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The Chatham Times.

J. C. Cochran—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VII.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1854.

NO. 6.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

DAY	MORNING.	EVENING.
1 S. in Lent	Gen 11; Luke 11	Gen 22; Phil. 4
2 S. in Lent	Gen 22; Luke 11	Gen 27; Col. 3
3 S. in Lent	Gen 27; Luke 11	Gen 31; Col. 3
4 S. in Lent	Gen 31; Luke 11	Gen 37; Col. 3
5 S. in Lent	Gen 37; Luke 11	Gen 41; Col. 3
6 S. in Lent	Gen 41; Luke 11	Gen 45; Col. 3
7 S. in Lent	Gen 45; Luke 11	Gen 49; Col. 3
8 S. in Lent	Gen 49; Luke 11	Gen 50; Col. 3
9 S. in Lent	Gen 50; Luke 11	Gen 51; Col. 3
10 S. in Lent	Gen 51; Luke 11	Gen 52; Col. 3
11 S. in Lent	Gen 52; Luke 11	Gen 53; Col. 3
12 S. in Lent	Gen 53; Luke 11	Gen 54; Col. 3
13 S. in Lent	Gen 54; Luke 11	Gen 55; Col. 3
14 S. in Lent	Gen 55; Luke 11	Gen 56; Col. 3
15 S. in Lent	Gen 56; Luke 11	Gen 57; Col. 3
16 S. in Lent	Gen 57; Luke 11	Gen 58; Col. 3
17 S. in Lent	Gen 58; Luke 11	Gen 59; Col. 3
18 S. in Lent	Gen 59; Luke 11	Gen 60; Col. 3
19 S. in Lent	Gen 60; Luke 11	Gen 61; Col. 3
20 S. in Lent	Gen 61; Luke 11	Gen 62; Col. 3
21 S. in Lent	Gen 62; Luke 11	Gen 63; Col. 3
22 S. in Lent	Gen 63; Luke 11	Gen 64; Col. 3
23 S. in Lent	Gen 64; Luke 11	Gen 65; Col. 3
24 S. in Lent	Gen 65; Luke 11	Gen 66; Col. 3
25 S. in Lent	Gen 66; Luke 11	Gen 67; Col. 3
26 S. in Lent	Gen 67; Luke 11	Gen 68; Col. 3
27 S. in Lent	Gen 68; Luke 11	Gen 69; Col. 3
28 S. in Lent	Gen 69; Luke 11	Gen 70; Col. 3
29 S. in Lent	Gen 70; Luke 11	Gen 71; Col. 3
30 S. in Lent	Gen 71; Luke 11	Gen 72; Col. 3

66th of the Ember Week Collects to be used on this day and day in this week.

To see 23

Poetry.

HUMAN PROGRESS.

We are told to look through Nature,
Upward unto Nature's God;
We are told there is a Scripture
Written on the mearest sod,
That the simplest flower created,
Is a key to hidden things,
But, immortal over Nature,
Mind, the lord of Nature springs.

Deeper than the vast Atlantic,
Rolls the tide of human thought;
Farther speeds that mental ocean
Than the world of waves o'er sought!
Mind; sublime in its own essence,
Its sublimity can lend
To the rocks, and mountains and torrents,
And at will their features bend.

From the genesis of being
Unto this imperfect day,
Bath Humanity held onward,
Praying God to aid its way!
And Man's progress had been swifter
Had he never turned aside,
To the worship of a symbol,
Not the spirit signified!

Something yield to Recreation,
Something to Improvement give;
There's a spiritual kingdom
Where the Spirit hopes to live!
There's a mental world of grandeur
Which the mind aspires to know;
Fountain of everlasting beauty
That, for those who seek them, flow!

Notes where Genius breathes immortal,
Where the very winds convey
Ethereal thoughts of Education,
Holding universal sway!
Glorious hopes of Human Freedom,
Freedom of the noblest kind;
That which springs from Cultivation,
Cheers and elevates the mind!

Let us hope for better prospects.—
Strong to struggle for the right,
We appeal to Truth, and ever
Truth's omnipotent in might.
Blessed, then, the people's progress,
Ere their last faint hope be gone,
Teach the Nations that their interest
And the People's good are one!

Religious Miscellany.

WRECK OF THE SAN FRANCISCO.

BY A MISSIONARY.

THE day succeeding that of our disaster—Christmas, but not a merry Christmas to us. The upper part of the lower cabin afforded most protection from the water which, with every sea we shipped, poured in torrents through the opening above—accordingly, we repaired. It was a molley sea to excite a smile; but, no! we all felt the pressure of our condition; our thoughts were too busy to admit of smiling there. I could desire to see that scene, but feel quite inadequate to the task. Ladies, children, servants, coarse camp-women, civilians, all were crowded together, male and female, in sad confusion; yet amid the whole, a delicate prevailed. Fortunately, dry blankets were not scarce; for in many cases, they were our only covering; the mattresses having, for the most part, become thoroughly saturated as to be unfit for

use. Here lay a wounded officer, (Col. Blake,) sadly crippled by the fragments of the wreck; there was another (Dr. Satterlie,) trembling as in an ague fit, from the effect of exposure, whilst almost naked, to the cold, and by his side a civilian, (Mr. J. Lorimer Graham,) benumbed and prostrate, having been five hours upon the deck, after the saloon was washed away. In another direction I saw one, a veteran soldier, (Major Merchant,) who, rushing aft, had fallen through the hatchway, and barely escaped with life; whilst then again near him lay two, (Messrs. Rankin and Southworth,) both sadly bruised and broken down, who had been washed overboard, and after enduring all the agonies of drowning, almost miraculously succeeded in regaining the wreck. The 'companion' railings had been smashed in pieces; the deck had been 'stored' up, but so unstable were the supports it was constantly necessary to warn passers-by to 'keep hands off.' The ghastly mutilated corpses of those killed when the saloon was swept—one of which could previously be seen from below—had been committed to the deep, and the deck was made as tight as circumstances admitted of. But, with all that could be done, still the waters formed a pool from the sinking of that portion of the deck where the sea broke in upon us, and they continued to pour down in such quantity that I do not think had the steam pump failed, the ship could have been kept 'free.'

Of all our sufferings, there occurred about this time, perhaps, the most distressing instance. To exclude the water the apertures had all been closely battened down during the night. But the curing of one evil proved the cause of another scarcely less great. The steam let off from the pump machinery having no place to escape, entirely filled the cabin, converting the whole area into an immense vapor bath room. This awoke me some hours before dawn; I was half suffocated in my bed, and arose gasping for breath.—Everywhere I sought for air, but sought in vain. From head to foot the perspiration burst forth at every pore. At length the thought occurred to me that as the sea found its way through the chinks and crevices, and particularly around the 'bull's eyes,' air must also find an entrance. Applying my mouth to the more open parts, through which oozed the bubbling brine, I endeavored to draw an inspiration, with but very limited success. For some hours, I should think, we continued to endure this misery, wandering about, in wretchedness, seeking rest but finding none. At length, all but totally exhausted, the morning dawned; the battennings were cautiously removed, and, Oh, delight! once more we were permitted to breathe the free air of heaven.

But in our wretchedness, my dear brother, we were not comfortless; because God was there! His blessed Spirit strengthened and sustained us; and so we sank not. Those who knew nothing of religion were, as might be expected, despondent and despairing; but Jehovah revealed himself to those who sought him, as the hearer and the answerer of prayer. Yes, there we found God to be our God! and that broken cabin, still splendid in its dilapidation, and now choked, doubtless, with dark seaweeds at the bottom of the ocean, became to us a blessed sanctuary of prayer. Aye, many of us learnt there to pray as we had never prayed before! And, oh! there were those amongst us who frequently besought the Missionary to pray, who would perhaps ere then have decided, as many now do, who, on shore, think themselves secure, beyond the reach of harm, the very idea of supplicating at the throne of grace. But let me not omit to say that we had Christians with us—men of faith and prayer—whose presence cheered my heart. And here, without desiring to particularize invidiously, permit me especially to notice the calm and Christian bearing of your own beloved friend and parishioner, Mr. G. W. Aspinwall. Oh, what a blessed experience did we then enjoy of the delightfulness of Christian Communion—of fellowship with the saints. Let men say what they will, there is a bond of 'brotherhood,' and to that brotherhood belong, wherever we may find them, all faithful people dispersed throughout the world.

Many are the lessons which might be learned by

those who wish to learn from the incidents on board the San Francisco. The deep depravity of the human heart, as developed there has proved most incontrovertibly the fallacy of the doctrine taught by some, that the deeds of the natural man overbalance those which result from his evil propensities. And as the word of God, one wet, stained, broken Bible which we found on board, a present from her father to a young lady passenger—was the source of substantial comfort to my soul than all the wealth—we had much of this world's wealth, and many of this world's luxuries in our possession then—and twice ten thousand times as much, could possibly afford. What was it all worth then? Compared with the treasures of inspiration, a piece of feather or a straw would have been more than its equivalent in the balance. Could this have been so, were not that Book the Divine Revelation of Almighty God?

Let me speak further on our religious services.—These were precious seasons? Prayer and praise were the offering of our hearts. All joined outwardly at least, and I trust not a few in heart also, in entreaties and supplications at the throne of grace. He who layeth the beams of his chambers in the waters, maketh the clouds his chariot and walketh upon the wings of the wind, proved indeed to be a blessed refuge unto us. Truly we found him to be a God of mercy and compassion. He hearkened to our prayers—spared his servants for the wicked's sake, and the wicked for his servant's sake,—working for us a deliverance one of the most remarkable, it may be, which has ever been recorded.

And now as to that deliverance. We were spoken by two vessels, but soon found to our sorrow, that they could avail nothing for our rescue. Perhaps they got separated from us in the night. How did our feelings alternate between hope and disappointment! At length the Kilby hove in sight. She saw our flag, bore down, spoke us, and promised to remain till morn. That night lost sight of us, but fortunately succeeded in finding us again. Oh, what was our joy to see that ship approach within speaking distance and make ready to send a boat on board, for we alas had none. They had all been swept away. Preparations were soon made. The embarkation commenced at one o'clock P. M., and such a process may I never behold again! It was a fearful sight to see, and yet it was one which made the heart rejoice, for it was an escape from death. In a solemn act of prayer we commended our bodies and souls to God, took our lives in our hands, and by dark 105 individuals, men, women, and children, were placed, in comparative safety, on board the barque. Thus ended my connection with the short-lived 'San Francisco.' As I left her it was impossible to avoid admiring the beautiful outline of her battered hull, as she lay, a helpless wreck, upon the bosom of the water.

