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# The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Beckman—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossp—Publisher.

VOL. VI. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1853. NO. 29.

## Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.		MORNING.		EVENING.	
S.	Aug 14	12	Sund of Trinity	2	John 13
M.	15	3	Trinity	3	Acts 12
T.	16	4	Trinity	4	2 Kings 18
W.	17	5	Trinity	5	18
T.	18	6	Trinity	6	19
F.	19	7	Trinity	7	20
S.	20	8	Trinity	8	21
S.	21	9	Trinity	9	22
S.	22	10	Trinity	10	23
S.	23	11	Trinity	11	24
S.	24	12	Trinity	12	25
S.	25	1	Trinity	1	26
S.	26	2	Trinity	2	27
S.	27	3	Trinity	3	28
S.	28	4	Trinity	4	29
S.	29	5	Trinity	5	30
S.	30	6	Trinity	6	1
S.	31	7	Trinity	7	2

## Poetry.

### ENGLISH CHURCHES.

The “too early lost” Miss Landen, left as a legacy to the world a portfolio of unpublished poems, one of which is the following and beautiful:

How beautiful they stand,  
Those ancient altars of our native land!  
Amid the pasture fields and dark green woods,  
Amid the mountains' cloudy solitudes;  
By rivers broad that rush into the sea;  
By little brooks, that with a lapsing sound,  
Like playful children, run by copse and lea!  
Each in its little plot of holy ground,—  
How beautiful they stand.  
Those old grey churches of our native land!

Our lives are all turned;  
Our souls are in a weary strife and toil,  
Grasping and straining—tasting nerve and brain,  
Both day and night for gain!  
We have grown worldly—have made gold our god,  
Have turned our hearts away from lovely things;  
We seek not now the wild flower on the sod:  
We seek not snowy-faltered angel's wings  
Amid the summer skies—  
For visions come not to polluted eyes!

Yet, blessed quiet lanes!  
Still piety, still poetry remains,  
And still remains, whilst ever on the air  
One chapel bell calls high and low to prayer,  
Whilst every green and sunny churchyard keep  
The dust of our beloved, and tears are shed  
From fountains which in the human heart lie deep!  
Something to these aspiring days we need,  
To keep our spirits lowly,  
To set within our hearts sweet thoughts and holy!

And 'tis for this they stand,  
The old grey churches of our native land!  
And even in the cold corrupted mart,  
In the great city's heart,  
They stand; and chancel dim, and organ sound,  
And staid services of prayer and praise,  
Like the righteous which were not found  
For the polluted city shall upraise,  
Mute faith and love sincere—  
Better in time of need than shield and spear!

### Religious Miscellany.

#### LAYARD'S LAST DISCOVERIES.

“Shortly after Mr. Layard's return to Mosul, in May, he floated down the river on a raft to Nimroud. The workmen had been also very busy here in his absence. A pavement of large square bricks, bearing the usual superscriptions of the early Nimroud King, was uncovered, leading to a wall of sun dried bricks coated with plaster, which proved to be part of a small temple. Outside the temple was discovered one of the finest specimens of Assyrian sculpture yet produced from the mounds. It represents the early Nimroud King in high relief, carved in a solid block of limestone. The monarch wears his sacrificial robes; above his head are the mythic symbols of Assyrian worship—the winged globe, the crescent, the star, the bident, and the horned cap; and in front of him is an altar of stone, supported on lion's feet. The King and the altar are both at the British Museum with the other monuments. An inscription, as usual, accompanies the sculpture. It commences with the god Ashur, then gives the name of the founder of the north-west palace, and proceeds to narrate his various campaigns and wars. Not far from this entrance to the temple the explorers came to a recess paved with one enormous alabaster slab, covered with cuneiform writing. When the slab was raised it was found that its very back was covered in a similar man-

ner, and that the latter not only gave the details which appeared on the other side, but added, in fact, the records of two or three additional years. It is worthy of remark that the facts recorded on the two sides of the monolith correspond with those narrated on the sculpture of the king in his sacrificial robes. The minuteness with which the Assyrian kings chronicled every event of their reign is as noteworthy as their anxiety to perpetuate the memory of their deeds has been productive of good to ourselves. Standing one day on a distant part of the mound in which this monolith was found, Mr. Layard tells us that he smelt the sweet smell of burning cedar. His Arab workmen had dug out a beam, and had made a fire of it to warm themselves.—The inscriptions spoke of cedars brought from the forests of Lebanon to build the palace by the great king who had erected it. After 3,000 years the precious wood had retained its original fragrance.

During the summer months new rooms were explored at Konyunjik. They exposed bas-reliefs of the most instructive description. One room, curiously enough, displayed bas-reliefs that had been carved by a later king, for the chamber itself, like the rest of the edifice, was built by Sennacherib, whose name and titles were inscribed at the back of each slab. The slabs would seem to have been originally plain, and to have been decorated by the son of Esarhaddon and grandson of Sennacherib. These bas-reliefs, sculptured at a later period, have a surpassing interest, inasmuch as they show the progress and changes that had been made in the interval by the Assyrian people. The later sculptures have a more minute finish than the earlier specimens; the outline is sharper, the animals are more correctly delineated. Mr. Layard warns us that we are now approaching the period of the fall of the Assyrian empire, and of the rise of the kingdoms of Babylon and Persia. The arts passed from Assyria to the sister nations and to Ionia. The later Assyrian bas-reliefs already have a smack of early Greek art as it developed itself immediately after the Persian war.

“Winter drawing on, Mr. Layard made his way to Babylon, but his excavations did not afford him a large return in this quarter. His discoveries, he says, were less numerous than he expected; but he can never have forgotten that he had quitted a highly favoured region for one that held out small prospect of reward to the excavator. The ruins of Babylon yield nothing but dull and uninteresting bricks; and those of Nineveh would have been as unfruitful but for the fortunate vicinity of quarries, which enabled the first builders to perpetuate their art and to transmit their history to the latest posterity. What Babylon may have been we may conjecture from what we find Nineveh to be now. “He that is comely when old and decrepid,” says South, “surely was very beautiful when he was young.” The present glory of Nineveh in its utter ruin and decay, may well inspire us at Babylon with awe and wonder, though we gaze upon rubbish, and are conscious of nothing but the work of the destroying angel around us.

“South of Mesopotamia there were important ruins to inspect, and accordingly, on the 15th of January, 1850, the indefatigable traveller commenced his southward journey. We must refer the reader to Mr. Layard's volume for an account of this excursion, more profitable in its results than the visit to Babylon. Excavations, as before, went on at Konyunjik during his absence, and were prosecuted still further on his return. The same good fortune attended the labourers. Fresh rooms in the palace were dug out, additional sculptures, illustrative and explanatory of Assyrian history, were added to the already extended list. By the time Mr. Layard was prepared to return to England again he had opened in the magnificent palace of Sennacherib no fewer than seventy-one halls, chambers, and passages, “the walls of which, almost without an exception, had been panelled with slabs of sculptured alabaster, recording the wars, the triumphs, and the great deeds of the Assyrian King. By a rough calculation, Mr. Layard continues, ‘about two miles of bas-reliefs, with twenty-seven panels, formed by colossal winged-hulls and lion-sphinxes, were uncovered in that part alone of the building explored during my researches.’ To form an adequate conception of the work done, and the in-

formation communicated, the reader must turn to Mr. Layard's charming volume.—to the noble book of finely executed illustrations that form the *Second Series of Layard's Monuments of Nineveh*—and to the trophies of his greatest conquest, which will bear testimony for ever to the importance of his labours in the halls of the British Museum.

### THE WORK OF FIFTY YEARS.

The following eloquent testimony to the British and Foreign Bible Society will be read with the greatest satisfaction by every friend to that noble cause:—

*Letter from the Bishop of Calcutta to the Earl of Shaftesbury, President of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in reference to the Jubilee.*

BISHOP'S PALACE, CALCUTTA, March 3, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR,—I cannot allow the British and Foreign Bible Society to enter on its jubilee without assuring your Lordship of my unabated zeal in its holy cause.

I feel it a peculiar happiness to have been, from its institution, a member of an association which is the glory of our country, and which tends to promote in the simplest and most effective manner, the temporal and spiritual welfare of the whole human race.

There are few, comparatively, who can look back on nearly fifty years of connection with it. I can. And most truly do I say, that the nearer I approach to eternity, the more highly does the value of the Book which reveals an eternal redemption rise upon my mind, and of the Society which circulates it.

To make known that redemption in all languages, and to all people, is the noblest design that can enter the human mind; and is one of the best evidences of that love to our neighbor which springs from the love of God in Christ Jesus.

Without interfering with other means of grace, or undervaluing churches and the ministers of God's word and sacraments, it aids them all, and furnishes copies of the only inspired rule of faith and practice, for the use of their ministers and missionaries, catechists and school masters, colporteurs and travellers, and all who are engaged in removing the ignorance and lessening the miseries of a fallen world.

It not only aids all such laborers, in all the various families of the Prot-testant churches, but it instructs, admonishes, guides them in their efforts. So long as they give away the Bible, and the Bible only, they give away the corrective of all the errors in principle and practice which attach to every thing human.

I remember the time when it was said that it was not safe to give away the Bible without giving also the Common Prayer Book of our own Church as its interpreter. We have, however, lived long enough to see that monstrous interpretations imposed on our Church formularies require the correction of the Bible infinitely more than that Divine Book can need the prayers of our own or any other Church as its interpreter.

My lord, I can trust the Bible. The God of nature throws open the wonders of creation to every human eye, to testify of His eternal power and Godhead; and the God of grace throws open the wonders of His inspired Word to every responsible being, to testify of the salvation which is in Christ Jesus.

Every subordinate help for reading the book of nature and the book of grace is welcomed by the humble Christian; but I would as soon blot out the wonders of creation on the ground of the ill use made of them by the infidel or skeptic, as I would blot out the glories of the Bible because of similar abuses made by the ungodly and heretical.

No, my lord as nature speaks for itself in its own province, so does the Bible in its higher field of service; and when humbly read, with prayer for the Holy Spirit, to which it directs the student, it makes wise the simple, rejoices the heart, enlightens the eyes, and guides to heaven.

Nothing has ever yet been alleged against the integrity with which the one defined object of the British and Foreign Bible Society has been carried out, and the fidelity with which its versions have been conducted.

The imperfection of translations I admit. Let men deduct whatever they please on this score; I take the remainder, and affirm that no dishonesty has ever been established against any one of the laborers in the one hundred and fifty or more versions issued by the Society: and that all real improvements are admitted with joy in each successive edition.

