

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/  
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/ **Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus.**  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

# The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VI.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1853.

NO. 29.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & date	MORNING	EVENING
R. July 17	1 Kings 13; John 16	1 Kings 17; 1 Tim 1
M. 18	Jerem 31	Jerem 4
T. 19	—	—
W. 20	—	—
Th. 21	—	—
F. 22	—	—
S. 23	—	—

## Poetry.

### LIFE.

Tell me not in mournful numbers,  
Life is but an empty dream,  
For the soul is dead that slumbers,  
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real—life is earnest,  
And the grave is not its goal,  
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,  
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment—and not sorrow,  
Is our destined end or way;  
But to act, that each to-morrow  
Find us further than to-day.

Art is long, and time is fleeting,  
And our hearts though stout and brave,  
Still, like muffled drums are beating  
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,  
In the bivouac of life,  
Be not like dumb, driven cattle—  
Be a hero in the strife.

Trust no future, how'er pleasant,  
Let the dead past bury its dead;  
Act—act—in the living present,  
Heart within and God o'er head.

Lives of great men all remind us,  
We can make our lives sublime;  
And departing leave behind us,  
Footsteps on the sands of time.

Footsteps—that perhaps another,  
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,  
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,  
Seeing, may take heart again.

Let us, then, be up and doing,  
With a heart for any fate;  
Still achieving—still pursuing;  
Learn to labor, and to wait.

H. W. LONGFELLOW.

## Religious Miscellany.

### THE BELIEVER'S SURETY.

I am crucified with Christ; nevertheless I live, yet not I, but Christ liveth in me; and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me. (Gal. ii. 20.) Well might Paul add who loved me, and gave himself for me. There were, in those days, many persecutors in Israel; but none of them had, like Paul, been arrested in their mad career; called by grace, and ordained to bear the name of Christ “before the Gentiles, and kings, and the children of Israel.” The grace of the Lord had been exceeding abundant towards him; he had “received not the spirit of the world, but the spirit which is of God, that he might know the things that are freely given to us of God.” He had received Christ as his Almighty Saviour; he knew whom he had believed, and he could habitually approach the mercy-seat in the full assurance of faith. Every believer is encouraged to use this language. The Gospel is to be preached to all. To some it comes only in word, to others in power; and by it Christ manifests himself to his people as he doth not to the world. He is formed in them the hope of glory, and they feel their security. They walk about Zion, and go round about her, they tell the towers thereof, they mark her bulwarks, consider her palaces, and exclaim, in the confidence of faith, This God is our God for ever and ever; He will be our guide even unto death. “Thou shalt guide me by thy counsel, and afterwards receive me to glory.” This is the rejoicing of the hope which the believer is com-

manded to hold firm unto the end. (Heb. iii. 6.) Faith cometh by hearing; and what is faith? Confidence in Christ. All who under the conviction of guilt and helplessness, cast themselves on Christ, looking for his mercy unto eternal life, may confidently say who loved me and gave himself for me. The Good Shepherd, gave his life for the sheep; their names are not published in the book of God, but their trusting in Christ is a conclusive proof that they are His. Flesh and blood cannot reveal the truth to the mind. It is a false humility, the fruit of a legal spirit, to say my sins are so aggravated that I cannot speak confidently. Is Christ an Almighty Saviour? Does His blood remove guilt of the deepest dye? Can you not trust Him? Then you are an unbeliever. Satan is changed into an angel of light; he endeavours to retain men in bondage by the consideration of their guilt. The gospel gives to God's people the knowledge of salvation by the remission of their sins; and in proportion to the measure of our faith in the perfection of Christ's atonement and the glory of the everlasting righteousness which the Gospel reveals, shall we adorn the truth we profess. We love Him because He first loved us. The Apostle was anxious that believers should know that they had eternal life. (1 John v. 13.) It is well to be watchful and circumspect. It is well to recollect, that if we sin that grace may abound, our damnation is just. It is well to remember that the full assurance of hope can only be maintained by walking closely with God; and that by untenderness, we grieve the Holy Spirit, and become proportionally blind, and unable to see afar off; forgetting that our sins are forgiven us for His name's sake. But while, through the deceitfulness and desperate wickedness of the heart, there is danger of our being tempted to sin that grace may abound, there is also great danger of our falling into a legal spirit, and forgetting that we do not live; that our help is not in ourselves; but that Christ liveth in us. We are utterly bankrupt, having in us no good thing; and the air we breathe is not more essential to the continuance of our natural life, than the supply of the Spirit received through faith is to the maintenance of the life of God in the soul.—Let us then live out of ourselves. The more confidently we rely on Christ for pardon, the more shall we experience His power in subduing our iniquities, healing our backslidings, and promoting our sanctification. Let us diligently use every appointed means for our growth in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ. Let us expect much from Him, and flee from sin in every shape; but let not the believer doubt his acceptance in the beloved. In doing so we turn away from Christ, and return to the law, which has only power to condemn the children of fallen Adam. The apostle takes it for granted that even the little children whom he addressed knew that their sins were forgiven them for His name's sake. (1 John ii. 12.) Men are very apt to substitute faith for its object; which is like looking into water to catch the reflected image, instead of looking directly at the object which we wish to behold.—The consequence of this substitution is, that when we can persuade ourselves that we possess faith, we have comfort, and when we lose this persuasion, we are troubled. No doubt faith is essential to spiritual comfort, as well as to salvation; unbelievers shall be cast into the lake of fire; and therefore we are commanded to examine ourselves whether we be in the faith.—This duty is enforced, not only by direct precept—(2 Cor. iii. 5)—but by a variety of passages which describe the character of believers, who are all delivered from the power of darkness, and translated into the kingdom of God's dear Son. The truth effectually works in all who believe; if we live in the Spirit, we shall walk in the Spirit, and prove by our conduct that we have been with Jesus. But although the righteous is more excellent than his neighbour, although the spirit which dwelleth in believers influences their conduct, there is still in them so much corruption, that comfort arising from our conformity to Christ cannot be abiding.—To be Concluded next week.

### CONVERSION OF THE HEATHEN.

We mourn that so little progress has been made, since the Reformation, in the conversion of the Heath-

en. It is an astonishing and a fearful fact that we should pause and reflect upon. But here seems to be an epoch in the history of religion and the world, that promises better things. For two centuries the present dynasty has ruled over this wide-spread Empire. Its population is more than one-third of the entire population of the globe. Under Providence, the door is now thrown open for Christian kingdoms to gain a foothold in the very centre of that vast, densely crowded territory, to plant the banner of the cross on every hillside. Never since the Reformation has such an opening occurred. Would that it were duly improved.

In favor of such effort there is the fact that, unlike the efforts in Borneo and New-Zealand, where the inhabitants have first to be civilized and then Christianized, here the people are already far advanced in the arts. Moreover, unlike India, where there is naturally a prejudice against the religion of the conqueror, here there would be no such prejudice. There would be no offence politically, and the utter latitudinarianism of the Chinese, holding already three domesticated religions, removes all such obstructions from our path, and what a result might the world witness?

The conversion of China, the alteration in its social and religious life, would have the most powerful effect on all the Eastern world in the way of obtaining agencies and facilities for carrying on the work now utterly beyond our power. With Christianity radiating from the centre of the land, supported on the East and from India, on the South, by England, and from the North and West, by Russia, the work of centuries, we may hope, would be done in years; and instead of the slow and isolated concessions, the delay and patience, and the hope deferred, that now attend the feeble missionary struggle at the Five Ports, we would have a controlling power and influence that would bring multitudes to the knowledge of a true God, and gladden Christendom by the signs of vitality in the Christian religion, such as have not been seen for centuries.—*Evangelical Catholic.*

### A CROOKED CREED.

ART. 1. I believe that Christ is the author of eternal salvation to all men; and that as He died for all, all will be saved.

2. I believe that Christ is the author of eternal salvation to nobody; for nobody was ever in danger of being eternally lost; and the only mission of Jesus was to bear witness to the truth; his death having no more to do with the world's redemption than any other martyr.

3. As there is nothing to be saved from in the future life, (if there be any future life,) the only salvation is confined to this life.

4. I believe that God will forgive the sins of all who repent and believe in Christ.

5. I believe that no man is ever delivered from the punishment justly due to his transgressions, that every man suffers in this life as much as he sins, and that consequently no sin is ever forgiven.

6. I believe that God wills whatever takes place.

7. I believe that no man can help sinning.

8. I believe that God hates sin, and is angry with the sinner continually.

10. I believe God is unchangeable, but that he will cease to be angry with the sinner at death.

11. I believe that “as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.”

12. I believe that the mission of Christ had nothing to do with a future state; and that the sin of Adam had nothing to do with any other man's sins; and that human nature is only perverted by improper education.

12. I believe that there is no Scripture warrant for preaching the gospel after the end of the world.

14. I believe the world came to an end at the destruction of Jerusalem.

15. I believe that the gospel is still to be preached, and that the world will never come to an end.

16. I believe that “everlasting punishment,” means the destruction of Jerusalem.

17. I believe “everlasting punishment,” means the reproof of conscience.

18. I believe the 'day of judgment' took place at the destruction of Jerusalem.

19. I believe the day of judgment is continually going on in every man's bosom.

20. I believe the Bible to be the inspired word of God.

21. I believe just so much of the Bible as agrees with this, my solemn confession of faith.

22. I believe that what I believe and how I act are very small matters, and that neither God nor man has any business to call me to an account for either.

Reader, you will agree with me that the above creed is a very crooked one indeed.

Yet there are men who profess to believe and even publicly to advocate nearly, if not quite every sentiment that it contains. When drawn out in the above twenty two articles, its absurdities are plain enough; but disperse these same articles through a large book, or through a series of discourses, and twist them with garbled texts of Scripture, and specious but false interpretations, with a few wreaths of rhetorical flowers, and the contradictions are almost overlooked. Beware of false teachers—of blind guides! Beware of those who cry peace, when God hath not spoken peace! Beware lest there be in thyself an evil heart of unbelief!—*Morning Star*.

**ADVICE TO A BRIDE.**—I beg to remind my new daughter that the husband has a thousand elements of disturbance in his daily avocations to which the wife is an utter stranger; and it will be her privilege and her title to the respect of all whose respect is worth having, to make his own fireside the most attractive place in the universe for the calm repose of a wearied body or excited mind. The minor comforts, which are the most valuable because the most constantly in requisition, will depend more upon her looks, her manner, and the evidences of her forethought, than upon all the other occurrences of life.

#### TO THE UTMOST.

Wherefore he is able to save to the uttermost.

