

The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor.

“Gospelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

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Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
Jan. 8	1 S. aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 41 Matt 11
9	any	Gen. 15 17 Gen. 22
10		17 18 19
11		20 21 22
12		23 24 25
13		26 27 28
14		29 30 31

Poetry.

THE ONLY TRUE PRIEST.

The atoning work is done,
The victim's blood is shed,
And Jesus now is gone,
His people's cause to plead.
He stands in Heav'n their great High Priest,
And bears their names upon His breast.

He sprinkles with His blood,
The mercy-seat above,
For justice had withstood
The purposes of love;
But justice now objects no more,
And mercy yields her boundless store.

No temple made with hands,
His place of service is;
In Heav'n itself He stands,
A heav'nly priesthood His,
In Him the shadows of the law
Are all fulfilled, and now withdraw.

And though awhile He be
Hid from the eyes of men,
His people look to see
Their great High Priest again,
In brightest glory He will come,
And take His waiting people home.

Religious Miscellany.

RENUNTS FOR THE PEOPLE TO CRACK.

HOW SOME PEOPLE DISCHARGE A JUST DEBT.—A pastor is the hired servant of his people. He is to minister to them of his spiritual things, and they minister to him of their carnal things: the obligation is mutual, and ought to be by both parties regarded as such. As he cannot clothe and feed himself upon books and skeletons, to say the least of it, the whole temporal wants should be supplied by the people in his charge. For the time which has been given to provide for his own household, is all taken up providing for the spiritual interests of his flock.—The pecuniary profits arising from his labors ought to be universally regarded as ‘the reward, not of grace, but of debt.’ But it is not so. There are thousands in the world who look upon what they pay for the support of their pastor as *charity*. And in their hearts, if they do not say so, they reckon it up before the Lord, as much which they have given to Him; and for what they have not received, nor ever expect to have as equivalent. This they evince by the many shifts and excuses which they employ to evade the subscription applied to for ‘aid and comfort.’ To substantiate what we say, let us take a case. We draw our facts from facts, not from fancy.

Consequence of the deaths and removals in his congregation, the subscription list of Rev. Mr. Edwards had run down to low water mark. The promptings of the law of nature had compelled him to make a new one, either for better wages or a new home. He called his session together, and told them plainly, that he could not live any longer ‘at this poor dying rate,’ they must raise his salary one hundred dollars, or he would dissolve the pastoral relation between them. He requested time, until they could get around and do what could be done. Deacon Goodman mounted the next day, and rode through the parish trying to raise the wind. The first man he goes to see is Mr. Edwards, a wealthy farmer, who had been in the habit of paying him a dollar, and also of contributing of such things as he could spare from his farm, ten more as a kind of salary. This was not considered as any part of the

salary. When he was requested to enlarge his subscription, he at first hesitated. But this happy thought occurred to him—‘I will put down in cash \$20, and leave off the donation.’ The good deacon not knowing all the facts of the case, felt proud of his effort, when in fact he had only added to his subscription list as the Indian did to the length of his blanket, by cutting it off the bottom and sewing it on the top.

The next man he met with was Mr. P. But Mr. P. was by no means in a benevolent mood. And instead of adding five dollars, he subtracted that amount.—The secret of his ill humour lies in the fact, which he had just learned, that Mr. Edwards had taken \$200 of his wife's money and bought her a piano. This was out of the question! He certainly had no right to do any such thing. For a man who is supported by the charity of his flock to spend his money like other people, is certainly an innovation that ought not to go unrebuked. The good deacon left piqued at this, and told him if that was the best he could do, that he would take his name off entirely, which he did, and that too, without spiting Mr. P. a great deal.

The house of Mr. W. was next in order. The deacon made a strong appeal, inspired by the hope of success. But no. Mr. W. had been taking notes, was full of a speech, and rejoiced in the opportunity to unburden himself. ‘No,’ said Mr. W., ‘instead of giving more I mean to give less than I have been giving. Mr. Edwards lives in a finer house, rides in a finer carriage, wears finer clothes, sets a better table, and moves in a finer style than I do; and I don't think it is any charity to support such people!’ ‘Well, that is a new principle in political economy,’ said deacon Goodman, feeling a little sarcastic. ‘You have certainly an easy way to discharge your pecuniary obligations. There is your merchant C., and your doctor S., and your lawyer W., they each live in finer houses and move in grander style than you do. I suppose then, when they send out to you their bills and accounts, for professional services, you can cancel them in the same short hand way—by writing on the back of them—‘no charity in supporting such people.’ Now, continued the deacon, let me work you a sum by your own rule and see how you like it.—I believe I am still owing you \$500 for that lot of stock which I bought of you the other day. Now as you wear a finer coat and live in a finer house than I do, I suppose, according to your own principles, that will square the account?’

‘Ah, that is a very different thing,’ said Mr. W. ‘Where lies the difference?’ said deacon G. ‘The principle is the same—and I leave you with a very hard nut to crack,’ and he rode over, not in the best humor imaginable, to see neighbor B. But neighbor B. had been comparing notes with Mr. W., and just at that time feeling a little resentful, because he had felt himself slighted by his pastor, because he had not visited him as often as he thought he should; he was prepared to answer the good deacon's request with a very emphatic negative—‘I don't believe in upholding preachers in their pride and idleness: let them work as I do for a living.’ ‘Work as you do,’ replied the deacon, with an expression of grief upon his countenance and a feeling of slight resentment wreathing his sarcastic lips—‘your work would be to him nothing more than a pleasant recreation. Come, sir, and let us look at this subject a moment. Here Mr. Edwards had to spend ten years of the prime of his life in hard study to fit himself to his profession—and much study is a weariness of the flesh.’ And must all that go for nothing? Then when he enters upon the duties of his calling, he surely has enough to do, to employ the whole time and energies of any man. Through the week, day and night, he must write and read and think. He must visit the sick, be at every funeral, attend the judicatories of the church, and then on the Sabbath day, when every slave is permitted to rest, he must labor until his strength is exhausted, and at night he lies down with every limb streaming with pain. In addition to all this, if he does the amount of visiting, which some of his flock require, (laying a peculiar emphasis upon the word *some*.) even if he had nothing else to do, it would be necessary that the Lord should allot him two days where he now has only one. Then

he ought to have a horse to ride whose blood is a compound of the telegraph and steam engine, combining the speed of the one and the endurance of the other. And then, forsooth, all this time, and money, and labor must all go for nothing. And then to olden himself and family and keep them from starving, ‘he must work as you do.’ And the good deacon's blood grew warm under the influence of his own eloquent pleadings. He told his good neighbor B. good morning, and left him. And as he threw the reins on the neck of his faithful steed, he was overheard to murmur through his half clenched teeth—‘*dad rabbi!* such folks, they don't deserve to have the gospel preached to them.’

We conclude with a caution to the gentle reader not to allow his amiable feelings to draw the conclusion that there are no such people in the world, nor in the church. They are to be found in both. Nor are they confined to the poor and ignorant, but they regard themselves as belonging to that class who are as good as the best.

Lebanon, Ky.

S. E. D.

THE SABBATH.

A history of all the lives of all the criminals ever sentenced, imprisoned or executed, would show that a disregard of the Sabbath was one of the leading steps in their progress to ruin; that, in company with those who, like themselves, had perpetrated their sins, they had taken the initiatory step in vice that eventually led them to this commission of crime. And we are taught to believe that the parent as well as the child is responsible for these negligences, these sins. How easy a matter is it to destroy all desire in the child to dishonor this day, if you only commence in season. First evil impressions are easily eradicated—soil weeds sown in good soil are quick to germinate, but are easily destroyed when they first spring into existence; but allow them to grow up and go to seed, and the fruits thereof are scattered in every direction, to multiply. Kind parents, teach your boys to regard the Sabbath. The lessons taught us in the serene quiet of that holy day in childhood, though not taught by a parent—a mother—are still indelibly impressed upon our memory, as though it were but yesterday we received them. If they do not go to church, keep them within doors, that they may not prove enemies to themselves, and nuisances to those around them. Few can enjoy the quiet of home with a gang of boys in front of their dwelling, playing games, laughing, shouting, cursing and swearing, especially on the Sabbath. Remember the Sabbath, to keep it holy.”

A PATTERN.

So Paul called himself in his conversion to Christ. But how a pattern?

Of how great a sinner may he be saved by grace. Was he not a blasphemer and persecutor? Did he not breathe out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples? Did he not aid in the murder of Stephen? Did he not drag helpless women to prison and judgment? Did he not imbue his hands in the blood of many martyrs? Did he not cherish the most intense malice towards Jesus Christ himself? But he obtained mercy. Who then would despair? When to the name of Manasseh, and the Magdalen, and the sinners of Jerusalem, was added that of Saul of Tarsus as saved by grace, was there not a demonstration that no child of Adam need perish?

Of how great a saint, such a saved sinner may become. Was there ever an instance of loftier or purer devotion? Do the annals of the world furnish a character of superior excellence? Was there not almost an utter abnegation of self and a total devotion to Christ? Did not his moral course shed light upon the morning light, which shines more brightly upon the perfect day? What stirring activities. What unquenchable zeal. What sublime heroism. What self-denial, and yet, this man was once the chief of sinners.

Yes—a pattern; one aspect of which forbids sinful despair; the other aspect of which inspires and impels to holy hope and exertion.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. Steamship Canada, Dec. 25

RESIGNATION OF VISCOUNT PALMERSTON

The *Times* of this morning gives some news, exclusively, that will, doubtless, surprise most people. The intelligence, in a condensed form is to the following effect:—

Viscount Palmerston has tendered his resignation of the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, and has therefore ceased, within the last forty-eight hours, to form a part of Her Majesty's Government if that resignation has been accepted by the Crown. Upon the receipt of a communication from Lord Palmerston, announcing the resolution he had been led to form, the Prime Minister left town for Osborne-house yesterday for the purpose of laying the resignation of the Home Secretary before the Queen.

The *Times* proceeds to state that the ground on which Lord Palmerston rests his inability to remain in the present Cabinet is distinctly and exclusively his decided opposition to the Reform Bill which has been prepared under the direction of Lord John Russell, and assented to by the other members of the Government. — *Ch. & St. Gazette.*

We understand that Lieutenant-General Cathcart, at present Commander-in-Chief at the Cape, has been appointed to succeed Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, as Adjutant-General of the Forces.