Our Indian steam mail leaves on Saturday, or I should have waited till after Monday, March 7, when I hope to take the chair at the Auxiliary Society, and begin your jubilee in this land of idolatry and superstition. You have done wonders, my lord, already, under God, in this most magnificent possession of the British Crown. One hundred and fifty millions of the Heathens and Mohammedans, bowed under the grinding yoke of sin and Satan, are beginning to awaken to some faint longings after Western learning and Western usages and habits. Multitudes are going even further, and are filled with a thorough contempt of Brahma and Mahomet. Some, moreover, have come up to the fountains of life, and are quenching their thirst for salvation there.

But India will require your help in a thousand-fold more than you have yet afforded it. Nor India alone: but China and the Isles of the sea.

Africa and the Americans are athirst for God also.—And the work you have accomplished in your first fifty years will, I trust, be forgotten, as it were, in the widened efforts and success of your succeeding labors.

Your only main adversary is the Church and Court of Rome. Her bitter opposition is your highest praise. The signs of the times seem to point to the speedy downfall of that mystery of iniquity. And in the final triumph, the Bible, and the Society diffusing it, will have, under the King of kings, and Lord of lords, to whom alone be all glory ascribed, no mean share.

Go on, my lord, in your vast and inconceivable enterprise. Your work is only begun. But you have God on your side: His own Word as your messenger to mankind: His prophecies to light you on your way: His Spirit to illuminate the dark, and quicken the lifeless souls of men: and the astounding sacrifice of an incarnate Saviour to hold up, as a flaming torch, before the eyes of a guilty world.

Commending myself to your lordship's prayers, and those of all the friends, I am your obedient,  
D. CALCUTTA.

### News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Niagara, July 23.

**THE AZTEC LILLIPUTIANS.**—WITHIN the limits of the republic of Mexico there are yet to be distinguished not less than one hundred and fifty-three distinct tribes of Indians, all descendants from as many varied aborigines. Of these the Aztecs, if not the most important, are perhaps the most interesting, seeing that the name has been rendered familiar to us by its being that of the right royal race which, when Cortez invaded the country that was five times the size of Spain, occupied Mexico by right of conquest, and lost it to a foreign foe less by want of power to oppose than by lack of knowledge of the application of means. Such Aztecs as did not submit to the new yoke—and many became wives to the victors while more became their slaves—such as could escape, fled, built themselves homes in the wilderness, lived upon what nature abundantly gave, and worshipped their false gods as before. The Roman Catholic Missions converted many; but these, like the Ceylonese, in accepting Christianity, have never altogether cast off the old abomination of idolatry. To this day, the gods of Montezuma have their followers among even the mass-going Indians—just as in Spain itself, for many a long year, more than one noble who knelt at the "adorable sacrifice" was Jew in blood or Mahometan by descent.

Amid much recounted of the Aztecs that is romantic and equivocal, we may gather a few leading facts which will hardly bear disputing. Among others it would seem that there is somewhere located a tribe of this singular people, living in isolation, admitting no stranger among them, and never marrying out of particular families. One consequence of this latter custom is a degeneracy of race; and one fashion adopted in certain marked cases of degeneracy is that, when individuals are of unusually minute stature, they are received into the family of gods, and are made objects of worship.

Such is said to have been the condition of the two Aztec Lilliputians now exhibited at the Hanover-square Rooms. Their ages may be, the boy's thirteen, the girl's ten. They weigh about two and twenty pounds,

are really Lilliputians, have heads not larger than that of an infant a day or two old, with large, brilliant, and restless eyes. Their arms are rather beyond the usual length, and their legs are somewhat rickety," caused by the position into which they had been early put—that of Mexican idols, seated on the calves of their own legs—a position into which they naturally fall when seated by themselves on the ground. They have superb black curling hair, and are copper-colored.—They have no speech of their own, but they repeat words readily though imperfectly.

Perhaps the most striking trait connected with them is the total disregard which each has for the other.—There is something painful in it. They notice every individual in the room, play with all comers, and are delighted if visitors will draw figures for them, or lend them a pencil that they may attempt the feat themselves. But all intercourse of one with the other seems to be nonexistent: they neither look at, smile at, or make signs between themselves. Each passes the other as if they were mutually invisible; and yet, without much trouble, we induced little "Batti" to kiss "Meximo," who received the salute impressively, as if nothing more than the wind was kissing his cheek, and he glided on his way unconscious or careless of the nymph who sooth to say, seemed as little conscious as himself.

These singular creatures are exciting immense attention—an attention which will be increased ten-fold when the impatient philosophers and the wealthy admirers of phenomena have satiated their curiosity at five shillings or half a crown each, and the price of admission is reduced to the customary and sufficient shilling. Then the "owners" of Aztec Lilliputians will probably reap as rich a harvest as did the hirer of our ancient friend "General Tom Thumb."

**THE FOLLOWING CASE**, with regard to the enlistment of Lord Ernest Vane, son of the Marquis of Londonderry, is, we believe, substantially true:—"A good deal of surprise was occasioned on Friday by the announcement that Lord Ernest Vane, youngest son of the Marquis of Londonderry, had enlisted in the 4th Royal Irish Dragoons. It appears that the noble lord has been for some time past staying in the neighbourhood of Winchester as a pupil in the house of a clergyman, and on Thursday last, came to town by the South Western Railway, accompanied by his groom, proceeded at once to Charles-street, where he fell in with a recruiting serjeant, with whom he enlisted, and then tried hard to induce the groom to follow his example, but without effect. The serjeant returned to Winchester, and communicated the extraordinary news to the family, and the electric telegraph was resorted to; but the information reached the noble marquis too late. The noble lord and a party of recruits were regularly attested at Rochester-row police-court on Friday; and although some of the authorities at the magistrates' office recognized him, he said his mind was made up. He gave the name of 'Ernest Smith,' and started with his comrades for Dublin. His lordship is in his nineteenth year, about five feet ten inches in height, stout and well made, and appears at present resolved to follow out his newly-adopted career." Since the above was published in the *Observer*, we learn that the fast young lord has been released, and that his father has sent him to a military academy. This case, then, shows that there is a law for the rich, and another for the poor. If "Ernest Smith" had been the only son of a poor widow and had enlisted in a moment of desperation, the widow might have wept till her heart-strings broke before liberty would have been granted to her son. If we remember rightly, a son of the late Sir Bellingham Graham enlisted some years ago in the Life Guards. His wise father did not buy him off; and the son, who also by no means lacked wisdom, proved by his conduct that he was not unworthy of being enrolled among the "Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Royal Guards." The Princes of Prussia begin their military career as private soldiers, and we have seen one of them standing as sentinel in Berlin. A little such preparatory training would have done no harm to Master Ernest Smith. *Church and State Gazette.*

**NEW COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.**—The arrangements having been completed for establishing two new bishoprics in Southern Africa—one at Natal and one at Graham's town—it is the intention of the Colonial Bishoprics Committee to proceed forthwith with the attempt to establish five additional sees in the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown.

The first in order is that of Christ Church, New Zealand, which has for some time past been in abeyance. Towards the erection of this see the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has granted a sum of £1,000.

The next is the Bishop of Mauritius, at present under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of Colombo. Towards this see there have been promised £3,000 by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £2,000 by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and £1,000 by the Christian Faith Society. A third bishopric is that of Borneo, towards which £5,000 has been promised by the Society for Propagation of the Gospel, and £2,000 by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Towards another bishopric in East Canada £2,000 has been promised by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and towards an additional bishopric in Western Australia £3,000 has been promised by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Negotiations have been opened with Her Majesty's Government for the establishment of the bishopric at the Mauritius, and there is reason to believe that the means of its endowment will be provided from sources independent of the colonial bishoprics fund. The seat of the new bishopric at East Canada will be at Kingston, and that in Western Australia at Perth. The Rev. F. T. M'Dougall, M. A., will be the first Bishop of Borneo; and the Rev. Phillip Gell, M. A., Curate of St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, formerly warden of Christ's College, Van Diemen's Land, will be the first Bishop of Christ Church, New Zealand.

**MOURNFUL EVENT.**—The Rev. M. M. Mackintosh, of Burton-upon-Trent, son of a clergyman, was in Dublin on a visit to his mother, a widow, and on the 29th ult. was drowned while bathing. He was but 24 years of age.

**CHOLERA IN INDIA.**—Cholera is at present so rife in Calcutta, owing to the great heat and absence of rain, that no less than eleven hundred persons were carried off in the course of two days only!

Mr. Barklay, prior to his departure for Jamaica, will receive the honour of knighthood, with the decoration of a Civil Knight Commander of the most Honourable Order of the Bath.

The indisposition (measles) under which Her Majesty was suffering when the court left town on Saturday, is happily so far mitigated, that Her Majesty was sufficiently recovered to take an airing with the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales in the grounds of Osborne on Monday.

Since the arrival of the Princesses Helena and Louisa, Prince Arthur and Leopold, the four youngest children of the Royal Family, who had not then had the measles, two of them have been attacked with the infection—Princesses Helena and Louisa. The Princess Helena is now convalescent, and the Princess Louisa, who fell ill with the complaint on Sunday last, is going through it favourably. The royal children are under the charge of Lady Barrington and Miss Barrington.

**LIBERALITY OF MR. CUBITT, M.P.**—A new church which has been for some time past in course of erection on the Isle of Dogs, opposite Greenwich Hospital, is approaching completion, and will be consecrated by the Bishop of London. It has been erected at the sole cost of Mr. Alderman Cubitt, M. P., whose extensive workshops it adjoins.

**BETHNAL-GREEN SCHOOLS.**—On Friday some thousands of children of the various schools connected with Bethnal-green were expected to attend at St. Thomas's Church, but were compelled to assemble under the arches of the Eastern Counties Railway nearly opposite Club-row. Despite the weather the following schools assembled:—St. James the Great, numbering about 400 scholars; St. Matthew, Bethnal-green (the Green Coat School), numbering about 150 children, who are clothed and educated; St. Jude Sunday and National School, about 700 registered pupils; St. Phillip's National and Sunday School; St. Andrew's, St. Thomas's, and St. Matthias's. The rain poured in torrents, and we pitied the poor children of the various schools, many of whom were drenched to the skin. The Bishop of London arrived soon after the children had taken up their position, and addressed them in the most impressive terms. The children then retired to their several school-rooms to enjoy refreshments in the way of tea and cake, &c. Divine service was performed at St. Phillip's Church, and Earl Granville, who had attended the gathering of the children under the arches of the Eastern Counties Railway, was compelled by the pressure of official duties to leave as soon as the service concluded. The Bishop, who preached took for his text the 12th verse, 7th chapter Ecclesiastes. The ceremony of opening St. Phillip's Schools, Bethnal-green, followed.

A great improvement has been introduced in the *Victoria and Albert* royal yacht. By the use of anhracite fuel no smoke or ashes issue from the funnel.