Encircling the steamer there fortunately remained a portion of the bulwark which had not been swept away. Here, then, we were congregated, and here was an apparatus rigged for lowering us down into the boat below; consisting simply of the 'bight' of a rope, with, in the case of the ladies, an extra one to cast around the waist. Placed in this, holding our hands above our heads, we were thrown off, and hung sometimes, for many minutes dangling in the air, a tremendous sea beneath us; for although the wind had slackened, the ground swell was great. The ship rolled heavily from side to side, even so as to render her very keel sometimes visible. This I was told by one who saw it: often the boats were in danger of being crushed as they came under the ship's 'quarter,' and nothing but the utmost activity, combined with most extraordinary caution, prevented such a catastrophe; indeed at night-fall, our best life-boat was swamped, and there only remained two small and indifferently good boats in which to effect the transfer of 500 souls!

The children were let down in blankets. What a fearful sight for a parent's eyes to see! his children swinging to and fro, swayed by the wind, in a descent from 20 to 30 feet, now almost within his reach, now almost gone! But, thanks be to God! the transfer was accomplished without the loss of a single life.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Canada, to Feb 4.

Previous to departing once more for China, Dr. Bowring attended, on Friday, a meeting of the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Association, to address them on our commercial relations with China, and on the decimal coinage. Mr. B. Nicholls, the mayor, presided, and Messrs. Korshaw, J. Heywood, and C. Hadfield, M. P.'s, were present. Dr. Bowring described China as—

"A vast field, occupied by one-third of the whole human family, employing beneficially between £30,000,000 and £40,000,000 of British Capital—giving to the revenues of Great Britain and India one eighth of their gross receipts amounting to more than £10,000,000 sterling annually—taking from us millions of pieces of the produce of the neighbourhood that surround us—taking from British India a value exceeding £3,000,000 sterling of raw materials, furnishing a value of more than £3,000,000 sterling of raw silk, and developing itself to an extent which I venture to say, has exceeded the most sanguine anticipation of those who look at the opening of China as one of the most remarkable and interesting events of modern times."

It was an interesting thing to see the effect of Free-trade on our commerce with the hugest of empires. He remembered the time when the East India Company, the most gigantic monopoly ever created, had declared that the removal of their monopoly would be the ruin of our China trade:—

"At that time the export of tea from China was about 33,000,000lb., and it was represented that it was only owing to the influence of that huge body that that great quantity could be obtained, that prices were kept at a moderate rate, and that the quality was secured for the English consumers. Now, gentlemen, that monopoly, great, gigantic and powerful as it was, was overthrown by the greater power of public opinion, and by the energetic demands of intelligent commercial men. When I left China, she was not only able to export 33,000,000lb., of tea, but 100,000,000lb., in the year 1852, and not only has the price not been raised but it has been considerably lowered to the British consumer, and, so far from there having been any deterioration of quality, I venture to say that no better teas have ever come into the markets of the world than those which have been produced under this diminished of price and this augmentation of demand."

Dr. Bowring thus describes his present mission:—

"In returning to that country which we only touch upon at five isolated points, I look upon it that I am charged with the mission as far as I am able of opening that country, which is as yet unopened to the future demand of the merchants and manufacturers of this country. There are some very remarkable circumstances connected with the character of China. We touch five of its ports, but it is a singular fact that there is no great population on the seaboard of China—that there is no populous city that is not far removed from its coast. Canton is a considerable distance inland, the importance of Amoy depends upon its adjacency to a city which I have visited, called Chang-chon, with a population of 300,000 to 400,000 persons. As we have got more and more access to these great seats of production and commerce, our trade has gone on increasing. The third port is that of Foochow, a city which has probably 600,000 inhabitants, and is also a considerable distance from the coast, which I look upon as a port likely to be one of future great importance.—Ningpo is the next, and it was probably not very sagaciously chosen, inasmuch as a port which is near to it—Shanghai, and which has become one of our most important positions in China, has far greater facilities of communication with the great cities of Foochow and Nankin than Ningpo possesses, and the trade of Shanghai, may be considered not to have taken away or destroyed or to sometimes represented, the south trade of Canton but as, in fact, adding to the trade we enjoyed in China when Canton was our only port of access. My object will therefore be, in order to give to commerce the advantages which it is entitled to claim, to reach those great seats of population, and I am happy to say, having lately had an opportunity of intercourse, not only with the Emperor of the French, but with his minister, and also with the American Commissioner, who has lately been nominated by the United States to represent the greater interests of America, second only to those of England—I am glad to say that, in reference to our future in China, I have every reason to believe that those Governments will be willing to unite with us in kind and cordial co-operation."

With regard to the decimal system, which had excited in China from time immemorial, he said there was no period known in which the ounce of silver, the integer in China, had not been divided into thousand parts. As for himself—

He had come to the conclusion that the recommendations of the committee were most sound and judicious, and that to leave the pound sterling untouched, and only operate upon the copper currency, was the true, intelligible, commercial, and philosophical system. He proposed that the pound should be divided into a thousand parts, and, as far as regards names, the name of a mill should represent the 1/1000. He would be very glad to suggest the substitution of the word 'mill' for farthing, and to see the word 'cent' taken for 10 of these 'mills,' and the word 'dime' for 100—that word, revived by the Americans, being in reality one of our oldest Saxon words.

Its only effect upon the well being of the people would be, that instead of forty-eight farthings for every shilling, they would get 60, and instead of 24 far every sixpence they would have 25; taking the value of the copper coin in circulation at £750,000, the question at issue being a question of value between 600 and 1000 farthings, the loss on the whole of the copper coinage throughout the United Kingdom would only be £30,000, while the gain in facilities to education and calculation would be incalculable.

A vote of thanks to Dr. Bowring was then passed, in acknowledgment of which he made some additional remarks.—

"Such was the population of China, that there was scarcely a foot of it but was cultivated. Such was the over-population, in fact, that, notwithstanding the most violent interdicts against emigration, its surplus streams were overflowing the countries of the East. In the island of Java he found 25,000, in the islands of the Indian Archipelago he believed there was not less than 70,000 Chinese; while in San Francisco there had been settled 25,000 more; and greater numbers were emigrating to Australia and the islands of Polynesia, or wherever there was a field of labour open to them. It appeared to be a law of Providence that the superior races of mankind should supplant the inferior, and they saw in the progress of time the inhabitants of the West India Islands swept away, and that the Anglo-Saxon population was invading and removing (he would not say destroying) the Red Indian tribes of America. So the Chinese race was settling aside the Malay."

Some alarm had been expressed, he said, that the supply of tea might fail: but the quantity we use was but a drop in the bucket to what the Chinese themselves used.

LORD DUDLEY STUART AND THE POLISH LANCERS.—Extract of a letter from Lord Dudley Stuart, dated Constantinople, Jan. 14, 1854:—

"We met Colquhoun at a klan on the road, and with him sat in the new year. We spent two days at Senukta, where the most marked attentions were paid us by Omor Pacha, whose conversation we found most interesting, and whose superiority of intellect was apparent. Thence we proceeded over the redoubtable pass of the Balkan mountains to Adrianople, where we spent a day with Mehemet Pacha (formerly ambassador in London), who lodged us in his house and entertained us sumptuously. Here, finding my time run short and being anxious to get back for the meeting of Parliament, I left my companions (two sons of the late Sir Alexander Johnstone), and started a franc etrier with K—alone for Constantinople. Having ridden thirty hours without stopping, we were within twenty miles of the capital when we saw at a distance troops descending a hill. The red pennons of lancers fluttered in the breeze. On they came, and as they approached we perceived that they were Sadyk Pacha (Czajkowski) and his Cossacks on their march to the Danube. You will readily imagine that when I was recognised the troop came to a halt. A few words from Sadyk persuaded me to turn back and accompany them a little way on their road. I was made to exchange my post horse for a fine grey charger with military trappings, and, riding side by side with Sadyk, at the head of his Polish troops, I re-entered Buck-est-medjie. I dined at mess and slept at their quarters. Sadyk's officers are fine fellows—Poles, Cossacks and Wallachians—and I found Prince Stourza, who is temporarily attached to them, a most superior man. Next morning they were all drawn up in a line, and, having sung their Polish and Cossack songs and greeted me with a hearty cheer, they proceeded on their march, their banner, on which are emblazoned in significant conjunction the Cross and the Crescent, floating above them. We rode on to Constantinople."

[The troops met by Lord Dudley are volunteers—there are no volunteers in the Czar's ranks. Amongst these volunteers are many Christian Wallachs who fight under the Crescent, though the Czar declares he is in the Principalities for the defence of the Christians.]

The Bishop of London has approved of a plan which has been submitted to him by the Rev. Charles Hume, M. A., Rector of St. Michael's, Wood-street, for removing some of the churches in the City, with a view to a supply of some of the suburbs. The rev. gentleman states that a small number of the City churches have considerable and encouraging congregations, two or three of them amounting to nearly three hundred. On the other hand, the attendance at some falls below sixteen, and there are many at which it does not amount to fifty—the average attendance at the churches proposed to be removed being only thirty-three. While such is the state of things in the City, it has been shown by a return made to the House of Commons by the sub-division of parish commissioners, that no fewer than fifty-eight new churches are required in the diocese of London. Of this number forty-nine are required for the metropolitan district and immediate suburbs, and nine for towns and districts within eight miles of St. Paul's. Mr. Hume contends that less than twenty churches would meet the wants of the population within the City of London union, and consequent-

ly at least thirty-eight churches might be advantageously taken down, and rebuilt in such other parts of the metropolis and its environs as are deficient in church accommodation.

The following are the details of the plan. The number of churches proposed to be dealt with is fifty: it is proposed to remove (at present) thirty, and to retain twenty, the parishes whose churches are removed to be consolidated with those which are left standing. In arranging the incomes for the consolidated parishes, the rule would be this:—To every parish, the population of which exceeds one thousand, £400 per annum to be assigned: for every additional hundred parishioners add £12 a year. The aggregate income of the fifty churches is £20,500: the aggregate income of the twenty proposed consolidated parishes would be £11,353: there would remain to the thirty churches to be removed £9,207, giving £806 and a fraction to each. The additional sum required to make up a sufficient income for a clergyman, from £500 to £1000 should be made up in the new locality to which the church is removed.

