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The Church Times.

J. C. Cochran---Editor.

“Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip---Publisher.

No. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1880. No. 23.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

DAYS	MORNING.				EVENING.			
	Text.	Lection.	Epistle.	Gospel.	Text.	Lection.	Epistle.	Gospel.
1	Gen. 1, 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Gen. 12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	Gen. 22	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	Gen. 28	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	Gen. 37	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	Gen. 42	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	Gen. 45	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	Gen. 47	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	Gen. 48	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	Gen. 50	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	Exod. 1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	Exod. 2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	Exod. 3	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	Exod. 4	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	Exod. 5	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	Exod. 6	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	Exod. 7	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	Exod. 8	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	Exod. 9	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	Exod. 10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	Exod. 11	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	Exod. 12	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	Exod. 13	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	Exod. 14	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	Exod. 15	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	Exod. 16	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	Exod. 17	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
28	Exod. 18	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
29	Exod. 19	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
30	Exod. 20	30	30	30	30	30	30	30

Poetry.

HEART HYMNS.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

Thou shalt the dust return to the earth as it was, and
thy spirit shall return to God who gave it.—Eccles. xii. 7.

My God, I know that I must die,
For as a traveller away
From a far home, but hurried by,
So here I but a moment stay;
My life that death may be
My entrance into bliss with Thee!

My God, I know not when I'll die—
The sure is only with the past—
The moment brings my death more nigh,
The next that comes may be my last;
Oh, may I the present take,
My peace, with Thee, my God to make!

My God, I know not how I'll die,
For death has many a varied mien,
For some are called in tempest high,
And others in the calm serene;
But thing alone I ask from Thee,
That in my death prepared I be.

My God, I know not where I'll die,
Give what soil will be my grave;
Only pray that Thou be by
My soul from endless death to save,
And thou, where'er my bones may rest,
Sleep upon my Father's breast.

Oh! my Maker, most adored!
When I shall yield my final breath,
I not fall from Thee, my Lord,
Through any of the pains of death;
Oh! then forever I will sing
The praises of my King.

Religious Miscellany.

MODERN NECROMANCY.

In the title of a sermon preached in Trinity
Washington, by the Rev. Dr. C. M. Butler,
is one of interest, less on account of any
importance, than the prevalence of a belief
termed "spiritualism," to a degree which
is proper to criticize and expose its preten-
sions. It is claimed that there are from twenty-five
thousand "mediums" in the city of New
York, several hundred thousand in the United
States. In this city a new monthly periodical has
been started, entitled *The Sacred Circle*, and
the advocacy of the "Spiritual" theo-
logy, for the pretended communi-
cation with the future state of the soul, and its
dependence upon the Supreme Being. They are either in
agreement with Scripture, or in opposition, or a
complete revelation, and in either case it is
the Christian to attain some definite opi-
nion of their precise nature and char-
acter. Dr. Butler of course treats the subject on
a broad ground. He argues that "the whole
of the discourse is opposed to the idea that the spi-
rits of departed linger near and can open com-
munication with our world." His argument on
this point is by no means so well sustained as other
parts of the discourse. In regard to the lawfulness
of such communications, and the probability of
their being made, he justly remarks—

account of the condition of disembodied spirits. He
added nothing from his own observations to the revo-
lution which was made, and to be made, in refer-
ence to the departed. St. Paul was caught up into
the third heaven, and the things which he saw there
were things "which it was not lawful to utter."
Lazarus, when his spirit returned from Hades, gave
no description, to be transmitted to after times, of
that mysterious abode. This reserve is not without
deep significance. It seems to intimate, that as
enough was revealed for knowledge, for profit, for
salvation, nothing would be revealed for the gratifi-
cation of mere carnal curiosity. God has told us all
that it is needful and comforting for us to know of
that spirit-world; but from no spirit that has joined
it have we ever had a message as to the condition,
the pursuits, the joys, or the sorrows of its in-
habitants."

That there is no resemblance between the mira-
cles of Christianity, and the pretended supernatural-
ism of "Spiritual Manifestations," Dr. Butler dis-
cusses on the ground that the former reverse natural
laws, while the phenomena of the latter "are be-
yond any present known natural laws." Though
this distinction may be tenable in its application to
"Spiritualism," we doubt the correctness of a con-
cession which lies at the bottom of the argument—
that is, the admission of a divine authority merely
on the exhibition of miraculous energy. We are
plainly told, "there shall be false prophets and false
Christs," who "shall show great signs and wonders,
inasmuch that if it were possible, they shall deceive
the very elect;" and even if the day be past for the
fulfillment of that prediction, it is evident in the very
nature of things, that what we term the supernatu-
ral, is not of itself the test of the kind of agency
which is acting,—does not necessarily mark it as good
and true, instead of evil and false. There is "a
working of Satan with all power and signs and lying
wonders," and the true method of ascertaining its
character, is to enquire whether its teaching be con-
gruous with the revealed word of God. Dr. Butler
contrasts very happily the "Miracles" and "Spirit-
ual Manifestations."

"In one we see an agent doing something, and
in the other we see something done, and ask where
and what is the agency? In the one we see evident,
beneficent and amazing miracles, wrought for the
great and worthy purpose of revealing moral truth,
and showing how we may be prepared happily to en-
ter the solemn realm of souls. In the other we see
trivial, clumsy, confused, contradictory, unintelli-
gible phenomena, adduced in proof of truths better
known before, and teachings which, when true, are
but the elements of higher knowledge already in pos-
session, and which, when false, are but the old and
familiar articles of the creed which human depravity
and ignorance have ever adopted."

The testimony of the Sacred Scriptures against di-
vination is decided; the practice is repeatedly de-
nounced in the strongest language, and threatened
with temporal and eternal punishment. Our author
thus arrays the evidences:

"Moses, in the 18th chapter of Deuteronomy,
thus writes: 'When thou art come into the land,
which the Lord thy God giveth thee, thou shalt not
learn to do after the abomination of those nations.—
There shall not be found among you any that useth
divination or an observer of times, or an enchanter,
or a witch, or a charmer, a consulter with familiar
spirits, or a wizard, or a necromancer. For all these
things are an abomination unto the Lord.' Here are
eight different species of pretended supernatural
power exerted by those who professed to have ob-
tained most of them by intercourse with spirits,
which were denounced by God as an abomination to
him. It comes within my present purpose to notice
only two general modes of pretended communica-
tions with the spiritual world. 'The consulter of
familiar spirits,' 'the witch,' and 'the wizard,' all
professed to divize and to work wonders by the aid
of spirits or demons. The same desire to pry into
the future and to know more than can be known by
nature, which gives rise to the modern 'witch man'
in Africa, and to all pretenders to supernatural power
and knowledge in heathen lands, no doubt gave
rise to these diviners among the ancient heathen na-
tions that surrounded Israel. The Jews were often
enticed into these impieties and abominations. God

denounced them and affixed to them the most fearful
penalties. His law was, 'Thou shalt not suffer a
witch to live.' 'Rebellion,' he says, 'is as the sin
of witchcraft,' thereby indicating the nature of the
sin. It is rebellion against God, seeking knowledge
and asking aid, and depending upon the power, not
of God in the way of his appointment, but from
other beings. It is enumerated by St. Paul as
among the most gross and fatal works of the flesh.—
'Sorcerers' are classed by St. John with the 'abom-
inable and murderers and whoremongers and idol-
ators,' who are to have 'their part in the lake of
fire.' The New Testament contains a few instances
of sorcerers—Simon of Samaria, Elymas, the sorcer-
er, at Paphos, and the damsel that had a spirit of
divination. I do not know that any of the modern
mediums profess to have communications with any
spirits, good or evil, except departed human spirits
and the spirits of departed animals. (*Spirit Rap-
ping Unveiled*, page 143.)

"But this pretension to communicate with and
consult the spirits of departed human beings, is class-
ed with and denounced in the same terms as is that
of the consulter of familiar spirits. In the passage
from Deuteronomy, it is enumerated among those
pretensions to divination which are called an abomi-
nation to the Lord. It is called necromancy, from
nekros, the dead, and *menteia* prophecy. The prop-
er name then of those who profess to consult the
dead, is not Mediums, but Necromancers. They
are classed with wizards and those that have familiar
spirits in the text. 'And when they shall say unto
you seek unto them that have familiar spirits and
unto wizards, that peep and that mutter: should not
a people seek unto their God? For the living unto
the dead?' That is, 'should the living resort for
knowledge unto the dead? Should they not resort
unto their God?' From this language it is evident
that the wizards who peeped and muttered, and re-
sorted to familiar spirits, professed also to bring the
living to the dead for knowledge.

"Now, whether we are right or not in supposing
that these ancient Necromancers did not in reality
hold intercourse with the dead—whether this spiritu-
al communication was real or pretended—certain it
is, that in either case it was entirely prohibited by
God. It was considered by him a presumptuous
and rebellious sin. It was classed among the most
gross and deadly offences against the majesty of
God."—*Protestant Churchman*.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA.

(From the Gospel Missionary.)

We have much pleasure in complying with the
request of a correspondent, by inserting the follow-
ing interesting account of an island which our read-
ers will remember as the scene of missionary labours
of the Rev. W. Taylor.

"Yesterday we arrived at Tristan d'Acunha:
very few ships touch here, on account of its being
out of the way; but occasionally, as was the case
with us, the wind allows of it, and good-natured
skippers are glad when it so happens, on account of
the poor Robinson Crusoes who live there.

Tristan d'Acunha is an extinct volcano, so steep
that it seems to rise perpendicularly from the sea;
the captain told me it was 8,000 feet high. It is a
bare rock; but here and there are patches of ground
which can be cultivated. In Bonaparte's time, Lord
Castlereagh took a fancy that the French might
make it useful as an intermediate point of communi-
cation with St. Helena: sailors say it was an absurd
notion, for that the winds and currents make it im-
possible for any ship to sail from the one island to
the other. However, Lord C. established a
corporal and party of soldiers to take care of the
island. When all fear of Bonny was over, they
were sent for home, but some of them had grown so
fond of their desert island, that they begged leave
to remain, and here they have been these twenty
years; Corporal Glass, now styled the Governor,
and five of his men, with their six wives, and among
them thirty-two children. It was not possible for us
to go on shore, but Glass and four of his men came
off to see us. They looked very healthy and com-
fortable—cared not a sou for anything out of their
island—and did not ask one question concerning
anything outside their own little rock. The captain

gave them a good supper and plenty of valuable presents, and everybody made up a parcel of clothes or some little oddments. They said what they most wanted was nails, as the wind had lately blown down their houses. They had fifty head of cattle and a hundred sheep: a little corn, twelve acres of potatoes, plenty of apples and pears, and 'ecce tutto!' I was curious to know whether old Glass was master, and whether the others minded him; but he said no one was master; that the men never quarrel, but the women do; that they have no laws nor rules, and are all very happy together; and that no one ever interferes with another. Old Glass does a great deal of extra work; he is a schoolmaster to the children, and says many of his scholars can read the Bible quite pretty. He is also chaplain—buries and christens, and reads the service every Sunday.