**UNIVERSITY FOR MEN OF COLOUR.**—A public meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, on Monday, June 20th, in furtherance of the Berkeley (Bermuda) College. Among those present were the Earl of Harrowby, in the chair, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Hon. Mr. Justice Haliburton, the Hon. Charles Howard, M. P., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Hon. Captain Denman, R. N., the Lord Robert Grosvenor, M. P., the Rev. S. R. Ward, the Rev. J. Hampden Gurney, Lord Radstock, J. Guorney Hoare, Esq., Arthur Mills, Esq., Rev. J. W. Cunningham, Sir Edward Buxton, Bart., and the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird. Letters of sympathy and regret for absence, were received from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Dublin, &c., &c.

After a preliminary statement by the Rev. W. C. Dowding, the following resolutions were passed:—

"1. That in the present state of the free colored race it is desirable to provide for them a liberal education; and, in this view, (depending upon the Divine blessing,) it is expedient to organize a University, as a literary centre, in an accessible position, and a good climate.

"2. That this meeting rejoices in the efforts which have been made at Bermuda for the furtherance of this most important object; that island being, in point both of climate and position, admirably suited for the purpose contemplated.

"3. That immediate steps be taken to call out the liberality of the Christian people of England in its behalf, and to give effect to the recommendations contained in the Report lately circulated by the Committee."

**OFFICIAL CHANGES.**—It is rumoured at the clubs that a change is about to take place in the Administration, in consequence of the difficulties in which the eastern question is involved. It is stated that the Earl of Clarendon will take the Home Secretaryship, Lord Palmerston succeeding him in the Foreign Office. It seems that on the formation of the recent Administration Lord Aberdeen objected to Lord Palmerston going to the Foreign Office, his policy having been antagonistic to that of the Premier in that respect; but that the pressing circumstances of the times have induced Lord Aberdeen to waive the objections he originally had to the direction by Lord Palmerston of the foreign policy of the country.—*Sunday paper (Ministerial.)*

**ASSAULT BY A PRIEST.**—At the Sligo assizes last week, the Rev. Andrew Quin, a Roman Catholic priest, was indicted for an assault upon Mary Anne Blair. It was proved that his reverence stopped her on the road as she was going towards her home, and beat her severely with a horse-whip. The defence set up was that the defendant believed that she had not been conducting herself over well for some time previously; but he admitted his mistake, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and submitted to the judgment of the Court. The Chief Justice said he considered Mr. Quin had been prudently advised, and that under such circumstances he would fine him 6d. and discharge him.

**THE POTATO DISEASE.**—We are sorry to say that this scourge has made its appearance in the vicinity of Weymouth in a most virulent form during the last few days: doubtless the late heavy rains have much to do with the same. The stalks of a large portion in our immediate neighbourhood are completely withered, and the effluvia arising therefrom is exceedingly noisome.—*Sherborne Journal.*

**A CHURCH FAMILY.**—On Sunday an interesting occurrence took place in the church at Temple Sowerby, connected with the family of Abram Lowthian, the village tailor. Old Abram, who was many years the parish clerk there, but who had resigned the office to one of his sons, gave out the Psalms; old Mrs. Lowthian was an attentive hearer; the Rev. John Lowthian, vicar of Wharton, Winsford, Cheshire, his eldest son, was the clergyman who preached; Abram, the second son, played the violincello and joined in the singing; Christopher, the third son, was parish clerk, and two other sons and two daughters formed part of the choir. The church was crowded to excess, all the friends and old companions of the rev. gentleman, who is on a visit to his native village, flocked thither to hear "John Lowthian" preach. Old Abram has brought up a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, all of whom are now living with the exception of a son who died young abroad six years since. Abram never had anything but what he worked for with his own hands.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

The number of punishments inflicted in the navy was, last year, five hundred and seventy-eight, the lashes inflicted varying from forty-eight to three. In 1848 the number of punishments was 1,363.

Within the last fifteen months, the Rev. James Wright, of St. James' Church, Letchford, Warrington, has seven times performed the ceremony of publicly receiving Roman Catholics into the Church, on their abjuring the errors of Popery. The last time was on the evening of Sunday the 19th, when five persons were thus received.

**THE PROPAGANDA WITHIN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.**—From the report of the Propaganda for 1852 it appears that during that year the following sums were transmitted to the treasury of the Propaganda from the British dominions, viz:—England, £2,805; Scotland, £556; Ireland, £8,755; British Colonies in the East, £784; British America, £4,283; Malta, £544; Australasia, 9l.—Total, 17,785l. The sums appropriated by the Propaganda to the promotion of Popery in the British dominions are, in England, 4,207l.; Scotland, 1,692l.; Ireland, 3,223l.; Gibraltar, 307l.—Total, 9,429l.

**SPLIT IN INDIA.**—A fresh disturbance has taken place in the presidency of Bengal, connected with the schismatical spirit manifested some years ago by a party in the Popish diocese of Bombay, wishing to transfer their allegiance to the Archbishop of Goa. In the course of a dispute at St. Michael's Masshouse, Upper Mahim, the Bishop of MACAO, in the interest of the Archbishop of GOA, took possession of the church, and kept it against the vicar, who had the doors and windows nailed up, with a view to reduce him and his adherents. Eventually the civil authorities interfered, and the militant Bishop came off victorious.

**MISS SELLON.**—THE PLYMOUTH SISTERS OF MERCY.—James Lane, an honest, industrious, and pious member of the congregation of the Rev. John E. Gladstone, at St. Mary's Church, for eight months was not able even to find out where his daughter was: at length he found she was with Miss Sellon. She sent a letter to her sister (who was an inmate of Miss Sellon's establishment) to say that they were likely to be in Plymouth, and would call to see her: and they had an answer showing that Miss Sellon immediately sent her away, and that her intention is to prevent her father and sister from seeing her by keeping secret the place where she is. "She is (says the injured father in a letter to Miss Sellon), we hear, ill. You alone are the cause of her illness. You keep her without proper clothing. You send her about half-clad in all weathers, and teach her to make a merit of making herself ill with such unnatural exposure, and with her penances and fastings. You have, I believe, made my Maria submit to that low and filthy penance of licking the floor in the form of a cross, and now she is ill. My daughter went to you with a complete box-full of clothes, and a new silk umbrella, none of which I am persuaded she ever saw again after she had reached your house. But you have robbed me of herself; and here I am, a Christian, an Englishman, a father, and in my free native land one of my daughters is seduced from me, and I have no redress."

A building 2,000 square feet in extent has been constructed in the Minorities as a store for Allsopp's Burton ales. A branch line from the Blackwall railway conveys the ale into the very store; another branch connects the brewery with the railway at Burton; so that its conveyance is entirely done by rail.

**A MERITORIOUS CONVICT.**—The chaplain of Exeter gaol was waited upon a few days ago by a young woman, a returned convict, to thank him for the good advice he gave her on the eve of transportation. She had lived in a Clergyman's family in Australia; saved forty-three guineas; and returned home with excellent testimonials.

**THE WESLEYANS.**—In a course of a trial before Vice Chancellor, Sir W. P. Wood, respecting the trusts of a Methodist chapel, it was stated that in the Wesleyan body there are 14,600 local preachers, who are not pastors, but who besides preaching, are engaged in their daily callings and pursuits, "embracing many members, of the senate and the bar, down to the lowest artisan."

**USEFUL INFORMATION.**—Mr. Wakley, in the course of an inquest on Wednesday week, observed that it would be well to acquaint the public with the fact that, if persons in a house on fire had the presence of mind to apply a damp cloth or handkerchief to their mouth and nostrils, they could effect a passage through the densest smoke; but the surest mode would be to envelop the head and face completely in the damp cloth.

**INDIANS IN EUROPEAN DRESS.**—In GRAESTACKER'S "Journey round the World," we find the following amusing reference to scenes with which many among us are familiar:—"As much as I like to see an

Indian in his native dress and ornaments, be it as scanty as possible, equally funny and disfigured do they look when they put on European clothes. They frequently have no idea for what purpose and in what order they ought to be worn. First a dress coat and then a waistcoat, then part of a shirt, or a waistcoat by itself, or a pair of trousers, or three or four of them at the same time, they do not care; they admire a uniform most—red, if possible, with gold and silver. I frequently saw Indians in the greatest heat with three pair of trousers, the upper ones pulled up as high as they could get them, the second rolled up to their knees, and the undermost left to their natural length, to let all men see what a splendid wardrobe they called their own, and could afford. Cravats for gaiters, shirt-collars points downwards, waistcoats buttoned behind, and other mistakes continually occur; and like children, they hang upon them what they can buy with hard earned money, till they get tired of it, and then throw it aside."

**PRESENCE OF MIND.**—The *San Francisco Herald* narrates the following incident of the explosion of the steamboat *Jenny Lind*:—

"We have said not a man stood; but there was one who fell, and one alone, who escaped unhurt. This was Mr. James Tobin, late of the firm of Tobin & Duncan. He was standing near the companion-way leading to the cabin, and talking to Mr. Shelton, when he felt the tremor. Familiar with such accidents on the Mississippi river, and knowing what it portended, even before he heard the explosion, and simultaneously with the gushing up of the steam, with extraordinary presence of mind he jerked apart the fastenings around his neck of a heavy cloak he had on, threw it entirely over his head, wrapped it and his hands in the folds, and prostrated to the deck. The furious volume of steam rushed over and around him, but he lay with his hand clasped over his mouth, and held his breath. This he did as long as he could, when he made a gasp to recover himself, and again held his breath. Even through the thick folds of his cloak, low down on the deck, half a minute after the explosion, the air was painfully hot. In a little more than a minute he raised his cloak to see if he could breathe, found it still too hot, and covered himself up again. In two minutes he uncovered, completely unhurt; he had not even been singed. His cloak was burnt, and almost dropped to pieces. Beside him lay poor Shelton, to whom he had just been talking, fearfully scalded, externally and internally, and now, poor fellow, dying. He was the only man of the whole crowd who rose up. His escape, under Providence, is due to his presence of mind alone."

**A GOOD EXAMPLE FOR A QUEEN.**—Her Majesty the Queen has just presented a valuable box of books to the Dover British and Foreign Sailor's Reading-room. The sailors will duly appreciate Her Majesty's kind and generous consideration. They are admitted from nine A. M., till ten P. M., gratuitously, to the reading room, which is well supplied with daily papers and other periodicals. Nearly 300 seafaring people have availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them. An adult school is also connected with the Institution, where the sailors who are ignorant may be taught to read.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND.

The annual meeting of the Church of England Sunday Schools took place last Wednesday, by the kind permission of Mr. JOCELYN, at the Grove Farm. There were between 300 and 400 children present on the occasion; and in the course of the afternoon the scene was visited by a large number of the parents and other friends of those excellent institutions.

