. Many of the barristers of this Inn have taken their departure for the land of gold.

Immediately after the levee on Wednesday, Messrs. Campbell and Co., army contractors, St. James's-street, had the honour of an interview with Prince Albert, when they submitted the new patterns of uniforms which had recently been approved by the Duke of Cambridge and the authorities at the Horse Guards, War Office, and Board of Ordnance, as the proposed change of dress for the British Army.

THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.—The *Leander* (50), Captain King, is to be fitted for the reception of Lord Ellesmere, who proceeds in her to New York, where his lordship will represent the British nation at the Exhibition of Industry in that city. The *Leander* is to be ready immediately. The commission appointed to proceed to New York, is we understand, to include—in addition to the Earl of Ellesmere—Sir Charles Lyell and C. W. Dilke, Esq., with some other gentlemen not yet finally nominated.

POPERY ABANDONED.—Since the last published account, dated March 5th, eighty-two additional individuals have renounced the errors of Popery in St. Paul's, Bermondsey, and many more have it in contemplation to take the same step.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—The deputation of the American Bible Society, to the British and Foreign Bible Society has arrived in this country. It consists of the Rev. Dr. McIlvaine, Bishop of Ohio, and the Rev. Dr. Pernilye of the Reformed Dutch Church, New York.

The 52nd Light Infantry and 81st Foot, are to proceed to the East Indies.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH.—M. Guizot presided at the annual Meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Primary Instruction among the Protestants of France, held on Saturday in the Church of the Oratoire, Rue St. Honore. In opening the proceedings he gave out a psalm and verse, which were chanted by a considerable number of the audience, accompanied by the organ. A rather long extempore prayer was then recited by one of the rev. gentlemen present. The church was nearly full. In the course of his remarks, M. Guizot adverted to the events that had occurred since 1848, the changes and subversion of institutions, the disruption of the bonds that attached religious society, the disturbances of the internal peace of the Church, the perturbation, the doubts that existed on all.

INDISPOSITION OF THE EMPRESS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle*, writing on the health of the empress, says in Wednesday's paper—"In my letter of yesterday I mentioned that some alarming symptoms had shown themselves with respect to the health of the Empress of the French, and that being threatened with a miscarriage she was recommended by her physicians not to subject herself to any fatigue. It appears that what I imagined as only a threat has become a reality. I understand the event took place yesterday morning. The French papers are silent on the subject and no bulletins are issued; but I understand that the situation of the empress is so far satisfactory that no apprehensions of danger to her life are entertained. Louis Napoleon was all yesterday in close attendance on his consort, and is said to be greatly affected by the disappointment."

THE DEATH OF GENERAL HAYNAU.—Respecting this event the Paris correspondent of the *Atlas* says:—For many days after death the warmth of life yet lingered in the right arm and left leg of the corpse, which remained limp and moist, even bleeding slightly when pricked. No delusion, notwithstanding, could be maintained as to the reality of death; for the other parts of the body were completely mortified, and interment became necessary before the two limbs above mentioned had become either stiff or cold. This strange circumstance produced the greatest awe in the minds of those who witnessed it. The emperor has been so impressed with it that his physicians strictly forbade the subject to be alluded to in his presence.

A serious affray between Greeks and Armenians took place at Jerusalem on Palm Sunday. The scene was the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and the object of contention the sacred lamp. The sanctuary was stained with the blood of the combatants, numbers of whom were carried off wounded. The Latins, it is said, held aloof from the broil. We also hear that the four and twenty missionaries of the London Protestant Association have had a scuffle with the Jews in the streets of Jerusalem.

HOLLAND.—A despatch has been received from the Hague announcing the dissolution of the Second Chamber of the States-General by a royal decree.



### Youths' Department.

**WILLIE GRANT.—OR THE BOY WHO DARED TO DO RIGHT.**—One bright day in winter, when the snow was on the ground, and almost all the children were looking happy and rosy, little Harry Nye came into the house, threw his slate upon the table, and sat down by the window. His mother saw that he was out of temper; so she said nothing to him. But Harry could not keep still very long; he thought his mother would ask what was the matter, but as she did not, he said, 'I can't bear Willie Grant; he's the ugliest boy I ever saw.'

'Who is Willie Grant, and what has he done?' said Mrs. Nye.

'He's a new scholar,' replied Harry, 'he's only been to our school a fortnight; and I wish he would go away, for I never want to see him again. This morning I asked him to lend me his sled, just for two or three slides down hill, and he wouldn't because he said it would make me late at school. I'm sure mother, I don't think it's any of his business whether I'm late or not. Then just before we were called out to recite arithmetic, I asked him to let me copy my sums from his slate, because I hadn't done my own, and he said it wouldn't be right; but I dare say the reason was that he wanted to have the highest mark for his lesson, and so he wouldn't show me.' Mrs. Nye said nothing then, but at night, when Harry had got over his ill-humour, and was ready to go to bed, she talked to him very kindly about the occurrence of the morning. She showed him that it would have been wrong for Willie to have lent him the sled, because it would have tempted him to be late at school, and that it would have been deception, if he had copied Willie's sums. She told him that instead of being cross, and saying unkind things that he really did not mean, he ought to have been grateful to Willie, who had saved him from doing wrong twice in that one morning; and she asked Harry to promise her that the next time he wanted a sled, when it was proper for him to have one, or needed some assistance in doing his sums, (for he never should copy them from another's slate,) he would ask Willie Grant.

Harry thought a great deal about the matter, before he went to sleep, and though he was not quite sure that Willie was not a disobliging boy, he determined to try him the next day. The next morning, Harry found much to his delight, a sum in his lesson, that he could not possibly do; so he went to Willie, who very kindly told him all that he could about it, and also helped him to understand his reading lesson, and then said, 'Harry I am afraid you thought I was cross yesterday, but I only did what I thought was my duty. It is hard to do it sometimes, but I always mean to try. I dare say the boys will dislike me at first; but soon they will find out that I am really like them, and only refuse their requests when they ask me to do what I think wrong. And now, Harry, I wish you would take my sled and use it all noontime, for I know that yours will not be mended until to-morrow.'