All according to the Church of England, sir. They had only Blair's Sermons, which they have read over since they have possessed them; but the old man said, very innocently, 'We do not understand them yet, I suppose they are too good for us.' Of course they were well supplied with books before they left us. They make all their own clothes out of canvas given them by the whalers; they sew them with twine, and they looked very respectable; but they said it was not so easy to dress the ladies, and they were exceedingly glad of any old clothes we could rummage out for them. Their shoes are made of seal skin, they put their feet into the skin while it is moist, and let it dry to the shape of the foot and it turns out a very tidy shoe.

After they had collected all the 'incoherent odds and ends' we could find for them, and finished their supper, they went off again in a beautiful little boat given them by a whaler. The skipper gave the governor a salute of one gun, two blue lights and two rockets; and they treated us with a bonfire on shore. I was sorry for several things I had left behind, which would have been treasures to Mrs. Glass, especially worsted for knitting.—From *Letters from Madras by a Lady*, Letter iv. pp. 11, 12, in *Murray's Home and Colonial Library*.

News Department.

From *Papere* by R. M. S. Canada, June 10

ENGLAND.

SOCIETY FOR ENGLISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.—A meeting in aid of the above Society was held on Friday, at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street-within. The chair was taken by J. J. Cummins, Esq. It appears that since the commencement of this Society in October last, upwards of two hundred and fifty Roman Catholics have been converted to the Protestant faith. The proceedings were opened by prayer by the Rev. William McCall.

The Chairman read several letters of apology from John Labouchere, Esq., from Alderman and Sheriff Wiro, &c. He said the object of the present meeting was one which, whether persons be friends of Protestant truth or not, was of no slight importance. The essence of the Protestant religion was Christ and salvation; whereas the Roman Catholic Church put everything in the way between the poor sinner and his Saviour. As a proof of the tolerant spirit which pervaded this Society, he must observe that persons had been stationed at the doors to distribute Roman Catholic tracts. This had been opposed by some, who thought this should be stopped; but the rev. secretary said—'No; let them distribute their tracts as they like; we rely upon the Bible and Christ.' 'None but Christ,' was the motto of this Society. Those who formed this Society sought only to preach Christ crucified and the salvation of the soul. He begged to disclaim any ill-will to his Roman Catholic brethren.

The Rev. William McCall said it might be a question how a new Society of this sort should claim public support; but in dealing with the Church of Rome the political system was to be met by political resistance; but with that they had nothing to do. Then there was the religious system, which must be met, in opposition to what was called a Church by the Roman Catholics. The speaker denounced in powerful terms the errors and abominations of the Papacy.

The meeting was next addressed by Harwood Harwood, Esq.; the Rev. J. E. Armstrong, D. D., L.L.D., incumbent of St. Paul's, Bermondsey; and the Rev. Hugh Allen, M.A., incumbent of St. John's, White-chapel, in speeches of singular power and merit.

An attempt was made by a knot of Papists to disturb the meeting, which was foiled by the good temper of the chairman, and the meeting was addressed by a gentleman named Orpwood or Hopwood, of Bishopsgate-street, a Roman Catholic, who was listened to very patiently, and who showed much tact in his argument; but admitted more than his Roman Catholic brethren generally allow. Another person attempted to speak, but his observations were very brief, the meeting having sat from seven to half-past ten o'clock.

THE BISHOPRIC OF SODOR AND MAN.—This see has again become vacant under circumstances which are not very pleasing to Manxmen, who complain that as soon as they become accustomed to a bishop—as soon as he becomes acquainted with the wants of the

diocese—he is translated to some more favoured sphere of labour. Four living prelates have held successively the bishopric of Sodor and Man—namely, Dr. Murray, translated to Rochester in 1827, Dr. Popsy, translated to Worcester in 1841, Dr. Short, translated to St. Asaph in 1847, and Lord Auckland, now translated to Bath and Wells. The Bishopric is worth only £2,000 a year. It was first erected by Pope Gregory IV., and included the Isle of Man, together with the Hebrides or western islands of Scotland. The latter were called by the Danes "Sodoroc," and from this it is supposed the title of Bishop of Sodor originated.—When the Isle of Man became dependant upon England the western isles chose a bishop of their own, who was styled indifferently "Sodorensis" or Bishop of the Isles. The Isle of Man and the patronage of its bishopric was granted by Edward IV. to the Derby family, from whom it descended in the female line to the Duke of Atholl. He was in the habit of nominating the bishop, and the King sent the latter to the Archbishop of York for consecration. As he did not hold immediately from the King he had no vote in the House of Lords, and was not esteemed a lord of Parliament.—In 1763 the Duke of Atholl ceded the sovereignty of Man to the Crown for £70,000, and in January, 1829, he resigned all interest in the revenues of the Island for £132,914. But, notwithstanding this change, the bishop, though nominated by the Crown, has no vote in the Lords. Isaac Barrow is the most distinguished prelate who ever presided over this see.

We rejoice to be able to announce that the conduct of a war against the greatest military Power in the world is no longer to be left to the leisure hours, if any, of the Minister who is charged with the superintendance of fifty Colonial Governments. It is finally resolved to separate the Ministry of War from that of the Colonies, and the Duke of Newcastle is now to decide, if he has not already decided, which of these two he will retain.

THE MISSIONARY "WILLIAMS."—A letter from the captain of the missionary ship *John Williams*, received at the London Mission-house last week, reports a visit to Erromanga in the New Hebrides. During the stay of the vessel off the island, the very man who levelled the fatal blow at the martyred missionary Williams, came on board. He is now a learner of Christianity. The question was put to him why he killed the missionary? His reply was, "White man had been to the island, and had slain his brother and his sister: he feared this white man would do likewise, and so he killed him." The island is now to a great extent reclaimed from heathenism by the labours of native evangelists.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE FOREIGN NEWS received this morning is contradictory. Thus, with respect to Greece, the *Monitor* of yesterday says that on the 25th of May the French, who had disembarked at the Piræus, took possession of several ships of war. On the 26th, King Otho accepted the propositions of France and England, and announced, by proclamation, a complete neutrality. A change of ministry had also taken place. On the other hand, news from Athens, of the 26th May, coming through Trieste, declares that Otho, having threatened to leave the capital and set out for Lanus, the ambassadors of Prussia and Russia declared their intention to follow him. A correspondence has been discovered which shows that the Greek insurgents were in the pay of King Otho, and that the soldiers of his army were commanded to desert, and act against Turkey, in order to screen the King from the consequences of his treachery.

THE BALTIC.—The first fatal affairs in the Baltic are told in the following private letter, addressed by a midshipman of the fleet to his friends at home:—"We joined the fleet about three days ago, and anchored off Hango Head, the north entrance to the Gulf of Finland. We anchored off three Russian forts, the largest mounting about seventy guns. This morning the *Hecla*, 6, *Dragon*, 6, and *Magicienne*, 16, three steamers, went close in under the forts, and opened fire on them. The first shot pitched right on the top of the ramparts spreading destruction on all sides—the shot was followed by several shells, which went smashing right in among them. Presently the forts opened fire on the steamers. No ships, however, opened on the fort but the steamers. The beach was lined with Russian troops, and small batteries were thrown up on shore, which all opened on the ships. The cannonading lasted for five hours, when the signal was hoisted to recall the steamers. The *Dragon* had fifteen shots right through her, and only one man killed and one wounded. We calculated the forts must have lost upwards of one hundred men. She had some guns dismounted also. To-morrow morning (22nd May), some of the screw line-of-battle ships are going close in to knock it to pieces. There was also another smart little affair took place a few miles up the coast. The *Hecla* and *Arrogant* 47, (screw), cut a Russian barquo

out from under the batteries. The *Hecla* lost three men, and the *Arrogant* was riddled with shot about her white streak, she lost a few men, but they knocked the fort to pieces. The first lieutenant of the *Hecla* lost his eye from a splinter from the funnel, where a shot went through it. The *Invalido* Russa goes farther, and relates that the English fleet, twenty-six ships, battered the outworks of Hango, Udo on the 18th, but were compelled to withdraw much damaged. The paper, however, is the one which also stated that *Capt. Sacken* had repulsed the British and French fleet at Odessa.

THE BLACK SEA.—A further confirmation of the loss of the *Tiger* is given in a letter from the surgeon of the ship, Mr. H. J. Donville, to his wife, who resides at Stoke near Devonport. After describing the loss of the ship he adds—"We were obliged to burn the ship in a great hurry, but permission was granted to take what we wished on shore. Nothing could exceed the extreme kindness of our captors, and we were allowed to ask for all we want. General Osten Sacken and other Russian officers, have been very attentive, and have called on the captain and officers." *Capt. G. Sacken* was doing well, but the midshipman seriously wounded had died of his wounds. *Madame Osten Sacken* received the greatest sympathy for the unfortunate young gentleman, and after his death had caused a lock of his hair to be cut off, and sent in a lock for his friends in England. Another version says, "Dr. Donville performed four amputations before they left the ship, which he did almost the last, in care of the wounded. Poor *Capt. Giffard* lost his left leg, and has a severe wound in his right. His sufferings were most terrible for three hours under a hot sun. The surgeon's knowledge of French was a great blessing, for our Russian officers understood it, and he was able to get into the town for medicine, &c., which greatly relieved the captain. The captain is doing as well as could be expected. The amputation progresses favourably."

THE ARMIES.—Our last advices are dated *Yerevan* (Thursday). It is confidently stated that the Austrian summons to Russia is equivalent to an ultimatum. In Silistria, on the 28th, affairs were unchanged. The Danube was continually rising. *Omar Pacha*, *Genl. St. Arnaud*, and *Lord Raglan*, have returned to the Turkish army. *Marshal St. Arnaud* made a brief speech, to the effect that he was happy to see such troops against the Russians. The regiments organising in the Caucasus will join the Turkish and the *Armenian* Army. It is said that *Schamyl* has gained a important victory over the Russians in the Caucasus. *Skender Beg*, on the 22nd, had a rencontre with the Russians near *Turou*, and sent in many prisoners to *Kalafat*.