The children walked to the ground in procession with appropriate banners, under the charge of the Clergy and Teachers of the Schools. The place of meeting was furnished with marquees and tastefully decorated with flags, kindly lent for the occasion by some of the mercantile establishments of the town. These and the other arrangements for the entertainment of the children and their friends were again made under the able direction of Mr. H. Smith. Various amusements were provided for the children; and at 5 o'clock they were plentifully regaled with tea and cake. Grace being sung both before and after the meal. They then returned to their sports until half-past 6 o'clock, when they were marshalled in due order, and having sung "God save the Queen," and given three hearty cheers for her Most Gracious Majesty, His Excellency the Governor and the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, they proceeded to the Cathedral to evening prayers;—thus closing a day of innocent and healthful recreation in His House and Worship, who is the author of all mercies and blessings.—*Times July 23.*

### Shanghai and Intelligence.

LETTER FROM CHINA.—REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I enclose you an extract from a private letter, recently received, from one of the members of our Mission at Shanghai. I have no doubt it gives a correct and reliable account of the state of feeling prevailing in that part of the country at the time it was written:

SHANGHAI, CHINA, March 14th, 1853.

The people are in a dreadful state of excitement.—Soo Chow is emptied of its wealthy inhabitants, and the same class in Shanghai are leaving in crowds. Some have rented the —— & Co's House, supposing they will be safe in the midst of the foreigners. One Silk merchant has stored all his goods with —— & Co., and hid himself. Those to whom foreigners owe thousands of dollars request them not to pay now, as it will they fear, fall into "Teen Tuk's" hands. One report says he has taken Nankin, another that his army was completely routed at the gates. His proclamation has come down here, offering clemency to the Taotai, on submission! He is dreadfully frightened, sent his wives to Canton, and is determined to die or to defend the place; poor man, he has no other alternative.—The dollar is worth 1600 cash; but is no advantage to us; there is no dollars to be had.

Such are the state of things by which we are surrounded. The ladies on the other side (i. e. the merchants wives) are packing trunks. The French and English war steamers are here, and Mr. Cunningham, (the U. S. Consul) has sent for the "Savannah." I don't think we are in much danger from the rebels, with this protection, but we are from robbers, who they say are taking advantage of the times.

"Teen Tuk" is said to kill the priests, and demolish the temples—a real Jehu—encourages education and establishes girls schools, in his course. He is only the great leader in the enterprise; a regular descendant of the Ming Dynasty in the now Emperor, and I suppose this great empire will at last now be divided; for the people submit without resistance and are well treated.

Our friends in this diocese who have contributed so largely towards the establishment of the Female School connected with our Mission, will not fail to be struck with the fact that the new King maker has adopted a most novel method of marking the line of his progress. Such men usually leave garrisons behind them, but Teen Tuk sets up Female Seminaries, if the account be correct. My own conjecture about the matter is this; you observe that he is said to kill the priests, i. e. the Bonzes, Buddhist priests, who live in temples, after the monastic manner. Now there are temples, which are Nunneries, and I think it most likely that Teen Tuk's plan has been, after disbanding such establishments, to collect the inmates into schools, and order them to receive such instruction as shall fit them for becoming useful members of society—honest wives and mothers, instead of continuing nuns of doubtful reputation. I feel little doubt but that something like this is the explanation of so singular a course as that attributed to this revolutionary leader. The disbanding of nunneries is no new thing in China—though the substitution of female schools certainly is.

One reflection forces itself upon our minds while considering this subject. It, in the course of conducting a great and difficult insurrectionary movement, this half-enlightened Chinese can occupy himself in doing any thing like what is here reported of him, how diligent should we be to improve the openings which this war will surely make—and that within the course of a few months, for entering far more largely than at present upon the great work of evangelizing China; that work to which, as a Church, we have stood pledged for the last eighteen years! Whatever may be the event of this revolution, whether to divide the Chinese Empire or to overthrow the Tartar Dynasty altogether, or to confirm it on the throne; and whether this be done with or without the intervention of foreigners,—whatever, I say, may be the result, as regards the occupancy of the Chinese throne, one thing I consider as certain; namely, that the interior will very soon be freely opened to Christian missionaries. Then, the question for us is who are ready to enter and take possession of the land in the name of the Lord? If you my dear sir, or any of your readers, are acquainted with men or women—physicians, teachers or preachers, ready to volunteer for this glorious service, I entreat that they may be put in immediate communication either with Bishop Boone, or with your friend and brother in the Lord.—The Southern Churchman.

E. W. SYLVE.

\* Its common value is between 1400 and 1500.

A VOYAGE TO BERMUDA.—It is well known that Bermuda, though very remote from Newfoundland, forms a part of the Bishop's See. After a very brief visit to England in the early spring of the present year, the Bishop proceeded to Bermuda by way of Halifax. His Lordship had a very unfavourable passage, as will appear by the following extract from a letter recently received; but through the protection of Providence he arrived in safety at Bermuda:—

"The voyage from Liverpool to Halifax occupied sixteen long days, with very bad weather, and in an overloaded vessel, we arrived safe at Halifax on Friday, March 15th. The Bishop of NOVA SCOTIA met me and took me to his house. The next morning I started for Bermuda in a little screw steamer; which had twice broken her shaft. I believe it was expected some accident would happen—the Bishop of Nova-Scotia said he should keep a room ready for me. It is impossible to describe the misery of the noises, tumults, and jerks occasioned by the screw, with the rolling and pitching of the little vessel, going before a gale of wind, and taking in quantities of water.—However, we were not destined to endure all the misery very long, for before ten hours had passed the shaft again snapped. What a prospect! We had no choice but to proceed, as it was blowing a gale, and we continued to scud before it all the following night and day. In the middle of the second night a great sea washed our binnacle and lamps overboard, and the man at the wheel nearly shared the same fate.—The propeller or fan, after the shaft was broken, hangs astern, and not only hinders the vessel's way, but renders it next to impossible to stay her and to tack. The first three days we had a gale from the north-west, and then another from the south-west, and in consequence we were carried so far to the eastward of our course that the captain doubted whether he should fetch Bermuda at all, and talked of running for the West Indies! I was obliged on the second night to abandon my berth (in consequence of the wet which came through the side light) and to roll myself among the mail-bags. Ten days we were in this plight. On the morning of Easter Tuesday (March 29) we most happily and providentially came right down upon Bermuda, having passed the previous night in some anxiety from not having seen the 'light.'—We did not make out the place till within about ten miles, quite near enough to put us into some difficulty if the wind had not been quite fair. However, on Easter Tuesday, we did arrive without harm or accident, and I hope there was one, at least, who did obey the Psalmist's injunction, 'to praise the Lord for His goodness.' (Psalm cvii.)"

### Youths' Department.

#### THE LITTLE CHILD'S DREAM.

"Oh, I have had a dream, mother,  
So beautiful and strange;  
Would that I could sleep on, mother,  
And that dream never change!"

"What hast thou dreamed, dearest one?"  
Thy look is bright and wild;  
Thy mother's ear is ready  
To listen to her child."

"I dreamed I lay asleep, mother,  
Beneath an orange tree,  
When a white bird came and sang, mother,  
So sweetly unto me;

"Though it woke me with its warbling,  
Its notes were soft and low,  
And it bid me rise and follow,  
Wherever it might go.

"It led me on and on, mother,  
Through groves and realms of light;  
Until it came to one, mother,  
Which dazzled—'twas so bright.

"As, tremblingly, I entered,  
An angel-form drew near,  
And bade me welcome thither,  
Nor pain nor sorrow fear.

I know not aught was there, mother,  
I only felt 'twas bliss,  
And joined that white bird's song, mother,  
O, can't thou read me this?"

"Yes, dearest, to thy mother  
Such happiness is given—  
The Holy Spirit was that Bird,  
That grove of light was Heaven!"

INFLUENCE OF SINGING ON THE HEALTH OF CHILDREN.—One of the prejudices most obstinately maintained against teaching children to sing arises from an opinion frequently broached, that singing, if

practised at a tender age, may have a baneful influence on the health, and occasion pulmonary affections. It is not long since this idea prevailed in Germany also; but the most minute investigations, made by government of parents, have proved it to be quite erroneous. From the many thousand instances of contrary results, the German people have at last learnt the utter fallacy of this notion, and have not only ceased to dread singing as being injurious to health, but go so far as to consider it one of the most efficacious means, not only for refining the ear, for developing the voice, but also for giving strength and vigor to all the physical organs it calls into action.

Nothing is better calculated than the practice of singing to produce the power of free and lengthened respiration. Childhood is the fittest period to receive to its fullest extent all the advantages resulting from this branch of instruction. All the organs of the voice are then soft and flexible, and susceptible of the slightest impression. The lungs expand with unobstructed ease; the muscles and nerves connected with the throat and chest yield readily to the action of respiration; the ear receives and conveys sound with facility, and ideas communicated at that early epoch of life are not easily effaced.

On the whole then, we are convinced that singing, or as it may be termed, the art of extending and managing breath, is one of the best preservatives of, and surest remedies for, general weakness of the chest; and that its use, provided always it be proportioned to the other physical powers of the singer, is calculated to exert a most favorable influence on delicate constitutions, to impart vigor to the organs connected with the lungs, and thus to conduce to a healthy state of those important functions of the body.—[Selected.]

#### POLITENESS BETWEEN BROTHERS AND SISTERS.—

By endeavouring to acquire a habit of politeness—it will soon become familiar, and sit on you with ease, if not with elegance. Let it never be forgotten that genuine politeness is a great fosterer of family love; it allays accidental irritation, by preventing harsh retorts and rude contradictions; it softens the boisterous, stimulates the indolent, suppresses selfishness, and, by forming a habit of consideration for others, harmonizes the whole. Politeness begets politeness, and brothers may easily be won by it to leave off the rude ways they bring home from school or college. Sisters ought never to receive any like attention without thanking them for it, never to ask a favor of them but in courteous terms, never to reply to their questions in monosyllables, and they will soon be ashamed to do such themselves. Both precept and example ought to be laid under contribution, to convince them that no one can have really good manners abroad who is not habitually polite at home.