A few months after this, Harry's mother said to him, 'How do you and Willie Grant get along together?' Harry answered, 'Oh mother, Willie is one of the best boys in the world! He always does what he thinks will please God. At first the boys laughed at him, and used to call him names; but now they all love him dearly, for though he is so good and gentle, he is always ready for a frolic in recess or after school; and then he helps us about our lessons, after we have tried to understand them and can't, but never until we have tried—and school is so much quieter and more pleasant now he is there. And then, mother, even when he is playing hard he is never rough, and I am sure nobody would think of calling him Bill, as they do some boys who are named William; everybody says Willie to him, and I think he is just like the name.'

I wish all children were like Willie Grant in daring to do right. Sometimes it will be hard for them; they will be misunderstood and perhaps laughed at, but in the end they will surely be respected and loved by their schoolmates. They will make the schools where they go quiet and pleasant, and what is better still, they will be preparing themselves for true and noble men and women, who will do God's work in the world, and be blessed and strengthened by his love and constant presence.

**FIRST STEP TO RUIN.**—'My first step to ruin,' exclaimed a wretched youth, as he lay tossing from side to side on the straw bed in one corner of his prison house, 'My first step to ruin was going fishing on the Sabbath. I knew it was wrong; my mother taught me better; my minister taught me better; my master taught me better, my Bible taught me better. I didn't believe them, but I didn't think it would come to this. I am undone! I am lost!'

Perhaps he said, 'It is too unpleasant to be cooped up in church. What harm is there in taking a stroll into the woods? What harm in carrying my fishing-tackle and sitting on the banks to fish?'

What harm! Why the harm is God is disobeyed, who says, 'Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy. The moment a youth determines to have his own way, choosing his own pleasure before God's will, that moment he lets go his rudder, his compass, his chart; nothing but God's word can guide you safely over the ocean of life. Give that up and you get bewildered; you are drifting; you will be lost.—*Child's Paper*

### Selections.

**WANDERINGS AND DEATH OF A NEW ZEALANDER IN LONDON.**—An interesting and deeply painful case has recently been brought to light in connexion with the labors of the Rev. Dr. Doran, as Chaplain of the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road. The following statement gives the particulars:—

Hori (George) Korau was the fourth son of Tamati Waka (Thomas Walker) Nene, the chief who commanded the auxiliary native forces on the side of the English at the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, during the war of 1845. He also took a prominent part in the recognition of the supremacy of the Queen over the islands of New Zealand, under Lieutenant, afterwards Governor Hobson.

He left New Zealand about eighteen months since in a vessel called the Victoria, commanded by Captain Williams, with an indefinite intention of visiting England, working his passage under the impression that he was to return by the same vessel. He was taken first to Sydney, where the vessel remained about two months for the purpose of taking in her cargo, and from thence he was brought to Liverpool. On arriving at Liverpool he was sent ashore, and when the little money he had was spent, he was left utterly destitute and without a single friend; and as he spoke English very imperfectly he must have been unable to make his case known, even had he met with any one who would have been interested in it. After remaining for some time in this forlorn condition he appears to have set out on foot for London, which he reached, according to his own account, in eight days, and to have suffered much on the journey from want and exposure. In London he wandered about dependent upon ordinary street charity, and slept wherever he could find shelter. During this time he spent three nights at the Dormitory in Field-lane. At length being taken ill with a violent fever he dropped down in the street in a state of exhaustion, when a woman took compassion on him and directed him to the Royal Free Hospital in Gray's inn-lane, where he was admitted on the 30th of November last, and received every attention. His case, however, was not known to any friend of New Zealand, until the Rev. Dr. Doran, who was lately appointed Temporary Chaplain of the Hospital, applied to the Secretaries of the Church Missionary Society to know if they had any missionary in England from that place, (New Zealand,) and as the Society had two gentlemen residing in their College, an opportunity was thus offered of learning the particulars of his case. Owing to his extreme weakness, but little more than the above could be obtained. The first visit was made to him on the 17th February, the poor fellow on being spoken to in his own language cried like a child, and his few remaining days were cheered, and it is to be hoped enlightened, by the visits made him. He died on the 1st of March from consumption, hurried on by diarrhoea, and on the third he was buried in the Chapel-of-Ease Burial ground, Islington. The Service was read by the Rev. C. F. Child, Principal of the Church Missionary College, and he was followed to the grave by the Rev. Dr. Henry Venn, B. D., Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, the Rev. Dr. Doran, Chaplain of the Hospital, late Missionary in Ceylon, and his two New Zealand friends, together with some of the students from the Church Missionary College. Of him it may truly be said that he died a stranger in a strange land and amongst a strange people. He was about twenty years of age.

Whilst he was lying ill, he dictated the following letter to his father;—

'London, February 21, 1853.

'E. Kara, Thos. Walker Nene.

'I salute you.

'My love to you is great. What shall I do that I may see you! Here I am confined to my bed by sickness; therefore I am not able to see you.

As for the ship in which I came, when I reached the land to which I was coming I was at once deserted by

the captain, through the badness of the captain. I resided on the land, having no money. I wandered about having nothing to eat: hunger reached me. I went to London. I went with sickness, the sickness was close upon me. By my strength in walking I was saved. I arrived and dwelt in London, sickness came upon me. I went to the hospital, where I abode and saw that my sickness would be long. I saw Mr. Ronaldson and Mr. L. Williams. When they came, darkness was beginning to come upon me. When they had visited me, light began to shine within me.

'These are all my words. Farewell.

'HORI KORAU.'