The Swedish and Danish papers are urging Governments to side with the Western Powers.

DEATH OF LIEUT. W. LEAK MACNISH.—Lieut. Macnish, of the 20th Inf., supply the following painful details of the lamentable death of the gallant officer:—"Last night two officers of the Highlanders, *Ensign Crowe* and the unfortunate *Ensign Macnish*, were returning from the barracks to the encampment where the troops were quartered. A heavy storm, accompanied by lightning and torrents of rain, broke out, and turned the ravine which borders the barracks to the north into a roaring torrent. In crossing this ravine, in the daytime was perfectly dry, these two officers were carried away. *Ensign Crowe* managed to himself, but *Lieut. Macnish* has not since been seen of, and it is feared that he was washed into the sea. [The body has since been found on the sea shore.]

The news brought this week by the *Overland* is interesting; but we must confine ourselves to the following notices:—

CALCUTTA has been much interested during the few days by the presence of *Dhuleep Singh*, the son of the Sikhs, who was brought into Lord Dalhousie's camp at the close of the Punjab war, and became really a political prisoner of the British Government. No doubt in London he will be much honoured, and consequently much spoiled, which is a great pity. Lord Dalhousie's purpose in sending him to England is to give him every advantage which could be conferred on a European civilization can confer. *Dhuleep Singh* is seventeen years of age, and handsome. He is a taciturn character, but nevertheless quick in learning. He is a great favourite with Lord Dalhousie, who calls him his "ward." About a year ago he became a Christian and was baptised; but his conversion here would have regarded his Christianity as a matter of course had it been a few years ago. The chief aim and object for which Lord Dalhousie sends him to England is to cultivate his mind, to make him "the lion of the season." *Dhuleep Singh* is entertained by the Governor General, and members of Council and Secretaries to Government were invited to meet him. On Good Friday, he attended St. John's Cathedral to hear out the

Calcutta, the Rev. Mr. Bellow. It was a singular sight to see this prince of the Punjab, whose family have cost the British so much blood and treasure, kneeling peacefully in a Christian temple, and following the service with as much propriety and reverence as any other member of the congregation.

A very great scheme has been announced in the Bengal Archives during the last few days. This is the establishment of a Presidency College in Calcutta, which will in reality be a Bengal University. Pupils will be taken from all the Government schools throughout Bengal to be educated, and it is proposed to grant degrees to the graduates—answering to the University degrees at Oxford and Cambridge. The idea of this University was suggested by Lord Dalhousie, and it has been carried in and modelled into shape by Mr. John Grant, and Dr. Moutat, the Secretary to the Council of Education. By this mail the Government have sent the scheme to the Court of Directors; and it is understood that it is accompanied by a minute from the Governor General, giving it his cordial approval, and advising the Court to adopt it. A building is proposed to be built, to cost about £60,000, and a staff of professors, &c. &c. is also proposed to be engaged, which will cost about £10,000 per annum. The last work which Dr. Moutat has had to do was resigning his office in order to go on furlough to his accompaniment Dhuleep Singh; and it over his presence in England deserves honourable notice. The Court of Directors, it is Dr. Moutat. He has been overwhelmed with addresses and testimonials during the last few days, and what with silver vases and parchment scrolls, and thanks of the Governor General, thanks of the Council of Education, and thanks of the native community in various places, he must have had a perfect surfeit of public attention, but not one atom more than he thoroughly

scandal has been lately occasioned by an expenditure of the internal economy of one of the regiments of the Bombay army (the 15th Native Infantry.) Its late commander, Colonel T. Gidley, has been cashiered by a court martial, and five of his officers are under trial on charges which if proved must be fatal to their commissions. Another officer of the Bombay is also to be tried at the Supreme Court for taking a bribe from a brother officer at mess; and a "political" is also about to be tried for a default of nearly £130,000 in his treasure chest.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
(From Hazard's Gazette, June 14.)

THE Lord Bishop of the Diocese, in the exercise of his episcopal functions visited Crapaud, Westmorland, on Monday 5th, in company with the Rev. D. of Charlottetown. The inhabitants, though in the height of their planting, flocked to St. John's, and by their hearty participation in the sacred service of the day, evinced the interest they took in a mission rite of our Church, and the pleasure they derived in sitting under the ministry of our good and accomplished Bishop.

Number presented for Confirmation was not large, but prepared, by frequent prayerful training, to understand and understandingly the fulfilment of their engagements, in the sight of God and the Congregation. Many a silent tear from the confirmed, and prayer to God for strength and grace, went up when we felt it good to be there, and the memorial hour is precious still. Nine were confirmed, and it were to have presented themselves, two of whom were also candidates for baptism; we trust the solemnity (that of its deep solemnity and importance), prevented their "putting on the whole armour of God, and laying hold on the hope of eternal life." Bishop's charge to the candidates was very solemn, descriptive, and admirably adapted, from its being appropriate, to leave a lasting impression on the minds of all present.

Address. The Right Reverend HENRY BINNETT, D.D. by Divine Appointment Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. The Churchwardens, Vestry, and Congregation of St. John's Church, Crapaud, together with the Magistrates and inhabitants of this and the adjacent Settlements, beg to offer to your Lordship, a cordial welcome to your Diocese.

By the Word of God, we desire to "know them that are among us, and are over us in the Lord, and to esteem them very highly in love, as works sake." With these sentiments, we appear before your Lordship, praying God that your Episcopate may prove a fruitful source of blessing to all that are ever united, in his kind providence, to your prayer. "to feed the Church of God, which he purchased with his own blood." As your Lordship already is, to every worthy member of our communion in the Sister province, and as your earnest efforts have been, in behalf of the constitution of the Church in that section of the world, and pray that your ministrations and counsels here be promotive of great and good effects among us in our most holy faith, and keeping

us in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life."

We earnestly pray the Divine head of the Church, that you may be long continued and abundantly blessed in your "work and labour of love," and that finally after having done the work of an evangelist, and made "full proof of your ministry," you may be enabled to say with the Apostle, "I am now ready to be offered and the time of my departure is at hand, I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord the righteous Judge shall give me at that day, and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing."

Accept through Sir this humble tribute of our sincere respect for your high and holy office, and as a testimony of our appreciation of the benefits derivable from your coming among us.

Signed DONALD PALMER J. P. Church Wardens. CHARLES COLLETT,

To which His Lordship replied most graciously, and for nearly an hour delighted us with instructive counsel, and discriminating suggestions freely from his heart, and eminently calculated for our good, spiritual and temporal.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR.—The Rev. Mr. Jarvis was presented with an Address by his Parishioners on the occasion of his surrendering the charge of the Parish into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Brine. His faithfulness and piety have distinguished his short mission among us, and produced salutary results. I send you the Address and his reply. Arichat, June 15, 1854. A SUBSCRIBER.

ADDRESS.

To THE REV. MR. JARVIS. We the Wardens, Vestry and others, Parishioners of St. John's Church, Arichat, cannot allow your temporary residence among us to terminate, without an expression of our sincere regret that this Parish shall no longer be the scene of your pastoral labours, as your pious and earnest efforts for its good have greatly advanced its spiritual interest, under the blessing of the Almighty, and secured to yourself the esteem and approbation of all those in the congregation who desire its religious welfare.

We rejoice that the trying difficulties which met you on your assuming the parochial charge here, have been by your labours in a great degree removed from the path of your successor; and that from the success with which the good work has been carried out, he will receive our Church affairs at your hand, well prepared for future progress.

To you the youthful portion of the community are particularly indebted, having now the benefit of a regularly organized Sunday School and Library formed under your auspices, and promoted by the constant efforts of your excellent lady.

Wherever in the good providence of God may be appointed the field of your future usefulness, be assured that Mrs. Jarvis and yourself will ever be retained in our affectionate remembrance, and followed by our best wishes for your happiness. We are yours faithfully,

(Signed by the Churchwardens, Vestry, &c.) Arichat, June 13, 1854.

REPLY.

Arichat, June 13, 1854.

My Dear Christian Brethren.—I cannot but feel highly gratified by your affectionate Address to me.—It is with sorrow that I take my leave of you, and if my labours among you have been blessed by God to the advancement of your spiritual good, it is through your kindness and assistance that this good has been effected,—the esteem and approbation of the congregation are therefore doubly valuable to me, as a testimony to my faithfulness, and a proof of your desire to advance in the knowledge and love of God.

Whatever difficulties I have been enabled to overcome, it is necessary to bear in mind that much yet remains to be done. The position in which your new pastor stands is a trying one. He has need of your hearty good wishes and prayers, and I would earnestly pray that the favour of the Almighty may rest upon him in his exertions for your welfare.

In the Sunday school Mrs. Jarvis and myself have always taken a lively interest, and we have been very much pleased to see that the same interest has also been exhibited in no small degree by those attending it. To the Teachers we beg to return our thanks. We hope that they will continue to persevere in their labour of love, and that they will be alive to the great importance of their work; for upon their Christian instruction is depending in a great measure, under God, the future progress of our Church.

In conclusion, wherever the goodness of Divine Providence may send us, we can never forget the kindness that we have experienced in Arichat. Your prosperity will always be heard of by us with joy, and your adversity with sorrow; and it is our sincere prayer that you may grow daily in the grace of God, and continue firmly rooted and grounded in his most Holy Faith, and that by your example many may be brought to the true knowledge of Salvation, which is to be found only in Christ our Lord.

I remain, &c. W. G. T. JARVIS. To the Churchwardens, Vestry, and Parishioners of the Parish of St. John, Arichat.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR.—Your very witty and spirited correspondent of the 25th February, seems to imagine that because such a learned and profound piece of logic emanated from his racy pen, he must be a very "distinguished subject" of the "republic of letters"—a literary "big wig"—and he therefore appropriates to himself the title of "Alumnus Vindeboriensis" par excellence, and with all the exclusiveness which we might expect in such a case from one of the heads of the College. But although he may display the learning of a true Roman in his familiarity with the "prætorium" or "Hall of Judgment" he must have forgotten his English history, before he spoke of the "Magna Charta as conferring any peculiar privileges upon" the powers that be; and I hope he will not be "offended" if I doubt that any "Equity Judge" ever decided that because a man honors an "upograph" by once appending it to a production of his own, the rest of mankind are to be forever excluded from the same privilege—unless indeed the first writer had possessed himself of such a prominent position in the "regions of authorship" as to have his nom de plume continually ringing in the ears of the world.