The following particulars are given of the visit of the *Retribution* to Sebastopol, the famous Russian gun in the Crimea:—

"The *Retribution*, when sent to Sebastopol with the notification to Prince Menschikoff of the entrance of the Black Sea, arriving before break of day off the entrance of that port, and the fog being very thick, she was in the very centre of the port before she was discovered from any of the batteries. On the fog clearing away, all the forts fired guns with blank cartridge, in order to stop her advancing further. Having arrived as far as he wished, the captain immediately came to anchor. The *Retribution* was very soon after boarded by a Russian officer, who told the commander of the frigate that he had entered further than was allowed, and signified to him that he must retreat. Captain Drummond replied that he had come on a special mission, to deliver some despatches to the superior authorities. The Russian officer said that he could not even listen to that explanation until the vessel had quitted the interior of the port, and had retired beyond the reach of the cannon, and that the captain must immediately give orders to get under weigh, or the regulations would compel the gun to sink him. Captain Drummond said that he could be very sorry to infringe in any way on the established regulations, and gave orders to get under weigh. This was, however, a work of some time, for the anchor held so fast that it was difficult to start it. When at last under weigh, the *Retribution*, going at a slow rate, ran along the whole of the fortifications, and again came to anchor at the spot which had been pointed out to her captain. When there, a Russian officer came on board to inform himself of the object of the arrival of the vessel, and said that the Admiral and the Governor were both absent, but that there would be plenty of time for them to be informed of his arrival before the English frigate had performed her quarantine. This Captain Drummond refused to accede to, saying that his mission was confined to delivering his despatches, which he did in exchange for a receipt, and soon after left to join the combined fleets at Sinope. This is the first time that a vessel of war has been enabled to enter the port of Sebastopol, and there is every reason to believe that the English officers not only carefully examined the fortifications of the place, but also took a plan of them."

Messrs. Marsden, of Sheffield, have executed in order for a pair of skates for the Queen, which are worthy of the royal feet. In lieu of straps across the feet each skate is provided with a patent-leather band. These boots are firmly attached by a strap of polished silver to the clogs, which are of satin-wood highly polished. The skate-irons terminate in front in an appropriate and graceful form of a swan, and the sides are elegantly chased. The cup that forms receptacle for the heel is silver plated, and decorated with the design of the rose, thistle, and shamrock. The same design is embroidered in white silk on the black patent-leather, to which it forms a pleasing contrast. The size has been regulated by a foot worn by the Queen. Messrs. Marsden have previously the honour of making several pairs of skates for the late King Albert and the royal children, but this is the first evidence we have had of the Queen herself setting an example to womankind of acquiring a graceful accomplishment hitherto confined almost exclusively to the country (at least, to the sterner sex.—*Chambers's Sale Gazette*).

AN AGED AUTHOR.—The Rev. Dr. Rock, venerable President of Magdalen College, Oxford, has just completed a work consisting of extracts from the lives of the ancient fathers, with an original introduction. It is intended as an appendix to the larger work which he compiled some years ago, entitled "The Sacred."

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Literature, Sir John Dorrill, Vice President, in the chair, Dr. Vaughan read a paper, communicated to him by Captain Ormsby of the Indian navy. "On the Name given by Pharaoh to the Patriarch Joseph." The object of Captain Ormsby's paper was to show that the translation, in the margin of our Bibles of the name "Zaphnath Paneah," (the title conferred upon Joseph)—viz: "Revealer of Secrets"—was not confirmed by the analysis of the name itself; but that, on the other hand, a much more natural one was discoverable. Captain Ormsby, reduces the words "Zaphnath Paneah" to their equivalents in hieroglyphical characters, and shows, by a comparison of words in the "Book of the Dead" that they may be interpreted "The Sustainer of Lives" or, "Support of Pharaoh." The same result he proved to follow from an analysis of the title as spelt in the Septuagint.

ACTIVITY AT KEMROCK DOCKYARD.—Four ships of the line, four frigates of the heaviest classes, and five smaller vessels, are on the stocks at this dockyard. Several are ready for launching and others more than half completed.

COAST DEFENCES.—Several troops of Artillery are just arrived at Eastbourne, and taken possession of the Martello tower and the fort, which is being placed in a state of defence. It has also been determined to fortify the western side of Littlehampton, Herborne; and the new battery, which is to be constructed in the parish of Climping, has been contracted for.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—An extensive movement has taken place among the workmen and seamen employed on the Tyne and Wear, for a further advance upon the already increased wages paid them. The proprietors of the Tyne and Wear have given notice to the shipbuilders for an advance from 80s. to 86s. per week; and the seamen of those ports and Harbours have also issued the following notice:—"From Jan. 20, 1854, the wages in the coasting trade to be 11 per voyage; and at the expiration of fourteen days from the above notice the wages in the coasting trade to be 18 per voyage. Runs in new vessels to be regulated by the above advance of wages—namely, more than the half-voyage."

Most of the members of the British Government are advanced in life. The Earl of Aberdeen is seventy; Lord John Russell, sixty-two; Lord Palmerston, seventy; and the First Lord of the Admiralty, sixty-two. The youngest of all, Earl Granville, is in his fortieth year; and the ages of the others, Newcastle, Sydney Buxton, Gladstone, Clarendon, and Wood, vary between forty-three and fifty-four.

PROPOSED UNIVERSAL ALPHABET.—A meeting was held last week at the house of the Chevalier Bunsen, including Sir J. Herschel, Sir C. Trevelyan, Professor Owen, and representatives of most of the Literary, Asiatic, and Ethnological Societies, for the purpose of considering whether they could devise a uniform system of expressing foreign alphabets by Roman characters. The conference was adjourned.

The admiralty have appointed Sir Peter Wellington, Master R. N. to commission the *Hecla*, steam sloop, and six half a dozen masters in the royal navy and a competent complement, to proceed to the Baltic to make careful soundings and surveys of the approaches.

SPAIN.

EARTHQUAKE IN SPAIN.—A terrible earthquake took place at Finca in Almeria in Spain, on the 13th of January. The Spanish papers say:—"The town of Finca has just been visited by a frightful misfortune. On Friday last between two and three o'clock in the evening, during complete darkness and while every one was asleep, the soil was suddenly shaken and violently turned over by a series of violent shocks following each other in rapid succession, and accompanied by a prolonged noise resembling the rolling of thunder followed by numerous fissures. It crumbled down the greatest part of the Alcazaba (an ancient castle of the Moors), broke houses to pieces, and caused great damage in nearly all the streets. Eight persons were afterwards dug out in a terrible state of mutilation."

SWITZERLAND.

A new railway is about to be constructed in Switzerland, which will lead from the canton of Ticino into that of Grisons, and will be the first railroad to span the Alps. This gigantic undertaking includes a tunnel of eighteen miles under the most elevated part of the passage—thus avoiding the obstacles of the mountains' height and of the winter snow, by what appears to be the most stupendous labour that man has ever yet undertaken.

TURKEY.

A private letter from Constantinople of the 17th announces that a squadron of frigates and transports, belonging to the Turkish and Egyptian fleet, had just sailed for Alexandria to ship the new reinforcements placed at the disposal of the Porte by Abbas Pacha. These reinforcements consist of two divisions, each containing six thousand men, all of whom have been ordered for several months. Among these troops there is a regiment of heavy artillery, the want of which has been much felt, and one regiment of sharpshooters. The victory has supplied the rifles himself.

INDIA.

The sum of the particulars relating to the Persian army that have arrived by the Overland Mail, are not very distinctly made out. The army, 60,000 strong, and which was supposed to be intended to support the Russians in Georgia, has instead marched southwards to Shiraz and Bushire, appearing to threaten Bagdad. The Bombay authorities have prepared to act upon orders that they may receive from the Governor-General, who is now at Pegu. We are reminded that the coasts of Persia are completely at the mercy of the Company's steamers, and that the Arabs, who are devout Sunnites, would only be too delighted for an opportunity of displaying their hatred to the Persians, whom they hate and despise as heretics. They do not appear, however, to be aware at Bombay that the influence of the English representative is again all-powerful at the Court of Teheran.

A plot has been discovered at Rangoon, headed by the purse-bearer and sword-bearer of the King of Ava, to massacre the British garrison of the place. As Lord Dalhousie is on the spot, speedy justice on the conspirators will be done.

By the death of the Rajah of Nagpore, without natural heirs, the whole of the magnificent valley of Barar lapses into the possession of the paramount authority. The Nagpore State is half the area of the Madras Presidency, and is, perhaps, without exception, the finest country in the world. Immediately on the death of the Rajah, five companies of the 10th Native Infantry, and a detachment of artillery, were marched into the city, where all was peaceable on the following day, when our advices left. The body of the late Sovereign was burnt with the usual ceremonies.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The French and British Ministers visited Mr. Marcy yesterday officially to enter their protests against American vessels being employed by Russia as privateers. It was further stated that their respective governments would treat all such as pirates.

The Navy department has received advices from Commodore Perry, dated Macao, Dec. 8, announcing the loss of Lieut. John Matthews and thirteen men while fishing at Borneo Islands.

The Russian officers, Messrs. Grunwald, Lockoff and Tiernstein, returned to the city Sunday. They have been on a visit to Washington and the Norfolk Navy Yard.—*New York Herald.*

Thursday, Deputy Inspector Wooldridge, of the Customs, arrested the steward of the British steamship *Africa*, on a charge of being concerned in the smuggling of a large quantity of lace goods for an importing house in this city. The merchant's store has been searched, and the whole of the goods are now under the supervision of Capt. Rynders, deputy surveyor, who had been assigned by the collector for that special purpose. It is said that a large amount of property has already been seized.—*Ibid.*

FINE TIMES FOR THE IRON MEN.—The iron men are doing a fine business, so good that they say not a word about a tariff. There are thirteen thousand miles of railroad in operation, three thousand miles additional it is estimated will be built this year. For double tracks one hundred thousand tons will be required this year. The quantity of railroad iron therefore, in use by the end of this year, allowing one hundred tons to the mile, will be one million seven hundred thousand tons, which at \$65 per ton, the present price, gives a total of \$110,500,000 invested in railroad bars now in use. Eight per cent. is estimated by the *Railway Times* to be the wear and tear of the rails in use, which would require an outlay for this item alone of more than eight millions of dollars annually, or in the course of ten years over eighty millions of dollars. By January 1860, there will in all probability be in operation in the United States 30,000 miles of railway. Between now and that period there will have to be furnished by our manufacturers, the iron for some nineteen thousand miles of new track, and as much as 8 per cent per annum of the amount now in use. This magnificent amount, with the multiplied uses for iron, cars, locomotives, steam engines, machinery, steamboats, iron sailing vessels, iron buildings, &c. gives to the iron trade the most flattering prospects, if nothing intervenes to stop the progress of railroad construction.—*Ibid.*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—The will of the late Elliott Cresson distributes \$127,000 for philanthropic objects—including \$50,000 for the American Sunday School Union; \$10,000 for the School of Design; ten thousand dollars to the Historical Society; \$10,000 for a monument to William Penn; \$10,000 to the Episcopal Mission to Port Cresson, Africa; \$5,000 to the Episcopal Seminary at Alexandria; \$5,000 to the Hospital for the Insane; \$5,000 to Philadelphia city for planting trees, besides sums to various benevolent institutions of the city.