A NEW COMET.—On the morning of the 2nd inst. a comet was discovered by Mr. Klinkerfues, of the Göttingen Observatory, on the border of the Constellation Perseus, near the foot of Andromeda.

The public will be gratified to learn, as we are happy to announce on authority, that Her Majesty has, on the recommendation of the Earl of Aberdeen, been graciously pleased to confer a pension of £50 per annum on the widow of the Ettrick Shepherd.

FLOGGING AT SCHOOL.—A novel cause came before the Cheltenham county court last week. George Micklewright, a pupil at the Cheltenham Grammar School, brought, through his father, an action against Dr. Humphreys, the master of the school. From the evidence it appears that on two occasions Dr. Humphreys had ordered the boy to be flogged, the first time with twelve, the second time with eighteen 'lashes.' These lashes were administered with a riding whip by a drill-sergeant employed at the school. As might be expected, the boy's back was dreadfully cut. Mrs. Crawford said it looked like 'newly cut meat,' the Rev. J. L. Pennington said 'I was so horror-stricken at the sight, I could not look closely.' Goliathly, a boy flogged some months ago, is still under medical treatment. The offences of Micklewright were quarrelling with another boy and throwing a firework in the fire. The judge said Dr. Humphreys ought to have investigated the first case more closely; and certainly the flogging ought not to have been administered by a drill-sergeant. Damages, four guineas.

The son of the Emperor of Hayti has recently arrived in England from France, having travelled under the name of M. Dalvel. He is described as a most intelligent and gentlemanlike person, and has been sojourning for a short time at Torquay. His object in visiting this country is said to be to complete his education, for which purpose he will shortly proceed to Davos, and place himself under a clergyman of that place.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—We are informed that the Bishop of London, assisted by Dr. Lushington and Sir James Patterson, sitting as assessors, will commence an enquiry into certain alleged abuses connected with the above cathedral on the 5th of January. — *Globe.*

THE BISHOP OF CAPE TOWN.—The Bishop of Capetown sailed on Tuesday for South Africa. He came home to all appearance a dying man: he returns recruited in strength, having procured a subdivision of his diocese, and with funds sufficient to enable him to carry forward the work so excellently begun.

THE COMMAND IN CANADA.—It is now said that Major-General Wetherall will relieve Major-General Nolan in the command of the troops in Canada, and will be succeeded as Deputy-Adjutant-General at head quarters by Colonel Torrens, whose place as Assistant-Quarter-Master-General will be filled by Lieutenant-Colonel Conynghame.

The Rev. H. Caswall, the fourth member of the deputation from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, arrived from America in Liverpool by the Royal Mail steamer *Canada*, on Sunday, after a voyage of eleven days and a few hours.

Dr. Armstrong, Bishop of Graham's Town, is expected to leave England early in the spring.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Master of Arts on the Rev. H. Tuckwell, late Principal of the Theological College, St. John's, Newfoundland.

DEATH OF THE MARCHIONESS WELLESLEY.—The Marchioness Wellesley, widow of the elder brother of the late Duke of Wellington, expired on Saturday at her apartments, at Hampton Court Palace, after a short illness. The deceased Marianne, Marchioness Wellesley, was a daughter of Mr. Richard Caton, and when the late Marquis Wellesley married she was a widow of Mr. Robert Patterson. She was the Marquis's second wife, to whom she was united on the 29th of October, 1825.

SINGULAR DEATH.—A sailor in the royal navy died a few days ago in Haslar Hospital, after much painful suffering, arising it was supposed from dropsy; but two hours before his death a living snake, nine inches in length came out of his mouth. It is supposed that the deceased must have swallowed the reptile when it was young, drinking water, when the *Hastings* was out in India, as the ship laid for some time at Trincomalee, and close to a small island called Snake Island. The crew used very often to find snakes on board.

FRANCE.

The *Pays* says:—The circumstances in the midst of which the retirement of Lord Palmerston takes place, give it a bearing and a character of much importance. In such a moment, when the Eastern question touches its most decisive period, when the mediating Powers are uniting in a supreme effort of conciliation, public opinion can with difficulty accept the idea that a man so considerable as Lord Palmerston should abandon his share of influence and responsibility in the direction of public affairs, and in foreign policy, for a simple difference of opinion on a question of Parliamentary Reform. Whatever may be the motive of it, will it modify the conduct of the British Cabinet? Can the situation of Eastern affairs be modified or compromised? We have never dissimulated the sincere and devoted admiration which we entertain for the character and the great political qualities of the former chief of the Foreign Office. The sympathies of Lord Palmerston for France and for the Government which directs her despatches, were on his part lightly avowed. In our conviction the presence of Lord Palmerston in the English Cabinet has facilitated between England and France an alliance which is at present the most powerful guarantee of the peace of the world, and of the independence of States. With his old experience, Lord Palmerston, from the first, understood that when the two great Western Powers should sincerely unite, Europe would have nothing to fear from the violence of private ambition, or the enterprise of the revolutionary spirit, and that they would always form an efficacious counterpoise to any force which should place social order or the European equilibrium in peril. In this point of view Lord Palmerston may claim an eminent share in the results which cemented the union of France and England, and have made them the most energetic obstacle to pretensions which menaced Europe in the Ottoman empire. Assuredly no one regrets more than we do the resolution of Lord Palmerston. His experience might still have been of great utility in the delicate condition in which Europe is placed. But that this event can seriously affect the relations established between the great European States, and lead to a modification in the unanimity of their views, in what appeared to us neither logical nor probable, and is evidently disproved by the rights, interests, and conduct of all the mediating powers.

INSTRUCTIONS OF THE POWERS TO THE AMBASSADORS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—The *Debat* gives the following despatch as that by which the ambassadors of the Four Powers have been instructed to act in execution of the protocol of Dec. 5:—

Monsieur,—The governments of their Majesties, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the King of Prussia, have seen with great regret the outbreak of war between Russia and Turkey; and with the object of abridging hostilities as much as possible, and of effecting a rapprochement between the belligerent parties, so important for the interests of Europe, they have thought it necessary to give a collective form to their efforts. The various documents which have emanated from the Sublime Porte and the character of moderation with which they are marked, authorize us to hope that you will find Reschid Paşa disposed to admit that the propositions of the four courts are as much conformed to the interests as they are to the dignity of the Ottoman Empire.—

We place candidly before the Sublime Porte a question to which it will respond in the same spirit. The Governments of the Four Powers would be glad should the Sublime Porte declare in the first place that Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia have not too much presumed on its conciliatory intentions in believing it to be still animated with the desire to terminate on favourable conditions the difference which has arisen between it and Russia, and still ready to come to an understanding for this purpose with the other Powers. That, recognising the assurance which Russia has on several occasions given, that it demands no new concessions nor rights infringing upon the sovereignty of the Sultan, the Divan is ready to renew its offers and to discuss the form in which peace shall be re-established, subject to the condition of not being called to accede to any of the demands which have been already refused, and to conclude an arrangement for the evacuation of the principalities. This discussion would naturally take place between an Ottoman and Russian negotiator, each furnished with plenipotentiary powers; but in order to facilitate the agreement of the two parties, the plenipotentiaries designated would not treat apart, but in presence of representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, and Prussia. We cannot understand the reasons which doubtless would not permit the Sublime Porte to negotiate with Russia in a part of its territory, occupied by the arms of this power. Russia, on its side, would have objections to negotiate in any town of Turkey. It would be proper then to leave the two parties to make choice of a neutral territory, and we abstain therefore from designating any particular place. The object which the four courts propose would not be completely obtained if the opening of the preliminary negotiations of peace were not at the same time the basis for the cessation of hostilities; but we believe that the Sublime Porte will have no good reason to oppose the conclusion of an armistice the conditions of which might be afterwards debated, if it obtained from us assurance that the terms in which it should be disposed to treat would be equally accepted by us. It is in any case a demand which it might address to us—and on the hypothesis that the terms proposed by the Ottoman Government should not be such as we should at first consent to, we would advise the sending of a Turkish plenipotentiary, and the appointment of a town where the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Turkey might meet the representatives of the four courts. I ask you, Monsieur, to repair with your colleague to Reschid Paşa, to read this despatch to him, and to fortify it with the authority of your advice.

PIEDMONT.

TURIN, DEC. 16.—The ceremony of consecrating a church for the celebration of the evangelical ritual, according to the Waldenses' ritual, which took place here yesterday, seems to afford an additional proof of friendship between the people of England and Piedmont, who already have so many interests in common. As there has long been a connexion between the Waldenses and the English Government, to which they have been indebted for some mediation on their behalf and a small pecuniary assistance, the open acknowledgment of their religion now, in a country where they have endured so much persecution, must be regarded as positive evidence of the desire of the Government of Piedmont to adopt our principles of freedom of matters of religion as well as in politics, and anxious of its wish to meet the views of England in every practical manner. The Waldenses who have been established in the valleys of the Alps near Piedmont since the eighth century, date the origin of their religion as early as the Apostles, and indignantly deny the accusation of being schismatics or reformers, because, they say, they are descended from those who resisted the corruptions of the Church of Rome in the first ages of Christianity. In the valleys their number amount at present to about 20,000, but until lately there were very few in other parts of the kingdom. The building is in the old Lombard style with some extraneous ornaments, but internally the effect is extremely simple, offering a striking contrast to the Roman Catholic churches.

TURIN, DEC. 19.—The opening of the Legislative Session took place to day. The King delivered a speech which was warmly applauded, and in which His Majesty congratulated the Piedmontese on its intelligence, and recommended the Parliament to encourage that spirit of union by the aid of which the Government might find force sufficient to maintain the dignity of the country, and preserve the noble principle of national independence from any external force. His Majesty concluded as follows: 'Have confidence in me, and by our union we will crown the great

edifice raised by the hands of my father, and which mine will defend and preserve.' The Royal speech was received with enthusiasm, and the King on his passage was hailed with the warmest acclamations by the people. M. Bronnier, Director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in France, and having the rank of Minister-Plenipotentiary, and who is now here, was present at the Royal sitting in the diplomatic tribune.

PRUSSIA.