But *locis relictis*—I would again take the liberty of repeating the suggestion, to which you have yourself more fully called the public attention. For it is evident that the coming Enemias will be one of surpassing interest. More especially I sincerely hope that your good humoured correspondent will enliven and edify the meeting by his presence—and that he will there have another ocular demonstration that the world contains many more than one ALUMNUS VINDEBORIENSIS

Editorial Miscellany.

People are always more ready to complain of remissness in those entrusted with public duties, than to acknowledge the good they may have done. So with regard to the late plague of "dust"—complainants ought now to thank his Worship the Mayor for ordering the Water carts to pass through the City, and remove that nuisance. We believe the public thanks are due to that excellent Civic officer, for many still more important services rendered to the community during his mayoralty, especially for his efforts to check immorality of all kinds, and particularly for his attempts, successfully as we trust they will be, to purge the city of those vile haunts and dens of profligacy, which have been too long a disgrace to a Christian community.

There have been several frosts during the present month, which in certain localities have injured the early potato and garden vegetables. We hope however that the mischief has not been extensive. It is said that snow still lingers in the woods in the neighbourhood of Quebec. We have known frost in every month of the year, but trust that such a distinction will not belong to the present year.

THE REVENUE.—By a comparative statement recently published in one of the City papers, we find that for the quarter ending 31st March, 1854, there is an increase of Revenue of £2,515, over that of the corresponding period of 1853.

A complimentary Address to Colonel Savage, R. E. on his departure for England, voted at a full meeting of the City Council, was presented by the Mayor and Aldermen to that Officer, at the Waverly House, on Thursday last. The gallant Colonel made an extempore reply, creditable both to his head and heart. May all happiness attend him, his excellent lady, and interesting family.

Dy. Com. Gen. Bland is about to proceed to Jamaica, and will be succeeded by D. C. G. Thompson, who arrived in the last Steamer. Mr. Bland, during his residence in this city, has deservedly acquired the respect and esteem of all classes, both in his official capacity and by his kind and courteous deportment as a member of society; and his departure will be subject of general regret. We cordially wish to himself and Miss Bland, every happiness wherever their future lot may be cast.

Capt. Chearnley, Warden of the River Fisheries, at whose instance several parties have been prosecuted for violation of the law, has very generously handed over the penalties imposed to His Worship the Mayor, to be applied to the relief of desitution, as His Worship may think proper.

The Toronto Church Society was to hold its Annual Meeting on the 7th instant.

Sir Foregins Maitland, formerly Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, died in London on the 30th May, in the 77th year of his age.

The Quarterly Missionary Lecture of St. Paul's Local Committee D. C. S. was delivered on Sunday evening last at St. Paul's, by the Rev. E. Maturin, and was an excellent discourse on Christian love. A liberal collection was made after the service.

An inquest was held at Granville on the 12th inst. before Issac B. Bonnett, Esq. Coroner for the County of Annapolis, on view of the body of a child, which was killed by the falling of a cart rail upon it.

FAST DAY COLLECTIONS.

St. Margaret's Bay,	£3 0 7 1/2
St. Mary's, E. Shore,	1 0 6
Clement's,	0 6 8

Youth's Department.

Do your Best.—"When I was a little boy," said a gentleman one evening, "I paid a visit to my grandfather, a venerable old man, whose black velvet cap and tassel, blue breeches, and huge silver knee buckles filled me with great awe. When I went to bid him good bye he drew me between his knees, and placing his hand on my head, said, 'Grandchild, I have one thing to say to you; will you remember it?' I stared into his face and nodded, for I was afraid to promise aloud. 'Well,' he continued, 'whatever you do, do the best you can.'"

"This in fact was my grandfather's legacy to me, and it has proved better than gold. I never forgot his words, and I believe I have tried to act upon them. After reaching home, my uncle gave Marcus and me some weeding to do in the garden. It was Wednesday afternoon, and we had laid our plans for something else. Marcus, frosted and ill humoured at his disappointment, did not more than half do his work, and I began pretty much like him, until grandfather's advice came into my mind, and I determined to follow it, in a word I did my best. And when my uncle came out, I shall never forget his look of approbation, as his eyes glanced over my head, or the flourish he slipped into my hands afterwards, 'because,' as he said, 'my work was well done.' Ah, I was a glad and thankful boy; while poor Marcus was left to drudge over his beds all the afternoon.

"At fifteen I was sent to the academy, where I had partly to earn my own way through the course. The lessons came hard at first, for I was not fond of study; but grandfather's advice was my motto, and I tried to do my best. As a consequence of this, though I was small of my age and not very strong, my mother had three offers for me before the year was out, and one was from the best merchant of the village, 'a place in whose store was considered very desirable. When I joined the Church, I tried to do the Lord's work as well as I did my own; and often when I have been tempted to leave the Sunday-school, or let a small hindrance keep me from the prayer-meeting, or get discouraged in any good thing, my grandfather's last words, 'Do the best you can,' have given me fresh courage, and I would again try; for if we do what we can, we can safely leave the rest with God."

Here then was the key of this man's character. He is considered one of the best business men, one of the best citizens, one of the best officers in the Church, one of the best friends of the poor, one of the best neighbors, fathers, husbands, friends; in a word, he is universally beloved and respected. And what is the secret of it all? He always tried to do the best he could. Let every boy and girl take this for their motto. Acted upon, it will do wonders for you. It will bring out powers and capabilities which will surprise and delight yourselves and your friends. "Do your best," or as the Bible has it, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might;" or in other words, "Whatsoever you do, do it heartily as to the Lord."

THE COURAGEOUS GIRL.—I was introduced to a young girl about fifteen, whose graceful manners attracted my attention. I knew that Louisa, for so will I call her, was the only child of wealthy and doating parents. I knew she was highly educated, and very accomplished; but of her moral character I knew nothing. It so happened that we were both detained over night at the house where we had met, and as there were many other guests, a room was assigned to the interesting young stranger and myself, which the two daughters of our host were also to share with us. These daughters were much older than Louisa, and far from being religious, while I at that time was indifferent and thoughtless. We were all chatting and laughing, and Louisa at first joined us with her sweet and musical voice; but before retiring, she gently withdrew into a corner of the room, and knelt in prayer.

I can never forget the impression made upon my mind by this act of quiet, silent devotion. My mirth was hushed; I felt as if I ought to pray; I wished I was like Louisa, and that like her I could pour out my heart before an unseen Friend. When she arose, I saw such a sweet smile upon her face, that as she bent over to kiss me and to say an affectionate "good night," I felt almost reverence for the fair young creature who had piety and courage enough thus to confess Christ before strangers. I knew that it must have cost her an effort to do her duty under those circumstances, and I respected and loved her for it. Doubtless her gay companions felt the same; and perhaps they, like me, were led by witnessing that simple act to set a new value on

religious faith and hope. Years have passed, yet when tempted to forsake the right through fear of man, the memory of that kneeling girl has often imparted new strength and courage, and influenced me to care less for them that can kill the body, and after that have no more that they can do."

Selects.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE OLD SPIRIT.—The spirit of Popery has aptly illustrated itself this last week. The Lord Mayor of Dublin is a Roman Catholic gentleman—a different thing from a Papist. The latter, as an Ultramontanist, is capable of any crime for the benefit of his Church. The Roman Catholic gentleman has respect for the laws of the country of which he is a native, and he does not hold that his Sovereign is only at Rome, and that all others are but Rome's viceroys.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin then, Sir Edward McDonnell, at the usual inauguration banquet of the Irish Chief Magistrate, entertained her Majesty's representative in Ireland, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, the principal officials and dignitaries of his own Church—among others Dr. Cullen, the priest who thinks Galileo a fool and Newton a blasphemer. At this festival the health of Dr. Cullen was complimentarily drunk, but as the Lord Mayor did not violate the law and describe Dr. Cullen as that which he is not—Archbishop of Dublin—all the Ultra-Papist faction opened upon him such a battery of abuse, that his surviving it may be ranked among the miracles of the moderate portion of the Church of Rome. Sir Edward would have been guilty of falsehood had he described Dr. Cullen as Archbishop of Dublin: the doctor would have been an impostor had he replied to the toast; and the law would certainly have fallen upon him, had he had the impertinence or the hardihood so to inflict outrage upon it. The doctor's friends, however, have waxed wrathful; and they have omitted no opportunity to wreak their miserable vengeance on Sir Edward. Had he been an infidel, guilty of the most odious offences, they could not have assailed him with more violence of dirty vocabulary.

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATISTICS.—It has recently been stated that of the seventeen millions of English population, but two hundred thousand are Roman Catholics. This appears to be the number of sittings contained in their Churches. From the proportion of the number of attendances at Church, to the whole population, the "Catholic Herald" calculates the actual number as over one million, or about one-seventeenth of all the people of Great Britain. Even this is much lower than we have been led to suppose, in view of the great immigration from Ireland.

In the United States, the number of sittings in the Roman Catholic Churches in 1850, was 667,823—very little more than in our own Church, which afforded accommodation for 643,698. The number of Roman Catholic Churches was 1221, Protestant Episcopal Churches, 1469. The Episcopal Recorder, from an examination of the last census, computes the entire Roman Catholic population in 1850, at about 1,200,000—and argues that if that denomination had increased in exact proportion with the rest of the country, its whole numbers, native and foreign, ought to have amounted in 1850 to about 3,000,000. "The fact thus established is worthy of consideration. Romanism in the United States, notwithstanding its great accessions by immigration, appears to be relatively losing ground to a remarkable extent. We have here a confirmation of what was stated by the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland during the exodus of 1850, 1851, and which caused them to resist it so strenuously, that the effect of emigration to the United States was to destroy the hold of their Church on a large proportion of the emigrants, and to convert them eventually into Protestants."