[From the Portland Advertiser, Feb. 24.]

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.—Letters have been received in this city by a friend of one of the officers which we have been kindly allowed to look at, which

state that the following was the disposition of Commodore Perry's Japan squadron on the 10th of December, the day the overland mail left Hong Kong.

United States steam frigate *Surquois* and *Powhatan*, and ships of war *Macedonian* and *Plymouth* at Hong Kong; steam frigate *Mississippi* and steamship *Supply* at Macao; sloop of war *Vandalia*, and storeship *Southampton* at Looc Choo; and sloop of war *Saratoga* at Shanghai. The Commodore purchased a small English steamer, *The Queen*, to lie before, and for the protection of the American factories at Canton, and the American schooner *Branda* to protect American residents at Amoy. One of the ships, probably the *Plymouth*, will be stationed at Shanghai when the squadron moves North in the spring. Lieutenant Taylor, of the *Mississippi*, has been ordered to command the *Queen*. The steam vessels have all been fully coaled, and all the ships are ordered to hold themselves in constant readiness and full provisioned for a six months cruise.

It is thought the Commodore will make an early start for Looc Choo, and after some exercise and drill proceed to Japan, in March or April. The storeship *Lexington* is said to have arrived at Manila Bay, in the Straits of Macassar, and was daily expected at Macao. As she brings out the railroad, and other presents for the Emperor of Japan, her arrival had been anxiously expected.

Col. Marshall was at Macao, awaiting his successor. A report was that the Emperor of Japan, the "mock" or spiritual Emperor, was dead. Kinggold's exploring squadron was also expected to join in season to sail with Perry's squadron for Jeddo. The Governor of Hong Kong and the English Admiral have orders from their government to facilitate by every means in their power a successful result to Commodore Perry's mission. The French Commodore is reported to have similar orders. The Russian Admiral was at Shanghai with his squadron, having recently returned from Nangasaki. The prospect of the war with Turkey involving England and France against Russia, was very annoying to him, situated as he was, so far from home, and with a force so inferior to those Powers in these seas. The United States squadron is the largest in China, both in number of vessels, tonnage and weight and force of metal. Several vessels would return to the United States after the visit to Japan.

(From the Cape Breton News.)

OUR COASTING TRADE.—A gentleman whose opportunities of ascertaining the actual extent and nature of the Trade of the Port of Sydney, and other Ports of the Island of Cape Breton, and whose ability to demonstrate and accurately apply such information, in the manner most conducive to the welfare of our Island, are coequal with his earnest wish to stimulate and encourage every laudable effort to promote the prosperity of its people, has favoured us with the subjoined sketch, exhibiting the value and extent of our coasting trade. The perusal of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Report to the Colonial Secretary, has induced our friend to lay before the public this information, which does not appear in His Excellency's Report.

Considerable surprise has been expressed at the statement published of the Trade of the several Provincial Ports as contained in the Lieutenant Governor's Despatch. It may be as well to explain as far as Sydney is concerned, and Cape Breton generally. The published statement is, to say the least, unfortunate, as the Trade with Nova Scotia, which forms so considerable a part of its trade, is excluded from the Returns contained in the Despatch; and Cape Breton therefore contrasts unfavorably with places whose trade is very inferior; as for instance, a port on the western coast within 40 or 60 miles of New Brunswick has a large portion of its trade engrossed by that Province, and therefore the whole of the trade of that port appears in the Returns, but the same description of trade in Cape Breton as naturally flows into Nova Scotia, which by the annexation has become merely a coasting trade, and is therefore excluded; had such a trade been included the trade of Sydney alone, without including the stations at Bras d'Or or St. Ann's, would show an export of about £63,000, and an Import of £115,000 over and above the published Returns. In this trade 500 voyages are made annually each way and averaging the vessels even at 40 tons, the tonnage employed would be 20,000 each way. It is, however, nearly 30,000 tons to add to the Returns published. All the export of fish, a large proportion of the agriculture, and about 25,000 tons of coal, are thus not accounted for, the imports are lost in the same way; a large proportion of the goods from the United Kingdom come by ships to Halifax and pass to account in the same way. If the internal trade were shown, the exports of Cape Breton would be upwards of £180,000—the value of her fishery being nearly £60,000; the imports about £220,000. It may be said that this might apply to the trade of other ports also: but to none of them would it apply to the same extent. The trade with Halifax from Nova Scotian ports on the western shores is very trifling and none of those on the eastern are so completely crippled by the centralization as Cape Breton. Yarmouth on the south, Windsor on the west, and Pictou on the east, have had the accommodation afforded by Branch Banks but Cape Breton has none of these, and the result is that a direct trade is almost impossible for want of money facilities. The banking system of this country being a monopoly, the difficulty of conducting mercantile operations on any large scale except through the Capital of the Province, is nearly insurmountable."

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

BOYS OUT AFTER NIGHTFALL.—I have been an observer, as I am a sympathizing lover of boys. I like to see them happy, cheerful, gleesome. I am not willing that they should be cheated out of the rightful heritage of youth. Indeed, I can hardly understand how a high-toned useful man can be the ripened fruit of a boy who had not enjoyed a full share of the glad privileges due to youth. But while I watch with a very jealous eye all rights and customs which trench upon the proper rights of boys, I am equally apprehensive lest parents, who are not forethoughtful, and who have not habituated themselves to close observation upon this subject, permit their sons indulgences which are almost certain to result in their demoralization, if not in their total ruin: and among the habits which I have observed as tending most surely to ruin, I know of none more prominent than that of parents permitting their sons to be in the streets after nightfall.

It is ruinous to their morals in all instances. They acquire under the cover of night, an unhealthy state of mind: bad, vulgar, immoral and profane language, obscene practices, criminal sentiments, a lawless and riotous bearing. Indeed it is in the street after nightfall that the boys principally acquire the education of the bad, and capacity for becoming rowdy, dissolute, criminal men. Parents should in this particular, have a rigid and inflexible rule, that will not permit a son, under any circumstances whatever, to go in the streets after nightfall with a view of engaging in out-door sports, or meet other boys for social or chance occupation. A rigid rule of this kind, invariably adhered to, will soon deaden the desire for such dangerous practices.

Boys should be taught to have pleasures around the family centre table, in reading, in conversation, and in quiet amusements. Boys, gentlemen's sons, are seen in the streets after nightfall, behaving in a manner entirely destructive of all good morals. Fathers and mothers, keep your children home at night, and see that you take pains to make your homes pleasant, attractive and profitable to them: and above all, with a view of their security from future destruction, let them not become, while forming their characters for life, so accustomed to disregard the moral sense of shame as to openly violate the Sabbath day in their pastimes during its day or evening hours.—*A Friend of the Boys.*

DULL CHILDREN.—No fact can be plainer than this: It is impossible to judge correctly of the genius or intellectual ability of the future man by the indications of childhood. Some of the most eminent men of all ages were remarkable only for dullness in their youth. Sir Isaac Newton in his boyhood was inattentive to his study, and ranked very low in school until the age of twelve. When Samuel Wythe, the Dublin schoolmaster, attempted to educate Richard Brinsley Sheridan, he pronounced the boy an "incorrigible dunce." The mother of Sheridan fully concurred in this verdict, and declared him the most stupid of her sons. Goldsmith was dull in his youth, and Shakspeare, Gibbon, Davy and Dryden do not appear to have exhibited in their childhood even the common elements of future success.

When Berzelius, the eminent Swedish chemist, left school for the university, the words, "indifferent in behavior and of doubtful hope," were scored against his name; and after he entered the university, he narrowly escaped being turned back. On one of his first visits to the laboratory, when nineteen years old, he was taunted with the inquiry whether he "understood the difference between a laboratory and a kitchen." Walter Scott had the credit of having "the thickest skull in the school," though Dr. Blair told the teacher that many bright rays of future genius shone through that same "thick skull."

Milton and Swift were justly celebrated for stupidity in childhood. The great Isaac Barrow's father used to say that, if it pleased God to take from him any of his children, he hoped it might be Isaac, as the least promising. Clavius, the great mathematician of his age, was so stupid in his boyhood, that his teacher could make nothing of him till they tried him in geometry. Carracci, the celebrated painter, was so inert in his youth, that his masters advised him to restrict his ambition to the grinding of colors.

"One of the most popular authoresses of the present day," says an English writer, "could not read when she was seven. Her mother was, rather uncomfortable about it, and, as everybody did learn, with opportunity, she supposed her child would do so at last.

By eighteen, the apparently slow genius paid the heavy but inevitable debts of her father from the profits of her first work, and, before thirty, had published thirty volumes." Dr. Scott, the commentator, could not compose a theme when twelve years old, and even at a later age, Dr. Adam Clark, after incredible effort, failed to commit to memory a poem of a few stanzas only. At nine years of age, one who afterwards became a Chief Justice in this country, was, during a whole winter, unable to commit to memory the little poem found in one of our school books.

Patience and patience are the wonder-workers of man—the wand by whose magic touch he changes dross into gold, deformity into beauty, the desert into a garden, and the ignorant child into the venerable sage. Let no youth be given up as an incorrigible dolt, a victim only to be laid upon the altar of stupidity, until labor and patience have struggled with him long enough to ascertain whether he is a "natural fool," or whether his mind is merely enclosed in a harder shell than common, requiring only a little outward aid to escape into vigorous and symmetrical life.—*Journal of Education.*

SELECTIONS.

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TONGUE.
—Physicians make a great judgment of the health or sickness of a man by looking at his tongue; so our words are certain signs for the quality of our souls. "By thy words," saith our Saviour, "shalt thou be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned."