ITALIAN, Sept. 20 :—All Persia is thrown into a state of suspense and anxiety by the disappearance of His Majesty the King of Persia from Teheran, with 30,000 cavalry, 1,000 pieces of cannon, and 3,000 camels loaded with ammunition. We are completely at a loss to conjecture the object of the expedition or the place of its destination. Some surmise that his Majesty has hastened to co-operate with Turkey against the lawless aggressions of Russia; whilst others, with better reason, are of a different opinion. Persia's uniting with Russia in the present crisis would at once excite the animosity of the Sonnees (as all the Turks belong to that sect,) and a religious war might be the upshot.

The declaration of war by Persia against Turkey is still doubted.

Persia has, offered through Prince Woronzoff, 30,000 troops to Russia, and demanded a Russian General.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NOTE OF THE FOUR POWERS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—Intelligence from Constantinople of the 13th inst. states that the courier who conveyed the collective Note and Circular instructions of the Vienna Conference had arrived, and the Ambassador of the Four Powers proceeded at once to take these documents into consideration. A strict inquiry has been ordered into the causes of the destruction of part of the Turkish fleet at Sinope, which is attributed to the neglect of the Turkish authorities in not recalling those vessels after they had been warned to do so, or to the want of timely information that the Russian fleet was cruising off the coast of Asia. M. Pouillade, the French Consul in Wallachia, left Galatz on the 4th inst. on board a Lloyd steamer, which was bound for Constantinople. The Russians stopped the steamer at the Sulina mouth, and compelled her to proceed to Odessa.

THE RUSSIAN AND TURKISH FLEETS.—The *Monitor* announces the defeat of the Turkish squadron by the Russian fleet. The following despatch has been received by the French Government :—Vienna, Dec. 11th.—On the 30th November the Russian Admiral Nachimow, at the head of six ships of the line, forced his way through the roads of Sinope, and destroyed, in a combat of one hour, seven frigates, two corvettes, a steamer, and three transports. The frigate least damaged, which the Russians were carrying to Sebastopol had to be abandoned at sea; and Osman Pacha with his suite, were brought on board the Admiral's ship. It is one of Prince Menschikoff's aides-de-camp who brought the news on the 5th Dec. to Odessa, from which it was sent here by telegraph.—It is confirmed by way of Bucharest. Advices from Constantinople of the 3rd state that the defeat at Sinope had created great excitement and indignation. It was reported that the French and English Ambassadors were deliberating upon sending the combined fleets to the Black Sea. The Persians are reported to be marching on Arabistan. A difference had broken out between the British Ambassador and the Persian Government.

ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT PARTICULARS.—The following bulletin was posted on the Bourse at Odessa on the 5th of December :—The Russian fleet, under the command of Admiral Nachimoff, has met in the Black Sea a Turkish and Egyptian fleet composed of eighteen ships—two-deckers, frigates, corvettes, together with two steamers of five hundred horse power. After a long engagement, the following Turkish ships have been destroyed or captured :—

- One of 64 guns. No name given.
 - 60 guns. " "
 - 52 guns. Nezami Effendi.
 - 50 guns. Ahmet Ali.
 - 46 guns. Nazim Fesim.
 - 22 guns. Fesi Mahrouc.
- Steamers—
- 3 of 20 guns each.
 - 2 transports.
 - 1 ditto, British transport.

The engagement took place near Sinope. 5,000 Turks have been killed, and many taken prisoners. Osman Pacha, who was wounded, has also been taken prisoner. Several officers, both English and French, were on board the Turkish fleet.

ENTRY OF THE FLEETS INTO THE BLACK SEA.—VIENNA, TUESDAY EVENING.—It is credibly asserted that the combined English, French and Turkish fleets entered the Black Sea on the 10th. It is supposed that their destination is Sebastopol.

Three ships from each squadron have been left to guard the approach to Constantinople.

We mentioned, a month or two since, the determination of the Emperor of France to send a *corps d'armee*, if necessary, for the relief of Turkey. The orders that were then, or soon after given, have been since renewed, and Marshal St. Arnaud could, at the present moment, detach no inconsiderable force to the East at a very short notice.—*Times*.

The tidings of the catastrophe at Sinope was received by the Emperor Louis Napoleon with a burst of indignation. A personage of some distinction, though not a political character, having recently mentioned to Louis Napoleon that he had heard of the entry of the fleets, and wished to know if it was true.—'Yes (the emperor is said to have answered.) I hope so; and if they have entered you may rest assured that they shall not quit it, except with the Russians from the Principalities.'—He declared on another occasion that, in the Eastern question as it stood, there was but one course for him to follow, and that was *le sentier d'honneur*—the path of honor—and that he was determined to do so, even if he did it alone and unaided.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS.—The Russian bulletins supply the dates which were needed to distinguish the battle delivered by General Andronikoff at Akal-Tsiche (or Akiska,) from previous engagements in the same vicinity, accounts of which have been received via Constantinople. These latter, which come down to the 19th ult., left the town of Akal Tsiche in possession of a Turkish corps, which invested the citadel held by a Russian force. The Russian despatches relate to a battle which was fought on the 26th of November (or the 14th November, according to the Russian calendar.) Making allowance for the proverbial exaggeration of Russian bulletins, it would appear that General Andronikoff was able to relieve the fortress of Akal-Tsiche, after a conflict which must have been severe. The loss of the Turkish in killed amounted according to the report of his enemy to 1000 and not 4000, as was first stated by a contemporary. What the Russian loss was we may probably never know, for General Andronikoff's return of thirty-nine killed, when brought into comparison with his description of the formidable position and murderous fire of the Turks becomes preposterous. The mail from Constantinople will probably place us in possession of another and a very different account of the battle of Akal-Tsiche. It will not be forgotten that, according to the St. Petersburg accounts of the affair at Oltenitza, the Turks were on that occasion defeated and driven into the Danube.—Another battle, as Russia despatches again say, has been fought at Ougulsi, in Asia. The date assigned is the 2nd of December. (20th of November, Russian calendar). The report reads very much like that from Akal-Tsiche. It is alleged that Prince Roboutoff defeated the Turkish Seraskier on the Turkish territory, took twenty-four cannon, the whole Turkish camp and material of war. The Seraskier retreated in great disorder to Kars. Advices from Bucharest of the 17th announce that an action has taken place at Matschin (opposite Ibraila). It comes out that the Russians could not succeed. They made a reconnaissance with two steamers, five gun-boats, and four battalions of riflemen, and it is said destroyed the Turkish batteries below Matschin. The firing was sharp. The Russians lost ten killed and several cart loads of wounded.

INDIA.

The telegraphic despatch in anticipation of the Overland Mail, informs us that General Godwin died at Simla on the 26th of October. At Rangoon one hundred convicts had hanged. Most of them were cut down. Major S. Edwards is appointed Commissioner for Peshawar. Cholera has appeared at Bombay. At Shanghai and Amoy they are still fighting. At Foochowtoo there is great disaffection. Canton is quiet, but great apprehension prevails. In noticing the death of General Godwin, it is a melancholy coincidence that the very last number of the *Gazette* contained General Godwin's appointment as K. C. B., and Colonel of the 20th Regiment, honours which, unfortunately, have turned out to have been but posthumous.—The colonelcy of the 20th is thus again placed at Lord Harjinge's disposal.

UNITED STATES.

BISHOP BURGESS ON THE MAINE LAW.

We copy the following letter of Bishop Burgess, from the Family Visitor for October :—

GARDNER, Me., Aug. 22, 1852.

Reverend and Dear Sir,—To your queries I reply briefly, in their order.

Q. 1. "Did this prohibitory law originate in the schemes of politicians for other purposes, or did it stand in the Legislature upon its own merits?"

A. I have very little knowledge of the operations of politicians amongst us: and, undoubtedly, individual leaders or others, members of parties, may have been

influenced by their political interests in sustaining or opposing this measure. But I suppose that beyond all question, the law originated with persons who were solely concerned for the suppression of intemperance: and that it was passed only because it was believed to be demanded by a great majority of the people, for its own merits.

Q. 2. "Has it justified the expectations entertained of it by its friends at the time of its passage?"

A. What were their actual expectations, I cannot venture to say: but every reasonable expectation must have been more than satisfied. Whatever it is in the power of a prohibitory law to accomplish without extreme severity or inquisitorial scrutiny, this law has generally, in my opinion, accomplished. Those who are bent upon obtaining liquor can and do succeed: but it has ceased to be an article of traffic: it has ceased to present any open temptation: the young are comparatively safe; and all the evils of public drinking-shops and bars are removed, together with the interest of a large body of men in upholding them for their own pecuniary advantage.

Q. 3. "Have there been any reactions in public opinion, so as to induce the belief that at a future day it might be repealed?"

A. In my opinion quite the contrary. Should the law be repealed, which seems in the highest degree improbable, it will be the result merely of political arrangements: but I do not believe that any political party would venture on a measure so hazardous to its own prospects. Undoubtedly many discreet and conscientious persons saw strong objections to some features of the law, and still feel their force: but multitudes who doubted the expediency of adopting it, would I believe, regret and resist its repeal.

Q. 4. "Has the law been generally executed, and the amount of intoxication been speedily diminished in the State in consequence?"

A. The law has been, I believe, generally executed though not everywhere with equal energy: and the amount of intoxication has been, in consequence, most evidently, strikingly, and even, I think I may say, wonderfully diminished.

Q. 5. "Has the health, wealth, morality and the general prosperity of the State been apparently promoted by it?"

A. Unquestionably.

Q. 6. "Has the law been found in its operation to be oppressive to any citizen not guilty of its violation?"

A. So far as I know, not in the least. In thus answering your inquiries, I would avoid everything like the intrusion of an opinion respecting the practicability or wisdom of such a measure elsewhere. I never appeared here as its public advocate; and I am not blind to such arguments as may be urged against legislation, which, though it is peculiarly humane in its operation upon persons, is so sweeping with reference to things. Nevertheless I am most devoutly grateful for the practical working of the law; and believe that to every family in Maine it is of more value than can easily be computed. I am, very faithfully, your friend and brother.

GEORGE BURGESS

Rev. C. W. ANDREWS, D. D.

SYDNEY, C.B. DEC. 31.