O, what a great, sweet word is that "UTTMOST!" Do think of it again, and again, and again. You will find it to stretch itself beyond all your objections, nay, all your conceptions. It is God's uttermost, and therefore it is an infinite uttermost; would to God I could use it against all Satan's temptations, against all my more clamorous and dangerous workings of unbelief. Satan, be silent—unbelief be silent; Jesus is able to save to the uttermost. We may say of this "uttermost," as Paul speaks of the love of God. Its heights, its depths, its lengths, its breadth, are immeasurable and incomprehensible.—*Baxter*.

Divine grace, even in the heart of weak and sinful man, is an invincible thing. Drown it in the waters of adversity, it rises more beautiful, as not being drowned indeed, but only washed; throw it into the furnace of fiery trials, and it comes out purer, and loses nothing but the dross which our corrupt nature mixes with it.—*Leighton*.

#### Temperance.

##### THE WINE AT CANA—WHAT IT WAS. JOHN III. 1—11.

In endeavouring to determine the nature of the wine made by our Lord and used at Cana, it is not our intention to go into a critical examination of words and texts. We may differ as to the exact signification of Greek and Hebrew terms; but there are certain broad facts prominent upon the very surface of scripture, the nature of which there is no room to dispute, and upon these we base our argument in behalf of the non-intoxicating wine of Cana.

The first thing likely to strike one who studies the bearing of scripture upon the temperance question, is the opposite terms employed in speaking of wine. We say nothing of strong drink. Although there is reason to believe that it was inferior in strength to our distilled liquor, the art of distillation being then unknown, it is invariably condemned in the Word of God as an article of common use. Let toppers who would soothe their consciences with the notion of scripture sanction, ponder that—Hence it is wine alone with which we have to do. How then do we explain the opposite terms employed in relation to it. In treating of this subject the distinguished Eliphaz Nutt, D D, of America, says:—

"It were difficult to believe that the wine by which Noah was dishonoured; by which Lot was defiled; the wine which caused prophets to err in judgment, and priests to stumble and fall; the wine which occasioned

woe and sorrow, and wounds without cause; wine, of which he who is deceived thereby, is not wise; wine which Solomon styles a mocker, and which is alluded to by One who is greater than Solomon as a symbol of wrath; it were difficult to believe that this wine—the wine mingled by harlots, and sought by libertines, was the very wine which wisdom mingles; to which wisdom invites; wine which priests offered in sacrifices; evangelists dispensed at communion-tables, and which, making glad the heart of man, was a fit emblem of the mercies of God. There is wine of some sort spoken of very frequently in the Bible, with express disapprobation, or as an emblem of eternal judgement. And there is also a wine spoken of perhaps as frequently with express approbation, or in connection with religious festivals, or as an emblem of temporal and eternal blessings. That wines of such different qualities, and presented in such different aspects, and even in such frequent and frightful contrast, were one and the same article, in one and the same state, would seem, even through history, both sacred and profane, had been silent, quite incredible."

Moses Stuart, whose biblical learning, none who make pretensions to scholarship will deny, observes in relation to the same subject:—

"Wherever I find declarations in the scriptures respecting any matter, which appear to be at variance with each other, I commence the progress of inquiry by asking: Whether these declarations respect the same object in the same circumstances? My final conclusion is this; viz., that wherever the scriptures speak of wine as a comfort, a blessing, or a libation to God, and rank it with such articles as corn and oil, they mean—they can mean—only such wine as contained no alcohol that could have a mischievous tendency; that wherever they denounce it, prohibit it, and connect it with drunkenness and revelling, they can mean only alcoholic or intoxicating wine. What then is the difficulty in taking the position, that the good and innocent wine is meant, in all cases where it is commended and allowed? or, that the alcoholic or intoxicating wine is meant, in all cases of prohibition and denunciation? I cannot refuse to take this position without virtually impeaching the scriptures of contradiction or inconsistency. I cannot admit, that God has given liberty to persons in health to drink alcoholic wine, without admitting that his word and his works are at variance.—The law against such drinking, which he has stamped on our nature, stands out prominently, read and assented to by all sober and thinking men; is his word now at variance with this? Without reserve I am prepared to answer in the negative."

It is known to most students of this subject, that in our version of the bible, not fewer than thirteen Hebrew and Greek terms are translated by the single English word "wine." Now, it cannot surely be supposed that all these terms in the original mean the same article. That they do not always mean an intoxicating liquor, is plain to the simplest reader of the bible. Take as an illustration Isaiah lxxv. 8, "As the new wine is found in the cluster;" xvi. 10, "The treaders shall tread out new wine in their presses;" and Jer. xlviii. 33, "I have caused wine to fail from the wine presses: none shall tread with sl. uting." Wine in the cluster—wine in the process of being trodden in the vat, could not be fermented. Again we read in chapter xl. 12. that "the Jews gathered wine and summer fruits very much." Here wine must signify either grapes, or the fresh juice of the grape: and hence, when we read in scripture of "wine," it is not essential to the meaning that we should understand an intoxicating liquid.

Farther, the fact that nutritious, harmless, and non-intoxicating wines were used by the ancients in all wine-growing countries, may be adduced as a confirmation of these views. Pliny tells us that the Romans had 135 different sorts; and that of all these, Falernian was the only sort which would harm; hence, it alone could have been alcoholic. Cairo speaks of one used by the Roman ladies: because it would not intoxicate. Horace tells his friend, Maecenas, that he might drink a hundred glasses of "innocent Lesbian" without any danger to his senses. Homer speaks of wine as sweet as honey, which must of necessity have been harmless.—Plutarch of a wine which 'neither influences the head, nor infects the mind and the passions;' and Xenophon informs us, that when the Greeks were in Anatolia, the wine froze in their vessels; but as alcohol will not freeze, it must have been destitute of that element. Is it not plain that there was in common use in bible times and in bible lands, a non-intoxicating wine? and the question is, was the wine which our Lord made and used that which is spoken of with condemnation, or that which is forbidden: that which is employed as

the emblem of gospel blessings, or that which is set forth as emblematic of the divine fury; that which 'neither influences the head nor affects the mind,' or that which Horace tells us—

Affluus erat, mox injudicibus quaffed  
Strong wine and honey for his morning draught.

With the knowledge we have of our Saviour's character, we cannot hesitate for a moment in settling the point to our own satisfaction.

The Rev. Messrs, McCheyne and Bonar, the Scottish deputation from the Church of Scotland to the Jews in Palestine in 1839, tell us, in the interesting narrative of their journey, that they were present at a Jewish marriage, where, say they, 'wine flowed plentifully as at Cana; but being the simple wine of the country, not the slightest riot or extravagance was visible.' Could this have been said had it been the wine in common use among ourselves? Would modern port wine flow plentifully without 'the slightest riot or extravagance being visible?' Why then adduce the use of the harmless wines of Palestine as a sanction for the use of the pernicious wines of Britain?—An example to be of avail, must be provided to comprehend that in behalf of which it is presented; hence, until our opponents can prove that the wine made and used by our Lord was similar in nature, and of an equally intoxicating power, with that in behalf of the use of which it is so often employed, it avails not a straw as a sanction for our pernicious wine-drinking custom's.—*Abstainer's Journal*.

#### News Department.

From the New York Herald.

VERY LATE FROM THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.—The Steamship Union, Captain Adams, arrived Tuesday from Aspinwall, by the way of Kingston, Jamaica. She left the latter port at 6 o'clock P. M., on the 22d inst.

The yellow fever is not so prevalent as previously reported. Commodore McQuabe died of it on the 9th inst.

The British war steamers Medea and Buzzard are in port. They would leave in a few days for a cruise.

The House of Assembly was still at a stand. No business done.

P. Laurence, Esq., has been elected Mayor of Kingston, in room of the late Hon. H. Mitchell.

The *Morning Journal* of the 14th inst., alluding to the health of the inhabitants of the island, speaks thus regarding their recent scourge, the yellow fever:—

We regret to state that this disease, which has been so destructive to human life for some months past on board of vessels in the harbor of Kingston, has not abated in the least, but has, on the contrary, been more virulent, and many unfortunate persons have recently fallen victims to it. Captain Rowley, of the American schooner Walter J. Doil, was attacked yesterday, and removed from on board to lodgings in the city, where he lies in a dangerous state. Later in the day, the mate of the same vessel, and son, we believe of the captain, was also attacked with the same disease, and were likewise brought on shore and taken to lodgings. Some seamen were conveyed to the public hospital to be tended by the officers of that institution who, we have no doubt, have sufficient work on hand to get through the many cases at present under their care.

Speaking of Chinese emigration, the same journal writes a lengthy, terrestrial article, which is entirely adverse to the further importation of any more of their Eastern and ethereal brethren to the island. It concludes thus:—

Whatever may be the fitness, then, of the Chinese as laborers in this island, or their superiority over the native inhabitants, public morality, we are constrained to admit, is not likely to be increased, or to gain strength by their importation. No women will come with them, and if they do not overcome their abhorrence to the black race, no considerable permanent addition appears likely to be made to our population, by emigration from China. Accommodating themselves to circumstances, they may, however, or many of them may, make up their minds to remain here and enjoy that competency, which in all probability they will soon acquire.

A prime judgeship was going a begging. The Attorney General, Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Middleton had all declined the honor of donning the ermine. In this dilemma, it was said, an express messenger, of no less authority than his Excellency's Military Secretary, has been dispatched to tender the vacant seat first to Mr. Chairman Farquharson, and then to Mr. Chairman Moncrieffe.

r. Farquharson took the post.

The seventh of June being the anniversary of the awful earthquake in 1692, by which the greater part of Port Royal was destroyed, the several public offices in Spanish Town were closed, as well as the different offices of business in that town, and divine service was held at the Cathedral church.

The Lord Bishop consecrated a new military burial ground at New Castle upon the 2d inst.

The *Morning Advertiser* of the 20th inst. says:—

“The British government has determined, it appears, upon not granting any charters for banks in the colonies until it has referred the applications to the local authorities of the colonies interested, and obtained their opinions upon them.

The President administering the government of Tobago, (Mr. Henry Yeates,) and the Board of Council, were at issue upon two subjects—1st. the mode of opening the Legislature; 2d. the treatment of the Bishop of Barbadoes on his visit to Tobago. It appears that the President resorted to the usual method of sending different written addresses to the two chambers upon the opening of the Legislature, instead of addressing them in the same speech. The Council had come to some very spirited resolutions upon the first matter.

A smart shock of earthquake was, the *Advertiser* says, experienced on Wednesday morning, the 4th of May, at about three o'clock, at St. Christopher.

The *Grenada Chronicle* mentions that the future prosperity of the island depends on something being immediately done to procure laborers for the cultivation of the soil. A grant of twenty or thirty thousand pounds from government must be requested on the security of the colony; but before this is done, the Legislature has a duty to perform, and which must be performed. Certain reports have gone forth prejudicial to the proprietary body in respect to their treatment of the African laborers sent here by government.