As bees manage nothing with their little mouths out honey, so shall thy tongue be always sweetened with God, and shall find no greater pleasure than to send through thy lips the praises and blessings of His name.

Always speak of God as God, that is, reverently and devoutly.

Beware thou utter not an unseemly word; for although it proceeded not from thee with an ill intention, yet they that hear it, may interpret it otherwise.

An evil word falling into a weak heart, spreadeth itself like a drop of oil falling upon a piece of linen, and sometimes it so seizes upon the heart that it fills it with a thousand unclean thoughts and unmodest temptations.

Whosoever taketh unjustly from his neighbour his good name, is bound to make reparation.

Never discover thy neighbour's secret sins, or aggravate those that are manifest; never make evil interpretation of his work; never deny the goodness thou knowest to be in him, nor diminish it by word, for in all this thou shalt highly offend God.

Say not such an one is a drunkard, although thou hast seen him drunk, nor that he is an adulterer, though he has been taken in that sin, for one only act giveth not the name to a thing. Noah was once drunk, yet was he not a drunkard, nor St. Peter a blood-shedder, although he once shed blood, nor a blasphemer, although he once blasphemed.

Now although we must be extremely wary not to speak ill of our neighbour, yet must we take heed of a habit into which some do fall, who, to avoid slander, commend and speak well of vice.

When thou hearest any detraction, make the accusation doubtful if thou canst do it justly: if not, excuse the intention of the party censured; if that cannot be done, shew compassion towards his frailty, divert the discourse, remembering, and putting thy hearers in mind, that they who offend not, owe all the thanks of it to God; recal the detractor to himself by some mild way, and speak some good of the party slandered, if thou knowest any.

Never accustom thyself to lie willingly, neither by way of excuse nor otherwise, remembering always that God is the God of truth.

If thou speak a falsehood unawares, correct it at the instant, either by some explication or reparation; a sorry excuse hath much more force and grace than a lie.

MAXIMS OF PHILIP HENRY, FATHER OF THE COMMENTATOR.—Every creature is that to us, and only that, which God makes it to be.

That is always best for us, which is best for our souls.

Duties are ours, events are God's.

The devil cozens us of all our time, by cozening us of the present time.

*Several of these have been ascribed to later writers; but all may be found in print in *The Life of Philip Henry by his Son.*

If the end of one mercy were not the beginning of another, we were undone.

New mercies call for new returns of praise: and these new returns will fetch in new mercies.

Thanksgiving is good, but thanksgiving is better.

Four things I would not have against me for all the world, the word of God, my own conscience, the prayers of the poor, and the account of godly ministers.

I am too much a catholic, to be a Roman catholic. Like Israel, all our removes in this world are but from one wilderness to another.

All grace grows, as love to God's word grows. The temple was built on a living floor, a place of labor.

A good letter may do more good than a sermon. In religion, as in study, the worst is first.

The more we do, the more we may do in religion.

I have been young, and now am old, but I never saw it in vain to seek God, and to hope in Him.

When Christ borrowed Peter's boat to preach a sermon out of it, he presently repaid him for the same, with a great draught of fishes.—*Luke v. 11. 4.*

SUNDAY AMONG THE ROMANISTS.—The Romish system like every other system, must be judged of, by its fruits. When accounts are published from time to time, of the deplorable desecration of the Lord's day, in foreign countries, where the religion of the Romanists is the Religion of the land, many good people seem to imagine, that this open disregard of the fourth commandment, is to be traced to some local cause, to the habits or education of the people, or to trifling influences, which have connected the holy rest of the Sabbath, with the recreations of a holiday. But a careful examination of facts will show, that in whatever country, or among whatever people, the Romish Church has a controlling influence, there one of the developments of its teaching and tendencies is seen and felt in the open violation of the sanctity of the Christian Sabbath.

We find an illustration of the truth of this statement, in the manner of keeping Sunday in the city of New Orleans, where the Papists are in the ascendant.

The following is from a New Orleans correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, and will afford our readers some idea of what we shall see throughout the land should the Roman Catholic religion ever universally prevail in what is at present a land of religious liberty:—

"The fine weather has brought everybody out doors to-day. The churches are no doubt well filled by those who feel disposed to attend. The Louisiana Grays are having a fine parade through our principal streets, accompanied by Jordan's celebrated band of music. The battalion of Artillery, under command of Gen. Gallo, have turned out to the number of one two hundred muskets, and have just passed up St. Charles street in procession, with two fine bands of music. They make a beautiful display; the uniforms are all decorated with flowers.

"After parading through the principal streets, they are to have a splendid dinner, in honor of their patron Saint, Barbe, the inventor of gunpowder, whose anniversary they celebrate. The day was ushered in by a grand National salute, and will be closed with a salute of one hundred guns, fire-works, &c. The Company, as usual, attended High Mass this morning at the Cathedral, and took up a collection for the poor Orphans. Our streets look so lovely, that a stranger would think we were celebrating the Fourth of July instead of Sunday. The band at the Museum is discoursing music for the amusement of the millen; one o'clock there is a horse race—and at night the Museum, Dan Rice's Circus, and the Theatres will be crowded with visitors."

THE INFIDEL RECLAIMED.—The following remarks were assigned by a reclaimed infidel for reasons of Deism and embracing Christianity:—

1. That I never saw, heard, or read of any man, woman, or child, that was reformed, either whole or part, by embracing the principles of Deism.

2. That I have known hundreds, and heard of thousands of persons, who have been reformed by embracing Christianity.

3. That I have known industrious and sober men who by imbibing the principles of Deism almost instantly became desperately wicked, and in many instances, dangerous members of civil society.

4. That I have known some Deists, and many sects of religion, speedily and effectually turned from the most abandoned practices, by the preaching of the gospel, to a life of righteousness, which showed itself by sobriety, industry, charity, brotherly kindness, universal philanthropy.

5. That I do not recollect ever hearing but Deists profess really to believe in a future state of rewards and punishments.

6. That I never met with a man who professed to be a real Christian, but who built his principal hopes upon the reality of a future state.

7. That I cannot, in all the Deistical writings, find any law to prevent wickedness, and encourage virtue, with rewards and punishments annexed thereto.

8. That in Scripture, all the crimes that man can possibly commit are, under the severest penalties, forbidden; and every possible virtue incited and encouraged, by promises of eternal and overruling great rewards.

9. I have known some Deists, and read of many, who, apparently at the point of death, were seized with the most horrible despair, uttering the most bitter reflections against themselves, for their total neglect of those duties commanded in the gospel. But who ever heard or read of a Christian, at the hour of death, despairing of the mercy of God, because he had all his life-time rejected Deism, and shunned the company of its professors? Or, even when long, fierce diseases had shaken the nervous system, and raging fevers had tainted the blood, have Christians ever been so deranged as to wish they never had been born, for not rejecting the Bible as a wicked and miserable imposture on the human race?—*Youth's Instructor.*

DISCOURAGEMENT IN PRAYER.—True Christians do, and may, and will, meet with many discouragements in prayer. Some say to me, 'I cannot pray as I would wish; when I attempt to pray, doubts, distractions, wanderings, come into my mind, and perplex me.' Let me instruct you that, if you could pray as you wish, you would not be in the Church militant, but in the Church triumphant; if you were what you would be, this would not be grace but glory. Thus these are evidences of grace—not your doubts, and distractions, but your sorrow for them. He, therefore, who has learned from his prayers that his never prayed as he should, and cannot now pray as he would, has been taught a precious lesson, for it will humble him, and lead him to pray for that strength which is made perfect in weakness, and for that aid which exalts the lowly, and abases only the great.

THE WAY TO BE WITH CHRIST.—Go forth and labor for Christ with the greatest diligence. In other words, we are never so near to Christ as when, in his spirit and in His name, we are doing His work and following His will. The Sunday School teacher, therefore, that denies himself many a sweet privilege and easy hour—the Tract distributor—the Bible agent—the Missionary—the visitor of the sick, who are all denying themselves privileges to outward men, are yet in truth drinking deeply of them; they are all apparently losing sweet communion with Christ—they are all really leaning on His bosom, and clinging with Him closer, drinking deeper into His joy, because they are laboring in His work, and for His sake.

'IT IS I, BE NOT AFRAID.'—Wherever Christ is, there is an unnatural thing: whosoever Christianly is, there 'not afraid' is the legitimate conclusion; wherever God's grace is in the heart, that heart is bound with present or expected joy. Hence the more we see and know of the Saviour, the more happy we shall be. The voice, "It is I," is the keynote of a thousand hymns of joy, and gratitude and praising, and praise. Wherever Christ is, there is peace and happiness. Are you placed in circumstances of trial, circumstances of dire and overwhelming affliction, or distress of any kind; hear, in the midst of it, a still, small, but beautiful voice, "It is I, be not afraid." Are you in sickness, under the wasting effects of disease, anticipating a grave rather than a cure? Are you pained and overwhelmed by a sense of what is before you—by the sufferings that are with you? Dear friend it is not chance, it is not accident, it is not a random occurrence, to be explained by secondary causes. Hear in the midst of that sickness, around that sick bed, the blessed truth, "It is I, be not afraid." Are you mourning and deploring the loss of those that are near and dear to you? Hark! there is sounding from the grave in which you deposit the dead, "It is I," and read upon that tombstone, the coming forelight of the resurrection morning, "Be not afraid."

LEARN THOU LOVEST IS SICK.—What is the basis of all our appeals to Christ? Not our merits to Him, but His love to us. Our love to Him is weak and evanescent, and sickening to be the

basis for petition, but His love towards us—that, like some of these springs amid the blue hills of the north, is much too deep ever to be frozen by winter's cold, and too overlapped and overshadowed by surrounding crags to be evaporated by the summer's heat—that love which loved us from the first, and loves us to the last, and flows with undiminished stream—is the basis on which we can stand, the strong plea that we can present.

PREPARATION FOR DEATH.—How is it that preparation for meeting and passing through death occupies so little space in the thoughts and anxieties of mankind? But I will not say death—for death is nothing that we have to do with, except to defy it: we have to lift up our heads and look above it. We have nothing to do with preparing to meet death, but preparing to meet God. Death is the mere loosener of the strings that moor us to the shores of time: the mere dissolver of the cement that glues us, as it were, to things that perish in the using; and what we are to do is to despise death—not to think of it. Prepare to receive God in our nature when he comes to you, if such should be your happy alternative, and we have nothing to do with preparing for, or thinking to meet death. And if you are to meet that crisis at all, which separates from time and unites to eternity, remember that our preparation for meeting God is not the hour we spend with a priest before we die, or the few prayers that escape amid the agonies of a dissolving frame: but the true arena of victory over death is the journey of life, the true preparation for dying is living now. The light thing is to die—the solemn thing is to live. The awful place is not, in my judgment, the death chamber: but the places that are fraught with stirring and tremendous issues are the counting-house, the place of business, the social circle, the fire-side: these are the solemn places—in these the battle of life is fought—in these the victory is lost or won. Never forget, then, that the only preparation for dying as we could wish to die, is living as God bids us live.