THIS town was the scene, yesterday morning, of one of the most appalling tragedies, that it has ever fallen to our lot to record; and which deeply convulsed and agitated the whole community. We refer to the sudden and violent death of ARCHIBALD OTTO DODD, Esq., barrister at Law, aged 27 years, who was shot dead, in the store of Mr. Burchell, about 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, by the voluntary discharge of a loaded pistol at him, by NICHOLAS HENRY MARTIN, Esq., J. P., and late Post Master at this place, which the latter took at that moment from his pocket. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the same day, upon the body of the deceased, and a verdict of Wilful Murder returned by the Jury thereupon, against Mr. Martin—who immediately after the discharge of the pistol at Mr. Dodd, repaired to the office of P. H. Clarke, Esq., J. P., and surrendered himself up to Justice.

It appears from the testimony of parties who witnessed the fatal occurrence, that the pistol was discharged at deceased without any previous altercation at the time, and without the slightest warning.

The reason assigned for this shocking act, is an alleged injury done by deceased to a member of the family of the accused.

The deceased was the eldest son of Judge Dodd, to whom, and his family, the most profound public sympathy is felt.

We most sincerely grieve for and commiserate the families of both parties, thus suddenly thrown into the deepest affliction.

We have at present merely time to announce the fact of this dreadful occurrence; but shall place the evidences given before the Coroner's Jury, together with the examination of Mr. Martin himself, which will doubtless take place in a few days, before the public next week.

Youths' Department.

THE CHILD'S PRAYER.

Oh, Thou! who mak'st the sun to rise,
And every daily want supplies,
Enfold me with Thy love and care;
The smallest floweret thou canst see—
The falling sparrow's marked by Thee—
Then turning mercy's ear to me,
Listen, listen,
Listen to my morning prayer!

Oh, Thou! whose tender love once gave
Thine only Son our world to save,
And all our griefs and cares to bear;
Pardon my sins: my heart renew;
Help me each day Thy will to do;
And bless all dear relations too;
Listen, listen,
Listen to my simple prayer.

Oh, Thou! who wilt with monarch's part;
To dwell within a contrite heart,
And build thyself a temple there;
O'er all my young affections move,
Fill all my soul with heavenly love,
And, kindly stooping from above,
Listen, listen,
Listen to my earnest prayer.

THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN.—Bring thy children up in learning and obedience, yet without outward austerity. Praise them openly: reprimand them secretly. Give them good countenance according to thy ability: otherwise, thy life will seem their bondage, and what portion thou shalt leave them at thy death, they will thank Death for it, not thee. And I am persuaded that the foolish cockering up of some parents and the over stern carriage of others, causeth more men and women to take ill courses, than their own vicious inclinations. Marry thy daughters in time, lest they marry themselves. Suffer not thy sons to pass the Alps, for they shall learn nothing there but pride, blasphemy, and atheism.—Neither, by my consent, shalt thou train them up in wars, for he that sets up his rest to live by that profession can hardly be an honest man, or a good Christian: besides, it is a science no longer in request than in use, for soldiers in peace are like chimneys in summer.—*Cecil, Lord Burleigh.*

CITY CHILDREN.—Fanny Fern pities city children. "Here comes a group of pale-faced city children on their way to school. God bless the little unfortunates! Their little feet should be crushing the strawberries, ripe and sweet, on some sunny hill-slope, where breath of new-mown hay and clover blossoms would give roses to their cheeks, and strength and grace to their cramped and half-developed limbs. Poor little creatures! they never saw a patch of blue sky bigger than their satchels, or a blade of grass that dared to grow without permission from the mayor, aldermen, and common council. Poor little skeletons! tricked out like the fashion-prints, and fed on diluted skim-milk and big dictionaries, I pity you.

GIVE YOUR BOYS A TRADE.—Franklin says, "He who has a trade has an estate," and never was a more useful maxim uttered by that great man. The above saying is easy to be understood by all, and applicable to all professors or pursuits. A great day it will be for our country when the youth shall be inclined or compelled to adopt some calling, whether mercantile or what is really mechanical. And a great day it will be when more of them shall choose the latter—to become respectable mechanics, rather than second rate lawyers, doctors or divines.

HELP ONE ANOTHER.—A traveller, who was crossing the Alps, was overtaken by a snow-storm at the top of a high mountain. The cold became intense. The air was thick with sleet, and the piercing wind seemed to penetrate his bones. Still the traveller for a time struggled on. But at last his limbs were benumbed, a heavy drowsiness began to creep over him, his feet almost refused to move, and he lay down on the snow to give way to that fatal sleep which is the last stage of extreme cold, and from which he would certainly never have waked again in this world.

Just at that moment he saw another poor traveller coming along the road. The unhappy man seemed to be, if possible, even in a worse condition than himself for he too could scarcely move; all his powers were frozen, and he appeared to be just on the point to die.

When he saw this poor man, the traveller, who was just going to lie down to sleep, made a great effort. He roused himself up, and he crawled, for he was scarcely able to walk, to his dying fellow-sufferer.

He took his hands into his own and tried to warm them. He chafed his temples; he rubbed his feet; he applied friction to his body. And all the time he spoke cheering words into his ear, and tried to comfort him.

As he did this, the dying man began to revive, his powers were restored, and he felt able to go forward.—But this was not all, for his kind benefactor, too, was recovered by the efforts which he had made to save his friend. The exertion of rubbing made the blood circulate again in his own body. He grew warm by trying to warm the other. His drowsiness went off; he no longer wished to sleep, his limbs returned again to their proper force, and the two travellers went on their way together, happy, and congratulating one another on their escape.

Soon the snow-storm passed away; the mountain was crossed, and they reached their home in safety.

If you feel your heart cold towards God, and your soul almost ready to perish, try to do something which may help another soul to life, and make his heart glad; and you will often find it the best way to warm, and restore, and gladden your own.

Selections.

SABLE ISLAND.

The following letter from Miss Dix to a gentleman at New York, pointing out the demand for some measures for protection against the loss of human life, and of property on the shores of Sable Island, has been published at New York, for the purpose of bringing the facts contained in it to the knowledge of commercial men. The facts came to her knowledge in consequence of a visit which she made to the Island, while engaged in the prosecution of her philanthropic labors for the benefit of the neighboring British Provinces. They appear to be deserving of the attention of the commercial public, with a view to the adoption of some means for remedying the great defects which appear to exist for guarding against the disasters of that hazardous navigation.

MONTREAL, C. E., Nov. 2.

SIR:—You ask some account of Sable Island, and its resources as a Humane Establishment. I must reply briefly, assuring special details at the earliest leisure. The Island of Sable, or Sand, is a dependency of Nova Scotia, and lies in the Atlantic ocean, in the track of vessels sailing between the Northern States, and the Peninsula, and Northern Europe. It is divided centrally, by the meridian of 60° North latitude, ranging E. S. E. from Halifax, and S. S. E. of Cape Cansau, the highest point of the main land, and from which it is eighty-five miles distant. The sailing distance, direct from Halifax, is about one hundred and fifty miles. I have copied a chart of the most recent surveys of the Island and Shoal, by Capt. Bayfield, R. N., and published by authority of the Home Department, and will send it to you with the more special details by-and-by.

Sable Island is composed of a succession of low-grassy sand-hills and sand beach, extending in a crescent form, diagonally, twenty-four miles, and terminated at either extremity by a superficial beach or bar several miles in breadth; its average width is about one mile. A salt lake traverses the south side, fourteen miles long and half a mile wide, divided from the coast by a low sand ridge or broad beach: during severe storms, the sea makes a passage at several points into these waters. At the west end of the lake is a fresh water pond divided only by a narrow strip of grass grown sand. The highest sand-hills attain an altitude of about seventy feet, and rise at the north-east extremity of the Island, near the commencement of the extensive superficial bar, which terminates or reaches beyond this end of the Island proper. The Island in this direction is gaining steadily, while the opposite extremity, as the records demonstrate, has wasted many miles.

Sable Island has, since its discovery, been the dread and terror of mariners in fog and storm. I possess a list of nearly two hundred ships and lesser vessels, belonging chiefly to England and the United States, which have been lost there within the last fifty years. The mariners stationed there told me that it was not uncommon after dense fogs or heavy winds, to find fragments of the wrecks of vessels and remains of cargoes, of which nothing beside was known.

The Island has no harbor, nor any secure anchorage. Vessels wishing to effect communication with the Island, which few voluntarily undertake, anchor about three quarters of a mile from the shore, taking position on the northern side of the Island, when the wind is

from the south, and more distant on the south side, when a northerly wind prevails, setting a watch—but weighing anchor and setting sail when a change is threatened.

Shoals and bars make out fully sixty miles from the south side: on the north, the banks fall off to deep water more suddenly.

The Province of Nova Scotia, aided by the mother country, maintains an establishment consisting of eight able bodied seamen, one lame seaman, a good shore worker, and an active boy, who are to render prompt aid whenever a ship is discovered beating in distress. A regular watch is established: and the circuits are made once in twenty four hours: in addition, observations are made frequently from the crow's nest on the milland signal staff, when the density of fogs does not close the view.

The Superintendent is authorised to command the time and direct all employment on the island: himself, the second in command, and the third, have there their families: besides the seamen and their families the island has no inhabitants. Shipwrecked persons are liable to be detained for several months in winter, and often for many weeks at other seasons, till the arrival of the Government vessel, which is charged to furnish provisions and such supplies as the Islanders required.

Lumber for the construction of the dwelling houses, work-shops, store-houses, boat-houses, refuge houses, and for fuel is amply supplied by the remains of wrecked vessels.

There are four one-story dwelling-houses: a house of refuge on the south-western extremity of the island, consisting of a decent room, having a fire-place filled with dry wood, a match box, bucket, tin cup, axe and a bag of sea-biscuit hanging against the wall. The door is simply latched, written directions are put up indicating the inhabited parts of the island, and showing that fresh water can be had by digging eighteen inches or two feet into the sand.

On the south side, is another refuge-house, excellently built by the present superintendent: there is another further east, and a good furnished building nigh the entrance and most occupied portion of the island, where the seamen and others remain till taken off as before stated.

Good order and good habits prevail. No higher wages are paid to seamen serving here, than to mariners on sailors' duty at sea. There are several excellent surf-boats, but no available life-boat, and no light-house, neither fog-bells. A life-boat was some years since constructed on the land. It has a close convex deck, and precludes the safe use of the oars except in perfectly smooth water, and is pronounced by all practised in nautical affairs who have seen it, utterly useless.