**PERSONAL CONDUCT OF THE POPE.**—The following extraordinary statement has reached us: if it is untrue, we will insert the correction. But, if true, we must say, that it is most discreditably personally, to the exalted personage who rules the Roman States. We are informed that the Hon. Mr. West, son of the Earl of Delaware, is passing the winter at Rome, and has been marked out as an object of the efforts of the Vatican. The Rev. Mr. Pollen (late Proctor of Oxford, and now a Roman Catholic), and Monsignor Talbot, the Pope's Chamberlain, used the utmost efforts for the purpose, but he always declined controversy. On the 31st of January, they asked him if he would like to be introduced to the Pope, to which he consented. During the audience, to his great surprise, the Pope laid his hand on his shoulder, and said he was very glad to hear of his good disposition to the Church, and he had better make up his mind to profess the true faith publicly, on the 2nd February, when he (the Pope) would beat St. Peter's to bless the candles. Mr. West, who had not the remotest intention of the sort, was, however, so taken by surprise, that he made no reply. He did not go to St. Peter's on the 2nd; but on the following day, Mr. Talbot requested him to call upon him at his rooms in the Vatican, when he and Mr. Pollen submitted to him a parchment which he called "a faculty," in which Mr. West's name was written in full, and Mr. Talbot said that his Holiness had given him a dispensation to receive him at once, in his room, into the bosom of the Church. Mr. West protested against their conduct, and said he had not the slightest intention of becoming a Roman Catholic; and ultimately, with difficulty, he left the Vatican. Now, if Englishmen in England or in Rome, choose to become Roman Catholics, it is one thing. It is another thing, to be tricked into it: And we do say, that if the facts stated be correct, it is discreditably to Mr. Talbot, as an Englishman, and is even more so to the Pope personally. A crowned head, admitted into the comity of nations in that capacity, and whose loves is attended by persons of another faith, ought to have something else to do, than to be the personal instrument of laying traps for modest and inexperienced young men; and English subjects ought to be ashamed of being parties to such proceedings.—*London Christian Times.*

Mr. ENRICH: The following, or a similar notice, it is suggested, might with great propriety be given in many of our congregations.

Yours truly,

A CITY RECTOR.

The Prayers of the Church are desired for a large number of sick persons, who are suffering under a distressing and remarkable disease, which has become an epidemic in the Parish.

It is *Intermittent* in its nature, entirely leaving its subjects during the six days of the week, so that they are able to attend regularly to all their worldly business, but returning with almost unfailing certainty on every Lord's Day and with *especial violence* just before the afternoon's service.

Many sincere christians (as we are bound in charity to believe them) and even communicants, who doubtless deplore their unavoidable absence from the Sanctuary, are thus rendered unable to attend the Public Worship of their Maker.

As to the precise nature of this melancholy disease, there is a diversity of opinion.

Some suppose it to be identical with the old "Possession by the Devil," instances of which are recorded in Holy Scripture, and that it is inflicted by that Evil Spirit in order to withdraw men from the service of God.

Other spiritual Physicians regard it as a peculiar kind of *Disease of the Heart*, which vital organ gradually becomes deadened and insensible, and even, at last ossified, or turned into stone.

Whatever be its nature, the Prayers of the Church are earnestly desired in behalf of its suffering victims (who are by it incapacitated for the performance of their religious duties, and debarred from their greatest privilege this side of Heaven), that they may be ena-

bled again to unite with their brethren in the Public Services of God's Holy House. For certainly any sickness which is sufficient to keep them steadily or frequently from those services, is of sufficient magnitude to call for the use of the Prayer which the Church has appointed for her sick members; and also to cause them, when they are enabled at last to appear again in their place in the Sanctuary, to offer the "Thanksgiving for a Recovery from sickness."—*N. Y. Churchman*.

**THE JESUITS.**—In one of his lectures on Popery, delivered in the Tabernacle at New York, Father Gavazzi says:—

"Of all denominations the Jesuits are the worst. Under the mask of pretended sanctity, they have found the means of deceiving the world. Is the world prone to be deluded? Is the world pleased at being deceived with outward appearances? The Jesuits who are most cunning, have discovered that the world likes to be dazzled; they have humoured the foibles of man, while they perpetrate their massacres.

Woe to the people in the midst of whom the Jesuits flourish and found Churches and Colleges—that people cannot but perish. I want no Theories; I have facts more than enough to convince any one who will open his eyes and look. The Jesuits have ruined Spain, Portugal, Mexico, France, Italy—and they will ruin America if Americans suffer them to get a footing in the land.

Woe to the nation in which the Jesuits prosper, for the people must soon become their slaves. Neither science, nor *belles lettres*, nor commerce, nor nationality can exist under the withering shade of Jesuitism."

**BISHOP JACKSON.**—A man whom we really believe to be connected with no party, and to be bound by no ties, except his natural and proper relations in his sacred calling. Mr. Jackson will bring to his new and arduous office the warm and discriminating friendship of his patron the bishop of London, the testimony of an admiring and devoted congregation, a style of preaching singularly simple and impressive, a single-mindedness, activity, and punctuality, as proved in the duties of a large and important parish, that cannot but warrant the highest anticipations of his future career. We can answer for it that it has been a matter of difficulty for a long time to procure even standing room in his church, and no one could look round on the rather aristocratic congregation without rejoicing to reflect that a class beset by so many questionable attractions was accessible to the appeal of religion in its simplest and purest forms. They who have had to communicate with Mr. Jackson, in matters of business, found him the same man out of the pulpit as in it. Such a man we believe to be particularly needed in the diocese of Lincoln at this moment. It is the fate of that diocese, for one reason or another, to have been ill-administered for many generations; and the late Bishop notwithstanding his many excellent and amiable qualities, was rather too much of the literary student and kind hearted neighbor for the rough work demanded by a long accumulation of neglects and abuses.—*Times*.