THE PRAYER BOOK.—The following is one of a thousand instances of a similar character, illustrating the happy influence of our mode of public worship upon the minds of youth in their tender years.

In the town of S—, lived an interesting and respectable family, the parents of which had been for many years exemplary and devoted members of the Congregational Communion. Their first serious impressions having been received under the ministrations of that order, together with numerous interesting recollections, and early associations, had greatly strengthened and confirmed their attachment to that body of Christians. On a pleasant Sunday in 1830, this family was seen in the Episcopal congregation, as silent spectators looking for some interest in the preaching, as is too frequently the case, without any wish or desire to join in the worship. They supposed, as thousands do, that the mode of worship was all a dead form, containing little or no food for the soul. A member of the family, an interesting, lovely boy of bright promise, the hope and joy of his fond father and mother, was much impressed with the solemnity and beauty of the service. After reaching home, the family circle being assembled, with great apparent anxiety and interest said he to his parents, 'Pa, why don't you and ma have books and read at Church? Are you never going to become Christians?' His mother replied, 'Would you read if you had a book?' 'That I would,' said he, with a most earnest and imploring look. A sum of money sufficient to purchase one was then given him, and he was shortly after at the house of the clergyman, presenting his money with a most cheerful smiling countenance, and asking for a prayer book, which was immediately handed to him, accompanied with some expressions of warm approbation for the uncommon and unexpected interest shown for the book. The writer well recollects with what a full heart, and lively glowing countenance beaming with joy, the much desired treasure was received by the little lad. He very soon learned to find the different parts of the service, and became as regular in the responses as any member of the Church. The effect upon the parents was most happy. On witnessing the growing delight in the service manifested by an artless youth of such tender years, whom they almost idolized in connection with the deep impression made upon their minds by the very touching enquiry, 'Are you never going to become Christians?' the prejudices of their birth and education at once began to give way. The character and claims of the Church were investigated, and both parents are now not only

communicants, but warm admirers of that mode of worship which so much attracted the attention and secured the warm attachment of their little son.—No greater distinction do those parents now desire for their son, than that he may become an exemplary and useful minister in the Church, they now so highly esteem and love.—*Banner of the Cross.*

THE BIBLE IN HOTELS.—The New Brunswick Bible Society is doing a noble work amongst us.—It imports, and is the means of distributing throughout the length and breadth of the Province, at a very moderate cost, a large number of copies of the blessed word of God.—Numbers of persons by its agency alone have doubtless been led to honor Him—to rejoice in His works—His grace and truth. There is still however much to be done by the Society—much "land to be possessed by it." We should like to see it adopt a resolution that not only every family in the Province, but every inhabitant of it, should be supplied with a copy of the Bible. Our object, however, at present is to suggest a much more limited work for the Society to accomplish: it is simply to supply gratuitously every Hotel in this city that is willing to receive them, or perhaps every Hotel in all the large towns, with a sufficient number of copies of the Bible that one may be placed in each sleeping apartment for the use of travellers. We cannot think this to be beyond the Society's means; if it thought so, we feel confident many of our citizens would contribute, and contribute liberally towards an object so estimable.—On a recent visit to Halifax, we put up at the Waverley Hotel—a well conducted house in that city—and were rejoiced to find on the table on retiring for the night, a copy of the Bible, with an inscription upon it, indicating that it had been presented by the Nova Scotia Bible Society to the "Waverley Hotel, for the use of travellers." Each room it appeared was also furnished with a copy from the same benevolent source. On the following day (Sunday) we witnessed with sincere pleasure, several travellers perusing the sacred volume so opportunely placed within their reach. We learn that in many of the States adjoining us, the Hotels are kept regularly supplied with Bibles—by the Auxiliary Bible Societies—with what results the Great Day only will reveal in full. Facts, however, of sufficient value to encourage the societies in this work are permitted to be known.

DIOCESE OF WESTERN NEW YORK.—The Rt. Rev. Bishop DeLancey visited Auburn, and preached in St. Peter's Church, on the evening of the Epiphany, prayers being said by the rector, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Warren, Chaplain of the State's Prison.

On Sunday morning, the first after the Epiphany, prayers were said in St. Peter's by the Rev. Mr. Warren and the rector, and the lessons were read by the Rev. Mr. Leech, of Moravia. The sermon was preached by the Bishop.

In the afternoon, at the chapel of the State's Prison, the Rev. Dr. Cassery said prayers, the Rev. Mr. Leech reading the lessons, and the chaplain baptized seven of the convicts, after which the Bishop confirmed eleven, and preached and addressed the candidates.—This was the first time that the rite of confirmation has been ministered in this Prison, and the occasion was one of deep interest to all concerned. The persons baptized and confirmed have been under the faithful instruction of the Chaplain for several months, and as the first fruits of his constant and self-denying labors there, they furnish comfortable encouragement. The sermon of the Bishop, which was admirably adapted to the occasion, was listened to with a very marked attention by the convicts.

In the evening of the same day, the Bishop preached in St. Peter's, and confirmed fifteen persons, making in all, with one confirmed in private, twenty-seven.

The attendance at these several services was large.—*Gospel Messenger.*

CHRISTIAN STATISTICS.—About 800,000 Bibles and Testaments were issued by the American Bible Society the past year. If they were spread out on a plain surface, they would cover more than four acres; if placed in a line, they would extend more than eighty miles; or they would measure more than one hundred and fifty cords. If these cords were piled one upon another, they would reach higher than the spire of Trinity church, the highest in New York. The entire issues for the thirty-seven years of the Society's existence, would cover more than forty acres, or extend nearly a thousand miles, or make more than 1,850 solid cords.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR,

I was one of the large congregation at St. Paul's Church on Sunday evening. I feel it would be quite impossible for me to do justice to the excellent sermon preached by the Bishop. To those who listened in an humble and teachable spirit, it could not but be useful. The pleasure I received from it has made me earnestly wish that his Lordship would, during this solemn season, give us a series of lectures on the doctrines and practices of our Church.

We cannot know, and perhaps few, if any of the Clergy know, the marvellous amount of ignorance that prevails on the subject. This ignorance is not confined to those who are called by other names, but is a sad cause of stumbling to many who are in the Church. They are members of the Church, as it were by accident; they have nothing to say in favor of it, and will listen to the most absurd objections brought forward by others against it.

Knowledge of our Church, it seems so to me at least, must produce love of it,—the more we know and practice truth, the better we love it, the better we appreciate it.

The Bishop's plain, practical and lucid style is eminently fitted to convey the information required in the most effective and attractive form.

As the pastor of pastors, in this part of the fold, his voice would be listened to with greater attention than any other could command.

I doubt not he has a great deal to do, but if it is possible for him to accomplish this also, I hope he will if not now at some future time. That his heart is in his work, that his work is to do good to those over whom the Holy Ghost has made him overseer. I cannot doubt; and with the blessing of God on him and his efforts, I hope to see a brighter day for the Church in Nova Scotia than she has ever yet known. A LISTENER.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

The following memorandum shows the number of days on which rain and snow fell during the year 1853—

January,	rain 3 days; snow 4.
February,	— 2 — — 4.
March,	— 3 — — 2.
April,	— 8 — — 2.
May,	— 6 — — —
June,	— 7 — — —
July,	— 7 — — —
August,	— 8 — — —
Sept.,	— 7 — — —
October,	— 5 — — —
Nov.,	— 6 — — 2.
Dec.,	— 8 — — 5.

Rain 72. Snow 29.

This includes days on which snow and rain both fell, and light rains as well as heavy. March and October are the most drying or best seasoning months of the year for wood-stuff—the wind carrying off the moisture very freely—it has the same effect on the human body. Ladies should be careful to wear veils these months.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1854.

D. C. SOCIETY.

It is very gratifying to find from the Report of this valuable Society, for 1853-4, that its importance is being more generally felt, as evidenced by the general increase in the contributions from the respective Parishes of the Province. Foremost among them stands Liverpool, which has even exceeded itself in the liberality of its subscriptions, and that is saying a great deal, considering how much that Parish has already done. The remittance this year is upwards of £60, which is 50 per cent. more than that of last year, or than the contribution from any other quarter. Granville, Amherst, Guysborough, and Margaret's Bay, have each sent 80 per cent. more than for one or two years past. When the failure of the fisheries at the latter place for the last few years is considered, this increase is highly creditable to the worthy people of that Parish. Sydney, O. B. also sends one-third more than last year. In other places also additional subscriptions have been raised; and we doubt not that the new and interesting objects which are this year presented to the notice of Churchmen, will elicit a still more abundant liberality. We have reason to know that many of the Clergy take unwearied pains to promote the cause of the Society, incurring far more personal labour in the collection of subscriptions than those who read the Reports would suppose. One young Clergyman told us that he was on horseback for days together during the most "biting" period of this winter, gathering the shillings and half dollars that swelled his increased remittance, all of it being cheerfully given. Indeed it must not be forgotten, that the great bulk of the Society's income comes from these small donations rather than from the larger ones of the rich. The most of these donors actually feel what they give, as "that which costs them something."

We are glad to find that a good commencement has been made with the Widows' and Orphans' fund.—The Honbles. H. H. Cogwell and M. B. Almon, have each given £100, and Judge Bliss £60. Arrangements are being made for a general application to the lay friends in the City, and we hope to be able in our next to announce the attainment of the £1000 proposed as the basis of this most important Fund. Nor we trust will the contributions of our laity rest here, but rather continue to pour in, year by year, from those whom God has blessed with the means of thus cheering the heart of the poor missionary, in the midst of pinching cares, by providing for the relief of those he may leave behind him when death shall terminate his toils.

KING'S COLLEGE.