The question of establishing a light house on Sable Island has been considered; Earl Dundonald, Sir John Harvey, Sir George Seymour, and the present Provincial Secretary, have all advocated the measure: as also Captain Bayfield of the Royal Navy, and others, masters in the mercantile service. As yet the subject has not been finally acted upon by the civilians who have control in Nova Scotia. I am not able to state how far fog-bells would be useful, not having heard the question referred to at all: but I should imagine that on the northern side these could be placed to great advantage: several stations. I should think blocks of stones to which heavy chains detaining buoys, bearing a staff and bell, might be securely fixed, as on the coast of Maine, and elsewhere.

I am sorry that I cannot at this time give you other important information. I merely add, that within thirty hours after I arrived at Sable Island, in July last, the Guide, an English vessel, nearly new, eight days from New York, with a full cargo of flour and other supplies for the Labrador, came on shore in a fog, on the south side, and was a total loss—all hands and the cargo saved.

I am, Sir, yours, with sentiments of respectful appreciation.
D. L. Dix.

PRAYER BY MINISTERS.—Pericles is said never to have ascended the rostrum, without first invoking the gods. What an impressive lesson to Christian orators and teachers.

The importance of prayer, to a minister of the Gospel, is obvious in the light of both reason and the Bible. Strong expressions, as to this, may be gathered from the works of all those who have been preachers indeed.

Wicliff said of the expositor—'He must be a man of prayer. He needs the internal instruction of the primary teacher.'

Luther said—'prayer meditation and temptation make a minister.' Another vigorous phrase of his is

well known. 'Bene orasso—bene studio'—to pray well, is to study well.

The pious Quessel said—'The Christian minister must learn the Scriptures otherwise than by study.—The unction of the Spirit, is a greater master in this science; and it is by prayer that we become his scholars.'

The timid but learned Erasmus said—'In reference to preaching, let the ecclesiastic give himself to profound prayer. It is incredible how much of light, vigor, strength and alacrity, will hence result.'

John Owen, that mighty theologian, said—'For a man solemnly to undertake the interpretation of any portion of Scripture, without invocation of God, is a high provocation of him.'

The famous Shepherd, of New-England, when on his death bed, addressed some young ministers thus—'Your work is great, and requires great seriousness.—For my own part, I never preached a sermon, which in the composing of it, did not cost me prayers with strong crying and tears.'

Philip Henry remarks in reference to a certain occasion, thus—'I forgot explicitly and expressly, when I began (i. e., his preparation for the pulpit.) I forgot to crave help from God; and the chariot wheels drove accordingly.'

Humble and earnest prayer should precede and accompany every preparation for the pulpit. It is the key which unlocks heaven, and obtains for us the wisdom and the power of God.

THE MOMENTOUS QUESTION.—The commencement of life in the soul is when the Holy Spirit breathes in influence, when the soul has been wounded and is healed, when the broken heart is bound up. Reader, cast not aside these few lines as unworthy of your attention. Cast them not away, for they bring before you that most momentous question—Are you born again of God's Spirit? a question which, in the present day, it is more needful to ask, because so many guides are leading astray.

Do you ask in what does this change consist? It is the imparting of life to a soul previously dead, that is, dead to all spiritual love of God, as reconciled in Christ. There may be all the activity of thought, memory, fancy, imagination, reflection, judgement—say more, an activity of much that, as regards his fellow-man, is good—the gentle play of friendship's finer feelings, the warm gushings of generous emotion, the softening interchanges of domestic love. We say there may be all these, and yet the soul be dead to God, estranged, and at enmity. The essence, then, of spiritual life, is LOVE TO GOD. The activities of this love are the varied manifestations of life. The silent tear of chastened sorrow for sin—it is love's regret that a father is grieved; the cup of cold water given—it is love's return, its poor return, for mercies received; the patient endurance of wrong—it is love's imitation of the elder brother; the outburst of grateful thank-giving—it is love's overflow. Yes, the essence of life is LOVE. This love is imparted to the soul, and it displaces enmity. God is revealed to the soul as reconciled in Christ. This we must insist on. Life is conveyed in THE GOSPEL. There is death in the law—it will merely aggravate enmity. It is the Gospel that quickens love. The soul is enlightened: it sees its guilt. Guilt is removed and righteousness imparted, and now the soul has peace—the love of God is shed abroad in the heart.

Has such a change passed on you, reader? We ask not, *when* life entered your soul, but *are you alive* unto God? Does the pulse beat, and are you conscious of it?

THOUGHTS ON DEATH.—1. When we are dead the Kingdom of God will not die. It did not depend on us for existence. And onward will it go, when we have ceased to live. Happy indeed, if it had been the honor and joy of our labors to have promoted it. Blessed is it to be remembered as having loved Zion, as taking pleasure in her stones, and favoring the dust thereof.

Sacred, consoling thought! The Kingdom of Christ moves on, when we drop all our earthly relations to it. Other servants of God will rise to fill our places. A brighter star may rise for the one that has fallen. Stronger hands than ours may come into the racks.

2. When we are dead, some will think of us. Perhaps not a large circle. And what will they think?—Our present course of life is furnishing them with themes of thought. Coldness and indifference to the Kingdom and Glory of God,—of that will our survivors

think, if it marked other characters. And in sadness will those that truly love us ponder it. And thoughts how many, and how comforting, will rise, amid the pangs of real sorrow over our departure, if we had shown forth the praises of Him who called us to glory and virtue. Into which of these channels are we likely to turn the thoughts of men.—*Recorder.*

LOOK OUT FOR TABLE MOVING.—An exchange paper gives the following as a most satisfactory instance of this wonder. There seems, it says, to be more intelligence and practical utility in this species of table-moving than in all operations going on in that name of which we have ever heard. We presume there are but few clergymen who would object to having experiments of this description tried upon them.—We are very sure we should find no fault with such an operation.—*Christian Ambassador.*

A clear and unmistakable instance of table-moving, having its origin undoubtedly in good spirits, is mentioned in the New York Inquirer. A large library table of rosewood, very heavy, having twelve drawers, two cabinets, and an enclosure for maps and charts, appeared without any previous notice at the door of a clergyman's residence, and took its place in the astonished gentleman's study. Six men had their hands upon it, forming the electric circle through which the benevolent spirits accomplished this singular phenomenon. We have never heard of an instance of table-moving, by unseen and unknown influences, which so heartily commended itself to our belief and approval as this. We hope that, like other spiritual phenomena now so common, that it is contagious, and that instances of it may be witnessed this way.

MAXIMS.—Doing what ought not to be done, or doing what ought to be done precipitately, cannot be called industry; it is only the active state of sloth.

Ministers are stars, and Christ knows best in what part of the firmament of the Church to fix them.

Pain and pleasure, serenity and storm, are the alternate companions of every man in the journey of life.

Reckon that a lost day in which you do not enjoy communion with God.

Sickness should teach us what a vain thing the world is, what a vile thing sin is, and what a precious thing an interest in Christ is.

Begin all thine actions with prayer, that thou mayest be able to accomplish them.

The Bible is the pledge of our immortality, and the charter of our salvation.

We ought to be careful in tribulation to flee to the foolstool of mercy, that we may come out of it sanctified by the word of God and prayer.

There is no medium in pleasing God and displeasing him, and if we have not his approbation we shall assuredly have his displeasure.

There is no note on the harp of an Angel more welcome to Jehovah than the cry of a penitent for mercy, or the supplication of a child for grace.

To be singular in anything that is wise, worthy, and excellent, is not a disparagement, but a praise: every man should choose to be thus singular. To act otherwise, is just as if a man, upon great deliberation, should rather choose to be drowned, than to be saved by a plank or a small boat, or to be carried into the harbour any other way than in a great ship of so many hundred tons.

Is there no way to bring back a wandering sheep but by worrying him to death?

BISHOP HEBER.—He died almost in the discharge of his public duties—while the blessing yet lingered on his lips. It was, indeed, a very costly sacrifice which was thus offered on the altar of the spiritual improvement of India! Yet he would not have thought it so! In his posthumous work there is not the slightest allusion to the prospects he surrendered; to the fame, and ease, and independence, which so surely awaited him in his native land, and which he *cheerfully resigned*; not a murmur—not a regret is perceptible. It was a costly sacrifice, I repeat it; yet in the opinion of those who are best able to form a judgment on the subject, the cause has been advanced by it at least ten years. The effect which his example produced in India is described, by some who witnessed it, as without precedent. The luxurious, the selfish, the sensual, the indifferent, the sceptical, saw a spectacle which amazed them—the union of the highest talent with the most ardent piety. They saw a man whose mind was stored with the most varied acquirements—a man of the most versatile powers—a man whose taste was imbued with the most classic elegance; and whose im-

agination glowed with a thousand images of sublimity and beauty, acting up to, and living under the all-pervading influence of personal religion. This, in that land of unrestrained indulgence, was a spectacle as striking as it was unusual; and in this manner, Bishop Heber preached a sermon every hour of his existence.

LAY-LABOR.—The ministry can only labor successfully as you labor with them. If you then really desire to witness the triumph of the cause of the Redeemer, you must begin to live a self-denying life. You men of wealth must cease from accumulation, and devote not only your income, but yourselves, to the work of the Lord. You men in active business must be content to accumulate less rapidly, that you may have more of your time to consecrate to the salvation of men.—Ye who, professing obedience to Christ, are yet living in subjection to the maxims of the world, eagerly chasing its frivolities, and teaching the lesson to your children, must commence a life of godly simplicity and Christian self-denial. Every disciple, by his mode of life, must show that he is not of the world. When ministers and people thus begin to labour in earnest for Christ, we shall witness results such as ages have not seen.

A TESTIMONY ON THE BLESSEDNESS OF RELIGION.—If I could choose what of all things would at the same time be the most delightful and useful to me, I should prefer a firm Religious belief to every other blessing; for this makes life a discipline of goodness creates new hopes when all earthly ones vanish, throws over the decay of existence the most gorgeous of all lights; awakens life even in death; makes even torture and shame the ladder of ascent to paradise; and far above all combinations of earthly hopes, calls up the most delightful visions of the future, the security of everlasting joys, where the sensualist and the sceptic view only gloom, decay, annihilation and despair.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.—What is it? It is awakening a love for truth, giving a just sense of duty, opening the eyes of the soul to the great purpose and end of life. It is not so much giving words as thoughts—mere maxims as living principles. It is not teaching to be honest, because 'honesty is the best policy,' but because it is right. It is teaching the individual to love the good, for the sake of the good; to be virtuous in action, because so in heart; to love and serve God supremely, not from fear, but from delight in his perfect character.