THE SCOTTISH CHURCH.—The total number of cures in the Scottish Episcopal Church is 149; of clergy, including seven diocesan bishops, and one retired, 151. Of the seven bishops one only (the Bishop of Argyle) is a deacon and priest of Scotch ordination. The rest derive their introductory orders from England. Of the inferior clergy 78 are in Scotch orders; 63 in English or Irish; 2 Americans and 1 Colonial.—The Scotch communion office is used in 42 chapels; the English in 82. In few churches, including the chapel of Trinity College, Glenalmond, both offices are used alternately. In the greater proportion of chapels the holy Communion is administered monthly, and on the

greater festivals. In eleven every Sunday and one festival. Daily services is maintained in 38 chapels; almost all the saints' days are observed, and in a good many there are prayers in church one or more days in the week. The patronage of the great number of the incumbencies is vested in lay managers or vestrymen. The bishops, either solely or conjointly with lay trustees, present to twenty-two charges. Sixteen incumbencies are in the gift of private patrons. Sixteen day schools are attached to different cures in the Church; there being one normal seminary in Edinburgh (St. Andrew's Hall) for the training of masters. It is proposed to organise a 'Schoolmaster's Association,' for the mutual improvement of teachers connected with the Church.—*Churchman's Magazine.*

GREAT DESTITUTION AT JERUSALEM.—The following extract from a letter, received from Esch Gobat, gives an affecting account of the sufferings of the population of Jerusalem, and more especially of the aggravated privations to which the Protestants are exposed, in consequence of the unrelenting persecutions of the priesthood of the apostate Church, out of which they have been rescued by the reading of the word of God:—

"I am almost overwhelmed with cares for our poor Protestants among whom I trust the Spirit of God is at work. Almost all of them have been in the habit of working for their daily bread; but now soon as they are known to be Protestants, no man or dare give them work. There are, almost daily, many at my door, asking, not for alms, but for work, and I have no work to give them; and with all this, all eatables are so dear that to the poor it may be called a famine. Last year I began to build a large school house, for which I expended above £500, and so I could give work to a good number. It would require £400 more to finish it; but now my funds are low that I fear I should not be able to continue the building, besides supporting three Scripture Societies, five schools, and two Deaconesses, who proved the greatest blessing during the past and present year. The small pox continues its ravages in Jerusalem and neighbourhood. It is believed that 2,000, or about the tenth part of the population of Jerusalem, have died of it, including many who have been vaccinated. Several of our school children have died of it."

JEWISH SEMINARY.—The Jewish people in this city have been celebrated for their benevolent and charitable institutions, some of which we think are confined in their benefits to their own sect. They have recently made a movement to provide for themselves more thorough educational advantages. On Tuesday last a Seminary for Jewish youth, styled the *Le Jeakurus National Institute*, was inaugurated with proper ceremonies in the afternoon, and a grand banquet at the Chinese Assembly Rooms in the evening. The Seminary is intended to impart the usual preparation for college, or active life, with the addition particularly, of a thorough cultivation of the Hebrew language and literature. The accomplished Dr. Raphael is Superintendent of the Institute, and Rev. Mr. Nathan the professor of Hebrew. The number of teachers seven. A building has been erected for its accommodation, in Green-street, adjoining the Synagogue, at an expense of about \$10,000, capable of accommodating two hundred pupils. The present number is seventy. The Directors solicit aid to furnish the institute with a competent Library, and every other requisite. For these objects a handsome list of subscriptions was announced. Mr. Joseph Fatman is President of the Institute, and Mr. Jacob Pecare, Treasurer.—*N. York paper.*

A RUSSIAN MISSIONARY EXPEDITION.—See an upon the subject of Russian missionaries, shall you, reader, how they fulfil their sacred office. Their baggage does not exactly resemble that of priests. The latter possess faith, courage, and the former set out upon their expedition followed by carts loaded with tobacco, brandy, and other liquors, and escorted by a few Cossacks, to visit the Samoedi, the Kamtschatkans, the Laplanders, the Gouls, and others, whom they attract by the promise of rewards, and, instead of preaching the Gospel, they temptance. Each neophyte receives a bottle of brandy, a pound of tobacco, and a saikon (the elevenpence.) For half this these people will come anything, Jews, Christians, or Mohammedans they would adore the sun or the moon, a camel or hippopotamus. The missionary immerses them in the first muddy stream he comes across, makes them

...brought a small one around their neck with a piece of string, and converts them without more ado into Christians and members of the Greek Church. At the time a village has been thus baptized, all the inhabitants are in a state of intoxication. The missionary then proceeds to the next village, and recommissioned in the same manner the same kind of religious propaganda, with the same ceremonies and without any Christian instruction.

IMPRESSING DIFFICULTIES.—While Dr. Chalmers was busily engaged one day upon his study, a man entered, who at once propitiated him under the pretence of an unexpected interruption, by telling him that he had called under great distress of mind. "Sit down, sir: be good enough to be seated," said Dr. Chalmers, turning eagerly and full of interest to the writing-table. The visitor explained to him that he was troubled with doubts about the divine origin of the Christian religion; and being kindly questioned to what these were, he gave, among others, what is said in the Bible about Melchisedek being without father and without mother, &c. Patiently and calmly Dr. Chalmers sought to clear away each successive difficulty as it was stated. Expressing himself as greatly relieved in mind, and imagining that he had gained his end—"Doctor," said the visitor, "I am in great want of a little money at present, and perhaps you could help me in that way." At once the object of his visit was seen. A perfect tornado of indignation burst upon the deceiver, driving him in very quick retreat from the study to the street door, there escaping him among others—"Not a penny, sir! Not a penny! It's too bad! It's too bad! And to lay your hypocrisy upon the shoulders of Melchisedek!"—*Memoirs of Dr. Chalmers.*

THE SECRET OF WHAT IS CALLED GOOD AND BAD LUCK.—I may here, as anywhere, impart the secret that is called good and bad luck. There are many supposing Providence to have an implacable spite against them, bemoan, in the poverty of a wretched life, the misfortunes of their lives. Luck forever against them, and for others. One with a good complexion, lost his luck in the river, where he idled away his time a fishing, when he should have been in the sea. Another with a good trade perpetually lost his luck by his hot temper, which provoked his employers to leave him. Another, with a private business, lost his luck by amazing diligence everything but his business. Another who steadily followed his trade as steadily followed his bottle.—Another who was honest and constant to his work, erred by perpetual misjudgments—he lacked discretion. Others lost theirs by indorsing, by sanguine speculations, by trusting fraudulent men, and by dishonesty. A man never has good luck who has a bad character. I never knew an early rising, hardworking, careful man, careful of his earnings, and strictly honest who complained of bad luck. A good character, habits, and iron industry, are impregnable to the attacks of all ill luck that souls ever dreamed of.—When I see a tattercoated man creeping out of a late in the forenoon, with his hands stuck in his pockets, the rim of his hat turned up, and the coat knocked in, I know he has had bad luck—for the worst of all luck is to be a sluggard, a knave, or a fool.—*H. W. Beecher.*

STATE OF ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER.—It appears from a statement lately printed by the rector, that for the whole population of St. James parish (86,400), being twenty thousand poor, there is not free accommodation for more than eight hundred adults. To remedy this the rector proposes a sum of fifteen thousand pounds, to be expended partly in increasing the free accommodation in existing churches and chapels, and partly in building a new church. Towards this fund the Bishop of London offers one thousand upon condition of one thousand more being subscribed in sums of not less than five hundred.—His Lordship's condition has already met by promises from the Marquis of Salisbury five hundred, the Earl of Derby five hundred, and Sir Walter Farquhar five hundred.

CONVERSION OF CATHOLICS.—We see it stated that P. W. Moablob, Ph. D., a Roman Catholic who is said to have held important stations in the former ecclesiastical connection, has abandoned the Church of Rome, and been received into the Methodist denomination. It is also stated that Stephen Spockyueky, late priest of the Roman Catholic Church of Patterson, N. J., has been led to

inquire into the nature and claims of Protestantism, and to rejoin his former church. He has been deposed by Archbishop Hughes, and is now a work to enlighten his Polish brethren of the Romish faith.

CANADIAN BISHOPRIC.—The Times says it is stated in Dublin, that the vacant bishopric of Toronto has been offered to the Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Upper Bagot street, Dublin. The statement in this form is incorrect, the See of Toronto not being vacant, but it is about to be subdivided into three Dioceses, and we hope the foundation of the rumor is, that Mr. Verschoyle will be nominated to one of the new locations. Our readers need not be told, that this would be a most excellent appointment.—*Record.*

SWITZERLAND. The religious journals of this country give gratifying intelligence of the progress of the revival in Geneva. Amongst the symptoms mentioned are, the continuous increase in the congregations for public worship, and all kinds of assemblies for Christian instruction and edification, on the week day as well as on the Sabbath. Many Roman Catholics, setting aside the commandments of men, are studying the gospel with great assiduity, and a special course of public lectures, with a view to this class of inquirers, was begun in November, and will continue till Easter, when the proselytes will be received into church fellowship. They have been listened to with lively and unabated interest, and the assembly room being too small for the audience, it has been found necessary to exclude Protestants as far as practicable.

ANOTHER ARCTIC NAVIGATOR MISSING.—The Toronto Globe says:—"Serious apprehensions are entertained respecting the safety of Capt. Collinson, who went out to Bhering's Straits in company with Capt. McClure, in search of Sir John Franklin. Search is now being made for him as well as for the long lost Sir John, both on the Eastern and Western Coasts of North America. If Capt. Collinson be found soon, all to return, if not, discretionary orders are given to Capt. Maguire and McClure to continue the search for one year longer.

THE CIRCASSIAN HERO SCHAMYL.—The recent appearance of Schamyl in the rich plains of Georgia, coinciding with the last news from the Danube, has all of a sudden given to the war of the Caucasus and to its chief, a European importance which they did not possess before. The sudden attack on Tiflis by 20,000 mountaineers, is not only the most recent incident of a struggle which has lasted for half a century, but the first episode of a grand drama in which the whole world takes an interest. And so public attention has turned spontaneously towards these Caucasian summits which Mitridates alone was able to conquer, and which now hold in check all the forces of Russia. Schamyl is henceforward the most energetic auxiliary of the Porte in its heroic effort for independence; and our readers will, we think, be glad to hear some particulars respecting this extraordinary man. Schamyl has been often compared to Abd-el-Kader, and there is in fact some analogy between the two leaders. Both arrived at the chief command by the prestige of their religious inspiration more even than by their courage and personal ability. Both have had for their object the enfranchisement of their race, and the fusion of the tribes which compose it under the authority of their sole chief. But Abd-el-Kader was only hadji, and he was obliged to borrow from civilization a part of his resources to maintain himself so long. Schamyl aimed higher; he set himself up as the second prophet of Islamism: he declared himself sent by God to complete the work of Mahomet, and particularly to fuse into one the two great divisions of Omar and Ali: he persuaded his followers that Allah dictated to him his will in periodical visions; and in that way he succeeded, in creating around him an indomitable and devoted body of troops, whose blind obedience does not give way before any danger, and whose religious enthusiasm is capable of the greatest efforts. Schamyl is at present fifty-six years of age. He is a man of middle size, but of a determined appearance. His private life resembles that of Abd-el-Kader, being sober and austere and divided between prayer and action. His career as a warrior began in 1834. His predecessors in the war were first Scheik Mansour, then Khan-Mollah, then Hamsal Bay. The death of this last gave him, at the age of thirty-seven, the supreme authority over the Mussulman tribes of the Caucasus, and then began that struggle of twenty years which has already cost Russia more than the subjugation of Poland.