The new Board of Governors of King's College have been engaged in weekly meetings since their election, their attention being more particularly directed to the pecuniary resources of the Institution; A Committee consisting of the Honble. M. B. Almon, A. M. Uniacke, and Hugh Hartshorne, Esquires, were appointed to take up the subject of the present income and liabilities of the College, and to report thereupon, which they have performed, and after giving a full statement of all its invested Funds, they find that the income for the present year, will not be sufficient even to uphold the present limited staff of Professors, but will leave a deficiency of about £400 at the end of the year. We therefore cannot too urgently press upon all who feel an interest in maintaining our College at Windsor, the absolute necessity there exists for prompt and immediate aid. We earnestly solicit the contributions of our fellow Churchmen throughout the Province, trusting that our appeal on behalf of the Institution will not be made in vain. The Governors have unanimously approved of the call put forth and circulated by the Alumni, and are prepared to sanction the principles upon which they hope to obtain the sum requisite to uphold and place the College upon a basis more extensively useful, viz: the granting of certificates to subscribers of £100, the allowing the students to reside out of College, subject to the approval of the President, and the permission to attend any particular course of lectures, without being required to be present at all.

A subscription list has been opened, and we hope in a few days to be enabled to announce through the medium of the Church Times, the names of some who by their donations will show that they are actuated by an earnest desire to preserve an Institution so ultimately connected with their own Church, to promote the great cause of education, and to contribute a portion of their means for the advancement of their fellow countrymen and the glory of God.

THE LATE, REV. DR. GRAY

We copy the following obituary notice of this aged Clergyman from the St. John Church Witness. The Doctor was well known in every part of this Province, and by his demise another of the few links which still connected us with a former generation, has been snapped by that hand which dissolves all earthly connections. He was the companion of the fathers of those Missionaries who are themselves now fast descending the hill of life, and will in a few years rest from their labours. We believe the Rev. W. C. King, retired Missionary at Windsor, and who is probably over 80 years of age, is the only remaining one of that veteran corps, who began their course when their fellow laborers did not exceed a dozen, instead of the sixty now at work. Next to him in seniority we believe, come the Rev. C. Ingles (retired), Rev. Edwin Gilpin, Rev. Dr. Twinn.

OBITUARY.—Died on Saturday evening the 18th inst., in the 86th year of his age, the Rev. BENJAMIN GERRISH GRAY, D. D., formerly Rector of St. John, and, for many years, Chaplain to the Garrison in this City. Dr. Gray was one of the oldest surviving Missionaries of our Church, in this or in the adjoining Province of Nova Scotia. His first Mission was at Preston near Halifax, where, prior to the commencement of the present century, he had charge of the Maroons, about 440 of whom were settled in that vicinity. He was afterwards appointed to the Parish of Backville, and subsequently to that of St. George at Halifax, from whence in 1825 he was removed to the Rectory of St. John, which he held for 15 years. Dr. Gray was an active and faithful Missionary, never shrinking from the labours of his sacred office, until the infirmities of age compelled him to relinquish them. His vigorous mind, which had been shaken by infirmities and trials, regained at the close a portion of its

former clearness, and under sufferings of no ordinary character, gave evidence of strong faith and deep devotion.

The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Rev. Dr. Wm. Gray.—The former part of the solemn service for the burial of the Dead, was performed at Trinity Church, which, by order of the Vestry, was hung in mourning on the occasion. A large number of persons, including the teachers and scholars of the Sunday School, were present. The mortal remains, attended by eight of the clergy belonging to the city and its vicinity, the Wardens and Vestries of the Parishes of St. John, St. James' and St. Mark, and other citizens, were thence conveyed to the Church burial ground, and there committed to the Tomb. "When this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written:—DEATH IS SWALLOWED UP IN VICTORY."

On Thursday evening, the Rev. Geo. Hill delivered the second of a course of Missionary Lectures, to a crowded audience, in St. George's School House. His subject was the Greek Church, the rise, progress, tenets, and present condition of which, he traced and unfolded, in a very interesting and instructive manner, illustrating his Lecture by a fine Missionary Map of the World, showing to the eye the religious aspect of every country on the Globe. At this juncture of political affairs, with which the Greek Church has so small concern, information of this kind is peculiarly appropriate. The origin and history of Mahomedanism, were also sketched in the concluding portion of the Lecture, in a plain and familiar manner.

We the undersigned Parishioners of St. Margaret's Bay Parish, have the pleasure through the Church Times, of conveying our united thanks to Revd. JOHN STANNAGE, for his unwearied zeal in raising over ten thousand pounds, amongst our brethren the good Churchmen in Britain, for the endowment of this Parish, and also to convey to him our sincere wishes for his speedy return amongst us; and a continuance of God's blessings for health and happiness to himself and family.

Signed by PETER DAUBINY, } Church
JAMES REDMAN, } Wardens
and several other Parishioners.
St. Margaret's Bay, 21st. Feb'y, 1854. [C]

The Rev. W. H. Cooper, formerly of King's College, Windsor, and lately a Clergyman in P. E. Island, who with his family was a passenger in the ill-fated San Francisco, has published several letters in the Episcopal Recorder, giving a touching and graphic description of the terrible scenes through which he has passed. One of them we give to-day, and will insert a portion of another next week. The following testimony to the value of our Liturgy as a vehicle of the most intense feelings and aspirations of the soul we find in one of our exchanges:

THE SAN FRANCISCO—AFFECTING INCIDENT.—At a moment when Hope was almost abandoned, and despair on every countenance, Death in the most appalling form seeming inevitable, in a state of half-contraction, "Do, sir, pray for us," was the request to the Rev. Clergyman. Some one having said, "Oh, sir, in this awful crisis your Prayer Book can be of no service to you"—the only response to this, by the faithful Herald of the Cross, the Missionary of the God of Mercy, was to fall on his knees, and with a fervor that penetrated every heart in prayer, in the solemn words of the Litany:

"O God, the Father of Heaven, have mercy upon us, miserable sinners."

"O God the Son, Redeemer of the World, have mercy upon us, miserable sinners."

"O God, the Holy Ghost, proceeding from the Father and the Son, have mercy upon us, miserable sinners."

"O Holy, blessed, and Glorious Trinity, Three Persons and One God, have mercy upon us, miserable sinners."

The effect of this was electrifying. Tears were in every eye, and they all, as if with one heart and one voice, joined in supplicating their God to save them from a watery grave, themselves, their wives and their children—whom He, who rides in the whirlwind, and directs the storm, and commands the winds and the waves, "peace be still," and there was a calm raised their sinking hearts, granting the earnest prayers of the humble supplicants.—*Philad. Inquirer.*

ITEMS.

There has been a change of Ministry in P. E. Island, but we have not heard the names of the new holders of office.

Governor Elliott, of Bermuda, has assumed the government of Trinidad.

Vice Admiral Seymour, accompanied by Mr. Justice his Secretary, and other officers, came passenger to the Merit from Bermuda.

It is said that several vessels are about to be built on the shores of this harbour and Bedford Basin. It is surprising that these shores are not constantly lined with such works.

Friends of Goreham College at Liverpool are raising £4,000 to replace the building lately burnt down, and to help its endowment.

"Doctio. visita" are becoming frequent among the Ministers of the Baptist denomination. In the last Christian Messenger we observed accounts of no less than three in the month of February, producing each about £25 for the benefit of the minister. We before remarked that we know of no Canon in our Church against such visits, and we dare say some of our poor Missionaries would not be offended by their repetition.

LEGISLATIVE.

We are happy to find that the grant of £1000 for the Nova Scotia Industrial Exhibition, has passed the Legislative Council.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the Rail-road Bill and its adjuncts were under discussion in the Lower House—and passed through Committee. We omitted to notice last week the application of Mr. Justice Halliburton to be allowed to retire on his former pension of £300 a-year, which he held after the abolition of the Inferior Court, of which he was a Judge. It seems to be the opinion of many that the desired arrangement will be carried into effect.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Johnston's Municipal Corporations Bill was taken up, and the discussion resumed on Thursday. The object of this Bill is to extend to every County in the Province, as now existing in Canada. In answer to some insinuations from Mr. McLellan, honorable testimony was borne by the Provincial Secretary to the consistency of Mr. Johnston for the last 14 years in uniformly advocating the principle of Incorporation for the management of the internal affairs of the City and of Counties. The honorable gentleman deserves well of the Country for bringing forward this measure, which he justly characterized as one of the most important ever introduced into the Legislature, conferring larger privileges on the people than ever before granted, and affording greater facilities for advancing the prosperity of the Province.

Bills to authorize a further issue of Province notes, to the extent of £50,000, and also to admit deposits to the amount of £25,000 additional, in the Savings' Bank, have passed the House of Assembly.

On Friday evening the House divided on Mr. Fisher's amendment of the Road Grant, by which it was proposed to give £50,000 this year, and pledge a like sum for the next. This was lost on a division. The original motion of the Financial Secretary was then put and carried, namely £30,000 for the general Road service, and 10,000 for the great Roads. The scale of distribution was also passed, giving to each County less than last year.

The Publisher and Proprietor of the Church Times would direct the attention of Clergymen and others to the new Post Office arrangement for the despatch by Mail, of Circulars, Pamphlets, Periodicals, &c.—and will be glad to be useful to his country friends in making it effective. This arrangement will be of much public benefit in all that concerns speedy conveyance and safe delivery of the publications of the day. It went into effect on the 1st inst. The notice was published in the Eastern and City editions of last week, but a repetition of its substance may not be undesirable:—

1. Printed Circulars, Prices Current, Handbills, and other printed matter of a like description, put up in covers, open at the ends or sides, and unaccompanied by any written communication, may be forwarded by post from any part of the Province to any place within the same, as well as through Nova Scotia, at the rate of One Penny per ounce, prepayment being optional, except when such printed matter is addressed to the United States, in which case the postage must be pre-paid.

2. Pamphlets, Periodicals, Magazines, or Books bound or rebound, done up in covers open at the ends or sides, and unaccompanied by any written communication, may be transmitted by post as before mentioned, at the rate of One-half-penny per ounce up to 18 ounces, beyond which weight no Pamphlet, Periodical, Magazine, or Book, shall be transmitted by the post.

3. Letters posted in any town within the Province or delivery in the same town, shall be liable to a Rate of One Penny for every half ounce, according to the Provincial Scale of rating Letters.

4. Letters Red-directed to or from any place in the Province, shall not be liable to any further charge for such re-direction when forwarded by post within the Province.