#### Selections.

THE LEPROUS AT JERUSALEM.—In my rambles about Jerusalem, I passed, on several occasions, through the quarters of the lepers. Apart from the interest attached to this unfortunate class of beings (arising from the frequent allusion made to them in the Scriptures,) there is much to their appearance and mode of life to attract attention and enlist the sympathy of the stranger.—Dirt and disease go revoltingly together here, gaunt famished statures through the streets; a constant moan of suffering swells upon the dead air; and sin broods darkly over the man it has wrought in that gloomy and desolate spot. Wasted forms sit in the door-ways; faces covered with white scales and sightless eyes are turned upward; skeleton arms, distorted and fetid with the ravages of leprosy, are outstretched from the foul motting mass, and a low howl is heard—the howl of the stricken—for alms; alms, O stranger, for the love of God!—aims to feed the inexorable destroyer!—aims to prolong this dreadful and hopeless misery! Look upon it, stranger, you, who walk forth in all your pride and strength, and breathe the fresh air of heaven; you, who have never known what it is to be shunned by your fellow-men as a thing unclean and accursed; you who deem yourself unblest with all the blessings that God has given you upon the earth, look upon it, and learn that there is a misery above all that you have conceived in gloomiest hours—a misery that can sully the enraptured; learn that even the leper, with death gnawing at his vitals, and unceasing tortures in his blood, cast out from the society of his fellow man, forbidden to touch, in friendship or affection, the hand of the untainted,—still struggles for life, and deems each hour precious that keeps him from the grave! The quarters of the lepers is a sad and impressive place. By the laws of the land, which have existed from Scriptural times, they are isolated from

all actual contact with their fellow-men; yet there seems to be no prohibition to their going out beyond the walls of Jerusalem and begging by the road-side. Near the gate of Zion, on the road to Bethlehem, I saw many of them sitting on the rocks, their hideous faces uncovered, thrusting forth their scaly hands for alms. Their huts are rudely constructed of earth and stones, seldom with more than one apartment, and this is so filthy and loathsome that it seemed unfit to be occupied by swine. Here they live and propagate, whole families together, without distinction of sex; and their dreadful malady is perpetuated from generation to generation, and the groans of the aged and the dying are mingled with the feeble wail of the young that are brought forth branded for a life of misery. Strange and mournful thoughts arise in the contemplation of the sad condition and probable destiny of these ill-fated beings.—Among so many, there must be some in whose breasts the power of true love is implanted; love for woman in its purest sense, for a spring, for all the endearments of domestic life which the untainted are capable of feeling; yet doomed never to exercise the affections without perpetuating the curse; some, too, in whom there are hidden powers of mind unknown, save to themselves; ambition that corrodes with unavailing aspirations; a thirst for action that burns unceasingly within, yet never can be assuaged; all the ruling passions that are implanted in man for great and noble purposes, never, never to give one moment's pleasure, unmingled with the perpetual gloom of that curse which dwells in their blood. As I plodded my way, for the last time, through this den of sickening sights, a vision of human misery was impressed upon my mind, that time cannot efface. I passed when the rays of the sun were cold, and the sun was dim; and there came out from the rocking hovels leprous men, gaunt with famine, and they bared their hideous bodies, and howled like brasts; and women held out their loathsome babes, and tore away the rags that covered them, and, pointing to the shapeless mass, shrieked for alms! All was disease, and sin, and sorrow, wherever I went; and as I passed on, unable to relieve a thousandth part of the misery, howling curses followed me, and lepers crawled back into their hovels, to rot in their filth, and die when God willed.—*Letter from Palestine.*

**TEMPERANCE.**—There can be but one opinion as to the evils resulting from an indulgence in the uncontrolled use of intoxicating drinks. But it becomes an important matter of inquiry, as to how far it should be optional or discretionary with individuals, not favourable to total abstinence, to continue the habit of occasionally using strong drink. In other words, can even the moderate use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage be any longer defended on the ground of their being of any benefit? We think not. That their use may be beneficial in certain cases of sickness or ailment none will deny, and a prohibitory law would not exclude the imputation of a use of alcoholic liquors for medicinal purposes, but that the moderate use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, is justifiable or expedient is a matter which, to say the least, cannot but admit of considerable doubt. And we are not without some reasons for making this assertion. What rule or limit, we ask, can be established by which to allow the use of moderate drinking, and yet preserve mankind from the evils of intemperance? None whatever.—A very small portion of alcoholic liquor may and often does prove as injurious, to some, in exciting the brain and inflaming the imagination, as a much larger proportion to others, and, in such circumstances, where or how is the boundary to be fixed? Or is it to be left to the discretion of each individual to judge of the extent to which he may go in the use of intoxicating drinks without doing himself real harm? The most moderate drinkers often exceed the limit arbitrarily fixed by themselves; and what will be said with regard to those who know no bounds, but who are daily rushing madly on in their blinded and degraded career until they are prematurely landed in a drunkard's grave. These are considerations, in our mind, far outweighing any fancied good to be derived from the habit of moderate drinking.

Whether we regard the physical and social happiness of man in this life, or his future and eternal well being in another world, we cannot but think that total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks is a matter deserving the serious attention of the ministers and office bearers of all our churches; and we see no way in which that end is to be accomplished other than by the introduction and passage of a prohibitory law. We trust that the experience of the present year, in marking the evils of intemperance, will lead the ministers

and elders of our own church to a decided conclusion on this all important subject, and be a means of inducing them to adopt a similar course to that pursued by the sister church in Canada.

**PREACHING CHRIST.**—"Present Christ in every sermon," is part of his directions to preachers, whose success give value, almost authority to his opinions. Those to whom He is precious will never weary of them.—Things both new and old are there which experience and Scripture knowledge bring forth. And by presenting Christ, something more is meant than preaching his precepts. The presentation is more personal, dwelling on his love, his power, his fellowship, his glory.

Walking away from Church, on a beautiful Sabbath, in company with a friend, the subject of conversation was the sermon just listened to; how profound, how searching, and how Scriptural too. "Yes," he said "but did you notice one thing? it lacked Jesus' name. The blessed Saviour was not mentioned once." And so it was.

A minister of the Gospel, sometime since, on going into the pulpit found a slip of paper on which were written the following words from St. John, 21, 51, "Sir, we would see Jesus." The hint brought a consciousness of his fault, which was acknowledged the next Sabbath by an evangelical sermon from another passage: "Then were the disciples glad when they saw the Lord."

Dr. South gave some good directions of his own on preaching Christ:

1. He is text; and all preaching beside Christ, is beside the text; therefore keep to your text.

2. Christ is the very foundation and subject-matter of preaching; and all preaching without Christ is building castles in the air.

3. Christ is the life and soul of preaching; and all preaching without him, is like a body without life and spirit.

4. Christ is the great end of preaching, preaching is to manifest his glory; and when Christ is not preached, the great end is lost.

**CHURCH BUILDING IN ST. HELENA.**—Through the recommendation of the Bishop of Cape Town, Mr. Ferrey, of London, was the architect from whom plans were soon received. The next and most troublesome business was to raise the necessary money—a work of time and considerable difficulty; sufficient was, however, raised to make a beginning. A site was selected for the new church, in an open field on the ravines in that picturesque island. It is placed at an elevation of nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the sea—rising this height in the short space of about three miles one furlong. It was determined to have all the timber and ornamental stone at once from England; and, under the superintendence of Mr. Ferrey, these were prepared and forwarded by Messrs. Holland of London, all of which arrived out in due course. As can be easily imagined, it was no trifling affair to drag these goods up to the side of the church at an elevation of nearly 2,000 feet. The very first road from the wharf to Ladder-hill raises upwards of six hundred feet in a distance of one mile; it ascends the mountain-side by steep zigzags or traverses, many of the turns so sharp as to prevent long timbers being carried up by carts. It was a work of some months to get all the stone and timber up to the churchyard, and many schemes were resorted to for effecting this necessary purpose. After nearly two years of fitful labour, often interrupted by want of money, the church was brought to a completion and opened with due ceremony. It looks very well, and makes quite a striking figure in the general landscape. Its Bath stone windows, quoins, and other arches, contrast very well with the deep gray of the lava ashlar wall, and it looks on the whole like a veritable Kentish church with its ragstone walls. The open timber roof was a novel feature to the worthy islanders. The windows were colored to keep out the glare of a tropical sun, and were an equal novelty to the people.—*Builder.*

**THE PERKINS INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.**—The twenty-first annual report of the Trustees of this Institution has been published. The report of Dr. Howe, to the Trustees, states the present number of inmates to be 97. For several years past, the number has fluctuated from 99 to 116. The average age of the pupils is twelve years. The number of admissions to the junior department has not kept pace with the increase of population: but from this fact no inference can be drawn as to the increase or decrease of blindness. Pains have been taken to minutely investigate

all cases coming under treatment in the Institutions, and by scattering the knowledge thus obtained to lessen the prevalence of the infirmity. The classes in the school have made satisfactory progress in their studies. The amount of sales of the labor of blind persons during the year 1852, was \$19,289 73, being an increase of \$919 60 over 1851. The Institution holds property to the amount of \$31,922 14. During the year, \$2000 has been received from the estate of the late Mr. James Ingersoll. More funds are needed for the purpose of procuring a library in raised characters for the use of the blind, the printing of books in raised characters having been suspended for want of funds.

**FAMINE IN INDIA—WHOLESALE MORTALITY.**—A late number of the Bombay Times, says:—

"We have famines occurring almost decennially, some of which, within our time, have swept their millions away. In 1833, 50,000 persons in the month of September in Lucknow; at Khanpoor 1200 died of want; and £500,000 sterling were subscribed by the bountiful to relieve the destitute. In Guntoor, 150,000 human beings, 74,000 bullocks, 159,000 milch cattle, and 300,000 sheep and goats, died of starvation. Fifty thousand people perished in Marwar; and in the north west provinces, 50,000 human lives are supposed to have been lost. The living preyed upon the dead, mothers devoured their children; and the human imagination could scarcely picture the scenes of horror that pervaded the land. In twenty months' time, 1,500,000 persons must have died of hunger or of its immediate consequences.

The direct pecuniary loss to the government by this single visitation exceeded £5,000,000 sterling—a sum which would have gone far to avert the calamity from which it arose, had it been expended in constructing thoroughfares to connect the interior with the sea-coast, or districts where scarcity prevailed with those where human food was to be had in abundance: or on camels to bear forth to the soil, thirsty and barren for want of moisture, the unbounded supplies our rivers carry to the ocean."

What a fearful picture: and in what broad contrast is our own happy country. How many reasons have we to be grateful! Here, the death of one individual by poverty or want is a rare occurrence, while in India thousands and tens of thousands are swept away every few years. Startling pictures like these are calculated to make us appreciate our position and our many blessings.

**THE MORMONS.**—If recent accounts from Great Salt Lake City be not exaggerated, Mormonism is working its own cure. That which persecution failed to do in Illinois, and which the constitution and laws of the United States have not reached in the Rocky Mountains, internal dissension seem in a fair way to accomplish. The community of the Latter Day Saints is a house divided against itself, and it cannot stand.—It is a wonder that it is not ere this shown symptoms of decay. With no civil or moral code for their guidance and government, but what is based upon the pretended relations of a gross impostor, it is remarkable that so large a body of people should have remained so long subject to this his delusion. Internal dissensions are now prevalent in Utah, and threaten to scatter the Saints as wide and as completely as the confusion of tongues did the builders of Babel.