**TRUTH FROM THE RIGHT QUARTER.**—The recent attempt to re-establish the Popish hierarchy in England has aroused not a little feeling in the Established Church of that country, one effect of which, was the extensive observance, by public religious services, of *Guy Fawkes' Day*, (Nov. 5,) the anniversary of the famous Gunpowder plot. The eloquent Melville, it seemed, preached on that day to a crowded audience, on Luke 9. 54-57, inclusive. In the course of his sermon, he said, "Let us of the establishment be ashamed that we give the Pope occasion to think that his time for action has come. And again, 'It is no part of good churchmanship to denounce dissent, nor to compliment popery.' And still again, There is a theology in our church, that speaks slightly of Protestantism, and the Reformation; but it is a theology which would give up the rights of conscience, the freedom of the State, and the Christian's hope of heaven." And he charged his hearers, in conclusion to study carefully the difference between a Protestant and a Papist.—*N. Y. Paper*.

**THE BENEDICTINES IN AMERICA.**—Among the footsteps of the Catholic Progress in the United States, it is far from the least that the Order of St. Benedict has planted itself on the hills of Western Pennsylvania. There are at this time in the Monastery of Latrobe, Westmoreland County, thirteen priests and twenty students in philosophy and theology, of the Benedictine Rule. There are also eight young aspirants in the classes of the humanities; and no less than eighty lay brothers. Belonging to the monastery are 3,600 acres of land, in four different places. The lay brothers, and

when need requires, the students and priests work on the land, and in other manual avocations. We have heard great praise bestowed also on the religious paintings, &c. produced in this establishment. The German population of the counties of Westmoreland, Indiana, Cambria, Blair, Clearland, Elk and Warren, are under the pastoral charge of these Benedictines, who are Germans, for the most part from Bavaria. There are here educated, besides those of the order above enumerated, sixty-six boys, of whom about half are intended for the priesthood. The clerical candidates are instructed gratis, and also boarded.—*Freeman's Journal*.

The new Jewish Synagogue at Mobile, was consecrated on Friday week. Dr. Eckman, the presiding high priest, officiating. The ceremonies are said to have been exceedingly impressive. The clergy of all the Christian persuasions in the city were present. Dr. Eckman delivered a lecture, which the papers express themselves much pleased with. His discourse was plain, making no pretensions to eloquence. He spoke feelingly of the advantages enjoyed by the Israelites in this land of freedom, and glowingly of the period when despotism shall have ceased from the earth, and the glorious light of which the Prophets spoke shall irradiate all lands. He adverted to the growth of Mobile, and to the prosperity that permitted his people to fit up so handsome a temple in which to worship.—*Express*.

**LIFE-LIKE IN DEATH.**—The plate in the Queen Victoria's cabin has been saved by a diver; but the man protests that nothing in the world would induce him to go down a second time, as the scene in the cabin was the most horrible he had ever witnessed. He thought that he had entered a wax-work exhibition, the corpses never having moved from their positions since the vessel went down. There were some eighteen or twenty persons in the cabin, one and all of whom seemed to be holding conversation with each other; and the general appearance of the whole scene was so life-like, that he was almost inclined to believe that some were yet living.—*Guardian*.

**FAITHLESS MORMONS.**—The *St. Louis News* of the 31st has the following. We are told that a large number of the English, and a few of the Welsh arrived here within a few days past, professing the Mormon faith, have refused to emigrate further, and more especially do they refuse to go to Salt Lake. From what we are told a large portion of these emigrants came over to this country under the care of a Mormon agent, and by a joint stock concern, making bargains with ships and steamboats for a large number, several hundreds at a time, the *pro rata* cost of transportation is greatly reduced, and the average per head, including members of families, does not by this wholesale system, exceed eight or ten dollars from Liverpool or London to this city. Since the arrival here of a large number of these people, it appears that they only professed belief in the doctrine of Joe Smith, for the purpose of having themselves and families classed as Mormons in the emigration list, thereby saving a considerable sum, owing to the low rate at which large numbers are taken, and the cheap manner in which food and other necessaries are laid in by the agents for these emigrating parties. A number who arrived yesterday and the day previous, took up their quarters in the city, or shipped themselves and families on board boats bound for the Upper Mississippi, bidding adieu to their professed religion and its especial agent.

**THE REV. MR. CRUMMEL.**—We see it stated in a late English paper, that amongst the gentlemen lately admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Cambridge, was Mr. Crummel, a man of color. His father, we believe, was a slave in the United States. He is in holy orders, having received Episcopal ordination in America, and has officiated for some time as curate of St. Stephen's, Ipswich. He is about to proceed to Liberia.—*Epis. Recorder*.

**PREPARATORY PRAYER.**—Holy Spirit of Grace! give us a true sight of our miseries, and a sincere shame and sorrow, when we make confession of our sins: a feeling sense of our need of mercy, and a hope of obtaining pardon, when we beg of it for thy Son's sake. May we resign our wills to Thee and thy goodness, when we pray for temporal things;—and when we pray for spiritual graces, may we hunger and thirst after righteousness. Give us real love for thy Holy Word, and grace to hear it with attention. May we thankfully close with all the means of grace and salvation. When we praise Thee for thy works of nature and grace, and give Thee thanks for thy mercies, let us do it with high esteem and gratitude. Cause us to hear thy Holy Word with faith and attention, and to profit by what we hear, that we may return from thy Church with a blessing.—*Bishop Wilson*.

**SINGULAR RAIN STORM.**—On Friday before last there was a rain storm before day dawn in Cincinnati, and when daylight came the pavements throughout the entire city were found to be strewn with a yellow substance resembling sublimated sulphur. Several scientific gentlemen examined it, and pronounced it to be the pollen of flowers which, they suppose, must have been gathered up in large quantities in the far South, and borne northward by the wind. Many earth-worms were also found on the pavements, supposed to have also fallen with the rain.