5. The R. M. S. Canada arrived on Thursday night from Boston. There is nothing of importance from the United States, unless an apprehension on the part of the English and French ambassadors, that Russian privateers were being fitted out in the United States, and against which they have remonstrated with the American Government—may be so considered.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The following highly interesting intelligence was received by Telegraph from St. John, at the News Room in

this city, on Wednesday. The first despatch, received at 2 p. m. announces the arrival of the screw steamer *Andes*, at Boston, at 8 o'clock same morning, having left Liverpool Feb. 14. The R. M. S. *Niagara* had left England for Malta with troops. There will consequently not be any Mails direct from England to Halifax this week. R. M. S. *Asia* calls here on her outward passage to New York, next week with them. The *Andes* calls in here on her homeward passage from Boston to England for following Mails, for England.

A SECOND DESPATCH.

At 4.35 p. m. the subjoined additional particulars were received by the Superintendent at the News Room—Propellor *Andes* from Liverpool Feb. 14, arrived at Boston this morning 1st inst.

Cotton unchanged.

Cunard & Co advertise that in consequence of the *Niagara* being required for special service, Propellor *Alps* will be detained till Saturday Feb. 18th, to take mails and passengers to Halifax and Boston, instead of *Niagara*.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Feb. 13.—Supply of English wheat large, but trade opened steady at a decline of this day week. Foreign held firmly at full prices.

GRANT PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—The British Government have chartered the following powerful steamers for the conveyance of troops—where all bound not stated.—Golden Fleece, Jason, Cape of Good Hope, Proponitis, Himalaya, Manila, Ilpon, Cambria, Niagara, Victoria, Queen of the South, Hydaspes, Harbinger.

It is reported that the celebrated General Lord Raglan, is to have the command-in-chief, and that the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Cardigan, Generals Evans and Brutherton are to have appointments in the expedition.

The 4th, 11th and 7th Dragoons are reported to be under orders.

Both in the Military and Naval Departments extraordinary activity prevails, and great exertions are being put forth to complete the armaments.

The period of forty days allowed by the Porte for the Russian acceptance of terms adopted by the Turkish cabinet expired on Thursday Feb. 8th. The Porte or Allies are fully justified in taking any measures they may think necessary.

BOONAHIST.—The Russians have a force of 65,000 men before Kalafat, and bad weather alone prevented them from attacking the place. Active preparations were not, however to be commenced before the 1st of March.—*Cron.*

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. O. Elliott. From Rev. Mr. Jarvis—with £1—10s. for Mrs. King—other directions attended to. From Mr. Jas. Novan, Charlotte Town, P. E. I., with 1l. for Hon. J. M. Hall.

Married.

At Lunenburg, Feb. 23d, by the Rev. H. L. Owen, Mr WILLIAM SMITH to Mrs. MARY ANN FINE, daughter of Mr. James Smith.

Died.

On Thursday evening, 2d instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH WARD, aged 85 years. Funeral on Monday at 4 p. m. from her late residence at Misses Boyer & Ward's, No. 41 Barrington street, opposite St. Paul's Church. Friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

At Western Shore, Chester, on the 12th of February, much respected in his neighbourhood, Mr. JOHN THOMAS RAUFSE, aged 61 years.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Friday, February 24—Schrs Three Brothers, Gray, Baltimore 11 days.

Sunday, Feb. 26—R. M. Steamer Merilin, Hunter, Bermuda 5 days—Vice Admiral Sir Geo. F. Seymour, came passenger.

Wednesday, March 1st—Schrs Velocity, Shoal Bay 3 days; Wave, Roche, New York 8 days; brig Belle, Dickson, Havana 23 days; Liverpool Packet, Day, Liverpool, 23 days; Steamer Osray, Corbin, St. John's, N. F. 4 days—25 passengers.

Thursday, March 2nd—Brigs. Blossier, pkt Doane Boston, 7 days; Purchase, Rodney, Yarmouth, 2 days; schrs. Althe Rodgers, pkt Laybold, Boston, 3 days; Ocean Wave, Boston, via Lunenburg, 10 days.

Friday, March 3rd—Schrs. Cenopus, McLeod, Sheet Harbor, Margaret Sur., Trinidad de Cuba, 20 days. Uncle Tom, Locke, Newfoundland, 30 days; Ianthe, Fenton, do; California, Griffin, do.

CLEARED.

Friday, February 24—Lucy Ann, Mann, St. Jago de Cuba; Ranger, Paynter, Porto Rico.

Saturday, Feb. 25—Brig Nancy, F. W. Indies, brigs Onward, Banks, B. W. Indies, Unicorn, Cummins, Porto Rico. schrs Labrador, Cronan, F. W. Indies.

Monday, Feb. 27—Brigt Lucy Ann Simpson, St. John, N. B.; schrs. Margaret, Odell, Boston.

Tuesday, Feb 28—Brig Velocity, George, Porto Rico. Thursday, March 2nd.—Brig Express, Frith, Mayaguez.

MEMORANDA.

Schrs Uncle Tom and California, frozen in at St. Mary's. Extract of a letter from David Poisson, Esq., to E. H. Franchville, Esq., Lloyd's Agent at Guyborough, dated Feb. 17.—"There is a ship or a steamer on the Black Ledge near Gull Ledge, Whitehead—no communication with her I supposed to be in the ice." Later accounts, dated 19th, state that the vessel was not on shore, but drifting about in the ice. She is a large vessel, with masts gone—boards could not reach her—no person could be described on board.

The Miramichi Clearer says—Twenty-one of the seamen landed from the vessels in the ice near Caraquez, proceeded to St. John by instructions of the Lieut. Governor,—the three vessels from which they were landed were last seen passing the north side of Miscou Island,—so that if not lost they must be in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

New York, Feb. 24.—Ship Grand, arrived here this morning, brought in Captain and crew of the brig Fre

derch of Parrboro, from Halifax, Jan. 7, for Liverpool, fallen in with dismayed and unmanageable brig Juliet, Milton, of Yarmouth, from Boston, for Liverpool N. F., out 10 days, went ashore at Ragged Islands, on the 21st ult., crew saved—vessel a total wreck. A letter from Guyborough, dated 22nd ult., says—The wreck, reported in the ice to the Eastward was a brig from New York bound to Newfoundland. She has gone to pieces. No report of the fate of the crew, or whether an American or English vessel. Later—Brig Resolution, Dowling, of St. John's, N. F., lost on Black Ledge, near White Head, 16th. Cargo total loss; crew saved with great difficulty.

Steamer Merilin, experienced very heavy weather on the passage. There were not any Nova Scotia vessels at Bermuda when the M. left.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, MARCH 4.

Apples, per bush.	3s. a 5s.
Bacon, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	90s. a 40s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	11d. a 1s.
Cheese, per lb.	5d. a 6d.
Chickens, per pair.	2s. a 2s. 6d.
Eggs, per doz.	1s. 3d.
Geese, each.	2r. a 2s. 6d.
Hams, green, per lb.	5d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	7d. a 7½d.
Hay, per ton.	£3 10s. a £4
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1 10d.
Do. all wool,	2s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	25s.
Oats, per bus.	2s. 6d.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	4d. a 5d.
Potatoes, per bushel,	4s. a 4s. 6d.
Socks, per doz.	11s. a 12s.
Turkies, per lb.	7d. a 8d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.,	2s. 6d.

AT THE WHARVES,

Wood, per cord.	25s.
Coal, per chaldron.	40s.

Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, of 100 Volumes, from the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, and the following books from the same Society.

Herbert Atherton,
Lovo's Lesson,
Stories of the Beatitudes,
BARON'S LITTLE DAUGHTER,
In the World but not of the World,
Christmas at Home,
Packages of Sunday School Books.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES of 100 vols. from the Society for Promoting Evangelical Knowledge. These Libraries are got up in a very neat and appropriate style and are well worthy of inspection.

Ryle's Tracts,
her Publications of the Society.
—ALSO—FROM BOSTON—

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, from the American Sunday School Union.

Consecutive Union Question Book—Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John,
Union Primer,
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WM. GOSSIP,
No. 21 Granville Street.

February 25.

MATERIALS FOR OIL PAINTING.

JUST RECEIVED, the following MATERIALS FOR

OIL PAINTING, all of the best quality.
OIL COLORS, in Collapsible Tubes,
ACADEMY BOARDS,
Prepared MILL BOARDS,
PALETTE KNIVES,
BADGER BLENDERS,
Flat BRISTLE BRUSHES,
Sable Ditto,
DRYING OIL.

ALSO, ON HAND—Round, Square, and Oblong boxes of COLOURED CRAYONS, BLACK CRAYONS, Cork Stumps, Porto Crayons, Drawing Paper, and all Materials for Water Color and Pencil Drawing.

WM. GOSSIP,
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February 18.

LANGLEY'S AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH—is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel,) and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d. each, at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street. Jan. 21.

READY FOR THE PRESS.

Songs of the Church.

BEING A SERIES OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SACRED SONGS COMPOSED AND ARRANGED FOR all the Sundays, Holy-days, and Sacred Offices observed in the Church, and adapted to the Service of Private and Domestic Worship.

By WILLIAM BULLOCK,
Curate of St. Paul's, Halifax.

This Volume will be published by Subscription, Bound cloth and lettered. List of Subscribers with the Author and at the Office of the Church Times or 10th 1853.

BILLS OF LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at W. M. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street.

Poetry.

A WINTER SERMON.

Thou dwellest in a warm and cheerful home, Thy roof in vain the winter tempest lashes;

Thy board is loaded with the richest meats, O'er which thine eyes in sated languor wander.

Thy limbs are muffled from the piercing blast, When from thy fireside burner thou dost rally;

Thou hast soft smiles to greet thy kins of love, When thy light step resounds within the portal.

Thou sleepest soundly on thy costly bed, Lulled by the power of luxuries unnumbered,

Then, think of those, who, formed of kindred clay, Depend upon the dials thy bounty scatters.

Household Words.

Advertisements.

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THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

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

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Halifax, February 19th, 1853.

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THESE PILLS are confidently recommended, for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs...

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SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA, AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

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Sir.—Your Pills have been the means, under Providence of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood.

Dated Jan. 1st, 1853.

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DEAR SIR.—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious Complaints, I may mention the following case: A lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs...

Nov. 23rd, 1852.

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Copy of a Letter from W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir.—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried every thing that was recommended and was attended by no relief whatever, and fearing that my health would be entirely broken up...

I am, Sir, your obliged Servant. (Signed) W. MOON.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY, AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

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To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir.—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy, recently effected by your valuable medicine. C. JAIN JACKSON, of this place, was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months, to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin...

I am, Sir, yours respectfully. (Signed) G. BRIGGS.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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WM. GOSSIP,

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