INTERESTING FROM CUBA.—We have received advices from Havana to the 21th inst. by the *Georgia*, which arrived Wednesday.

HAVANA, June 24, 1853.—Julian Zulueta is still in Fort Cabana. Yesterday, Sania, Bavio, “Swaznavar,” and about fifty others of the most extensive slave traders, went to visit him. He resides in the house of the Governor of the Castle, and, except leaving the fort during the day, he has everything he can possibly wish for. I saw yesterday, at the office of the political secretary, a secret paper, upon which it was stated that the exact number of the negroes landed from the *Lady Suffolk* at the *Ensenada de Cochinos*, on the 23d of May last, was 1,287.

Per *Empire City*, “F.” leaves for New York. You will then receive some curious details with regard to this and the other scandalous infractions of the law which have so recently taken place here. In the meanwhile, so many of the negroes have died at Zulueta's estate, (the *Alava*.) that it is almost impossible to approach it, from the pestiferous state of the atmosphere, caused by the effluvia arising from the dead bodies of the only half-buried negroes; and, what is worse, the disease—a kind of cholera generated on board ship, from the crowded state of the hold—is carrying off multitudes of the wretched victims belonging to the neighboring estates.

One of the sailors who came in the *Lady Suffolk* states that upwards of 300 of the negroes died during the voyage from Africa, from suffocation and other causes.

The people here are indignant beyond measure at the impunity with which all the late disembarkations have been effected; and it certainly is very vexatious to hear it said in every quarter that General Canedo's arrest of Zulueta is nothing more than a mockery and a blind to humbug the English government.

It is now said that his Excellency has given orders to arrest old Pedro Forcade—next to Zulueta the most extensive slave trader in Cuba. Within the last three days another cargo of 207 has been landed from a brigantine on the south coast, and several vessels have started from this and other ports on new expeditions to Africa, to bring slaves to Cuba.

A Spanish frigate, one steamer, and three brigs, sailed on the 22nd inst., according to rumor here, for Vera Cruz. It is my opinion they have merely gone to cruise outside a little—probably to intercept slavers. In all there are about twenty-two Spanish vessels of war continually cruising round this island; but during fifteen years experience I never knew of but one slaver being captured by a Spanish cruiser, and the unfortunate commander of the vessel of war was disgraced and sent to Spain for having exercised too much vigilance.—*Corresp. N. Y. Herald.*

LATER FROM CUBA.—By the arrival of the *Empire City*, at a late hour on Sunday last, we received files of journals from Havana to the 20th June.

The *Gaceta*, of the 28th, contains an article in reply to the remarkable recent debate in the British House of Lords, in which the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Clarendon, and the Bishop of Oxford, took prominent parts, with respect to the violation by Spain of the slave treaties. The *Gaceta* manifests a deal of indignation at the calumnies to which the Spanish Government was subjected on that occasion, and it elevates the character of Captain-General Canedo even above that of his noble British aspersors. One is reminded, on reading this of the taunt flung back on the Douglas by Lord Mar-  
mion:—

“And if thou saidst I was not peer  
To any Scottish noble here,  
Lowland or Highland, far or near,  
Lord Angus thou hast lied.”

Noble by birth—says the *Gaceta* talking of Canedo—as the English Lord premier. Educated in severe principles of honor, occupying an elevated post in the Spanish army, and elevated to the dignity of Senator of the Kingdom, he was not and could not be corrupted by bribe of the island of Cuba to commit an ungraceful action, which would suddenly defile so many titles of individual pride. The Captain General, Don Valenta Canedo, has vigorously prosecuted since the day of his taking command of the island, the cursed slave traffic. He has done more; he has employed governmental measures, which reveal not only loyalty and purity but self denial and an elevated spirit, even to a point which should have counselled Lord Carlisle to more circumspection and less frivolity.

It was from this article that, in the absence of all our translators when the *Empire City's* mails arrived late at night, a compositor in our office, a Cuban filibustero, inspired by sentiments congenial to the 4th of July, manufactured the startling intelligence which appeared in our yesterday's issue, that Count Carlisle had been arrested on a charge of conspiracy, the design of which was to overthrow the present government of Jamaica of the black population, and that a vessel had been seized loading with munitions of war alleged to have been furnished by the Court and others. We were not aware we had such a genius among our compositors, but now that we have discovered it we must take care of him.

The construction of the projected railroad between Trinidad and Sancti Spiritus is about to be commenced. In the former city \$280,000 of shares in the enterprise were sold in the course of eight days.—*New York Herald.*

MORE than \$60,000 was contributed by the members of the Presbyterian Church, New York, for Educational purposes, in one year.

A lady of the same communion in that city, has given land for a church, &c., valued at \$30,000!

#### EUROPEAN NEWS.

ATLANTIC AT NEW YORK.

(By Telegraph.)

St. JOHN, July 12.

Steamship *Atlantic* arrived at New York on Sunday.

MARKETS.—Wheat, 2d. to 3d. higher; flour advanced 6d. to 1s per bbl. Money plenty under bank rates.

PERNSIA, June 2nd.—Accounts of an extraordinary Earthquake—12,000 persons killed in one night!—Plague arising from their unburied bodies!!

II. Berkeley, spoken of as Governor of Jamaica.

Crops in England luxuriant—weather favourable.

TURKEY.—General belief prevalent that peace will be preserved.

#### LATER NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

(By Telegraph.)

St. JOHN, July 14.

R. M. S. *Arabia* arrived at New York on Wednesday morning.

MARKETS.—Cotton steady; Wheat advanced from 4d. to 6d, and Flour from 1s 6d to 2s 6d per bbl.

Russians determined to occupy Danubian Provinces, Troops ordered forward—one hundred and sixty thousand men on the borders of the Black Sea.

French and English fleets closing up to Constantinople, but no movements have taken place to provoke Russia unnecessarily.

Chinese rebels have re-taken Nankin and were marching upon Peking.

News from Australian Gold mines favourable—Provisions enormously high.

Overland Mail arrived, nothing definite from Rangoon.

#### Collegiate.

##### REPORT

Of Sub-Committee of Alumni on the Hon. H. H. Cogswell's Scheme for raising funds for the benefit of King's College.

Your Committee, having been deputed to take into consideration the suggestion of the Hon. H. H. Cogswell, relating to the raising of funds for the support of King's College, beg to lay before you the following remarks, based upon that scheme.

The plan of calling upon each County for a contribution of one hundred pounds, or for several sums of like amount, with the privilege attached to each separate contribution, of sending one scholar to college, who should be entitled to receive £30 per annum from the funds of the Alumni for three years, has suggested the idea of entering more largely into some plan for creating a permanent endowment. We have thought that under the present circumstances of the Institution, a very favourable opportunity offers, for making a vigorous and determined effort to place the University upon a sure foundation, and moreover, that if we found a willingness in the Churchmen of the Province, sufficient to induce them to give in any one County a sum of one hundred pounds, it is probable they would be willing to go much farther; and that the same spirit and principle which would lead them to give that sum, would induce them to give much more. It has struck your Committee, that even if each county were to fall in with the proposition submitted to us, the Alumni in the end would only have been the gainers of £150.

Taking, however, the very useful hint which has been kindly thrown out by the President, to be made use of for the great object we have in view, your Committee offer three suggestions:

1. That a definite sum of £10,000 be proposed to the Churchmen of Nova Scotia, as the amount of capital necessary for the support of the establishment in an efficient state.

2. That every individual or company of persons, or county or township, or parish, or corporate county, contributing the sum of £100 shall be entitled forever, to send one scholar to King's College free of the yearly fees, or free from the payment of a sum equal to the fees, with a continuance of that privilege to the heirs, assigns, successors, or representatives of each respectively.

3. That an Agent, well instructed in all the details connected with the College, be employed to visit every township, and every settlement in the Province, calling together all Churchmen within reach, and placing before them the present state of the Institution, and informing them as to what we propose doing.

We feel confident, that if we could obtain the command of a yearly income of £600, we could place the College in such a position as would command the respect and elicit the patronage of all connected with the Church of England, and of a great many not members of her communion. We should then be able to appoint two Professors, who are now greatly needed: one a Professor of Pastoral Theology, who would instruct not only theoretically but practically, the future ministers of the church,—the other a professor of the sciences, as adapted to the arts, one who could impart useful practical knowledge, upon subjects which are every day becoming more important to be known, in a country just developing itself, and in an age when science is rapidly extending her power.

We are aware of some difficulties which would arise upon the carrying out of this scheme. It might, for instance, so occur that all the contemplated sum of £10,000 would be raised by contributions of £100 each; and if such contributor, whether an individual or an association, should send a scholar, our receipts would be absorbed, or even more than absorbed. That is, if the Professors would not give up their fees, and we were called upon to pay them for the student so sent. To obviate this difficulty, we propose that the case be first laid before the Professors, and they be requested through the Governors to forego all their fees; if they refuse, then to offer a compromise, viz: That in no year they should receive fees from more than fifteen students, the average number now in attendance. If all these students were the nominees of contributors, it would cost us £34 per annum, leaving us over £500 per annum to pay our professors with, and it might so occur that there would be seven or eight students at college paying fees as none. In this case we would only be called upon for £42; the new Professors of course would receive no fees.

Your Committee think that the Governors might be conferred with upon the subject of the fees, and they would recommend that some action should be immediately taken in the matter.

In conclusion, your Committee in handing in this Report to the Associated Alumni, beg to state that they have obtained a large amount of information from the friends of Acadia College, relative to their mode of raising £12,000 (a proposal made by them only during the last summer,) and since successfully carried out. By this they are encouraged to believe that not only the scheme of the Hon. H. H. Cogswell would be practicable, but that it might be much enlarged and brought to a happy issue.

Halifax, Jan. 1853.

(Signed)

G. W. HILL,

JAS. C. COCHRAN,

} Com.

## Missionary Intelligence.

## THE PITCAIRN PASTOR IN ENGLAND.

Poor Mr. Nobbs had not fitting clothes in which to face the great world, when he quitted the island, except those with which the admiral furnished him. Having carried him to Valparaiso, the admiral then supplied him generously with the means of obtaining a passage thence to London, and presented him with £100 towards his expenses in England; and also gave him very strong letters to the Bishop of London (urging the propriety of his ordaining so exemplary a person,) and to various other persons, among whom was Mr. Murray, the author of the little volume before us, in which it appears; and a very interesting document it is. All honor to Admiral Fairfax Moresby! We have seldom seen more moving traits of unaffected and unassuming goodness than this volume contains, on his part. He cannot yet know that the public is thus made acquainted with them.