VALUE OF A SINGLE TRACT.—Dr. Duff, at a late meeting in London said,—He would state two facts—showing the usefulness of tracts. A missionary at Bengal, heard of a District called Tippary, having one million of people, in a remote village of which a great movement was spoken of among the natives. On going among them to see what this was, he found a single tract had been the means of the conversion of a great number of people, who endured persecution and persevered in their attachment to the Gospel, and he could do nothing else than baptize seventeen of these converts. So in the west of Bengal an instance occurred of one hundred people converted through the influence of a single tract, without the presence of a single missionary. The object of this society is to give good wholesome food to diseased humanity. He thought there was a great work to be done in this country. Papistical and rationalistic works abound, and exert a most pernicious influence upon the people. He feared the Jesuits more than all the open infidels in the world. They assume every phase in order to impose upon men. Here they approve the rights of conscience. In India they have professed to be Brahmans; in China to be disciples of Confucius; among the North American Indians, they depicted heaven filled with sensual delight, and Jesus as an Indian warrior. How can you trust such men? At the Reformation the Jesuits arose to practice new tactics, to restore the fortunes of Popery and destroy Protestantism. They mustered all the learning of the time, that they might drive out the true and truely elevating, and cultivate the merely imaginative arts. He would raise his last solemn warning in this land. Beware of the insidious designs of Popery. Like the wounded tiger she can bite, and may destroy her assailant even in her dying moments.

ELECTRICITY OF THE EARTH.—In the coal and iron region of Pennsylvania, in Armstrong county, Saturday afternoon, April 22, 1854, there occurred a violent thunderstorm. During the storm the Rev. Dr. K. the head of an Academy, and the rector of an Episcopal Church, was on the road on horseback; he was descending a hill to cross a branch or brook, when a circle of electric fluid jetted up through the ground, presenting a most beautiful phenomenon.

The circle was accurately defined, and of about 10 feet in diameter. The fluid rose up in height and appearance of the flower tulip. It was of a pale yellowish color, and the form of each was that of a tulip before the blossom has expanded. The circle was thickly sown with these beautiful fire flowers, lambent as gas lights. The Dr. was both delighted and alarmed. He knew its nature at first sight. The horse fell back upon his haunches and seemed petrified with terror. It shortly disappeared. There was no doubt an iron mine under ground, I immediately suggested that it might only be the refraction of a flash of lightning, but the Dr. denies that.

I had this from his lips this morning, and it being so new to me, I took it down, and will vouch for its authenticity. B. C. C.

FUTURE HOUSEKEEPERS.—We sometimes catch ourselves wondering how many of the young ladies whom we meet with are to perform the part of housekeepers, when the young men who now eye them so admiringly have persuaded them to become their wives. We listen to those young ladies of whom we speak and hear them not only acknowledging, but boasting of their ignorance of all household duties, as if nothing would so lower them in the esteem of their friends as the confession of an ability to bake bread and pies, or cook a piece of meat, or a disposition to engage in any useful employment. Speaking from our own youthful recollection, we are free to say that taper fingers and lily-white hands are very pretty to look at with a young man's eye, and sometimes we have known the artless innocence of practical knowledge displayed by a young miss to appear rather interesting than otherwise. But we have lived long enough to learn that life is full of rugged experiences, and that the most loving, romantic, and delicate people must live on cooked or otherwise prepared food, and in homes kept clean and tidy by industrious hands. And for all practical purposes of married life, it is generally found that for the husband to sit and gaze at a wife's taper fingers and lily hands, or for a wife to sit and be looked at and admired, does not make the pot boil or put the smallest piece of meat in the pot.

General Stuart is erecting a new Hotel at the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge, of blue limestone, and in the Norman style of architecture. There will be a tower 140 feet in height, a piazza round the building 300 feet in length, a beautiful carriage way and twelve acres of ground are to be enclosed, and elegant cottages erected thereon for the use of summer boarders.—The hotel will accommodate 250 guests.

Many a one works for the Church of God that yet no part in it.—*By Hall.*

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1854.

KING'S COLLEGE ENCŒNIA.

THIS annual celebration has been repeatedly brought before our readers in various shapes, so that we hope none will forget that it is to come off on Thursday next, the 29th June. We understand that an invitation has been given to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to honour the meeting with his presence, and that he has signified his intention of doing so, if possible. We hope also that Judge Parker and the Rev. Dr. Gray, with other friends from the sister Province, will be enabled to attend and lend their most valuable counsel at this critical juncture in the affairs of the College.

AN ALUMNUS ABROAD.

We are pleased to see that Edward Campbell Esq., an Alumnus of King's College, now residing at Niagara, C. W. has addressed an earnest appeal for aid in behalf of the Institution, to the Canadian public, and has caused the appeal of the Alumni, and the Bishop's Circular, to be republished in the *Toronto "Church."* We have pleasure in transferring his letter to our columns. We believe Mr. Campbell is one of the District Judges of Canada West. He is grandson of the late John Clarke Esq., of Windsor, one of the most respectable and independent farmers we have known in Nova Scotia, and on a portion of whose beautiful estate (given by him at a low rate) the College Buildings were erected.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, N. E.

Sir: I feel much gratified at the notice taken by you in your paper of the 13th inst. of the prospects of Windsor College, Nova Scotia—of the exertions of its friends and Governors, and of the necessity for appeal at every Churchman's door for pecuniary aid; and having been recently authorised to apply to Canadian generosity, I solicit admission into your columns of the following statements, preparatory to a personal application at a convenient time, trusting that in so good a cause you and your readers will not grudge the space occupied.

It should be borne in mind that our Sister Province contributed liberally to relieve Canadian widows and orphans upon the occasion of the late American war, when their wants were great, and their distresses calling for the sympathy of those more remote from the scene of suffering, and many still survive who have a lively recollection of the facts.

Upper Canada, after the lapse of forty years, has far outstripped the Sister Province in wealth and population, and is evincing prosperity beyond measure, in every section.

In the midst of this prosperity the undersigned considers a fitting opportunity is presented to appeal to Canadians for some aid to the ancient and revered Institutions of Nova Scotians, at Windsor.

The sum sought is very limited to secure a great end; and whilst in our favoured land most of the Educational Institutions are richly endowed from the public purse, those of the adjoining province are left to the liberality of private enterprise and exertion.

NOVA SCOTIANS are not idle in the cause, nor crying for help to their neighbours, without the most indefatigable exertions by her own people, as by reference to the local papers may be seen. nor are the contributions asked or desired from Churchmen alone.

The institution is now free from the features which rendered it somewhat objectionable to the mass of the people, and is open to students of every denomination of Christians without distinction.

It is revered as the oldest College Institution in the British North American Colonies; and although Churchmen have more particularly felt the obligation to maintain the Institution originally founded for them, which has conferred enduring benefits upon them and the neighbouring province, and are now the chief contributors, members of other religious denominations have not hesitated to encourage and help to maintain its existence.

Its value is manifested in every section of Nova Scotia at the present day, in the persons of graduates filling the various learned professions, and other occupations.

The undersigned can add but little to the subjoined documents, but having been a participator in the charitable contributions of Nova Scotians in the time of need, and having some personal knowledge of the advantages derived by them from their ancient Alma Mater, he feels emboldened to engage in the good cause, and hopes that the appeal of the associated Alumni of the time honored King's College will be liberally responded to by Canadians, who having used similar institutions to be permanently established amongst themselves, can appreciate the boon their fellow colonists desire to perpetuate in their province.

At present, our intercourse with the sister province is not intimate, but the time may not be far distant, when we will feel more interest in her affairs; and

the Institution now asking our sympathy may be found more immediately advantageous to some of us.

I am your obedient servant,

E. C. CAMPBELL.

Niagara, April 20th. 1854.

In connexion with the foregoing we may add that we lately received a letter from Anthony Barclay, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul at New York, and one of the early Alumni of King's College, expressing the warmest interest in the Institution, and his especial gratification at the changes recently effected in the constitution and management of the College, more particularly on account of the greater security thus attained for its permanent connexion with the Church of England. This gentleman has on a former occasion testified his affection for the College in which he and his Brothers received their education, by a liberal donation to its funds, and it is certainly gratifying to find one of our Alumni, occupying the distinguished station which Mr. Barclay has so long and so creditably filled, and also after the lapse of nearly half a century, still retaining such warm feelings towards the old Mother, who may indulge an honest pride when looking upon such sons as himself. It will be remembered that Mr. Barclay's father was once Speaker of the Assembly of this Province.

The R. M. Steamer *Canada*, arrived from Liverpool at 1 a. m. on Wednesday morning, bringing 170 passengers, 20 for Halifax, but adding little to our former stock of news. Large bodies of the opposing armies in the East were marching towards each other and must soon come into fearful collision. The fleets in the Baltic and Black seas were in motion, but as yet had encountered none of the Russian ships of war, nor had they attacked the chief strong holds of the enemy. A fearful conflict by sea and by land seems inevitable, and perhaps ere this may have taken place, bringing in its train the innumerable horrors, inseparable from a bloody warfare. How little can we, in this peaceful corner, realise those horrors, and how little thankful, perhaps, we are that we are excepted from them. Let not prayer be forgotten, to the God of battles, in behalf of our brave countrymen, now in the face of the powerful foe, and may He, ere long, cause "wars to cease in all the world."

THE QUEBEC DELEGATION.—We regret to find that the Hon. J. W. Johnston has not proceeded to Quebec, as had been expected, to consult with the Earl of Elgin and the representatives of the other B. N. A. Colonies, on the great commercial questions now pending between them and the U. States, especially in reference to the Fisheries, a matter of such vital importance to this Province. The Hon. Wm. Young has gone alone, on the part of Nova Scotia; and however well qualified he may be to deal with the subject, we are persuaded that the people would be better satisfied if the great ability, and thorough information of the other honourable gentleman, had been also brought to bear upon the negotiation.