THE TWO GREAT COMMANDMENTS.—When a man is told that the whole of religion and morality is summed up in the two commandments, to love God, and to love our neighbour, he is ready to cry, like Charoba in Gebir, at the first sight of the sea, 'Is this the mighty Ocean?' 'Is this all? Yes! all: but how small a part of it do your eyes survey! only trust yourselves to it; launch out upon it: sail abroad over it; you will find it has no end: it will carry you round the world.'

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.—This is no reason that it should not go abroad: a man should live with the world as a citizen of the world; he may have a preference for the particular quarter or square, or even alley in which he lives, but he should have a generous feeling for the welfare of the whole.

DEATH OF THE CHRISTIAN.—Those born once only, die twice—they die a temporal, and they die an eternal death. But those who are born twice, die only once; for over them the second death has no power.

EXPENSIVE GARMENT.—The New York Journal of Commerce states that a Russian gentleman residing in New York, had occasion, not long since, to bring to this country, his overcoat, which was lined with sable, agreeable to Russian costume, and the duty assessed on it amounted to \$700, the garment having been appraised at something like \$3000.

A HAPPY MAN.—Don Jose Manuel Galegos has been elected Delegate to Congress from the Territory of New Mexico. He does not understand a word of English, and consequently cannot understand the Congress speeches. His own speeches must be delivered in Spanish, which will be equally a relief to the other members.

John Newton, when his memory was nearly gone used to say, that forget what else he might, he never forgot two things.—1st, that he was a great sinner; 2d, that Jesus Christ was a great Saviour.

TEMPERANCE.—Four hundred and forty business men and other citizens of Portland, Maine, have signed a statement, which is published in the 'State of Maine,' contradicting the story, recently put in circulation, that there was more drinking in Portland since the Maine Law went into operation, than previously.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1854.

THE NEW YEAR.

THE days of the New Year have as yet been few in number, but they have been fraught with heavy tidings, from our own immediate neighbourhood, as well as from afar. Convulsions of the elements—battle and bloodshed—human lives by thousands sacrificed in a murderous warfare—disasters of the most destructive kind, in consequence of the late terrific storms—hundreds of poor fellows engulfed on our own shores—while others have only escaped with intense suffering from the inclemency of the weather. Such are the tidings which from one way to another are to be seen recorded in our journals, as if in mockery of the thousands of wishes, just interchanged for a "happy new year!" And amid this mass of doleful items, came that from Sydney, in our own vicinity, which is contained in the extract from a local paper, and which has shocked this whole community beyond any occurrence of many preceding years. We forbear for the present, until more fully in possession of all the circumstances of the awful case, to add any remarks of our own, further than this, which is too plainly evident, that unbridled passions, the absence of all the salutary restraints of religion, forgetfulness of the great day of reckoning in a coming eternity, and of the charge "Avenge not yourselves. Vengeance is MINE, I will repay saith the Lord." have combined in this horrid affair, to hurry an unprepared soul into the presence of its Judge, and to plunge numbers on both sides into unmitigated sorrow.

LIBERAL THINGS.—The name of the Rev. Dr. Warnford, has long been distinguished among those of the present day, who remember that their "silver and gold are the Lord's," and who consequently are taking care that when He cometh He may receive his own, for the present committed to their stewardship, with increase. He is one, moreover, who thinks it best to be his own executor in these matters, enjoying the luxury of doing good while he lives, instead of leaving others to distribute his goods, perhaps injudiciously when he is gone.

Dr. W. gave £1,000 to King's College, Windsor, some years ago, and we hope, as the following extract shows that he is not yet weary in such well doing, that he may yet throw us a few grams more of his bounty.

"The Reverend Doctor Warnford, with the Christian munificence for which he is so well known, has provided a site at Canterbury for a Clergy Orphan Institution, at a cost of upwards of £3,000, and also offered £4,000 towards the erection of a new school for boys, together with £6,000 to found scholarships; in the hope that, while a stimulus is given to the general education in the schools, not a few of the scholars may prove themselves worthy successors of their departed fathers in the sacred work of the ministry."

In connexion with this we give another item, showing in another section of the Christian church, a marvellous liberality, which we may well wish might prove epidemic in our own. We understand that this bountiful giver was once a poor operative in an English manufactory, who discovered some improvement in machinery, which, for want of means to carry it out, would have been lost, had not a pious Quaker furnished him with pecuniary aid. The result was the rapid accumulation of wealth, which he is now bestowing in this unprecedented manner. We think it right to give publicity to all such acts, if for no other purpose than to stimulate our own people to do likewise. If they cannot be liberal on so large a scale, every one can do more than he does for his Church, his Educational Institutions, and for society at large.

MUNIFICENT LIBERALITY.—We learn from the *Watchman*, that at the Wolverhampton anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the following note was handed to the Rev. Mr. Rule, one of the general secretaries of the Society:—"My dear Sir—Your humble servant, Samuel Wilkes, a poor Wesleyan, purposes, with God's blessing, to give to the great Wesleyan missionary cause for the year 1854, £18,750, and he trusts that the Triumphant God will enable him to perform this covenant." Mr. Wilkes, some of our readers may remember, for the year 1853, promised the same object seven guineas per day. The sum above promised is at the rate of £51 9s. per day—a sum seven times the amount of the previous year. At the Leeds anniversary of the same Society, last week, the collections amounted to nearly \$2000.

Yet another of the same sort.

A Christian person, signing himself "Less than the Least," has sent £5,000 to the fund for Propagating the Gospel in India."

THE NEW ENGLISH CHURCH IN PARIS.—We have much pleasure in announcing that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to contribute £100 to the building of the new church for the accommodation of the British residents in Paris.

THE QUEEN'S LETTER.

A paragraph has been going the rounds, and appeared in this paper, that the usual Queen's Letter, for collections on behalf of the Society P.G.F., would be withheld. There was said to be some demur on the subject at first, on the part of Lord Palmerston, but we have it on the best authority, that this arose from a misunderstanding on his part, on an explanation of which, the Letter was immediately issued, and no doubt will continue to be given to the Incorporated Society in future, at triennial periods, as before. There are collections made in 13,000 churches and chapels, and they usually produce about £30,000, but ought to yield at least three times that amount.

The London Guardian of 21st Dec. thus notices the rumor:—

A foolish report fabricated by the *Morning Herald*, and adorned with the most circumstantial details, has been going the round of the papers, to the effect that the Government had refused the usual Queen's Letter to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. It is false from beginning to end. "The Letter has not been refused, it has been granted as usual; and, instead of having been the subject of anxious interviews and dramatic remonstrances, it received the Royal signature as long ago as the month of October.—*Guardian*."

A CARD.

THE kind donors of a New Year's present, of Thirty dollars, referred to in the subjoined note, being quite unknown to me, I have no better way of conveying my grateful acknowledgements than through the columns of the Church paper. I do so, under a deep sense of their affectionate and considerate regard, assuring them that, while endeavouring to supply in some measure, the place of my esteemed Brother, I experienced much delight in every ministration among the kind hearted, and, (if I may so call them,) the beloved parishioners of St. George's.

I avail myself of this opportunity to thank the female Bible Class of the Parish for the present, through Miss Wells, of a handsome Bible.

January 6, 1854.

J. C. COCHRAN.

A New Year's Gift to the Rev. J. C. Cochran, presented by a few of the parishioners of St. George's, in testimony of the faithful manner in which he performed his Pastoral duties during the temporary absence of their worthy curate.

New Year's Eve.

We omitted to notice that at a late meeting of the Executive Committee of the D. C. S., a resolution was passed, unanimously conveying to the Lord Bishop a cordial welcome on his safe return to the Diocese, and the thanks of the Society for his exertions when in England, in behalf of the Church and College.

ARRIVAL OF R. M. S. CANADA.

THE *Canada Steamer*, which arrived on Wednesday morning, brings important intelligence, which will be found in our columns. The passage of the English and French fleets into the Black Sea is regarded as a long stride towards hostilities between those powers and Russia, or towards an European war. It is greatly to be lamented that this step had not been taken in time to prevent the murderous affair at Sinope, various versions of which are given. Indeed the whole complexion of the news from the scene of strife seems to be of an uncertain character, so as to make it difficult to come at the true state of the matter between the belligerents.

The resignation of Lord Palmerston, it is thought will lead to a reconstruction of the Cabinet. No successor to him had been appointed at the last dates.

ST. PAUL'S COMMITTEE, D. C. S.

At the Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Committee, D. C. S., held on Wednesday, Dec. 7, it was

Resolved—That in consequence of announcements of Sermons in St. Paul's, for special objects, being already before the public, and in order that the Parishioners may be better informed of the objects of the Committee, the usual Missionary Lecture in December, be postponed until Sunday Evening, the 8th. January, of the ensuing year, and that due notice be given thereof.

Also, *Resolved*, That the Annual Meeting for the election of Officers, &c., be held on Wednesday the 11th January.

WM. GOSSIP,

Secy. St. Paul's Com. D. C. S.

KING'S COLLEGE ACT.

Downing Street, 10th Dec. 1853.

Sir—

I have had under my consideration the Act passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, No. 3191, "To Incorporate the Governors of King's College, and to repeal the Act founding, establishing, and maintaining a College in that Province."

I have also received your Despatch, No. 66, of 27th October last, reporting upon the representations of the Rev. Dr. McCawley, the President of the College.

I have advised Her Majesty to confirm this Act, and I now transmit the usual Order in Council, giving effect to it.

But in communicating to you this decision, I feel it due to Dr. McCawley to express my sense of the strong claims which he possesses on the Provincial Government.

I cannot but concur with my Predecessors in regarding the course adopted by the Legislature as an interference with vested rights. I had understood that this objection had been waived, by the parties affected by the Enactment having consented to its provisions, but it appears that Dr. McCawley, the principal Officer of the Institution, and the one most seriously affected by any change in its constitution, had never given that assent, and I therefore trust that they will not hesitate to make due provision for a gentleman of acknowledged merit and integrity, who is subjected to severe loss by the abolition of an endowment which, as the security for the payment of his salary, he had every right to regard as permanent.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

NEWCASTLE.