On Sunday, the 19th of October, 1852, after an absence of twenty-six years, spent at Pitcairn's Island, this excellent person arrived in London. What a Babylon it must have seemed to one so long accustomed to the profound silence and solitude of Pitcairn! We ourselves saw him, and sat beside him for some time in the month of November.—He was indeed an interesting stranger—very modest, and with a sort of sad and stern simplicity (with a dash of rough quaintness) in his manner, which comported well with the life he had led, and to which it was evident he was pining to return. He looked the age he was, viz: fifty-three. His features were characterised by a quiet decision, and he spoke with gravity and deliberation.—Nothing seemed to surprise him—the result of a long life of anxiety, suffering and labor. None of the attractions, says a friend, or absorbing topics of interest—not even the great Duke's funeral, which he witnessed—seemed to excite him. So sustained, and built up, and built round by previous experience of wonder and escapes amidst the battle of life was this wonderful man, that he had literally reached the point of *Nil admirari!*

## Is Ordained by the Bishop of London.

The Bishop of London, yielding cheerfully to the concurrent testimony of Admiral Moresby, and many others who had enjoyed ample opportunities of learning the character of the late Mr. Nobbs, during a long career of twenty-six years, at Pitcairn's Island, acceded to his request to be admitted to holy orders.—On the 24th October, 1852, he was ordained deacon in the parish church of Ikington, by the Bishop of Sierra Leone, under a commission from the Bishop of London, who himself ordained him priest at Fulham Church, on the 30th November; his description, in the latter of orders, being "Chaplain of Pitcairn's Island." He was warmly welcomed and hospitably entertained by the greatest and best in the land; and a number of them subscribed towards raising a little fund for defraying the expense of his return to Pitcairn, and his outfit—a service of communion-plate, and also various useful articles for the inhabitants, a bell for the Church, two or three clocks, medicines, clothing, labourers and carpenters' tools, simple articles of furniture, cooking utensils, and stores of provisions.\* These benefactors of the distant little community wisely determined to send them such articles only as shall contribute to their comfort, without communicating a taste for luxury; than which last, nothing could be more absurd or cruel. Since he left this country, we may mention that an excellent little church-organ has been despatched to the pastor—we must now call him the chaplain—of Pitcairn, set to such of our plain and hallowed old English chants and psalm tunes, as he appeared, when in this country, best to like. By this time, it may be that our noble evening hymn, which is one of them, has ascended from that little rock to heaven's gate, a grateful offering.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge granted £100 towards the fund for the purpose above-mentioned, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel placed him on its list of missionaries, with a salary of £50 a year. In short, all parties who became acquainted with him during his two month's stay, and with his story, seemed to vie with each other in paying attention to him, and exhibiting their interest by their liberality. At the Admiralty he experienced through the Duke of Northumberland, and other eminent functionaries, the utmost kindness, and assurance

\* H. M. S. *Uruga*, says Mr. Murray (p. 85, note.) "Left Pitcairn, in January, 1853, having on board planting-tools, rice trees, &c., for the Islanders." A touching circumstance

of the watchful interest with which the small settlement should ever be regarded there: and the Directors of the Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company provided him with a free passage in the *La Plata* to Navy Bay.

To be Continued.

## Youth's Department.

## THE LITTLE CHILD'S PRAYER.

I am a little child, you see,  
My strength is little too,  
But yet I fain would saved be;  
Lord teach me what to do.

My Saviour, hear; Thou for my good,  
Wert pleased a child to be:  
And thou didst shed Thy precious blood  
Upon the cross for me.

My dearest Saviour, tell me how  
My thankfulness to show,  
For all Thy love before and now,  
Else I shall never know.

I think, since I so often hear  
That Thou dost want my heart,  
As Thy reward and purchase dear,  
That Thou in earnest art.

Come then, and take this heart of mine—  
Come, take me as I am,  
I know that I by right am thine,  
Thou loving, gracious Lamb.

But I am weak, and nothing can  
Without Thy Spirit do;  
Help me, O thou Almighty One,  
Help my companions too.

Preserve our little hearts secure  
From every hurt and stain;  
First make them, and then keep them pure,  
And shut out all that's vain.

EARLY EDUCATION.—We (the parents) had determined, from the beginning, to act in perfect unison—if there should, at any time, occur an unavoidable difference in opinion, never to let him (our son) perceive it. If I had been unreasonable in demanding more than was to be fairly expected, or in insisting on what was in his circumstances, impracticable, his mother was uniformly silent before him, and showed me, while alone, the extravagance of my requisitions—thus affording me an opportunity of averting or correcting any evil that might have been threatened or produced—without begetting in his mind a notion that he might calculate upon a rivalry betwixt the sternness of a father, and the excessive indulgence of a mother. He ever considered us as one.

We never employed the ordinary and vulgar method of frightening him into obedience, Nothing but ignorance and weakness will resort to expedients which produce, in many, and even in some powerful minds, distressing associations, which no future instructions or reasonings can totally dissolve; and which are, not unfrequently, the foundation of mental habits, which destroy the entire comfort of future life, lead to the madhouse, or terminate in suicide. Never, to the moment of his entrance upon the unseen world, did he know the torment of a superstitious apprehension.

It was an essential part of our plan never either to deceive him, or suffer him to be deceived. We carried this into everything. One deception discovered by a child—and children are adepts at making such discoveries)—will ever shake that perfect confidence on which a parent has to calculate as the main assistant in a moral education. On this we rested a large share of our hope, and it never disappointed us. When about two years of age, he was afflicted with an inflammation of the lungs, which rendered respiration difficult. Incapable of transferring so precious a charge to other hands, we sat up with him, watched, wept, and prayed over him, as he lay dozing or restless. It was necessary he should take medicine. This he refused, saying, 'I can't, papa, it makes me sick.' I answered, 'My dear it will make you sick; I know it is unpleasant, but it must be taken. You will be the better for it afterwards.' This reasoning making, as may be imagined, little impression, in opposition to his feelings, I deemed it necessary to add, in a tone perfectly understood. Unpleasant as it is, you must and shall take it.' As he never knew us promise or threaten in vain, the case was instantly decided, and he never, from that time, refused any draught however nauseous. This saved us much future perplexity.

He was never permitted to carry a point by impertinence. We strove early to establish in his mind conviction of our superior wisdom, and of a disposition to do everything which, in our judgement, could make him happy. Do you not think, we know what is the best for

you? 'Yes.' Do you not know that we love, so well to keep from you anything that would make you happy? 'Yes.' Well, then, why do you ask a time for what we would have given you at once if been proper? After some such short dialogues as was almost needless to say more. He might, a few times, have urged a request, with the usual proofs of its inefficacy, there never was occasion to speak twice. Why will any parents, to save themselves the pain of a momentary decision, encourage practice which when formed into a habit, is equally injurious to one party, and vexatious to the other? A child that can conquer, by cries or entreaty, one twenty times, will be sure always to make the effort, however the chances may be against him, and intent on its object, will convert the mere possibility of success into a sufficient probability to justify the perpetual attempt.

We were equally anxious never to be conquered by his obstinacy. As he was to reign only in our affections, our will, when once announced, was the law of the house. In cases where his mind was capable of perceiving the reasons of a decision, we often assigned them; but anxious to convince him that there always were reasons, we demanded an entire acquiescence in our determination, whether he saw its reasonableness or not; assuring him, that he would himself, when older and wiser, see that we had done right. When about two years of age, the question was brought to a practical issue; he obstinately refused for two hours to comply with a demand from his mother to beg her pardon for an offence. She was inflexible: and at length he modestly turned round, submissively fell on his knees at her feet, and, in the most penitent accents said, 'I beg your pardon, mamma, and will never be naughty again.' The consequence of this patient decision was permanent. I am confident, that from that moment to the hour of his death, he never meditated opposition to our will, nor said or did a thing of which he feared we might seriously disapprove.

THE INFANT IN HEAVEN.—"Mother! have they little harps in heaven, all shining, bright golden?—Brother was so small, you know he could not take the harps the angels play." This was a question which the mother, deeply interesting as it was to her, might not answer. But an answer was not then demanded: for the mind of the young inquirer had wandered far away and she sat gazing earnestly into "the blue depths of a summer sky, as if the green pastures and still waters of the better land opened on her vision.

Believing that our infant children are among the ransomed in heaven, shall we not also fully and cheerfully trust in the tenderness of the Saviour's love?—He who for our sakes became an infant, and in his humble birth place at Bethlehem reposed on the bosom of maternal love, who took little children in his arms, and of whom it is said, "He shall lead his flock like a shepherd, and carry the lambs in his bosom," surely understands their nature.—With "Israel's gentle shepherd," we may safely confide them: and though we miss the light of their smile and the joy of their love, it may comfort us to think, that

"While our silent steps are straying  
Lonely through night's deepening shade,  
Glory's brightest beams are playing  
Round the immortal spirit's head."

Mother's Assistant.

## Selections.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—SERPENTS.—The companion monster to the cayman, is the prodigious boa-constrictor. The species is common in the Philippines, but it is rare to meet with a specimen of very large dimensions. The reason of this, according to M. de la Gironiere's belief or hypothesis, is, that centuries are necessary for this reptile to attain its largest size and to such an age the various accidents to which animals are exposed rarely suffer it to attain. Full sized boas are met with only in the gloomiest, most remote, and most solitary forests.

'I have seen many boas, says M. de la Gironiere, of ordinary size, such as are found in our European collections. There were some, indeed, that inhabited my house; and one night I found one, two yards long, in possession of my bed. Several times passing through the woods with my Indians, I heard the piercing cries of a wild boar. On approaching the spot whence they proceeded, we almost invariably, found a wild boar, about whose body a boa had twisted its folds, and was gradually hoisting him up into the tree round which it had coiled itself. When the wild boar had reached a certain height, the snake pressed him against the tree with a force that crushed his bones and stifled him

Then the boa let its prey fall, descended the tree, and prepared to swallow what it had slain. This last operation was much too lengthy for us to await its end. To simplify matters, I sent a ball into the boa's head.

Then the Indians took the snake-flesh to dry (buccaneer) it, and the skin for daggersheaths; and the wild boar, instead of being engorged by a serpent, was cooked and eaten by Christians. One day an Indian surprised one of these reptiles asleep, after he had swallowed an enormous doe-deer. Its size was such that a buffalo-cart would have been necessary to transport it to the village. The Indian cut it in pieces, and contented himself with as much as he could carry off. M. de la Gironiere sent for the remainder. They brought me a piece about eight feet long, and so large that the skin, when dried, enveloped the tallest man like a cloak. I gave it to a friend. The lord of Jalajala had not yet seen any of these largest sized serpents, when, one afternoon, crossing the mountains with two of his shepherds, his attention was drawn to the barking of dogs, who seemed to be assailing some animal that stood upon its defence. He at first thought it was a buffalo, and approached the spot with due caution. The sight he beheld was a very strange one, particularly striking to European imaginations.