**INDIA RUBBER TEETH.**—The Scientific American says that this article, in the form of purified white India Rubber, has been patented in England for making artificial teeth, gums, and plates. It adds:—"The adhesion is complete. It can be moulded with perfection to suit every inequality of the gums and teeth, and supplies an artificial periosteum, as it were, to the teeth, when they become painful by the wasting away of the gum. Added to these is the elasticity of the material, which completely obviates the inconveniences that arise from any motion with artificial teeth made by other means."

The German ladies, with all their cultivation, take the most intimate interest in householdry, and they are remarkable for cheerfulness of temper, for natural and charming manners, and for the intelligence and vivacity of their conversational powers. Who knows but the terrible dearth of subjects of conversation among us might be somewhat mitigated if our ladies spent a part of every morning among the various cares and duties, on the proper performance of which so much of the comfort and happiness of life depends, and which call into action far higher powers than those required for the bald chit-chat of an evening party, or the inanities of a morning call?

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1853.

## ANOTHER NEW CHURCH.

On Wednesday last, the 10th inst., the frame of a new Church was raised at Turn's Bay, a settlement between Sambro and Prospect, hitherto very destitute of the ordinances of Religion. The building is to be 40 feet long by 28 broad, exclusive of Tower and Chancel. The windows are to be gothic, and it is to have a tall and neat spire, which will be conspicuous by sea as far as the eye can reach for many miles in other directions.

Notwithstanding the busy season of the year, and the remote situation of the place, there was a goodly gathering of people to assist in the good work, and among them we must not omit to notice several Roman Catholics from the neighbouring settlement of Prospect, who most readily and usefully lent their aid. The corner stone was laid by the officiating Missionary of the Society, P. G. F., a box being first deposited containing copies of the last Report of the D. C. S., *Album*, *Church Times*, &c., together with a paper describing the date of erection, the names of the Bishop, Archdeacon, Lieut. Governor, &c. Prayers were of course previously offered up to Almighty God, imploring a blessing on the undertaking, in which all present united, with knees banded upon the solid rock, on which the timbers were laid. Among those most actively and heartily engaged, were two respectable men named Ryan, of Prospect, who have the misfortune to be both deaf and dumb. One of these in particular seemed to be intelligently aware of the nature of the day's proceedings, and one could not but lament that he could not have enjoyed the advantages of one of those noble Institutions of the day, which the Lord has put it into the heart of man to found, for the benefit of such unfortunates.

Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. CHARLES LORDLY, who owns an extensive Fishing Establishment at this Bay, for his indefatigable exertions, amid many difficulties, in promoting this good work, the success of which he has much at heart. When the circumstances of this settlement are considered,—its distance of more than 18 miles from the nearest church—the roads about impassable—the hardships and poverty of the fishermen, in consequence of the past failure of the fisheries—rendering them quite unable to aid in such a work,—the number of young persons (not less than 150,) growing up in ignorance, within a circuit of five miles, and the anxiety of the people themselves to have the Ordinances of God regularly ministered among them,—it is hoped that the appeal now to be made to the friends of the Church and of Religion, will be responded to in that large and liberal spirit which the writer has so often experienced, and which he has never had more reason earnestly to invoke, than in behalf of the FISHERMAN'S CHURCH at TURN'S BAY.

Let each favoured member of our Church contrast his own numerous privileges, (enjoyed uninterruptedly, from Sabbath to Sabbath), with the desolate circumstances, both temporal and spiritual, of those poor people, and surely he or she will be constrained by the love of Christ, "freely to give in this behalf, as he has freely received."

Donations will be most thankfully received by the Reverend James C. Cochran, Maynard Place, Halifax.

WE recommend our readers, who may require anything in the lock and key line, door knobs, and window fastenings, &c., to call at the shop of Messrs. H. & T. Pickford, respectable and industrious young men, who have just set up in Barrington Street, opposite St. Paul's Church. A huge lock of intricate and exquisite workmanship, and of most ingenious contrivance, suitable for Safes or Banks, the work of one of the partners, and weighing 23 lbs., well worth the inspection of the public, and, we think, would puzzle the great lock-picker himself. We sincerely hope that these deserving artisans will receive encouragement to remain in this City, which we believe, may almost be called their native Province.

THE arrival of the U. S. steamers Princeton and Fulton, last week, has elicited a pleasing round of national courtesies on the part of the Naval, Military, and Civil authorities.

How much better to expend their powder thus, than in the murderous exercise of war!

How pleasing, too, was it, when the Lord's Day

NEW JERSEY.—From the Address of Bishop DOANE to the late Convention of the Diocese, it appears that during the past year the Rt. Rev. Prelate has confirmed 256 persons, ordained two Deacons and three Priests, instituted three rectors, consecrated four churches, and laid the cornerstones of three others. Twelve churches are now in progress, five of which are nearly ready for consecration. The present number of Candidates for Orders in the Diocese is 5: of clergy 67: of pupils in St. Mary's Hall and Burlington College nearly 200.—We also learn from another source that during the year three new parishes have been admitted into union with the Convention: and that in consequence of the Bishop's sickness many of the parishes were not visited, and for the same cause the Spring Visitation in several others was on too short notice for the customary preparation of the candidates. The main statistics of the Diocese for the last three years are as follows: Ordained, 16: instituted, 7: cornerstones laid, 6: churches consecrated 8; parishes admitted 8; persons confirmed 865.

In the course of his Address the Bishop cites the Decree of the Court of Bishops, introducing it with the following statement of the hard measures and unprincipled huntings with which he has been pursued:

I forbear to dwell on the original intrusion of the three Bishops first named, into the Diocese of New Jersey, by the letter which they addressed to me, under date of September, 1851. I forbear to dwell on the hot haste, with which, while the Canon "of the Trial of a Bishop" assigns to the Convention the duty, in the first instance, of making presentment of its Bishop, when charged with immorality, and when the Convention of the Diocese, at its Special Session, 17 March, 1852, pledged itself to the investigation of any authentic charges against its Bishop, the three Bishops above named produced their paper, called a "Presentment." I forbear to dwell on the substitution, at the shortest possible notice permitted by the Canon, of a second for the first presentment; when, at no instance or request of mine, the Senior Bishop had postponed the meeting of the Court. I forbear to dwell on the interference of the Presenting Bishops with the Senior Bishop, in the appointment of Camden as the place of trial; remote from my residence, remote from my daily duties, remote from my books and papers, remote from my witnesses, remote from the scene of my transactions for twenty years; in direct opposition to the charitable wisdom of the Common Law, which secures to every man the protection and sympathy of his vicinage. I forbear to dwell on the tone and temper manifested towards the Diocese, as well as towards myself, in the answer of the three Presenting Bishops to the paper read before the Court by the Committee of the Convention. I content myself with simply citing the decree of the Court.

We cannot forbear to add the closing paragraph of the Address:

My brethren of the Clergy and Laity, you have before you a faithful record of my labors through the year, and an accurate representation of the condition of the Diocese. The interruption of my health, has been felt, in some respects. But, on the whole, I regard the year just closed as among the most prosperous of my Episcopate. Whether the number of the clergy be regarded, or the number of churches in progress towards completion, or the number of new points opening to our hands; or whether we regard the continued prosperity and increasing influence of the Institutions at Burlington, and the unprecedented growth and strength of the parish, of which I have the pastoral care; or whether I contemplate the unquestionable tokens of affection, sympathy and confidence, which have met at every point of my Episcopal Visitation, and come into me from every quarter of the Church, I am bold, in CHRIST, to say, at no moment of my official life have I ever felt so strongly the ability to serve you, or rejoiced so frequently in God's blessing on my service. I am well aware that glorying is not for man, and least of all for me. But even PAUL was goaded into boldness. And while, at humble distance after him, I point you to the benefits and blessings from the LORD, which my unworthy ministrations have not kept from you, I will not own myself one whit behind even him, when I renew before you now, and in the sight of GOD, the self-devotion of my consecration vows; again declaring my readiness of mind and heart gladly to spend and to be spent for you; again recording the expression of my thankfulness to GOD, of Whose only gift it is, through His dear Son, that I am enabled "to take pleasure in infirmities, in reproaches, in necessities, in persecutions, in distresses, for CHRIST'S sake." Pray for me, my beloved, that in nothing I shall be ashamed; but that with all boldness, as always, so now also, CHRIST shall be magnified in my body, whether it be by life or by death." Brethren, "the grace of our Lord JESUS CHRIST be with your spirit."

EXPEDITIONS TO GREENLAND.—An expedition, to test with care the mineral resources of Greenland, has been arranged to start from Portsmouth, England. Mr. Albert Robinson, and others who have become interested in his privileges, have consequently fitted out a yacht of 218 tons, called the Dolphin, for the purpose of full explanation. She takes out several scientific men engaged for the undertaking, and the mines to be investigated consist of copper, tin, silver and lead.

came round, to find the Captains of the two once rival nations, kneeling in the same Church, and uniting in the same Communion of the Body and Blood of the common Saviour.

WE have much pleasure in recording the fact, communicated to us by a gentleman who is in the habit of crossing the Atlantic twice a year, that during the whole passage from Liverpool to Halifax, in the Steamer *Niagara*, not a single glass of ardent liquors was called for by any of the passengers in the first cabin, although they numbered some 50 or 60 persons.—This circumstance affords, in our opinion, the most convincing proof that Temperance principles are rapidly in the advance.—*Exchange paper.*

(The following tho' designed for another moridian, may well fit numbers in town and country, in our land, whom it would be well for parish officers to deal with in a summary manner, if gentle hints will not avail.—

CHURCH-DOOR LOUNGERS.—For some time past it has been the constant practice of a number of idle and empty-headed young men to congregate on Sunday evenings near the entrance of the parish church of St. Andrew's Parish, and for want of inclination to employ their time in a more profitable manner, to make impertinent and insolent remarks upon the dress and persons of respectable females as they enter the sacred edifice. The Clerk and Sexton's personal persuasive efforts having proved of no avail in effectually checking these disreputable proceedings, the eyes of the insulted female portion of the church-going community were gratified on Sunday morning by seeing posted near the church-yard gates the following novel and startling announcement, written in a plain angular female hand:—"Wanted, a complete set of ignorant and impertinent gabies, to loll about the church-yard gates, and stare at and make insolent remarks upon respectable females as they enter. Any one who considers he answers to this description, and is well qualified for so important an office, will be kind enough to stand here on Sunday, May the 22nd." This announcement had the desired result—womanly tact accomplished what manly persuasion had failed to effect. For on the following Sunday the accustomed haunt of the Sabbath Loungers was deserted, and all parties passed peaceably to their devotions.—*Worcester Journal.*

SOCIETY PRO. CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.  
JULY, 1853.