Governor Sir G. LEMARCHANT, &c. &c. &c.
Nova-Scotia.

At the Court at Windsor, the 25th day of November 1853.

PRESENT—

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
&c. &c. &c.

Whereas the Lieutenant Governor of Her Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia, with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did, in the month of April 1853, pass an Act, which has been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz:

No. 3191. An Act to Incorporate the Governors of King's College, Windsor, and to repeal the Act founding, establishing, and maintaining a College in this Province.

And whereas the said Act has been referred to the Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and the said Committee have reported as their opinion to Her Majesty that the said Act should receive Her Majesty's special confirmation, Her Majesty thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to declare her special confirmation of the said Act, and the same is hereby specially confirmed, ratified, and finally enacted accordingly, whereof the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being of Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. L. BATHURST.

It will be seen by the foregoing documents, that the Royal sanction to the Act respecting King's College, has come at last. It will now become necessary to take immediate steps for carrying the provisions of that Act into effect.

The first step will of course be, to call a General Meeting of the "Alumni of King's College," agreeably to the 2nd Section of the Act, in order to elect eight persons, who shall, together with the five therein named, constitute the new Board of Governors. Upon the character of this body will depend the resuscitation and future well being of the Institution, and therefore great care will be necessary to elect only such men as have its interests deeply at heart, and are disposed and qualified to bring the best energies to bear upon the exigencies of the critical position, in which they will now have to take up the affairs of the College. At this, above all former periods of its history, vigour and activity, zeal and perseverance, are required in those entrusted with its management.

Without enlarging farther on the subject at present, we merely state for the information of our readers, that the "General Meeting of Alumni," of which of course the earliest possible notice will be given, will probably take place in the first week of February, at the same time with the annual meeting of the D. C. Society.

We subjoin the two Sections of the Law touching the election of Governors:—

SECTION 2.—The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Hon. Justice Halliburton, Rev. George McCawley, D. D. &c. Hon. J. B. Unlace, and Lewis Morris Wilkins, Esq., together with eight persons being members of the Church of England, to be elected at a general or special meeting of the "Alumni of King's College, Windsor," shall be Governors of the College hereby incorporated.

SECTION 3.—The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia for the time being, shall be always ex-officio, a Governor, President of the Board and Visitor, the said Brenton Halliburton, Geo. McCawley, J. B. Unlacko, and L. M. Wilkins, shall be Governors, for the term of their respective lives; and of the eight persons so to be elected by the Alumni of King's College, Windsor, two shall in each and every year, successively in the order of their election, go out of office, but such two Governors may be re-elected.

FISHERMEN'S CHURCH—TURN'S BAY.
18 MILES FROM HALIFAX.

The undersigned feels very thankful to God, who puts it into the hearts of His people, to help him to liquidate the demands for the above Church, situated on the most rocky and destitute portion of our coast, and where the poor settlers are quite unable to contribute.

A Friend,	£2 0 0
Mr. M. S. Brown,	1 0 0
Messrs. W. Jordan 10s; J. Scott 10s;—Munro 5s,	1 5 0
Alderman Evans 10s; Mr. W. Ackhurst 10s;	1 0 0
Mr. J. Whidden, [Dartmouth,] 10s; W. Snel-ling 6s. 3d.; Cash 5s;	1 1 3
Mr. C. Beamish 15s; Mr. Cloverdon (Watch-maker,) 12s. 6d.,	1 7 6
Mr. W. G. Anderson 10s; J. Bennett 5s;	0 15 0
Jan. 7, 1851.	J. C. COCHRAN, Miss'y.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT HUBBARD'S COVE.—On Friday morning, the 23rd of Dec., the bodies of two young men, Henry Wienought, aged 25 years, son of Mr. David Wienought, and Francis Wienought, his nephew, aged 13 years, were found drowned at the bottom of a lake not far from the house. They had been gathering sea weed, and when returning home, instead of following the shore, attempted to cross the lake, when the ice gave way, being very thin in that particular spot, although nearly a foot thick in every other part. Thus is another warning given to all. "Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth."—*Com.*

ITEMS.

Mrs. Broughton, mother of the late Bishop of Sydney, is dead, aged 94.

His Worship the Mayor has presented a recommendation to the City Council, which has been published, in favour of the erection of a new Prison, on the City property, comprising 40 acres, called Rock-head farm; and he enforces his recommendation by undeniable statements, of the wretched condition of the present bridewell, both as regards the building itself, and as to its utter inadequacy for the true end of all punishment—namely, the reformation of the culprit. Whoever has considered the working of the present system, in that prison, will fully coincide in the opinions expressed by his worship, who deserves the thanks of the community for the sound and judicious document which he has now put forth. We sincerely hope that it may have the effect of inducing some beneficial change.

Monday the 2nd inst., was observed as a general holiday in lieu of New Year's day. The levee at Government House was largely attended, by Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, Officers of the Army and Navy, the Lord Bishop and Clergy of the Church of England, Presbyterian and other Ministers, but none of the Roman Catholic Clergy. It was quick, tho' not very warm work—so rapid, indeed, that it was not easy to get a fair look at their Excellencies. In half an hour, we believe, the doors were closed, and many were too late. The Governor looked very well, and so did her Ladyship, whose only attendant was an interesting little girl apparently of about 7 years of age, more attractive in our eyes than would have been a bevy of ladies in waiting.

There was an Examination of the Acadian School on Thursday week, in the presence of the Archdeacon, the Mayor and others; an address was presented to his Worship, to which he made a suitable reply. Testimonials were presented to Mr. Selden, the Teacher of the boys, and to Miss Daniol, Teacher of the girls. There were 170 children present.

Mr. Annand has resigned the management of the Nova Scotian and Chronicle, which papers are now announced to be in other hands, and not very gentle ones either, if we are to take the number of Monday as a specimen of the style to be followed in the new series. There has been more than enough of virulent personalities already, to the disgrace of the Press, and to the pollution of public taste; and we had hoped that the new year would be seized as a fitting time for the commencement of a course more conducive to the promotion of that peace and unity so needful to the welfare of the Province.

Notwithstanding the squally appearances, we would still vain hope that the hatchet may be buried, and that the only contention may be, who shall best advance the prosperity of the country.

We are pleased to see that the Inland Navigation scheme is duly kept in the public eye. A large and influential meeting was held in Dartmouth last week, which was addressed by Lawrence Hartshorne, Esq., and others. Mr. Stanford submitted a proposal to complete the Canal from Halifax Harbour to the wide waters of the Bay of Fundy, cost £25,000, which proposition has been recommended to the favourable consideration of the Committee of Management of the proposed Company. We trust that party strife will not mar the present prospects of bringing this most desirable project to a successful issue.

A project for establishing the Ship-building business, at Musquodoboit Harbor, is submitted to the public, and strongly recommended in reference to several facilities of the place.—*Royal Gazette.*

The General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued until Thursday, the 26th day of January next—then to meet for the despatch of Business—of which all persons concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

THE WEATHER.—We might well have fancied ourselves this week, in March weather rather than in January. On Thursday fires were scarcely needed, and overcoats burdensome. The Indians prophesy a broken winter, but for the good of the country we hope they may be mistaken.

Smith O'Brien, it is confidently stated, has escaped from Van Diemen's Land.

The Plover, Capt. Maguire, which went in search of Franklin by way of Behring's Straits, and for the safety of which fears were entertained, has been found by the Amphitrite, sent in search of her, and is reported all well, near Point Barrow, 10th August.

Notices of Temperance Meetings, &c., in the Church Times, can only be inserted as advertisements, on being paid for. This will apply to the request of the Committee of the Halifax Temperance Society, to notify the meeting of that Society on Monday evening next. W. G.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev Mr. Ambrose—directions will be attended to. From Rev. Mr. Nichols—do. From Rev. J. S. Smith—do. From Rev. Dr. Shreve. From Rev. J. Alexander with order. From Mr R. Sterns. Package of Books sent by Thursday's Coach.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Correspondent at Chester will perceive that the space of our paper must have been occupied before the article was received, which prevents its insertion in this No.

Married.

On the 13th inst., at Thurles, county of Tipperary, Major Gaisford, of the 72d Highlanders, son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, to JANE VAUGHAN, daughter of the Venerable H. Cotton, Archdeacon of Cashel.

At St. Peter's Church, Weymouth, on the 25th Dec., by the Rev. P. J. Millet, Mr. PETER GRANT, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Mr. James Payton.

At Chester, on Thursday, the 29th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Mr. JOHN VALENTINE JOLLIFFORE, to Miss FRODUB ANN HISCOCK.

Died.

At Sackville, on the 27th Dec., ANNA ROSINA, wife of Mr. Wm. Fenety, Windsor Road, leaving a husband and three small children to lament her irreparable loss.

At Hubbard's Cove, on Tuesday morning, the 3rd inst., after a long and severe illness, Mr. JAMES BRIDLEY, aged 40 years. His end was peace.

At West River, St. Mary's, on the 13th Dec., ELIZA, wife of Wm. Smyth, aged 70 years; the deceased was a native of Carlow, Louth, Ireland.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Dec. 31st.—Schr Magnet, Placentia.
Sunday, Jan. 1st.—Schr Labrador, Farrell Baltimore.
Monday, Jan 2nd.—Schr. Valonia, Pope's Harbour; Endeavour, Roberts, Gayborough, Rob Roy, ditto, Lady Ellen, Lunenburg.
Tuesday, Jan. 3rd.—Am ship Saxony, Chase, New York—bound to Antwerp; Brig. Purchase, Rodne, Glasgow—bound to Boston, schrs. Mars, Linchan, Boston, 3 days; Sago, Best, Portland, 7 days.
Wednesday, Jan. 4th.—R. M. S. Canada, Liverpool, 11 days; brig. Matland, Inagua, 15 days; Pomona, Turks Island, 29 days.
Thursday, Jan. 5th.—R. M. S. Ospray, N. F., via, Sydney, 34 days—50 passengers; brig. Roseway Belle, Cuba, —bound to New York, 59 days, short of provision.

CLEARED.

Wednesday, Jan. 4th.—R. M. S. Canada, Boston; Brig. Halifax, Boston; R. M. S. Merlin, Bermuda.
Thursday, Jan 5th.—Brig. Lucy Ann, St. John N B brig. Glide, F. W. Indies; brig. Water-Lily, Porto Rico; brig. Mary, Porto Rico; Martha, Fortune Bay.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 7.