My dogs were dispersed along the brink of a deep ravine, in which was an enormous boa. The monster raised his head to a height of five or six feet, directing it from one edge to the other of the ravine, menacing his assailants with his forked tongue; but the dogs more active than he was, easily avoided his attacks.—My first impulse was to shoot him, but then it occurred to me to take him alive and send him to France. Assuredly he would have been the most monstrous boa that had ever been seen there. To carry out my design, we manufactured nooses of cane strong enough to resist the most powerful wild buffalo. With great precaution, we succeeded in passing one of our nooses round the boa's neck; then we tied him tightly to a tree, in such a manner as to keep his head at its usual height—about six feet from the ground. This done, we crossed the other side of the ravine, and threw another noose over him, which we secured like the first. When he felt himself thus fixed at both ends, he coiled and writhed, and grappled several little trees which grew within his reach along the edge of the ravine. Unluckily for him, everything yielded to his efforts; he tore up the young trees by the roots, broke off the branches, and dislodged enormous stones, round which he sought in vain to obtain the hold or point of resistance he needed. The nooses were strong, and withstood his most furious efforts. To convey an animal like this, several buffaloes and a whole system of cordage were necessary. Night approached; confident in our nooses, we left the place, proposing to return next morning and complete the capture; but we reckoned without our host. In the night the boa changed his tactics, got his body round some huge blocks of basalt, and finally succeeded in breaking his bonds and getting clear off.

Human beings rarely fall a prey to these big reptiles. M. de la Gironiere heard various stories from the Indians, of men being killed and swallowed by them; but Indian stories are not to be implicitly credited, and he was unable to verify more than one instance—that of a malefactor who had from justice in a cavern. His father visited him, occasionally, to supply him with food.—One day he found, in place of his son, an enormous boa, sleeping. He killed it, and found his son in its stomach. The poor wretch had been surprised in the night, crushed to death, and swallowed. Upon the whole, however, the boa is one of the least terrible of the Philippine serpents. There are small ones whose bite proves mortal within a few hours. Of an exceedingly venomous description is one which the Indians call *dejon-palay* (leaf of rice.) Burning with a hot ember is the only antidote to its bite; if that is not promptly resorted to, horrible sufferings are followed by certain death. The *alin-morani* is another sort, eight or ten feet long, and, if anything, more dangerous still than the 'rice-leaf,' inasmuch as its bite is deeper, and more difficult to cauterise. Although so much abroad in forests and mountain, and taking few precautions, M. de la Gironiere was never bitten. He tells us of some narrow escapes. Once he trod upon a *dejon-palay*. 'I was warned by a movement under my foot. I pressed hard with that leg, and saw the snake's little head stretching out to bite me on the ankle; fortunately my foot was on him at so short a distance from his head, that he could not get at me; I drew my dagger and cut off his head. On another occasion, I noticed two eagles rising and falling like arrows amongst the bushes, always at the same place. Curious to see what manner of animal they were attack-

ing, I approached the place; but no sooner had I done so, than an enormous *alin-morani* furious with the wounds the eagles had inflicted on him, advanced to meet me. I retreated; he coiled himself up, gave a spring, and almost caught me on the face. By an inverse movement, I made a spring backwards, and avoided him; but I took care not to turn my back and run, for then I should have been lost. The serpent returned to the charge, bounding towards me; I again avoided him, and was trying, but in vain, to reach him with the edge of my dagger, when an Indian, who perceived me from a distance, ran with a bough of a tree, and rid me of him.—*Blackwood.*

## CRANMER.

From *D'Aubigne's Fifth Volume.*

As Wolsey's star was disappearing in the West in the midst of stormy clouds, another was rising in the East, to point out the way to save Britain. Men, like stars, appear on the horizon at the command of God.

On his return from Woodstock to Greenwich, Henry stopped full of anxiety at Waltham in Essex. His attendants were lodged in the houses of the neighbourhood. Fox, the almoner, and Secretary Gardiner, were quartered on a gentleman named Cressy, at Waltham Abbey. When supper was announced Gardiner and Fox were surprised to see an old friend enter the room; it was Thomas Cranmer, a Cambridge doctor. "What is it you?" they said, "and how came you here?" "Our host's wife is my relation," replied Cranmer, "and as the epidemic is raging at Cambridge, I brought home a friend's sons, who are under my care." As this new personage is destined to play an important part in the history of the Reformation, it may be worth our while to interrupt our narrative, and give a particular account of him.

Cranmer was descended from an ancient family, which came into England, as is generally believed, with the Conqueror. He was born at Aslaeton in Nottinghamshire, on the 2d of July, 1489, six years after Luther.—His early education had been very much neglected; his tutor, an ignorant and severe priest, had taught him little else than penitently to endure severe chastisement—a knowledge destined to be very useful to him in after life. His father was an honest country gentleman, who cared for little besides hunting, racing, and military sports. At this school the son soon learned to ride, to handle the bow and sword, to fish and to hawk, and he never entirely neglected these exercises, which he thought essential to his health.—Thomas Cranmer was fond of walking, of the charms of nature, and of solitary meditations; and a hill, near his father's mansion, used often to be shown where he was wont to sit, gazing on the fertile country at his feet, fixing his eyes on the distant spires, listening with melancholy pleasure to the chimes of the bells, and indulging in sweet contemplations. About 1504, he was sent to Cambridge, where "barbarism still prevailed," says an historian. His plain, noble, and modest air conciliated the affections of many, and in 1510 he was elected fellow of Jesus College. Possessing a tender heart, he became attached, at the age of twenty-three, to a young person of good birth, (says Fox,) or of inferior rank, as other writers assert. Cranmer was unwilling to imitate the disorderly lives of his fellow students, and although marriage would necessarily close the career of honors, he married the young lady, resigning his fellowship (in conformity with the regulations,) and took a modest lodging at the Dolphin. He then began to study earnestly the most remarkable writings of the times, polishing, as it has been said, his old asperity on the productions of Erasmus, of Lefevre, of Etaples, and other great authors; every day his crude understanding received new brilliancy. He then began to teach in Buckingham (afterward Magdalene College,) and thus provided for his wants.

His lessons excited the admiration of enlightened men, and the anger of obscure ones, who disdainfully called him (because of the inn at which he lodged) *the Hostler*. "This name became him well," said Fuller, for in his lessons he roughly rubbed the backs of the lazy priests." His wife dying a year after his marriage, Cranmer was re-elected Fellow of his old College, and the first writing of Luther having appeared, he said "I must know on which side the truth lies. There is only one infallible source, the Scriptures; in them I will seek for God's truth." And for three years he constantly studied the Holy Books, without commentary, without human theology, and hence he gained the name of the *Scripturalist*. At last his eyes were opened; he saw the mysterious bond which unites all Biblical revelations, and understood the completeness of God's design. Then, without forsaking the Scriptures,

he studied all kinds of authors. He was a slow reader, but a close observer; he never opened a book without having a pen in his hand. He did not take up with any particular party or age; but possessing a free and philosophic mind, he weighed all opinions in the balance of his judgment, taking the Bible for his standard.

Honors soon came upon him; he was made successively Doctor of Divinity, Professor, University Preacher and Examiner. He used to say to the candidates for the ministry: "Christ sendeth his hearers to the Scriptures, and not to the Church," "But," replied the monks, "they are so difficult."—"Explain the obscure passages by those which are clear," rejoined the professor, "Scripture by Scripture. Seek, pray, and he who has the key of David will open them to you." The monks affrighted, at this task, withdrew, bursting with anger; and ere long Cranmer's name was a name of dread in every convent. Some however submitted to the labor, and one of them, Dr. Barrett, blessed God that the Examiner had turned him back; "for," said he, "I found the knowledge of God in the Holy Book he compelled me to study." Cranmer toiled at the same work as Latimer, Stafford and Bilney.

**THE ELECTRIC LADY.**—During the last year (says a German paper) a new phenomenon in electricity has come to light in Vienna, Austria. A lady on the evening of the 25th of January, 1852, became so highly charged with electricity as to give out vivid electric sparks from the end of each finger to the face of each of the company present. She was constantly charged, and giving off electric sparks to every conductor she approached. This was extremely vexatious, as she could not touch the stove or any other metallic substance without first giving off an electric spark, with the consequent twinge. The state most favorable to this phenomenon was an atmosphere of about eighty degrees Fahrenheit, moderate exercise, and social enjoyment. It disappeared in an atmosphere approaching zero, and under the debilitating effects of fear. When seated by the stove, reading, with her feet upon the fender, she gave sparks at the rate of three or four a minute, and under the most favorable circumstances, a spark that could be seen, and felt, passing every second. She could also charge others in the same way, when insulated, who could then give sparks to others. To make it satisfactory that her dress did not produce it, it was changed to cotton and woollen, without altering the phenomenon. The lady is about thirty, of sedentary pursuits, and a delicate state of health, having for two years previous suffered from acute rheumatism, and neuralgic affections, with peculiar symptoms.

**THE DEAD WIFE.**—In comparison with the loss of a wife, all other bereavements are trifles. The wife! she who fills so large a space in the domestic heaven, She who is busied, so unweary—bitter, bitter is the tear that falls on her clay. You stand beside her grave and think of the past; it seems an amber-colored pathway where the sun shone upon beautiful flowers, or the stars hung glittering overhead. Pain would the soul linger there. No thorns are remembered above that sweet clay, save those your own hand may have unwillingly planted. Her noble, tender heart lies open to your inmost sight. You think of her as all gentleness, all beauty, and purity. But she is dead! The dear head that so often laid upon your bosom, now rests upon a pillow of clay. The hands that ministered so untiringly are folded, white and cold beneath the gloomy portals. The heart whose every beat measured an eternity of love, lies under your feet. And there is no white arm over your shoulder now; no speaking face to look up in the eye of love; no trembling lips to murmur—"Oh, it is too sad!" There is so strange a hush in every room! No smile to greet you at night-fall—and the clock strikes and ticks!—It was sweet music when she could hear it! Now it seems to knell only the hours through which you watched the shadows of death gathering upon her sweet face. But many a tale it telleth of joys past, sorrows shared, and beautiful words and deeds registered above. You feel that the grave cannot keep her. You know that she is in a happier world, but feel that she is often by your side, an angel presence. Cherish these emotions; they will make you happier. Let her holy presence be as a charm to keep you from evil. In all new and pleasant connections give her a place in your heart. Never forget what she has been to you—that she loved you. Be tender of her memory.