It was agreed that £300 be voted for the purpose of church-building in Montreal.

A letter was read from the Rev. J. H. Nicholls, Principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, in the diocese of Quebec, requesting, with the sanction of the Bishops of Quebec and Montreal, assistance towards the purchase of a printing press and types for the use of the two dioceses. Mr. Nicholls said,—

"The Church population in Lower Canada is but one-eighteenth of the population,—less than 50,000 according to the census of 1852, out of nearly 900,000; and I think it can be shown that we raised last year £15,000 for Church purposes. Would the Society then be willing to help us in the object of a press? What ever was given might be given either to the Bishops for the dioceses, or to the College which supplies their Clergy, at the discretion of the Society. And I should think it desirable that if a gift were made, care should be taken that, if the expenditure should fail, the property should revert to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, at any rate, could never pass into any other hands than the Church's; and an annual report might be made of its progress to the Society for the time over which any annual allowance should extend."

It was agreed to grant £50 towards this object, should the cost of the press and type amount to as much as £150. In the event of the outlay being less, the Society would still contribute one-third of the expense.

Donations were announced, amounting to the sum of £312 13s. 3d.

Fifty new subscribing Members were elected.

The Secretaries stated that the next General Meeting will be held on Monday, Oct. 4.

OLD SHIP.—It may be of interest to some of your readers to learn that the ship which conveyed General Wolfe on his expedition to Quebec still is afloat under the name of *William and Ann*. She was built in 1759 for a bomb-ketch, and was in dock in the Thames a few days since, sound and likely to endure for many years yet, she is mostly now engaged in the Honduras and African timber trades, which is in itself a proof of her great strength.—*Notes and Queries.*

**AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.**—It is with extreme regret that we have to announce the sudden demise of Mr. Thomas Lounds, Master Mason, of this city. Deceased was about his business on Wednesday morning, apparently well, and had been down on some of the wharves looking for a supply of brick. On returning to the new building owned by Mr. James Rhind, which Mr. L. was about completing, he fell down and expired without a groan. So sudden was the transition from life to death, that persons who ran immediately to pick him up found the vital spark had fled as it were in a moment. Mr. Lounds is an old public servant, having served as a Fireman, in this his native city, for more than a quarter of a century, and on his leaving No. 1 Division, which he long commanded, the members presented him with a silver medal. His efficiency and zeal as a Fireman have been repeatedly acknowledged by the authorities. As a mark of respect to his memory the Union flag floated at half-mast yesterday from the new Flag Staff at the Engine House, and his funeral obsequies will be attended by all the members of the Fire Department in this city. We learn that the deceased was in the 57th year of his age.—*Chronicle.*

**ITEMS.**

The Trinity House Steamer "Doris" arrived yesterday morning from the Gulf, having lost Capt. Fortin and his handfull of, a crew to protect the Fisheries along the North Shore with a small boat. The Doris will return there about the 15th of August, at which time the U. S. fishermen frequent the coasts in great numbers. Though the mackerel fishery has failed this year, that of the herring has been excellent.—*Quebec Paper.*

Nearly one thousand Indians of the Choyenno and Snake tribes, in the neighbourhood of Utah, have recently died with the small pox. In one place three hundred of the dead bodies were piled together in one hut, which was fired and burnt to the ground.—*Id.*

A Waiter named Riley fell through the dumb waiter in the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, on Tuesday night and was killed on the spot—he leaves a wife and seven children.

**ERRATUM.**—In last week's *Church Times*, "Songs of the Church," read "The Sign of the Cross in Holy Baptism," for what there appears, which is nonsense.

**LETTERS RECEIVED.**

From Rev. Mr. Ruddle—attended to by mail. Mr. James Whitman, Annapolis—with £2. Mr. Smith, Amherst—will take early opportunity of writing. Mr. Moran, with remittance on account of Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald 10s; 20s. from L. C. Worthy, Esq. We feel obliged to those gentlemen, and regret that many others in Charlotte Town greatly in arrears, did not take the advantage of the opportunity afforded by the presence of Mr. Gallagher, to remit their dues. The obligation upon them is to pay in advance, and not to try the patience and the solvency of our establishment, by arrearages of 2, 3 and 4 years.

Hon. J. W. Weldon,—the amount was duly credited—the address will be altered in future.

**Died.**

Suddenly, on the 10th Inst., Mr. THOMAS LOUNDS.

**Shipping List.**

**ARRIVED**

Saturday, August 6th.—U. S. steamer Fulton, Capt. Weston, Eastport—bound to the fishing grounds; Brig Express Frith, Inagua, 12 days; Brig Lady, Wood, Fortino Island, 11 days; Schrs. Coronet, Healey, Boston, 2 days; Isabella, Hadley, Bay of Islands, William Dorey, Antigonish, Siph. Landry, Montreal, 29 days; Mary Ann, Talbot, Montreal, 10 days; Emily, Thomshaw, Bay St. George, Providence, Sheers, Bay St. George, 10 days; Brunswick, McLean, Richbucto, Britannia, Muggah, Sydney; Swift, McGinnis, do; Pictou Packet, Curry, Pictou.

Sunday, August 7th.—Ship Eucassian, Phillip, Liverpool, G. E. 42 days; Brig. Mary Sullivan, Mayaguez.

Monday, August 8th.—Schrs. Maria Henrietta, Framboley, Quebec, 13 days; Margaret, Sterling, Baltimore, 14 days; Noble, Murphy, St. John's, N. F. 10 days; Julia Eliza, Bird, Placentia, 4 days; Mary Jane, St. George's Bay, 4 days; Inthe, Fenton, Burin, 6 days; Mountaineer, LeVelle; Perseverance, Minnichi; Caroline Eliza, LeBlanc, Bay Chaleur; Eliza, Lecoste, Cape Breton, Triumph, Canso, B. Scott, Townsend, Louisburgh 1 day; Mary, Priscilla, Fulton, Quebec, 11 days; Bloomer, Purdy, Boston, 5 days; John Bell, [Am.] Hopkins, Maine—bound to the Labrador fishing.

Tuesday August 9th.—Brig Marwood, Hughes, Cadiz, 3 days; Schrs. Thomas Burke, New York, 14 days; Mary Ann, Gray, Baltimore, 16 days; California, Griffin, Sagged Isles.

Wednesday, August 10th.—Schr Moselle, Simpson, St. John N. B., 3 days.

Thursday August 11th.—Brig Belle, [pkt.] Meagher, Boston, 6 days; brig. Mary Hewson, Ponce, 16 days; Laura Day, Sydney, 5 days; Revenue schr Darling, Daly, Sable Island, 31 days.

Friday, August 12.—Brig Doctor, Forbes, Liverpool, 72 days; Trial, Curtis, Cadiz, 39 days; General Washington, [pkt.] Laybold, Boston, 3 days; Magnet, Locke, Richmond, Va., 10 days; Creole, Mitchell, Boston, 31 days.

**CLARED.**

Saturday, August 6th.—Brig. Contest, Griffin, Demerara; Schrs. Lady Seymour, Young, New York; V. Vilager, Watt, Miramichi.

Monday, August 8th.—Brig Chebucto, Wallace, F. W. Indies; brig. Advalorem, Murphy, Mayaguez.

Wednesday, August 10th.—Brigs. Alexander, Wyman, Australia; Rapid, Crowell, F. W. Indies; Adah, Vigneau, Canso; schrs. Commerce, Filotro, Bay St. George; W. H. Hari, do; Belinda, Caldwell, Bay Chaleur.

Thursday, August 11th.—Brig. Brothers, Leclanche, Quebec; schrs. Coronet, [pkt.] Healey, Boston; Only Son,

Chambers, Placentia; Mary Ann, Bigol, Bay Chaleur; Industry Allard, Quebec; Rainbow, Young, Newfoundland. Friday, August 12.—Sarah Ann, Messervey, Newfoundland; Agnes Rosa, Doane, St. John, N. B.; Bloomer, [pkt.] Purdy, Boston; Temperance, Strc, Quebec; Daphne, Ingham, B. W. Indies; Inthe, Fenton, Burin, N. F.; Emily, O'Brien, Baltimore; John Wallace, Jewett, Shippan and Bathurst.

**COUNTRY MARKET.**

**PRICES ON SATURDAY AUGUST 13.**

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 £4 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.**

**LIST OF CLASSICAL SCHOOL BOOKS,**

**FOR SALE BY WM. GOSSIP, at the NOVA SCOTIA BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, No 24 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S.**

**GREEK.**

- Liddell & Scott's Greek Lexicon.
- Bloomfield's Greek Testament, 2 vols.
- Greenfield's Greek Testament, with Lexicon.
- Donaldson's Pindar.
- Trollope's Homer's Illas.
- Stocker's Herodotus.
- Barker's Demosthenes.
- Walker's Selections from Lucian.
- Brasse's Sophocles' Plays, English Notes.
- Major's Euripides' do.
- Edwards' Translations (single) Greek Plays.
- Anthony's Homer.
- Hickie's Longinus.
- Longinus on the Sublime (Translation).
- Westminster Greek Grammar (Greek & Eng.)
- Edinburgh Academy Greek Grammar.
- Do. do. Delectus.
- Valpy's Greek Delectus.
- Do. do. Exercises.
- Anthony's Greek Exercises.
- Do. do. Lessons.
- Owen's Xenophon's Anabasis.

**LATIN.**

- Riddle's Critical Latin English Lexicon.
- Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
- Dymock's Ainsworth's Lat. & Eng. Dictionary.
- Entick's Lat. & Eng. Dictionary, complete.
- Lempriere's Classical Dictionary.
- Adams' Roman Antiquities.
- Duncan's Virgil Delphini.
- Chambers' Caesar.
- Ellis's Latin Exercises.
- Clark's Introduction.
- Carr's Selections.
- Alvarez's Prosody.
- Arnold's Cornelius Nepos.
- Arnold's Latin Prose Composition.
- Haines' Arnold's First Latin Book.
- Henry's Arnold's First Latin Book.
- Do. do. Second do and Prac. Grammar.
- Edwards' Eton Latin Grammar.
- Westminster Latin Grammar.
- Edinburgh Academy Latin Grammar.
- Do. do. Delectus.
- Ruddiman's Rudiments.
- Valpy's Latin Delectus.
- Anthony's Sallust.
- Do. Horace; do. Eng. Edit. Jacobi Boyd.
- Do. Cicero; do. do. do.
- Do. do. De Senectute De Amelitia.
- Do. Virgil; do. Eng. Edit. by Trollope.
- Do. do. Eclogues and Georgics.
- Do. Cæsar; do. Eng. Edit.
- Do. Latin Prosody.
- Tacitus' Germania and Agricola.
- Reihardt's Terence.