**SLEEPING FLOWERS.**—Almost all flowers sleep during the night. The marigold goes to bed with the sun, and with him rises weeping. Many plants are so sensitive that their leaves close during the passage of the cloud. The dandelion opens at five or six in the morning, and shuts at nine in the evening. The "Gnat's Beard" wakes at three in the morning, and shuts up its blossom in the evening and opens its "day eye" to meet the early beams of the morning sun. The "cucurbit," tulip, and many others, close their blossoms at different hours towards evening. The ivy leaved lettuce opens at eight in the morning, and closes forever at four in the afternoon.

The night flowering cereus turns night into day. It begins to expand its magnificent, sweet scented blossoms in the twilight, it is in full-bloom at midnight, and closes, never to open again, with the dawn of day. In a clover field not a leaf opens until after sunrise!

So says a celebrated English author, who has devoted much time to the study of plants, and watched them during their quiet slumbers. These plants which seem to be awake all night, he styles "the bats and owls of the vegetable kingdom."

**GOOD ADVICE.**—Never be put down by trifles. If a spider breaks his thread twenty times, twenty times will he mend it again.

Make up your mind to do a thing, and you will do it. Fear not if a trouble comes upon you. Keep up your spirits though the day be a dark one.

Fight hard against a hasty temper. Anger will come but resist strongly. A fit of passion may give you cause to mourn all the days of your life.

**FALSEHOOD.**—Falsehood could do but little mischief if it did not gain the credit of truth. Truth overcomes falsehood, and suspicion cannot live before perfect frankness.

**MIND.**—"Mind has a fearful power. It can sin. Mind has a tremendous susceptibility. It may suffer punishment. It may be made conscious of infinite displeasure and opposition. It may be wrecked in all its highest interests and hopes. All things else fulfil their course. None fail. None are frustrated. But this, in its defeat and perversion, may draw down upon himself an insupportable misery. It may be undone in its own undoing."

**COFFEE IN WESTERN AFRICA.**—The whole land is covered with coffee. In Erravia and Kassa, 209 lbs. can be purchased for about a dollar. A single tree in Monrovia yielded four and a half bushels in the hull at one time, which made 31 lbs. when shelled and dried. The celebrated Mocha coffee comes from the southern parts of Africa.

**COTTON IN WESTERN AFRICA.**—Thirty varieties of cotton have been found growing spontaneously in Africa. A missionary says he has stood erect under the branches of a cotton tree in a Goulah village, so heavily laden with bolls that it was propped up with forked sticks to prevent it from breaking down under its own weight. The cotton was equal to that of any country. The natives manufactured cotton goods extensively.

Iceland with its population of 60,000 has three news papers. The Island of Sicily, with a population of 2,000,000, has not even one newspaper.

### Correspondence.

#### SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

No. 37.

#### THE ASCENSION.

In Bethany, His lone retreat,  
He shakes the dust from off his feet,  
And on the wings of way light,  
Ascends beyond the mortal sight.

Ten thousand saints around Him throng,  
Ten thousand thousand swell the song:  
From world to world is heard the strain—  
"Worthy the Lamb that once was slain."

No eye can count, no tongue express,  
The mighty hosts that round Him press;  
And trophies of salvation bring,  
To welcome their returning King.

Lift up our hearts O gracious Lord,  
To thy eternal blest abode;  
Where Thy redeem'd in glory meet,  
And cast their crowns beneath Thy feet.

O touch our lips, our hearts inspire,  
To join the crown'd and white-robed choir,  
And by Thy Grace our souls prepare,  
Their everlasting bills to share.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1853.

## WHITSUNDAY.

WE now our extracts from *Wheatley* to-day, in reference to this interesting Festival of the Church, which will occur to-morrow. May each one of our readers experience in his own soul, the presence of that Gracious Spirit, whose first outpouring we are about to commemorate, and whose all powerful influence is as essential as ever, for the conversion, renewal, and sanctification of our fallen nature, and for the comfort of the followers of Christ in their passage through this dark and trying world.—

"THE feast of Pentecost was of great eminency among the Jews, in memory of the Law's being delivered on Mount Sinai at that time; and of no less note among the Christians, for the Holy Ghost's descending the very same day upon the Apostles and other Christians in the visible appearance of fiery tongues, and of those miraculous powers that were then conferred upon them. It was observed with the same respect to Easter, as the Jewish Pentecost was to their Passover, viz. (as the word imports) just fifty days afterwards. Some conclude, from St Paul's earnest desire to be at Jerusalem at this time, that the observation of it as a Christian festival is as old as the Apostles: but whatever St. Paul's design was, we are assured that it hath been universally observed from the very first ages of Christianity.

"It was styled *Whitsunday*, partly because of those vast diffusions of light and knowledge which were then shed upon the Apostles in order to the lightening of the world; but principally from the white garments which they that were baptized in at this time put on.

"The proper Psalms for the morning service are Psalms xlv. lxxviii. The xlviii is a hymn in honour of Jerusalem, as particularly chosen for the place of God's worship, and for that reason defended by his more immediate care from all invasions of enemies. It is also a form of thanksgiving to God for his mercy, in permitting men to meet in his solemn service, and so in the mystical sense, is an acknowledgement of his glorious mercies afforded to the church of Christians under the Gospel, and consequently very suitable to this day, whereon we commemorate the greatest mercy that ever was vouchsafed to any church in the world, viz. the immediate inspiration of the Apostles by the Holy Ghost, at which all that saw it marvelled and though many that were astonished were cast down, yet through the assistance of the same Spirit the Church was that very day augmented by the access of three thousand souls. The other Psalm for the morning is the lxxviii. sung at first in commemoration of the great deliverance afforded to the Israelites, and of the judgements inflicted on their enemies; and contains a prophetic description of the Ascension of Christ, who went up on high, and led captivity captive, and received gifts for men; which benefits he soon after, as on this day, poured upon the Apostles, at which time the earth shook, and the heavens dropped at the presence of God; who sent (as it were) a gracious rain upon his inheritance, and refreshed it when it was weary; and when the Lord gave the word, great was the company of the preachers.