If Satan reigns by means of an ignorant idolatry, he reigns by means of a corrupt refinement, also.

**ANCIENT BABYLON—ITS RUINS.**—It may be known to many of our readers that the French government has employed a party of gentlemen to explore the site of ancient Babylon. From reports just received from them, it appears that they have ascertained, beyond reasonable doubt, that the ruins beneath a tumulus called the Kasr, are those of the marvellous palace-citadel of Semiramis and Nebuchadnezzar. They are in such a state of confusion and decay, that it is impossible to form from them any idea of the extent or character of the edifice. They appear, however, to extend beyond the bed of the Euphrates, a circumstance accounted for by the change in the course of that river.—In them have been found sarcophagi, of clumsy execution and strange form, and so small, that the bodies of the dead must have been packed up in them, the chin touching the knees, and the arms being pressed on the breast by the legs. These sarcophagi have every appearance of having been used for the lowest class of society; but notwithstanding the place in which they were found, the discoverers are inclined to think that they are of Parthian not Chaldean origin.—There have also been found numerous fragments of enamelled bricks, containing portions of the figures of men and animals, together with cruciform inscriptions, the latter white in colour on a blue ground. According to M. Fresnel, the chief of the expedition, these bricks afford a strong proof that the ruins are those of the palace of Nebuchadnezzar, inasmuch as the ornaments on them appear to be sporting subjects, such as are described by Ctesias and Diodorus. The foundations having been dug down to in certain parts, it has been ascertained that they are formed of bricks about a foot square, united by strong cement.

In a tumulus called Anran, to the mouth of the Kasr, interesting discoveries have also been made.—They appear to be the ruins of the dependencies of the palace situated on the left bank of the Euphrates; and they contain numerous sarcophagi in which were found skeletons clothed in a sort of armor, and wearing crowns of gold on their heads. When touched, the skeletons, with the exception of some parts of the skulls, fell into dust; but the iron, though rusty, and the gold of the crowns, are in a fair state of preservation. Mr. Fresnel thinks that the dead in the sarcophagi were some of the soldiers of Alexander or Seloucus. The crowns are simple bands, with three leaves in shape of laurel on one side, and three on the other. The leaves are very neatly executed. Beneath the bands are leaves of gold, which it is supposed covered the eyes. From the quantity of iron found in some of the coffins, it appears that the bodies are entirely enveloped in it, and in one there was no iron, but some ear-rings, a proof that it was occupied by a female. The sarcophagi are about two and three-quarter yards in length, by between half and three-quarters of a yard wide, and are entirely formed of bricks and mortar. In addition to, all this a tomb, containing statues in marble or alabaster of Juno, Venus, and of a reclining figure wearing a Phrygian cap, together with some rings, ear-rings, and other articles of jewelry, have been found, as have also numerous statuettes, vases, phials, articles of pottery, black stones, etc., of Greek, Persian, or Chaldean workmanship.—*Literary Gazette.*

**THE LIGHTNING—A FEW HINTS.**—It may be well to encourage timid people who are religiously or constitutionally alarmed at lightning, to state the doctrine of chances. As a general thing the lightning does not strike within the space of a square mile more than once a year. If the person is a rod distant, he is seldom if ever killed. Now, there are 70,400 square rods in a square mile, and if the lightning struck rod after rod, it would take 190 years to go over it; but it smites here and there, and that it will smite any special rod there is not more than one chance to a hundred billion.

Again, other things being equal, the chance diminishes as it regards a low object, as the difference between the square of its height and that of a lower; so that with a person six feet, and a tree sixty feet, there is but one chance out of 3364 of the person's being struck. If he will go close to a tree, or in a house with a rod, his danger is proportionally increased.

Again, objects non-conductors when dry become good conductors when wet. A dry silk umbrella, if not tipped with metallic substance, will ward off the lightning; but if wet, not. Get lightning rods for your houses, and see to it that the fastenings be much smaller than the rods, that the rods enter the earth, and fear not the "red artillery."

It were well for persons who are naturally timid to get electrified a number of times. It renders them

less electric, and therefore less in danger. Finally, a death by lightning is the easiest of all deaths. And electric shock enters, we are instantly killed, and life is gone without a pang. "Ah! but the hereafter!" Well, live right here, and it will be all right with you hereafter—if it must be so.

**THE VATICAN.**—This word is often used, but there are many who do not understand its import. The term refers to a collection of buildings on one of the seven hills of Rome, which cover a space of 1200 feet in length and 1000 in breadth. It is built on the spot once occupied by the garden of the cruel Nero. It owes its origin to the Bishop of Rome, who, in the early part of the sixth century, erected a humble residence on its site. About the year 1150, Pope Eggenius rebuilt it on a magnificent scale. Innocent II, a few years afterwards, gave it up as a lodging to Peter II, King of Arragon. In 1035, Clement V., at the instigation of the King of France, removed the Papal See from Rome to Avignon, when the Vatican remained in a condition of obscurity and neglect for more than seventy years. But soon after the return of the pontifical court to Rome, an event which had been earnestly prayed for by the poor Petrarch, and which finally took place in 1376, the Vatican was put into a state of repair, again enlarged, and it was thenceforward considered as the regular place and residence of the Popes, who one after the other, added fresh buildings in it and gradually enriched it with antiquities, statues, pictures and books, until it became the richest depository in the world.

The Library of the Vatican was commenced fourteen hundred years ago. It contains 40,000 manuscripts among which are some by Pliny, St Thomas, St Charles Borromeo, and many Hebrew, Syriac, Arabian, and Armenian Bibles.

The whole of the immense buildings composing the Vatican are filled with statues, found beneath the ruins of ancient Rome; with paintings by the masters, and with curious medals, and antiquities of almost every description. When it is known that there have been exhumed more than 70,000 statues from the ruined temples and places of Rome, the reader can form some idea of the riches of the Vatican.

The Vatican will ever be held in veneration by the student, the artist, and the scholar. Raffaele and Michael Angelo are enthroned there, and their thrones will be as enduring as the love of beauty and genius in the heart of their worshippers.

### Correspondence.

#### SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

No. 45.

#### DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.

"And He said unto them, Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel unto every creature"—*St. Mark xvi. 16.*

BESTOW'D by Thy all-bounteous hand,  
All we possess, O Lord, is Thine;  
And rising up at Thy command,  
That all, we gratefully resign.

To preach the Word, and bear the Cross  
Through scenes of sorrow and dismay,  
And count all present gains but loss,  
That cause our feeble steps to stray.

The home in which our childhood sped,  
The friends that round our hearts entwined,  
The place where lies our cherish'd dead,  
All, all to Jesus we resign.

Within the Church our home is found,  
In ev'ry hour, in ev'ry land,  
And where the Saviour's poor abound,  
Our friends are in their lowly land.

Our hostel like the desert Isle,  
Where God's pavilion open'd wide,  
Is made the scene in which awhile  
We wait for light at eventide.

When having wrought in faith and love,  
Our shifting tent is taken down,  
We find our resting place above,  
And wear the never-fading crown.

When changed in our Easter birth, †  
The face of Jesus we behold,  
And all we sacrifice of earth  
Is recompensed a hundred fold. †

Redeem'd, and by his love constrain'd,  
O, may we with the angels vie,  
To serve the cause in which He deign'd  
To toil, to suffer, and to die.

† *Patmos.*

† *St. Luke xx. 36. † St. Matthew xix. 29.*

This sacred song is inscribed to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, in commemoration of her glorious work, and the belief that it

has awakened in the bosom of thousands similar sentiments of devotion.

W. D.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

ORIGINAL.

"Thy will be done."—*St. Luke, 11 c. 2d. verse.*

O! WHEN my skies are bright and clear,  
And scarce a straying cloud appear  
To mar the brilliance of that ray  
That gilds my path, and guides the way;  
When fortune fair doth smile on me,  
From pain, and want, and sorrow free;  
When radiant beams the morning sun,—  
Will may I feel "Thy will be done!"

When loving friends are near to share,  
And sympathize in ev'ry care;  
When each wish, and wayward will  
It is their purpose to fulfil;  
When not a sorrow or a loss  
Calls me to bear the Christian's cross;  
With gratitude my heart would say,—  
"Thy will be done"—as 'tis this day.

But when upon the unshelter'd soul  
The waves of sorrow densely roll,  
And sadly, vainly I lament  
Past blessings all too illy spent,  
And pleasures like the summer fly,  
Whose life is to be born and die;  
When drear and lonely is my hearth,—  
Still may "Thy will be done on Earth."

Lo! in the thickest of the storm,  
I see my Saviour's suffering form,  
And know that he who died to save  
Our souls from an eternal grave,  
With wisdom scatters ev'ry thorn,  
That 'thwart the path of life is born;  
That when the mortal race is run,  
God's will may evermore be done!

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1853.

**NEW CHURCH.**—On Saturday last, the 16th inst. the frame of a new Church, 44 by 24, was raised at Ship Harbour, Co. of Halifax, about 43 miles from this city, in the Mission of the Rev. Mr. Jamieson, making the fifth Church which that laborious Clergyman has been instrumental in building or completing, along the Eastern Shore. This new edifice is found necessary to replace the old one, which is insufficient for the accommodation of the people.

The occasion seems to have been a very happy one. About 200 persons were present, to whom Mr. Jamieson, after prayers and singing the 100th Psalm, delivered an appropriate address, the service concluding with Heber's Missionary hymn.

The building was speedily raised without accident, and those engaged in the work were afterwards refreshed by a substantial repast, prepared on the spot by Mrs. Jamieson. It is gratifying to be able to add that the people have contributed to the full extent of their means, and even beyond their ability. The materials for completing the outside are nearly provided and the work will proceed without delay.

**BRUSHING UP.**—St. Paul's Church was painted last year, St. Luke's in the south has just gone through the same very much needed process, and now St. George's of the north is about to be subjected inside and out to the painter's brush, not before it was wanted. A resolution which passed at a late Vestry Meeting to defray the expense by subscription, we doubt not will be liberally responded to by the parishioners. All this is as it should be, and it is to be hoped that these Sacred Buildings will never again be allowed to assume the dingy hue which they wore for so long a period. The Garrison Chapel must be added to the renovated list.

**COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.**—An examination of the Society's school at the Nine-mile House, took place on Wednesday last in presence of the Rector of Sackville, the Rector of St. George's, Rev. Mr. Dunn (the Society's agent), and several of the Corresponding Committee, besides a large number of ladies and gentlemen from the city and neighbourhood of the school. The examination of the pupils was satisfactory and very creditable to the Teacher (Miss Parker.) The children, about thirty-five in number, were neat in their person, and very respectful and orderly in their behaviour. The school was tastefully ornamented inside with wreaths of flowers, and branches of trees. The grounds around were also decked with spruce trees, temporarily formed into avenues and arches. The proceedings commenced with singing and prayer. At the close of the examination an address from the Inhabi

tants was presented to the Central Committee by the Rev. Mr. Maynard, and was briefly replied to by the Rector of St. George's; altogether the party of visitors appeared highly pleased with the School and with the proceedings of the day.