All Descriptions of SCHOOL STATIONERY, in School Pens, Penholders, Ink Powders, Ink, Desk Instruments, Copy, Cyphering and Exercise Books, Mathematical Instruments in case or separate, Parallel Rulers, Paper, &c &c supplied on the most reasonable terms.

Look for WILLIAM GOSSIP, 21 Granville-street. August 1853.

**THREE CHEERS FOR THE MAINE LAW.**

PROPOSED TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION AT LIVERPOOL, QUEEN'S COUNTY

**THE VARIOUS TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETIES, AND DIVISIONS OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE** of Nova Scotia, are hereby respectfully informed that a County Convention will be held in the Town of Liverpool, in the Temperance Hall, on Thursday, September 1st, next ensuing, commencing at Ten o'clock.

As it is essential that the various Counties be fully represented at such Convention, to "devise means for the passage of the Maine Law"—at the next Session of the General Assembly of this Province;—it is hoped and expected that such Counties as are favourable to the same, will through their various Temperance Societies, and Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, send such Representatives as will show plainly what their wishes are, and that such are not to be trifled with.—By order of Committee of Management. W. A. S. BLEWETT, Secretary to the Liverpool, Queen's Co., } July 19th., 1853. 4w. Conventio

**NOV. SCOTIA BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.**

No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET.

**WM. GOSSIP HAS RECEIVED, AND OFFERS** for sale:

**CHAMBER'S SCHOOL BOOKS, viz**

- Cæsar de Bello Gallico.
- Algebra. Key to ditto.
- Mathematics—Paris 1 and 2.
- Key to Plane Geometry.
- Chemistry.
- Electricity.
- Rudiments of Geology.
- Hydrostatics.
- Matter and Motion, Mechanics.
- Introduction to Sciences.
- Introduction to Arithmetic.
- Bookkeeping.
- Drawing—First Book; Ditto Second Book.
- Geographical Primer.
- Geographical Text Book for England.
- Rudiments of Knowledge.
- Simple Lessons.
- Moral Class Book.
- Introduction to Composition.
- Infant Treatment.
- Infant Education.
- Second Book of Reading.

With all other kinds of College, Academy, and School Books, and School Stationery of every description, of the best, and at cheapest rates. August 13, 1853.

**THE SUNDAY SCHOOL**

IN NOVA SCOTIA.

A SUM of not less than Five pounds in money, or the sum thereof in Books, is offered for the best of at least three Essays on the above subject. The Essayist it is expected, will endeavour to institute some enquiry into the present state of the Sunday Schools of the Province, and the measures best fitted to promote their general welfare—touching in particular upon the expediency or practicability of a Provincial Sunday School Union.

The Essays to be given in before the close of the present year to any of the following Clergymen.

- Rev. J. T. Twining, D. D.
- Rev. E. A. Crawley, D. D.
- M. Richey, D. D.
- John Scott,
- Alex. Forrester.
- F. G. McGregor.
- J. G. Gekke,

Halifax, July 28, 1853.

**COLONIAL CHURCH & SCHOOL SOCIETY.**

**THE SCHOOL PREMISES, OFFICE AND DEPOSITORY** of the above Institution, are at St. Andrew's Hall, 130 Gottingen 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 about the first week in September, by Mr. Marriot from London, for the reception of pupils, of which further notice with particulars will be given.

150, Gottingen Street, Halifax, July 19, 1853.

**JUST RECEIVED.**

**BOXES SOFT PASTEL CRAYONS, BEST QUALITY.** DRAWING PAPER (Whatman's best,) various sizes. CRAYON PAPER—Tinted and White—received by English Steamer.

August 6th. 1853.

WM. GOSSIP.

**SCHOOL.**

**THE MISSES GROVE'S SCHOOL WILL** RE-OPEN on Monday the 22nd Inst. Several Vacancies.

August 6th. 1853.

21.

**MISS WILLIAMSON'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR** YOUNG LADIES. Will re-open on the 15th of August. There are vacancies for a few more Boarders Miss W. devotes herself entirely to her School, and is assisted by a lady, who is a first rate Artist, from London. The pupils are thoroughly instructed in every branch of a good English education, French, Italian, Music, and Drawing; the latter in various styles.

August 6th. 152 Hollis Street.

**EX GLADIATOR.**

**THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE RECEIVED** per "Gladiator," from Liverpool, an assortment of "Hingley & Sons" best proved ANCHORS AND CHAIN CABLES. For sale low at BIRMINGHAM HOUSE, August 6. Ins. ALBRO & CO.

**GUNS! GUNS!!**

**BY RECENT ARRIVALS ALBRO & CO.** have received four Cases superior Fowling Pieces, for sale at Birmingham House. August 13.

**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 Belt and Point Rope.
- 200 Coils Manila, 6th to 4 inch.
- 500 Holts 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 1-8 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 Sall Twines, Nets, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, &c. &c., kept constantly on hand. July 24th. 1853. 3m.



Poetry.

"NO."

Would you learn the bravest thing  
That man can ever do?  
Would you be an uncrowned king,  
Absolute and true?  
Would you seek to emulate  
All we learn in story,  
Of the moral, just, and great,  
Rich in real glory?  
Would you lose much bitter care  
In your lot below?  
Bravely speak out when, and where,  
'Tis right to utter "No."

Learn to speak this little word  
In its proper place—  
Let no timid doubt be heard,  
Clothed with sceptic grace—  
Let the lips, without disguise,  
Boldly pour it out;  
Though a thou-and dulcet lies  
Keep hovering about.  
For be sure our hearts would lose  
Future years of woe,  
If our courage would refuse  
The present hour, with "No."

When Temptation's form would lead  
To some pleasant wrong—  
When she tunes her hollow reed  
To the siren's song—  
When she offers bribe and smile,  
And our conscience feels  
There is nought but shining guile  
In the gifts she deals,  
Then, O! then, let courage rise,  
To its strongest flow;  
Show that ye are brave, as wise,  
And firmly answer "No."

Hearts that are too often given  
Like street merchandise—  
Hearts, that like bought slaves, are driven  
In fair freedom's guise;  
Ye that poison soul and mind  
With perjury's foul stains  
Ye who let the cold world blind  
In joyless marriage chains—  
Be true unto yourselves, and God,  
Let rank and fortune go;  
If Love light not the spot,  
Let feeling answer "No."

Men with goodly spirits blest,  
Willing to do right,  
Yet who stand, with wavering breast,  
Beneath Persuasion's might;  
When companions seek to taunt  
Judgment into sin,  
When the loud laugh vain would daunt  
Your better voice within,  
O! be sure ye'll never meet  
More insidious foe;  
Strike the coward to your feet,  
By Reason's watchword, "No."

Few have learned to speak this word  
When it should be spoken;  
Resolution is deferred,  
Vows to virtue broken.  
More of virtue is required,  
This one word to say  
Than to stand where shots are fired  
In the battle fray.  
Use it fitly, and ye'll see  
Many a lot below  
May be schooled, and nobly ruled  
By power to utter "No."

Advertisements.

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 Inkstands with glasses,  
Welch Slates, hawthorn frames  
Patent Penholders,  
Steel Pens great variety.

May 21, 1853.

WILLIAM GOSSIP,  
No. 21 Granville Street.

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 puffing advertisements—no certificates published respecting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, Want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax.  
Nov. 20, 1852.

NEVER FAILING REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. A CRIPPLE  
DROPS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AT THE TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist, Liverpool dated August 20th, 1852.

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

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

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

Copy of a letter from Mr. Hird, Draper, of Keady, near Gainsboro', dated 1st. March, 1852.

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

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

(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE OF ULCERATED BAD LEGS, DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

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

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

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) JOHN MORTON CLENNELL.  
CERTAIN REMEDY FOR SCORBUTIC HUMOURS AND AN ASTONISHING CURE OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE OF A BAD LEG.

Copy of a Letter from Messrs. Walker and Co., Chemist, Bath.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,  
DEAR SIR.—Among the numerous cures effected by the use of your valuable medicines in this neighbourhood, we may mention that of an old lady living in the Village of Preston, about five miles from this City. She had ulcerated wounds in her leg for many years, and latterly they increased to such an alarming extent as to defy all the usual remedies; her health rapidly giving way under the suffering she endured. In this distressing condition she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and by the assistance of her friends, was enabled to persevere in their use, until she received a perfect cure. We have ourselves been greatly astonished at the effect upon so old a person, she being above 70 years of age. We shall be happy to satisfy any enquiries as to the authenticity of this really wonderful case, either personally or by letter.

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

Your's faithfully

April 6th, 1852. (Signed) WALKER & Co.  
The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

- |                    |                  |               |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Bad Legs           | Cancers          | Scalds        |
| Bad Breasts        | Contracted (and) | Sore Nipples  |
| Burns              | Stiff Joints     | Sore throats  |
| Bunions            | Elephantiasis    | Skin-diseases |
| Bite of Mosquitoes | Furuncles        | Scurvy        |
| and Sand-Flies     | G. at            | Sore-heads    |
| Coco bay           | Glandular        | Tumours       |
| Chicago-foot       | Swellings        | Ulcers        |
| Chilblains         | Lumbago          | Wounds        |
| Chapped hands      | Piles            | Yaws          |
| Corns (Soft)       | Rheumatism       |               |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 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. 9d., 3s. 9d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

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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, 1852.

WESLEY & SINGLAIR.  
MANUFACTURERS OF



MONUMENTS, CENTRE AND  
Tomb Tables. Flor Tables.  
GRAVE STONES BAPTISMAL  
FONTS &c.

IN MARBLE AND FREESTONE, AT THE HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS, Corner Barrington and Howlers' Streets. On Feb. 20.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR,  
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
THE EARL OF ELGIN & KINCARDINE,  
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.  
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NOVA-SCOTIA.—HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX.  
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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 grounds 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 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 1810 to 1854 fall to be divided as at 25th May 1854, and parties who Assure during the present year will participate.

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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 O and P Pens, blue temper  
Do. Swan Quill Pen in boxes of 1 doz.  
with holder  
Do. L and M Barrel Pen, excellent  
Do. Metallic Barrel Pen in boxes of 3 doz  
with holder, cheap and good  
Do. Black Barrel Pen  
Do. MAPPING PEN  
Gillott's Pens of various descriptions  
Perry's Electro plated Pens } a neat 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.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE  
TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. THE DAILY USE OF THIS much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the TEETH,—prevents Tartareous deposit,—arrests decay,—induces a healthy action in the GUMS,—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour.  
Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London.  
Halifax, N. S. Feb. 1852

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