"The Psalms for the evening are Psalms civ. cxlv. The civth. is an elegant and pious meditation on the power and wisdom of God, in making and preserving all the creatures of the world. It is used on this day, because some verses are very applicable to the subject of it: for we herein celebrate the miraculous works of the Holy Ghost, who made the clouds his chariot, and walked upon the wings of the wind: the earth, at first, trembled at the look of him; but it was afterwards renewed by his breath, and filled with the fruits of his works. The cxvth Psalm is a form of solemn thanksgiving to God, descending on all his glorious attributes, very proper for this day, whereon we declare the power of the third Person of the glorious Trinity, and talk of his worship, his glory, his praise and wondrous works; we speak of the might of his marvellous acts, and tell of his greatness.

The first Lesson for the morning contains the law of the Jewish Pentecost, or *Fest of Weeks*, which was a type of ours: for as the Law was at this time given to the Jews from Mount Sinai, so also the Christians upon this day received the Evangelical Law from Heaven, by the administration of the Holy Ghost. The first lesson for the evening is a prophecy of the conversion of the Gentiles to the kingdom of Christ, through the inspiration of the Apostles by the Spirit of God; the

completion of which prophecy is recorded in both the second Lesson, but especially in the portion of Scripture for the Epistle, which contains a particular description of the first wonderful descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles, who were assembled together in one place, in expectation of that blessed Spirit, according to the promise of our blessed Saviour mentioned in the Gospel, which, together with the Collect and Epistle, were taken from the old Liturgies."

Letters have been received by the steamer from the Lord Bishop and the Rev. Mr. Hill. They had been four days in London, and were in good health and spirits. His Lordship had already given effective attention to the interests of the Church, and College.

The Bishop of Montreal has likewise gone to England, where the Bishop of Quebec still remains.

LUNENBURG.—A hand-bill has been enclosed to us, advertising that the Centenary celebration of the landing of the first settlers at Lunenburg, will take place on Tuesday, the 7th of June, on which occasion it is expected that an interesting demonstration will be made. The same day has been fixed for holding a Bazaar for the painting, ornamenting, and fitting up of St. John's Church, which is next in seniority to St. Paul's in Halifax.—It is stated, we observe, that "arrangements are being made to provide all the luxuries of the season," for those who may visit Lunenburg at that time. There is one luxury which we can insure to them already provided, namely—as beautiful scenery as they can desire to behold. To this we may safely add, that a cordial welcome will be extended to all who may be disposed to treat themselves to a visit in the first week of blooming June, to one of the most delightful localities in the Province.

The Rev. R. J. Uniacke, Lady and family, were passengers in the steamer to Sydney, on Friday morning last.—We wish him a blessing upon his ministry in the new and important field of labor to which he has gone. We believe that Newport is still vacant.

We have given up so much space this week to interesting extracts from our English papers, that we have not room for editorial comments.

We have received no copy of the last Report (we hope it will not be the last) of the Superintendent of Education.

Among the passengers by the *Cambria* we are happy to record the return of Mrs. and Miss Almon, the health of the former being much benefited by her visit to England.

The Clergy Reserves Bill had formally passed the Lords by a majority of 39.

The Jews Disabilities Bill had been rejected by the same body.

## ITEMS.

A dreadful railway accident is thus reported by telegraph in the *Colonist*:—

On Friday last, as the 8 o'clock morning train was crossing the draw-bridge at Newark, Connecticut, the draw being up, the locomotive, baggage cars, and two passenger cars went overboard into the river, killing or seriously injuring all in the two first cars. Forty-nine bodies had been found the same day, a number of them were physicians returning from the Medical Convention at New York.—Among the lost is a daughter of Dr. Griswold.

The accident occurred at Norfolk, North, and about forty miles from New York. Dr. J. M. Warren and family of Boston were sitting in the back part of the third carriage which parted in the centre, they escaped. Drs. D. White and Pierson in the same car were killed, and horribly mutilated.

Dr. Ives and Dr. Wilcox went down in the baggage car, and were under water, but broke out and escaped. Among the lost were two Clergymen, six Physicians, and fourteen or fifteen ladies.

The Admiral is expected hourly from Bermuda.

The Columbia, steamer, Com. Shortland, is about to move westward to renew Surveying operations.—and Capt. Orlebar and party are shortly expected from P. E. Island on similar duty eastward of Halifax.

Gold is said to have been discovered in Texas. Travellers can now go via Windsor and St. John to Boston, for ten dollars.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—T. B. Aiken Esq., Barrister, was driving in his waggon on Wednesday last, when his horse ran away, upset the carriage, and dashed Mr. A. on the sidewalk, breaking his left arm in two places. A few inches farther would have brought his head against the stone foundation of Mr. E. K. Brown's house, and of course instant death would have ensued.—We are glad to hear that the worthy gentleman is doing well. His servant escaped with trifling injury.

We call particular attention to the munificent donation of £6000 by Dr. Burnside to Trinity College at Toronto, as stated in our last. What a noble example to our rich Churchmen, and how delighted we would be to record a similar act by any of them in behalf of our poor College at Windsor. Will not some one step forward at once, and shew, that as we have the means, so have we the spirit to do likewise? There is a projected PROFESSORSHIP in PASTORAL THEOLOGY, and another in Modern Science, only waiting for such noble generosity as that of Dr. Burnside.