THE appearance of the crops throughout the Province is very encouraging, and we have every reason to expect, by the Divine favour, a cheering return for the labour of the husbandman, that most valuable member of society. On this peninsula everything wears a luxuriant aspect. New potatoes and green peas have been for some days at market, the former bringing at first at the rate of two dollars per bushel.

CLERICAL.—The Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Sen. of St. John, N. B., preached on Sunday last, A. M. at St. George's, and P. M. at St. John's Chapel, Bedford Basin, and also lectured at St. George's School House on Thursday Evening.

We understand he will take the duty at Windsor to-morrow, on his way homewards.

The Rev. Dr. Gray, of St. John, N. B., was also in the city for a very brief period, during the week.

NEWPORT.—We understand that at a late meeting of the Parishioners, the requisite sum was voted for the successor to the Rev. Mr. Uniacke, who, as far as we know, has not yet been appointed.

WE would call attention to the article on our 226th page, respecting the "Wine at Cass," a subject on which many a wine bibber has founded his authority for indulging his destructive habits, and his gravest charges against the advocates of total abstinence.

ITEMS.

MR. CRAMPTON, H. M. Minister at Washington, has been here for more than a week. It is supposed that his visit has reference chiefly to the great Fishery question.

He has been entertained at the Admiralty House during his sojourn, and has also met at dinner, at Government House, gentlemen of all parties.

THE Supreme Court met on Tuesday last, and adjourned for a week.

CHARLES WHITNEY, Esq., a Professor of Oratory, now lecturing at Washington, is expected at Halifax, where we should suppose his labours may be beneficial.

LORD and Lady Elgin, Lady and the Misses Seymour, with other distinguished individuals, have been lately the guests of Earl Elgin at Quebec.

THE Managers of the Free Church College in this city, as appears by the Presbyterian Witness, are about making an effort to raise the sum of £7,000, as an endowment for the Institution. We presume that ere many weeks shall pass away, a Church of England effort will be commenced for the securing of that sum, and half as much more for the permanent endowment of King's College, a measure for which it is to be hoped all Churchmen throughout the Province are well prepared.

WE notice in Hazard's Gazette, (P. E. I.) of the 2d. inst., the semi-annual examination of the Central Academy, Charlotte Town, which appears to be in a very flourishing condition. Twenty-five of the pupils appear to be studying Latin—and another gratifying statement is, that 31 Teachers have been qualifying themselves during the term, for assuming the charge of District Schools, in which respect the Island is in advance of Nova Scotia, where a Normal School is among the future things, existing only in the talk about town.

THE Cathedral Church of St. James, Toronto, was opened on the 19th June. It is described as "the finest sacred edifice in British America"—but a heavy debt has been incurred. The collection on the day of opening was £106.

THE New Cathedral at Fredericton is to be consecrated on the 24th of August.

A little girl, aged 6 years, daughter of Mr. Holiday, of Granville, N. S., was lost on the 2nd ult. She had been with her mother to a field on the shore of the Bay, and while the latter was busy at work, the child was missed. The next day about 130 men were engaged in searching the woods for her, but without success. It is supposed she was drowned. A child of 2 years of age died at the same place on the 5th ult. from the effects of eating friction matches.

THE usual half-yearly Examination of the National School, will take place on Wednesday next, 20th July, at 12 o'clock. The friends of the Institution and of education generally, are invited to attend.

AN awful destruction of life by an earthquake at Shiraz, in Persia, has been announced as having taken place about June 1st, in which 12,000 persons are said to have perished, and it is reported that the plague is following in its train. What cause of thankfulness have we, in this humble but happy portion of the world; but such calamities are to us unknown.—But certainly

"not for our righteousness" is it that these Providential scourges are withheld.

WE beg to call the attention of our readers to the notice by the Rev. Mr. Dunn, of the Colonial Church and School Society, in this day's paper.

A marriage is, it is said, arranged between the Lady Alice Lambton, sister of the Earl of Durham and of Her Excellency the Countess of Elgin, and Lord Aberdeen, eldest son and heir of the Earl of Morton.

There is such abundance of employment here at good wages, that the emigrants lately arrived have nearly all remained. Instead of the tide of emigration setting from this city to the United States, persons from thence are beginning to find their way here, where they have equal wages and greater advantages.—New Brunswick.

H. M. Steamship Devastation, Commander C. Y. Campbell, one of the squadron employed protecting the fisheries, had arrived at Quebec on Saturday night at 11 o'clock, and was taking out guns, stores and spars, previous to going into dock to have her copper examined, and if need be, repaired.

Mr. Sykes, Railroad Contractor, is at present in Quebec, and in treaty with the North Shore Railroad Company about making the road. He has offered to undertake the survey of the line immediately on certain conditions.

C. W. Fairbanks, Esq., C. E., has gone to Port Metway, with the view of surveying the line of a Canal to connect the waters of that harbour with Lake Rossignol.

WE have to acknowledge the July No. of the Provincial, but have not had time to peruse it. We observe, however, a continuation of one of the best articles that have appeared in the work, under the title of the "Channel Islands."

THE CROPS in England are reported (news by Arabia,) as most promising.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. Dr. Shreve, with order for money. H. DeBlois Esq., with remittance. Rev. C. Elliott, do. Moses Shaw Esq., directions attended to.

Birth.

At Maple-Bay Cottage, Coteau Landing, Canada East, on the 20th inst., the wife of the Rev. J. Mountain, (of King's College, N. S.), of a daughter.

Married.

At Trinity Church, Liverpool, on Wednesday, 29th, June, by the Rev. E. B. Nichols, A. M., Rector, the Rev. JOHN AMBROSE, A. B., Assist. Miss'y, and CHARLOTTE A. only daughter of Edw. C. Bares, Esq.

At Chester, on the 13th ult., by the Rev. J. S. Smith, assist. missionary, Mr. CHARLES CORNUM, to Miss CATHERINE PULSTON.

At St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 7th inst., by the Rev. Henry B. Swaby, B. A. brother of the bride, STEPHEN SWABY, Esq., second son of Maurice Swaby, Esq., of Langley, Marsh, Buckinghamshire, to CATHERINE MARGARET, third daughter of the Hon. Capt. Swaby.

On Saturday morning, July 9th, at St. John's Church, St. John, N. B., by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, the Reverend CHARLES LEE, third son of the Hon. Thos. C. Lee, Receiver General of this Province, to SARAH ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of H. Bowyer Smith, Esquire.

On Monday, by the Rev. T. Maynard, at Bedford Cottage, Mr. EDWARD P. WHITE, of Madisco, N. B., to ELIZABETH PIERS, daughter of David Hall.

Died.

On Tuesday, MARY ANN MILWARD, second daughter of the late William Milward.

On Thursday morning, 13th inst., after a protracted illness, Captain NEAL HALL, in the 29th year of his age.

On Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, Mr. THOMAS CLOUSTON, a native of Orkney Islands, (Scotland), in the 45th year of his age.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, July 9th.—Schr Dove, Cornwallis.

Sunday, July 10th.—Brig Eleanor, Nickerson, New York, 6 days; brig Malaga, Dolby, Mayaguez.

Monday, July 11th.—Brig Ranger, Favner, Cienfuegos, 19 days; schrs. Union, Zestus, Turks Island, 21 days; Skenawah, Muggah, Newfoundland; Mary Ann, Dillon, Richibucto; Trial, Redden, Shed Bay; Margaret, Pictou—bound to Boston.

Tuesday, July 12th.—Schr Jairus Hart, Lyle, Sable Island, 4 days.

Wednesday, July 13th.—Humming Bird, McLean, Magdalen Islands; Indus, Day, Sydney, C. B. 6 days; Stranger, Siteman, Miramichi; Glory, Miramichi, 7 days; Ellen, Langille, Quebec, 16 days; Good Intent, Smith Placentia, 10 days; Conservative, Myers, Nfld.; Susan Fraser, Tangier, Brothers, Sydney, 6 days; Triumph Guyahoro,—bound to Boston.

Friday, 15th.—H. M. Ship Vestal, Act'g. Commander A. R. Henry, Sydney 2 days; brig's Talent, Richards, Cadz 20 days; Maude, Jones, Cienfuegos 20 days; Muta, Cleverly, Matanzas; schrs Pacificque, Boucher, Quebec 15 days; John C. Archibald, Sydney; Nancy, LeBlanc, Cause; Aurora, Crowell, LaPelle, N. F. 5 days—bound to New York.

CLEARED.

Saturday, July 9th.—Brig Kingston, Wood, F. W. Indies, brig's. Transit, Ranger, St. Vincent; Halifax; O'Brien, Boston; schrs. Triumph, Crowell, Porto Rico Victoria, Doan, Kingston, Jam.; James McNab, Turner

B. W. Indies; Antares, Cameron, Boston; V. Jager, Watt, Miramichi; L. L. A. Gilker, New Carlisle; Ozong, Newfoundland; Lucy, Myers, Magdalen Isles.  
Monday, July 11th.—Schr Glide, Lava to, Matanzas.  
Tuesday, July 12th.—Schr Three Brothers, Nearing Boston.  
Friday, July 15th.—Brigs. Dasher, Lawrence, B. W. Indies; Lord Lovat, Jost, Quebec; schrs. Copy, Spear, St. John, N. B.; Jane Sprout, McNab, Newfoundland.  
H. M. ship Vestal, from Sydney, reports—left the French War Steamer Veloce coaling at Sydney; everything quiet at St. George's Bay and Newfoundland.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, JULY 16.

Apples, per bush.	5s. a 6s.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	35s. a 40s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	8d. a 9d.
Catsup, per gallon.	none.
Cheese, per lb.	4d. a 6d.
Chickens, per pair.	2s. a 2s. 6d.
Eggs, per doz.	6½d. a 7½d.
Geese, each.	none.
Hams, green, per lb.	5d. a 6d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Hay, per ton.	£4 a 10s.
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. a 9d.
Do. wool.	2s. 6d.
Bacon, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	15s.
Oats, per bus.	1s. 9d. a 2s.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	4d. a 4½
Potatoes, per bushel.	1s. a 9d. 2s.
Socks, per doz.	10s.
Turkies, per lb.	7½d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.
Wood, per cord.	16s.
Coal, per chaldron.	25s.

Advertisements.

COLONIAL CHURCH & SCHOOL SOCIETY.