SIGNS OF WAKING UP.—In our last we copied from a contemporary an account of the very modest commencement of the long talked of and long contested Railroad, the first 6½ miles of which over probably the most unfavourable track to be found in the Province, have been contracted for on what would seem to be very moderate terms—such as may lead to the hope that, on more level and less rocky ground, the cost of the undertaking will be such as to justify the calculation of the project being within the limits of our Provincial means. Almost contemporary with the birth of the Railroad has been that of the Shubenacadie Canal, upon which workmen have been actually employed since Monday last. We are sincerely rejoiced to find, after long delays, this feasible, and, as we take it, most promising undertaking, is at length fairly begun, and we cordially wish every success to the great enterprises simultaneously begun on both sides of the harbour. Another good sign of departing slumbers is the commencement of the Lunatic Asylum at Dartmouth, or at least the erection of a house for the workmen to be shortly employed on that most necessary undertaking. We hope Nova Scotia is no longer to be a "sleepy hollow."

The Agent of the Alumni of King's College, takes this method of acknowledging the receipt of letters from Rev. T. H. White, with remittance, Rev. J. Moody, with do., Rev. H. M. Spike with list, Rev. J. Ritchie with remittance, Rev. Mr. Stamer, Rev. Mr. Avery, (please send the notes,) Rev. A. Gray, (2 letters) with remittance, Rev. T. C. Leaver, (will write after Encænia.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.—We take the following extract, touching the recent controversy in this Island, from the *Sun*. It appears to be in answer to some reference to the Society, by the Duke of Newcastle, of the complaint made against Bishop Field:

"While, therefore, on the one hand, the Society is anxious to impress upon the members of the Church in Newfoundland, and the other Colonies, the duty of contributing according to their several abilities to the support of the clergy, it cannot assent to the position that a refusal to contribute would justify a Clergyman in withholding from a person, on account of his so refusing, any office of the church. Such refusal, indeed, would be regarded as inconsistent with the conditions on which his services were engaged by the Society.

I have, &c.

Signed,

ERNEST HAWKINS.

His Grace

The Duke of Newcastle, &c. &c.

THE CANADA "EQUO."—This valuable paper appears to be succeeding well. It boasts of a large and increasing subscription list, and it deserves such as one. Toronto is henceforth to be its home, and doubtless the removal will be all in its favour. A Religious exchange papers are still to be sent to Port Hope, we presume the clerical pilot will still be there. We heartily wish him all possible success. Among the contents of his last paper we observe an extract from the letter of the Agent of King's College, in reference to the generous gifts of Miss Totten and Mr. Henderson of Digby, and also the speech of Capt. Darwin of Liverpool, whose profession however is mistaken, for that of a soldier. Our worthy friend's title comes from his past occupation on the mighty deep.

LUNenburg FISHERMEN.—The number of vessels employed in the fisheries from the County of Lunenburg, has for several years been steadily increasing, and they are of a much superior class to those formerly owned there. We lately saw 14 fine looking whalers at one time, in the pretty harbour of Lunenburg, preparing to sail for the Labrador, and probably many more have gone from other parts of the County. Five were built last winter in the Town. We were informed that the value of the fish, oil, &c. brought to that County during the last year, was not less than £50,000. May the returns of the present season be no less.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—It will be seen by the secular papers, that among the various matters pressing on public attention, this important demonstration is not forgotten. The zealous Secretary has done much to arouse the country to a proper spirit on the subject, and we perceive that the necessary Committees have been named for the preparatory arrangements. It is to be hoped, that in all parts of the Province, exertions will be made to produce a creditable display, and secure a beneficial influence upon the industrial resources of the country.

Holloway's Pills, a most Excellent Remedy for a Disordered Liver, and General Disarrangement of the System.—Mrs. E. Davies, of Pontybreon, near Carmarthen, was troubled years with a disordered liver, which so deranged her system that it produced severe attacks of ague, and she became so susceptible of colds that she was seldom or never free from them. She tried various remedies without certain relief, but ultimately was persuaded to take Holloway's Pills, which in a few days greatly benefited her, and finally restored her to perfect health. Mr. Trehearne, of Carmarthen, can certify the truth of this statement.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"*Acaliensis*" is evidently labouring under great apprehension in reference to the recent and prospective changes in the management of King's College, Windsor. I think he would have withheld, or greatly modified his strictures, if he had waited until after the approaching meeting of the Governors and Alumni when he would have seen that he has been much misinformed. Accordingly his request we have sent his communication to the American.

The excellent communication of a "Protestant" has been thought best to defer for the present.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. Mr. Snyder—directions will be attended to.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, June 20th, by the Rev. Arthur Willis, Mr. ALVIN GRANT, to Miss CHARLOTTE CROSSKILL, daughter of Mr. James Crosskill.

On Wednesday, by the Rev. P. G. McGregor, Esq. NERT MONROW, to HELEN, 3th daughter of E. Stalks, Esq.

On Wednesday, 21st inst., by the Rev. Dr. T. D. D. Garrison Chaplain, SERGEANT ALEXANDER LEAR, 72nd Highlanders, to ISABELLA ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Sergeant Samuel Chittle of the Regiment.

At Ross Mount, at the residence of the Bride's father, on Thursday the 23d inst., by the Rev. Matthew D. D. D. father of the Bridegroom, MARTINEY HENRY ST, Esq., Barrister at Law, to SARAH LATHAM, daughter of John H. Anderson, Esq.—all of this C.

Obit.

On Tuesday morning, June 23rd, at half-past one o'clock, after a tedious and most distressing illness, borne with exemplary patience, aged 41 years, MARY ANN, the beloved wife of Mr. James Watt.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, June 17th - Am brig. Pamela, Wass, Philadelphia, 8 days; schrs. Hampton, Am Elina, Fredericksburg, Maria Rotomuleto, Lepanto, Quebec, Morning Star, Hal. Bay St. George, Mary Jane, Gallant, Fort St. George, British Queen, etc. ditto.

CLEARED.

Monday, June 17th - Brigs. Willow, Rathbun, Richmond; Liv. Ann, Simpson, St. John, N. B.; schrs. J. L. Ganger, Canada; Mary Grayson, Richmond.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Apples, Bacon, Beef, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, etc.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wood, Coal.

Advertisements.

MORE PAPER HANGINGS.

Per Schr. St. Agnes, from New York. JUST RECEIVED, A Further Supply of ROOM PAPER, comprising a VERY EXTENSIVE Assortment.

BIBLES, BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER,

TESTAMENTS, CHURCH SERVICES. All of the above Works sold at the Book Store or the Publisher of this Paper, generally much cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere.

WM. GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville-street. SHEET PENS, Just Received - a Variety of WM. MITCHELL'S Celebrated Steel Pens.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, grateful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business, beg leave to inform the public that they have removed their Establishment to No. 2 Buckingham, one door West of Granville Street.

May 13. 4w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ENCENIA will be held at KING'S COLLEGE, Windsor, on Thursday the 29th June. It is particularly requested that all who are interested in the College will make an effort to be present.

June 10. (Ch. Witness please copy.)

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Incorporated Alumni of King's College, will be held at the National School Room, in Halifax, on THURSDAY the 22nd June next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

By Order of the Executive Committee. P. CARTERET HILL, Secretary.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WM. GOSSIP.

No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET,

HAS Received in recent Importations, the following Artists' Materials, which he will warrant to be of the best quality.

Oil Colors.

Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors, Oil-lapsable Tubes, as follows:-

Table with 2 columns: Color Name and Description. Includes Madder Lake, Cobalt, Chinese Vermillion, etc.

Oils.

Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Phials. Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas.

Academy Boards, 24 x 18 ins.; Prepared Mill Boards for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes; Prepared CANVAS, plain and single prime - 27 inches wide, of any length.

Brushes.

Bristle Brushes, flat and round, all sizes; Sable, do. Large, Medium and Small; Camel Hair, do. for Blenders, Flat and round; Do. do. Flat for Lacquering, all sizes.

Crayons, &c.

Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored - in Boxes of 24, 30 and 61 shades. Le Franc's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes, Conto Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, Black Glazed Crayons, Italian Chalk, hard black, White Crayons, square, White Chalk, round, for Black board, Porto Crayons: Leather and Cork Stumps, Tinted Crayon Paper.

Superfine Water Colors.

Tracing Papers, various sizes, for plans. Tracing Linen Cambric, for Field plans; Carbon Copying Paper; Faber's Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine; Rowney's do. do.; Mapping Pens; Dividers; Pencil Rulers; Superior Mathematical Instruments; Drawing Pins, Bristol and London Board; Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c. June 17.

RAILROAD PROVISIONS.

CANADA HOUSE.

FAMILY, SHIP, AND ARMY STORE.

No. 33 & 34, Upper Water Street.

85 Firkins No. 1 BUTTER, 60 Barrels Prime Nova Scotia BEEF, 45 do. do. PORK, 20 cwt. best Annapolis CHEESE, 40 Quintals Prime Shore CODFISH, 400 Smoked HAMS, sugar and spices cured, 10 Tubs Nova Scotia LARD, 20 Barrels do OATMEAL, 20 Barrels Canada SPLIT PEAS, 20 Barrels do. PEAS, 35 Cases PICKLES, 8 Tons AMERICAN RICE, 60 Cases SALARATUS, & 4 Cases INDIGO, 85 Chests Congo & Souchong TEAS, 50 Boxes TOBACCO, No. 1, 15 Bags Jamaica COFFEE. N.B. - A general assortment of GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, ALE, PORTER, CIDER and CORDIALS. W. BARNES, April 13. 3w.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE - 70 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON. Admitting on equal terms. Persons of every Class, to all its benefits and advantages. Capital £250,000. Fully Subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, OFFICE 168 HOLLIS STREET.

DIRECTORS. WILLIAM PRYOR, JR. Esq. ANDREW M. UNIAOKR " WILLIAM CUNARD JAMES A. MORRIS.

Medical Referee - EDW. JENNINGS, M.D. Secretary - BENJAMIN G. GRAY.

THE Company's operations in this Province are facilitated by the establishment of a Local Directory in which every confidence may be placed; and its important features, some of which are enumerated below, combine advantages, for the living not to be found in any former existing Company.

I. TEN per cent. of the entire profits of the Company is appropriated for the formation of a relief fund, for the benefit of parties assured for life, who have paid five years premiums, their widows and orphans, in the event of old age.

II. Ten per cent. for the relief of aged and distressed proprietors, assured or not, their widows and orphans.

III. In addition to the usual business of Life assurance, assurances are granted against paralysis, blindness, accidents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and mental, at moderate rates.