H. M. S. Vestal, arrived here from Jamaica on Tuesday afternoon. Yellow Fever is said to be among the crew.

We are credibly informed that the inhabitants on the Banks of the Port Medway River have come to the spirited resolve to open a navigable Canal which shall connect that stream with the great Lakes Rosignol and Panuke. The survey to be proceeded with in the current season.

We are rejoiced to find the spirit of enterprize thus stirring up the self dependence of our people to works of this character; and if, as we are given to understand they will, readily, do, the inhabitants of Port Medway, subscribe the sum of £5,000 towards the prosecution of the proposed project, we have little doubt that the balance, £10,000, will be readily obtained from capitalists, native or foreign.

The proposed Canal, when completed, will open up hardly less than 200 miles of inland coast; the greater portion of the entire area being covered with wood of the most valuable varieties—the soil by which it is produced being generally, for depth and richness, not surpassed by any in the Province.

It is assumed that the work, which it is proposed to construct with wood, can be completed in little more than three years; when a Steamer plying on the Medway, shall pass closely the door of almost every settler in that new and really beautiful section of the Province which the contemplated Canal will have made accessible.

Application will be made to the Legislature—not, we trust, in vain—for a charter and fair pecuniary aid and encouragement, to an undertaking every way so praiseworthy and promising.—Sun.

THE LATE REV. DR. ROWLAND.—The following notice of our venerable friend, we cut from the *Boston Christian Witness*,

At Manchester, Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of March 1853, the Rev. Thomas Rowland, D. D., in the 83d year of his age. The father of the deceased was the Rev. John Hamilton Rowland, a missionary from the Church of England to the province of Pennsylvania. He resided in Philadelphia, and there his son, Dr. Thomas Rowland was born, A. D. 1771. During the troubles which sprang up between the mother country and her colonies, Mr. Rowland removed to Nova Scotia, and ministered in the church at Shelburne. His son, the subject of the above notice, received the rudiments of his education on Staten Island, under the instruction of the Rev. Mr. Moore, father of the late Bishop of Virginia. From thence he went to King's College, N. S., and in A. D. 1796, received ordination from Bishop Charles Inglis, and succeeded his father in the parish of Shelburne. In this, his only parochial charge, he ministered for more than fifty years, till age and infirmity obliged him to cease from his labors. He returned to the United States to spend the remainder of his days in the family of an only daughter, in the neighborhood of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Here he was able to perform no other ministerial functions than occasionally assisting at the Holy Communion in Trinity Church, Pittsburg, and Christ Church, Alleghany. While residing in this neighborhood, he gained the respect of all to whom he was known, by his serious, yet cheerful piety. And when worn out, more by age than disease, his remains were followed to the grave by Christians of different denominations, who desired to show their respect for him dead, whom they had highly esteemed while living. His body was taken to Trinity Church, Pittsburg, where the funeral service, proper for the Church was read by the Rev. Messrs. Lyman and Van Deusen; and from thence to the Allegh-



lany Cemetery, where, after being removed from the hearse, it was carried to the grave by the Rev. Messrs. Van Deusen, Taylor, Stone, and Crumpton, and the funeral office concluded by the Rev. Mr. Lyman.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, P. E. Island—two subscribers: his extra Nos. are sent at request of a friend gone to England, and will be continued until he comes back;—no subscription for the paper taken for less than a year—payment at the distance of P. E. Island, ought invariably to be in advance. From Rev. Mr. Ruddle—directions will be attended to. From James Ward, Esq., with remittance.

Married.

On the 7th inst., at Wallace, by the Rev. T. D. Ruddle Mr. ELIAS KING, of Pugwash, to Miss HANNAH FOSTER, of Wallace.

In London on the 21st of April, at Saint Pancras Church, by the Rev. T. T. Hazely, M. A., Rector of All Saints, HENRY BOGGS, Esq., to MIRA, youngest daughter of Francis Gasford, Esq., St. Andrew's Place, Regent's Park.

Died.

At Annapolis, on the 6th ult., Mrs. MARIA SPURR, wife of Mr. Robert Spurr, in the 58th year of her age—She has left a kind husband, and eight affectionate children to mourn the loss of one whose life was devoted in striving to make them as well as all others of her acquaintance, happy in this life, and that which is to come. At her decease, the needy lost a friend, and the world a pattern. She was the second daughter of the late John Whitman, Esq., one of the first settlers of this County.

On Friday morning, 18th inst., after a long and painful illness, SARAH ANN, youngest daughter of Mr. John Twaddle. Funeral to-morrow, Sunday, at half past 4, from her late residence, Dock Yard Lane—friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further invitation.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, May 7th.—Brigs. Rapid, Crowell, Mayaguez, 19 days; Violet, Crowell, Havana, 20 days; Revenue schr Dafing, Daly, Sable Island, 2 1/2 days; schrs. Maria, Newfoundland, 3 days; Primrose, Newfoundland, 4 days; Margaret, Deagle, P. E. Island; Nancy Baldwin, do; Pearl, St. Mary's, 12 hours.

Monday, May 9th.—R. M. Steamer Ospray, Corbin, St. John's, N. F. via Sydney; barque Gipsy Queen, Liverpool, G. B. 32 days; Ranger, Paynter, Cienfuegos, 25 days; Alexander Purdy, New York, 10 days; Halifax, (pkt.) O'Brien, Boston; bark Albro, McBurnie, Liverpool, G. B. 34 days; brigs. Susan, Mann, Cienfuegos, 23 days; schrs. Noble, Murphy, Fortune Bay, N. F., 7 days; California, Byrnes, Fortune Bay, N. F.; Margaret, St. John, N. B.; George Coles, P. E. Island; Eliza, Lecoste, Newfoundland, 6 days; Walter, New York, 12 days—bound to Newfoundland.

Tuesday, May 10th.—H. M. Ship Vestal, Capt. Hamilton, Jamaica—(has the Yellow Fever aboard); schrs. Margaret, Sterling, Mayaguez, 17 days; Medway, Day, Philadelphia, 10 days—bound to St. John's, N. F.