THE SCHOOL PREMISES, OFFICE AND DEPOSITORY of the above Institution, are at St. Andrew's Hall, 150 Göttingen Street, where attendance is given every day from 1 to 3 p. m., and information as to the aim and object of the Society can be obtained, together with Books, Tracts, and a variety of School Materials and apparatus. The Society's School will be opened in a few weeks, by Mr. Marriot from London, for the reception of pupils, of which further notice with particulars will be given.  
150, Göttingen Street, Halifax.  
July 10, 1853.

HOOP IRON.

THE Subscribers have received per "Emerald," from Liverpool,  
3 Tons HOOP IRON, ass'd. 1 and 2 in.  
2 do. PLOUGH PLATE, 2½ and 6½  
For Sale at  
"BIRMINGHAM HOUSE,"  
ALBRO & CO.  
July 9.

CORDAGE, CORDAGE.

THE Subscribers have received per Emerald and Charlotte from Liverpool,  
300 Coils Tarr'd Cordage, assorted 6½ to 7 inch.  
200 do Manila do do 6½ to 4 inch.  
60 Hawkers do do 1½ to 9 inch.  
ALBRO & CO.  
Birmingham House.  
July 10.

BARSS & HARRIS.

OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR STORES, COMMERCIAL WHARF. 1000 Coils best Gourock and English Cordage, from 2 yarn Spun yarn, to 8 inch Standing Rigging.

- 150 Coils Bolt and Point Rope.
- 200 Coils Manila, 6th to 4 inch.
- 500 Bolts Bleached Gourock Canvas. 1 to 7
- 250 Do Best Navy Canvas. 1 to 6
- 150 Do Do Cotton Canvas. 1 to 10
- 25 Chain Cables 1-2 in. to 1-3 inch.
- 25 Anchors, 1 cwt., to 19 cwt.
- 5 Ton Topsail Sheet Chains.
- 50 Bags Spikes.
- 10 Tons English & Halifax Oakum.
- 100 Barrels American Tar.
- 50 Barrels Pitch.
- 20 Barrels Rosin.

With a General assortment of Lines, Fishing and Sail Twines, Nets, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, &c. &c., kept constantly on hand.  
July 9th. 1853. 3m.

TO PARENTS.

A VACANCY WILL SHORTLY OCCUR IN A DRUG STORE, FOR A RESPECTABLE YOUTH to learn the business.—A boy from the Country will be preferred and his age must not exceed 16 years; he will reside with the Principal.  
Apply to WM. LANGLEY, Chemist and Druggist, Hollis Street.  
July 2nd, 1853.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by putting advertisements—no certificates published respecting them.  
These Pills are confidently recommended for Billious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, Want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient, They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax.  
Nov 20, 1852.



Poetry.

THE TULIP.

Behold the gay tulip—here pause and admire!  
How stately it rears its proud head,  
Deck'd out in the richest of nature's attire  
The queen of the whole flower-bed.

To the genial sunshine its bosom it spreads,  
And wantonly sports in the gale  
Then folds itself up, when eventide sheds  
Its gloom o'er the thickening vale.

Even so in the glittering sunshine of wealth,  
To revel vain mortals delight;  
And suspend their career in the absence of health,  
Or the gloom of adversity's night.

But soon, gaudy tulip, thy beauty must fade,  
Short, is thy season for pride  
It was thus with the crocusses down in the shade,  
They flourished, then sicken'd and died

And thus must be it be with all living at last,  
Nor beauty nor strength can avail:  
When the season allotted to mortal is past,  
We sink into death's silent vale.

But the tulip's gay flower, when withered away,  
And its root to appearance is dead,  
Shall flourish again in its splendid array,  
The queen of the whole flower-bed.

And to short-sighted man shall loss favor be given  
When the grave's gloomy winter is o'er:  
Ah! no—for securely transplanted in Heaven,  
In bliss he shall bloom o'ermore.

A PLEASANT WORD.

A LITTLE word sometimes has power,  
If it is used aright,  
To make the skies that darkly lour,  
Burn with a golden light.

The heart o'erburdened with distress  
In its own dismal cell,  
A word will rouse to joyousness,  
And gloom and fear dispel.

It lifts the poor from dust, and brings  
Sweet sunshine to his home,  
And spread Hope's bright exulting wings  
Where peace might never come.

A pleasant word, if nothing else,  
Ye all have power to give—  
Make glad the hearts where sorrow dwells,  
And bid the dying live.

Drop pleasant words, where'er you go,  
In cot, or crowded mart,  
And light and peace and love will glow  
In many a wretched heart.

Advertisements.

WESLEY & SINCLAIR,  
MANUFACTURERS OF



MONUMENTS.

CENTRE AND

Tomb Tables.

Pier Tables.

GRAVESTONES

BAPTISMAL  
FONTS, &c.

IN MARBLE AND FREESTONE, AT THE HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS, Corner Barrington and Bow-  
-to Streets. 6m Feb. 25.

LIFE INSURANCE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 — TERLING

Amount paid up and available immediately £275,115 5s 6d  
HALIFAX AGENCY.—No. 172, HOLLIS STREET.

FROM THE ECONOMICAL ARRANGEMENT IN REGULATING EXPENSES ARISING FROM THE COMBINATION OF FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES, THIS COMPANY IS ENABLED TO OFFER INSURANCES ON LIVES AT VERY REDUCED RATES OF PREMIUM, AS WILL BE MADE EVIDENT BY A COMPARISON OF THEIR TABLES WITH THOSE OF OTHER OFFICES. ATTENTION IS CALLED TO TABLES 5 OF PREMIUMS FOR INSURING A SUM PAYABLE AT THE AGE OF 60 OR AT DEATH—AND TABLE 6 OF PREMIUMS TO SECURE A SUM ON A CHILD ARRIVING AT THE AGE OF 21 YEARS—BOTH WHICH MODES OF INSURANCE ARE COMING INTO MORE EXTENSIVE USE.

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

HUGH HARTSHORNE,  
AGENT.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 19th February, 1853.

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

Copy of a letter from Mr. J. J. of Exeter, near Harlech, Merionethshire

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) JOHN LLOYD.

June 6th, 1852.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) WILLIAM BOSTOCK.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints—

- |                            |                       |                               |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Ague                       | Female Irregularities | Scrofula, or King's Evil      |
| Asthma                     | Fever of all kinds    | Sore Throats                  |
| Bilious Complaints         | The Fits              | Stone and Gravel              |
| Blotches on the Skin       | Gout                  | Secondary Symp-toms           |
| Bowel Complaints           | Head-ache             | Tic Douloureux                |
| Colic                      | Indigestion           | Tumours                       |
| Constipation of the Bowels | Inflammation          | Ulcers                        |
| Consumption                | Jaundice              | Veneral Affections            |
| Debility                   | Liver Complaints      | Worms of all kinds            |
| Dropsy                     | Lumbago               | Weakness from whatever cause. |
| Dysentery                  | Piles                 | Rheumatism                    |
| Erysipelas                 | Retention of Urine    | &c. &c.                       |

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

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J F Cochran & Co., Newport; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G N Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chapman, Kentville; F Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwallis; J A Gibson, Wilnot; A B Piper, Bridgetown; R Guest, Yarmouth; T R Patillo, Liverpool; I F More, Caledonia; Mrs. Carter, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; B Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N Tupper & Co., Amherst; R B Huestis, Wallace; W Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T R Fraser, New Glasgow; J & C Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P Smith, Port Hood; T & J Jost, Sydney; J Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.  
JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.  
February 1853.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR,

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE EARL OF ELGIN & KINCARDINE,  
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE,

22, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.

NOVA-SCOTIA.—HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. M. B. Almon, Banker. | Chas. Twining, Esq., Barrister-  
Hon. W. A. Black, Banker. | John Bayley Bland, Esq.,  
Lewis Bliss, Esq. | Hon. Alex. Keith, Merchant  
James Stewart, Esq., Solicitor.  
MEDICAL ADVISER,

AGENT

MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY has been established for the purpose of affording to the Colonies of Great Britain the advantages of Life Assurance, and its regulations have been so framed, as to attain that object in the most efficient manner under the most liberal covenants. The progress of the business has been attended with complete success, and the Company has obtained the entire confidence of those whose patronage it was its object to seek.

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

THE PROFITS OF THE COMPANY for the period from 1840 to 1851 fall to be divided as at 25th May 1851 and parties who Assure during the present year will participate.

AGENCIES.—Amherst, R. B. Dieker, Esq. Annapolis—James Gray, Esq. Arichat, C. F. Harrington, Esq.—Bridgetown, T. Spurr, Esq. Digby, J. A. Denison, Esq. Kentville, John C. Hall, Esq. Liverpool, J. N. S. Marshall, Esq. Yarmouth, H. A. Grantham, Esq. Lunenburg, H. S. Jost, Esq. Pictou, J. Crichton, Esq. Pugwash, A. B. Chandler, Esq. Shelburne, C. White, Esq. Sydney, C. E. Leonard, Esq. Truro, A. G. Archibald, Esq. Windsor, Joseph Allison, Esq.

Every information as to the Company, and its terms and conditions for Assurance, can be had on application at the above agencies, or to

MATTHEW H. RICHEY,

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

STEEL PENS!!

FOR SALE BY W. GOSSIP,

24 Granville Street.

MITCHELL'S SCHOOL PENS, GROSS BOXES

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

Gillott's Pens of various description—

Perry's Electro plated Pens } a neat article for Ladies

Do. Electro gilt Pens } use.

Bramah's Quill Nibs—in Paper and Leather boxes

Mitchell's Patent Pen Holders

Silver Penholders

LOOK FOR W. GOSSIP AND 24 GRANVILLE ST

JUST RECEIVED PER. BARQUE ALBRO

COMPASSES ASSORTED, DO. STEEL JOINT

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

WILLIAM GOSSIP,  
No. 24 Granville Street

May 21, 1853.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE

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

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London.

Halifax, N. S. Feb. 1852.

MONSIEUR LOUIS LE CHAUDELEC, PRO-

FESSOR of French and Drawing, thankful for the patronage received during his residence in Halifax by his friends and the public, that he continues to give instruction in the above branches of Polite Education, and that he has reduced his terms as follows—

- |                                      |           |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Private Lessons—1 Pupil, per Quarter | £2 10 0   |
| 2 Pupils,                            | do. 4 0 0 |
| Classes—1 Pupil, per Quarter         | 6 0 0     |

Schools attended—Terms known by application to Mon

Chaudelec—Residence Maitland Street June 4

PUBLISHED every Saturday, by Wm. Gossip, Proprietor, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Province. All Correspondence relative to the Paper, intended for publication, or matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, must be prepaid.

TERMS.—Ten Shillings per Annum, payable in advance.