Apples, per bush.	3s. a 5s.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	35s. a 40s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	11d. a 1s.
Catsup, per gallon.	4s. a 5s.
Cheese, per lb.	5d. a 7½d.
Chickens, per pair.	1s. 9d. a 2s.
Eggs, per doz.	1s. a 1s. 3d.
Geese, each.	1s. 9d. a 2 s.
Hams, green, per lb.	5d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	7d. a 7½d.
Hay, per ton.	£3 16s. a £3
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1. 9d.
Do. all wool,	2s. 6d.
Bacon, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s a 18s.
Oats, per bus.	2s. 6d.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	3½d. a 4½d
Potatoes, per bushel.	3s. a 3s. 4d.
Socks, per doz.	12s. 6d. a 15s.
Turkeys, per lb.	5d. a 6d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord.	18s.
Coal, per chaldron.	37s. 6d.

Advertisements.

COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY'S TRAINING AND MODEL SCHOOL.

120 GOTTINGEN STREET, HALIFAX.

THE above named School will re-open after the Christmas Vacation on Monday, the 9th January, 1854 when Students and Pupils wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of the Institution will be received.

A few Females can be taken from the Country as Boarders, and the terms may be known on application to Mr. MANNING, the master of the School, on the Premises, or to the Rev. T. DUNN, Sec'y, &c.
The Schools are open to Visitors; and Parties desirous of witnessing the method of teaching, &c. are invited to attend between the hours of 10 and 3, on any day except Saturday.
By order of the Committee.
Dated 6th January, 1854,
Halifax, N. S.

CLASSICAL AND GENERAL SCHOOL.

MASONIC HALL, GRANVILLE STREET, HALIFAX.
Conducted by the Rev. T. T. JONES, M. A., and The Rev. R. H. BULLOCK, B. A., assisted by Mr. A. ROSS, of the "Free Church College".

It is intended that this School shall re-assemble on Monday, 16th inst.—The Course of Instruction comprehends the Greek and Latin, French and German Languages, the Mathematics, and all the branches of a sound and polite education, necessary to qualify young men for the Universities, or to enter upon Professional, Commercial, or Military life.
January 7, 1854. p.d.

WIGFALL & CO'S. PATENT LIQUID GLUE.

TO UNITE EVERY KIND OF WOODWORK, BOOKS, Marble, Stone, China, Crockeryware, &c. For sale by Jany. 7. ALBRO & CO



PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY COLONEL

SIR JOHN GASPARD LEMARCHANT,

Knight, Knight Commander of the Orders of Saint Ferdinand and of Charles the Third of Spain, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, Chancellor of the same, &c, &c, &c.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me that the Crown Lands of this Province have recently, to a considerable extent, been plundered of much valuable Timber:

I have therefore thought fit to direct, and I do, by these Presents, authorize and require the Deputy Surveyors in the respective Counties to be vigilant in seizing all Crown Timber, Lumber, and Logs, found to have been cut upon Crown Lands within the limits of their authority respectively, and to make sale thereof, and to transmit to the office of the Financial Secretary a true account of the same, and of the charge attending such sale, retaining for their own use one-half of the proceeds, and remitting to the Receiver General the residue.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Halifax, this 21st day of December. A. D. 1853, and in the 17th year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command, JOSEPH HOWE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!
Dec. 24th, 1853. 1m.

NOTICE.

THE following PEWS in ST. PAUL'S CHURCH are vacant, and will be let on application to the undersigned, viz:

- No. 30, 50, 81.
- East Gallery—No. 6, 14, 19, 20, 24, 26, 27.
- West Gallery—No. 20, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32.
- Also—the following in ST. LUKE'S.
- No. 4, 5, 10, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 29, 30, 31, 43, 44, 53, 59, 62, 66, 67, 81, 83, 94, 95, 97, 98,, 101, 105, 112, 121, 122, 125.
- East Gallery—No. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24.
- West Gallery—1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

Halifax, Nov. 11, 1853.
P. C. HILL, } Church-Wardens
P. LYNCH, }

THE SITUATION OF PRINCIPAL OF THE ACADEMY AT WINDSOR, WILL BE VACANT on the 1st January next. Applications accompanied by Testimonial, to be addressed [Post-paid] to the Subscriber at Halifax.

The Applicant must be competent to instruct in the Classics, and all other Branches, taught in the highest Academies.

The Principal will be put in possession, free from rent, of a large Commodious Stone Building, built expressly for the accommodation of a School—a Stable, Barn, and other out-houses—and also a sufficient quantity of land for Play-ground, Garden, Cultivation and Pasture.

JOHN C. HALLIBURTON,
Secretary of King's College.
Halifax, 5th Dec. 1853.
Church Wt. St. John, N. B.

Poetry.

HARK! OVER EUROPE SOUNDING.

By CHARLES MACKAY.

Hark! over Europe sounding,
The first, the signal gun!
The fire has burst—the blow is struck—
A fatal deed is done!
From North to South it echoes;
From East to West afar,
Th' insulted nations join their hands,
And gather to the war.

From rest, as slumber waking,
The thunder in her ear,
Unhappy Poland starts to life,
And grasps her broken spear.
Old Rome grows young to hear it—
There's mischief in her glance!
And Hungary mounts her battle steed,
And waves her fiery lance.

Not long shall last the combat:—
Though Russia laugh to scorn,
The wrongful cause, if up to-day,
Is down to-morrow morn!
When France unites with England,
Beware defeat and shame,
Ye foes of right, who force the fight,
And fan the needless flame!

Hark! over Europe sounding,
The first, the signal gun!
But when the last loud cannon peal
Shall tell of victory won,
Be sure, ye proud aggressors,
Your hours shall not be long!
They may not, shall not, cannot win,
Who battle in the wrong.

Advertisements.

WESLEY & SINCLAIR,
MANUFACTURERS OF



MONUMENTS.

CENTRE AND

Tomb Tables

Pier Tables

GRAVESTONES

BAPTISMAL

Fonts, &c.

IN MARBLE AND FREESTONE, AT THE HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS, Corner Barrington and Bowry Streets. Aug. 27.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM SCOTLAND, PER R. M. Stewart, from Liverpool, G. B. Libraries of 101 vols. of Miscellaneous and other Books, for £6 5s.

- McCue's Basket of Fragments. Modern Sacred Poetry, by McCombie. Rosale and other Poems, by Editha Munro, &c. our Treasury of History and Travel. Laws of the Church of Scotland. Bell's Christian Symbology. Boston's complete Works, in 12 vols. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, splendid edition, handsomely illustrated. Hogg's Weekly Instructor, 6 vols. Foxe's Book of Martyrs. The Exhibition Keepsake, a splendid Book. Shepard's Parable of the Ten Virgins. Marsh on the Psalm; Boston's Memoirs, Farm Work Books.

Together with a great quantity of small Books, suitable for Sunday Schools, for sale by WM. GOSSIP, October 15, 1853. 21 Granville Street.

DEPOSITORY, S. P. C. K.

AN INVOICE OF BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER, &c. having come to hand by last Steamer from Liverpool, England, I shall now be able to supply to Clergymen and others who may need them, as follows:—

- BIBLES for Schools, large, 1s. 3d. Do. smaller size, 1s. 1 1/2d. TESTAMENTS, School, large, 7d. Do. smaller size, 6d. BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER, 6d. and 3d. Small Emb. Gut. edged do. 9d. and 1s. 1 1/2d. Church Catechism (three) 9d. per doz. Hymns for Sunday Schools, 9d. per doz. Crossman's Introduction, INSTRUCTOR, No. 2, 2s. 3d. Gaskell's Faith and Duty of a Christian, Outlines of English History, for Schools, 1s. 3d. Monthly Record S. P. C. K. 1852. 4s. 1 1/2d. Outline of the History of the British Church, to the period of the Reformation, 1s. 9d. The Gospel Missionary, '52, 1s. 1 1/2d.

WM. GOSSIP, Depository.

Aug. 20.

JUST RECEIVED.

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

WM. GOSSIP

Dec. 31 1853.

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

Copy of a letter from Mr. John Lloyd of Fries-tern, near Harlech, Merionethshire.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

June 6th, 1852.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

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

Extract of a Letter from Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist, of Clifton near Bristol, dated July 11th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

A DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT AND SPASMS IN THE STOMACH EFFICACIOUSLY CURED.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Azote	Female Irregularities	Serofula, or King's Evil
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Sore Throats
Bilious Complaints	The Fits	Stomach and Gravel
Bleeds on the Flits	Gout	Secondary Symptoms
Bleeds on the Flits	Head-ache	The Douloureux
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion	Tumours
Colic	Inflammation	Ulcers
Constipation of the Bowels	Jandice	Venereal Affections
Consumption	Liver Complaints	Worms of all kinds
Debility	Lumbago	Weakness from Dropsy
Dropsy	Piles	Whatever cause.
Dysentery	Rheumatism	&c. &c.
Erysipelas	Retention of Urine	&c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 211 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. 3d., 11s., 22s., and 3s. each Box.

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This preparation of RHUBARB, combined with valuable aromatics, antacids and carminatives, acts as a corrector of acidity, the frequent cause of bowel complaints; removes irritating obstructions, and when its use is persevered in, imparts tone and vigor to the digestive organs. Sold only at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, July 26.

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR.

ENGLISH PRIZE ESSAY.

THE Subject proposed by the Lord Bishop for this year, is—

The Propagation of Christianity compared with that of Mohammedanism, proving that, although the latter may be accounted for by human causes, the former can be attributed only to a Superhuman agency.

The Essays are to be sent in to the President on the day of meeting after the Easter Vacation of 1851, and the Prize will be delivered to the successful candidate at the ensuing Examen, when he will read his Essay in the Hall.

The Prize is open to the competition of all members of the University who have completed their 12th, and have not entered upon their 13th Term at this date. Each Essay is to be distinguished by a motto, and to be accompanied by a sealed paper bearing the same motto, and containing the name of the writer. Oct. 1853. 4w.

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HUGH HARTSHORNE, AGENT.

Halifax, Nova Scotia 19th February, 1853.

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- Pen Compass
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WILLIAM GOSSIP,

Dec. 18, 1853.

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