Wednesday, May 11.—R. M. S. Cambria, Liverpool, 10 days; barque Moro Castle, London, 23 days; Zetland, Richmond, 12 days.

Thursday, May 12th.—H. M. S. Ospray, St. John, N. B., 30 hours. (detachment of 2nd Regiment); barque Jessie, Liverpool, G. B., 45 days; brig. Mary, Porto Rico, 20 days; Milo, Burin, 7 days; John Hastings, Newfoundland, 4 days; Picton Packet, Picton, 3 days.

Friday, May 13th.—H. M. S. Canada, Stone, Boston, 40 hours—11 passengers for Halifax—20 for England; brig Lady Ogle, Wood, Matanzas, 14 days; brig Dykes, Peters, Liverpool, 42 days.

CLEARED.

Saturday, May 7th.—Brig. Lady Maxwell, Rudolf, P. E. Island, schrs. Coronet, Healey, Boston; British Queen, Nye United States; Newfoundland Packet, Woodin, Somerset; Mary Eller, Forrestall, St. John, N. B.

Monday, May 9th.—Schr. Golden Age, Cirum, Jamaica; Valonia, Wilson, F. W. Indies.

Tuesday, May 10th.—Brigs. Lady Serrano, (pkt.) Conrod, Bermuda; Violet, Crowell, St. John, N. F.; Messenger, Bouchet, Carriagetown, P. E. I.; schrs. Sarah Griffin, Canada; Bloomer, (pkt.) Purdy, Boston; Mars Pitt, Labrador; Curlew, Elcan, Tracadie, N. B.

Wednesday, May 11th.—Brig Chebucto, F. W. Indies; R. M. S. Cambria, Boston.

Thursday, May 12th.—Brig. Elfish, (new) Rottenizan, St. John's, N. F.; schrs. Lydia, Burke, Newfoundland; Ann McAskill, George Town, P. E. I.; Swift, Reynolds, Busico, P. E. I.

Friday, May 13th.—Brig. Swayne, Br W. Indies; Medora, Merrick, Sudez, C. B.; P. M. S. Canada, Stone, Liverpool; Ospray, St. Corbin, St. John's, Nfld.; Halifax; (pkt.) O'Brien, Boston.

PASSENGERS.

PER R. M. S. CANADA.—From Liverpool, G. B. Mrs. Almon, Mrs. Croil, Mrs. Forrester, Misses Almon, Pitcher, Dowe, and Emil, Mr. R. duin, Lady, Infant and Servant, Mr. Martindale, and lady, Rev. C. Hutchinson, Rev. A. P. Moore, Com. J. D. Beckford, and servant, Messrs. W. J. Beddleton, Leishman John, Johnine, W. Creble, T. Tobin, J. K. Freer, Keedr, G. Kendall, D. Fealdie, Larmour, Dowe, Collins, J. O'Brien, Warren, J. Brown, H. Head, Bell, and Schenk.

PRINTING INK.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND PRINTING INK of first rate quality in cans of various weight, from 1lb. to 15lb., at prices from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. Extra Jet Black Ink, in 5lb. cans. Extra Jet Card do in 1lb. cans. Fine Book and News Ink, Red Ink, superfine in 1lb. cans. Blue do do. 1lb. do. Green do do. 1lb. do. Yellow do do. 1lb. do. Gold Size do. 1lb. do.

WILLIAM GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

May 14th. 1853.

COUNTRY MARKET

PRICES ON SATURDAY, MAY 14.

Apples, per bush.	4s. a 4s. 6d.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	35s a 45s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. a 1s. 1d.
Catsup, per gallon.	none.
Cheese, per lb.	4d. a 6d.
Chickens, per pair.	2s. a 2s. 6d.
Eggs, per doz.	7 1/2d.
Geese, each.	2s.
Hams, green, per lb.	6d. a 6d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	6d. a 7 1/2d.
Hay, per ton.	none.
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	2s. a 2s. 6d.
Do. wool,	2s. 6d.
Bacon, per lb.	6d. a 7 1/2d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	15s.
Oats, per bus.	none.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	4d. a 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel.	2s. 6d. a 3s.
Socks, per doz.	10s.
Turkies, per lb.	7 1/2d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.

SCYTHES! SCYTHES!! SCYTHES!!!

300 DOZ. 'GRIFFIN'S' PRIME NEW ENGLAND SCYTHES, just received per "Albro," from Liverpool.

50 Doz. Superior American Scythes, per Halifax from Boston. For sale by

ALBRO & CO. Birmingham House.

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Be multiplied to ten times ten,  
Which, sown three more, would furnish bread  
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PART II.

A penny is a little thing,  
Which e'en the poor man's child may bring  
Into the treasury of heaven,  
And make it worth as much as seven.  
As seven! nay, worth its weight in gold,  
And that increased a million fold.  
For lo! a penny tract, if well  
Applied, may save a soul from hell:  
That soul can scarce be saved alone:  
It must, it will, its bliss make known,  
"Come," it will cry, "and you shall see  
What great things God hath done for me."  
Hundreds that joyful sound may hear—  
Hear with their heart as well as ear,  
And these to thousands more proclaim  
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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. A CRIPPLE

SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist, Liverpool, dated August 20th, 1852.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

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

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

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

Copy of a letter from Mr. Hurd, Draper, of Keady, near Gainsborough, dated 1st. March, 1852.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR—Some time since, one of my children was afflicted with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, by all of whom the case was considered hopeless; At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was miraculous, for by persevering in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

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

(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

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Copy of a letter from Mr. J. M. Clennell, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, dated September 20th, 1842.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) JOHN MORTON CLENNELL.

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

We remain, Dear Sir,

Your's faithfully

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