Policies indisputable, and free of stamp duty. No extra charge for going to or residing in Australia, Bermuda, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and the British North American Colonies, or Northern States of America.

Medical men in all cases remunerated for their report. Every description of Life assurance business transacted. Rates of premium for assuring £100 for the whole term of life, viz.:-

Table with 3 columns: Age, £100, £200. Includes Age 25, 30, 40.

Detailed prospectuses and the fullest information may be had on application to E. C. COWLING, Esq., sub-agent for Annapolis.

G. A. MACKENZIE, Pictou. H. W. SMITH, Shelburne. E. P. ARCHBOLD, Esq. Sub-Agent for Sydney, C. B. H. G. GRAY, Solicitor, 68 Hollis Street, Halifax. Agent for Nova Scotia. Gm.

CREIGHTON, WISSWELL & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

GOODS -

HAVE received part of their Spring Stock by the "Mecum," "Battus," and "Humber" - selected expressly for wholesale trade, among which will be found many classes of Goods much under usual prices. ORDNANCE SQUARE. May 27. (till 1st July.)

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS.

Halifax, May 17, 1854.

A LIGHT HOUSE has been erected on GULL-ROCK, off the entrance of Rugged Island Harbour; the Building is square, painted White, and exhibits a clear fixed Light at an elevation of fifty one feet above the sea level, and is situated in lat. 43 39 North, and long. 65 00 West, with the following bearings by compass -

Table with 3 columns: Location, Bearing, Distance. Includes Cape Negro, S W Breaker or Western, Bull, Shelburne Light House, etc.

THIN IVORY VISITING CARDS.

JUST RECEIVED - AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES and Gentlemen's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards. Wm. GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville Street, Dec. 13.

J. B. FLOWERS,

47 BARRINGTON STREET.

Has received per Prince Arthur and other arrivals from Great Britain, an extensive Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, - COMPRISING -

DRESS MATERIALS, in plain and mottled Designs; Bavauro ROBES, Silk Laces, Balzarines, French Organdis MUSLINS, Norwich Poplins, &c., with some lots of very cheap Dolmans and Alpaca. Fine white and Medium SHIRTING, very low for family use. SHAWLS, Parasols, Bonnets, in great variety. Straw and Tuscan HATS, for boys and girls. New RIBBONS, Flowers, Gloves, Ladies fine White Cotton Hose, Cashmere and Prunella Boots and Slippers. Low priced Tweeds, DOESKINS, Cassinets and Gambroons, suitable for boys wear. Black Crisimers and Broad Cloth. Black Gros de Naple and Glacé SILK. Crapes and Black Materials for mourning. Irish Linen, Diaper, Lawns, Stair Carpeting, and Drug-ger, Table Covers, &c. ALSO - Good Congo and Hyson TEA. June 4. 2w.

Poetry.

RUSSIA'S THREE WARNINGS.
BY A SWED

I
The sun's last beams flee Kiofo Bay
And see comes dashing through the spray
Britannia's noblest Fleet.
The signals rise, the anchors fall!
Soon run the ships like spectres to
Each in its wending sheet—
For darkness spreads its general pall
And Night and Naptier rules o'er all
Fear not, O Denmark! there's no need
To scare again thy state.
But Russia, heed,
But Russia, heed,
This first, this solemn warning.
Ere 'tis too late,
Ere 'tis too late
T'escape a fearful morning

II
An' lo' Britannia's warlike host
Approach old Sweden's barren coast.
And hark! the cannons roar!
All Gottland echoes the deaf sound
The Baltic heaves for miles around.
And thousands throng the shore.
Wake, Poland, wake, from sleep profound
ARM, PRUSSIA, AS IN DUTY BOUND—
But fear not, Sweden, there's no need
To tremble for thy fate
But Russia, heed,
But Russia, heed,
This dread, this second warning
Ere 'tis too late,
Ere 'tis too late
T'escape a bloody morning

III
Smite still, ye winds, the icy mass,
And scatter it like broken glass,
Glow forth, impatient sun—
For see, upon the Finnish waves
England's proud fleet the ice drifts braves.
With each man near his gun
Hail, Finland, hail! that flag which saves
The world from tyrants and from knaves,
Prepare, O Finland, in thy need
True friends thy call await.
But Russia, heed,
But Russia, heed,
This last, the only warning.
Ere 'tis too late,
Ere 'tis too late,
T'escape this fatal morning.

Advertisements.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by puffing advertisements—no certificate published respecting them
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. Also as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation and are so gentle yet effectual, in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at **LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE**, Hollis Street, Halifax, Nov. 20, 1852.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

PER R. M. Steamship "ARABIA." W. LANGLEY has received his usual supplies at the above, which are believed to be of the growth of 1853, and can therefore be confidently recommended—**LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE**, Hollis Street, Halifax, March 18th 1854.

PAPER HANGINGS—NEW STYLES.

GOOD AND CHEAP

A Large importation of PAPER HANGINGS, good and cheap, just received and for Sale at the Nova Scotia Book and Stationery Store, 21 Granville Street. Call and see the latest styles and most fashionable Patterns.
I shall now be enabled to supply Country Dealers at the lowest prices, with every description of Paper Hangings they may require. Orders giving the requisite directions as to patterns and quality, accompanied by the Cash, promptly attended to from any quarter.
A liberal discount given to my regular Customers
W. M. GOSSIP,
No. 24, Granville Street.

Apr-11-1854

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

THE Subscriber thankful for past favours, begs to leave to intimate that he has now on hand a large and general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of the latest and very best patterns, which he offers at extremely low prices—and on accommodating terms. Persons on the eve of Housekeeping, and those already established, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment. Funerals attended to at very moderate prices.
ON HAND—A supply of Furniture POLISH, pronounced by all who use it to be a superior article.
JAMES GORDON,
123, Barrington Street.

April 22nd.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble Esq., Mayor of Boston Lincolnshire.

To Professor Holloway
Dear Sir.—Mrs SARAH DIXON, of Liquorpond Street, Boston has this day deposed before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body, and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse. Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that all was used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health. I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,
Dated August 12th 1852. (Signed) J. NOBLE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF RHYSPIDELAS IN THE LEG. AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Egham, Sussex, dated Jan. 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway.
Sir.—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and I am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Serv't.

(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

A DREADFULLY DISEASED ANGLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY, AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, King-st., Norwich.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 10th, 1853

To Mr. Dixon.
Dear Sir.—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines.—Mr. JOHN WALTON, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated angle, and after having been in the Malta Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate four months, there, as at Malta, refusing to have the angle amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his angle became so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which by unremitting application, healed all the ulcers and restored him to perfect health and strength.
I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly,
(Signed) JOHN SMITH.

Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth
STUNNING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c Lower Moss-lane, Manchester, dated Feb. 12th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway.
Dear Sir.—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs MARTHA BELL, of Pitt street, in this town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result. In fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have a recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing: her appetite was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed. I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) T. FOSTER KIR.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases—

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Bad Legs | Cancers | Scalds |
| Bad Breasts | Contracted (and) | Sore Nipples |
| Burns | Stiff Joints | Sore throats |
| Bunions | Erysipelas | Skin-diseases |
| Bite of Mosquitoes | Fistulas | Scurvy |
| and Sand-Flies | Gout | Sore-heads |
| Coco bat | Glandular | Tumours |
| Chicago-foot | Swellings | Ulcers |
| Cutaneous | Lunabago | Wounds |
| Chapped hands | Piles | Yaws |
| Cornet (Soft) | Rheumatism | |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s 1/2, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 21s, and 33s, each Box.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.
JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.
Feb. 11, 1854. General Agent for Nova Scotia

OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS,
HALIFAX, N. S., March 30, 1854
TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until noon on FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1854, for the Erection of an Hospital for the Insane on a piece of Land situate near Dartmouth and near the City of Halifax.

Plans, Specifications and Conditions of Contract may be seen, and every information obtained on application at this Office, from the 1st June until Tuesday, the 29th June, 1854.

The Board of Works reserve the right of rejecting the whole or any part of the Tenders they may receive.

The party or parties whose Tenders may be accepted, will be required to enter into a bond, with eligible securities, for the due performance of contracts.

April 8. till 30th June.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR TEETH AND GUMS. MERRIN AND BORAX, mixed with Eau de Cologne. The daily use of much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the Teeth—prevents Tartarous deposit,—arrests decay,—induces healthy action in the Gums,—and renders the Breath a grateful odour.

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c, London. Halifax N. S., Feb. 1853.

"MUMMAC" FROM GLASGOW.

W. GOSSIP, has just received per Ship MUMMAC, part of his SPRING IMPORTATION of BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Comprising Foolscap, Letter and Note PAPERS, the various qualities; Envelopes, adhesive and plain to match; BLANK BOOKS of various descriptions; SCHOOL BOOKS, Steel Pens, Ink, ARTISTS' COLOURS, Black, White and Colored Crayons, Crayon Paper, Oil and Water Colours, &c. &c.

All which will be sold at the lowest rates, at the Scotia Book Store, 24 Granville Street. April 23, 1854

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, of 100 Vols. from the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School and two following Books from the same Society

- Herbert Atherton,
- Love's Lesson,
- Stories of the Beatitudes,
- BARON'S LITTLE DAUGHTER,
- In the World but not of the World,
- Christmas at Home,
- Our Little Comfort,
- Our Opposite Neighbour,
- Packages of Sunday School Books.

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

- Ryle's Tracts,
- Other Publications of the Society.
- ALSO—FROM BOSTON—
- SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES from the Amherst Sunday School Union, 150 vols and 75 vols.
- Consecutive Union Question Book—Matthew, Luke, and John,
- Union Primer,
- Union Spelling Book.

February 23. W. M. GOSSIP No. 24 Granville Street

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER.

This Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the highest quality according to a formula brought from by an officer of the British Army, who was long in the East. Curries made with it are pronounced excellent and when the accompanying receipt is strictly followed cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment. For sale at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street.

CARPETS.—EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT!—

BEST STYLES—LOWEST PRICES! W. N. SILVER & SON

April 20th 6w.

TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanser, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and care to the BREATH—is quite free from Acids, (so detrimental 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 DRUG STORE, Hollis Street.

BILLS OF LADING and EXCHANGE for

W. M. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street.

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS STREET.

July 14th. 1854.

PUBLISHED every Saturday by Wm. Gossip, proprietor, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocese. All Correspondence for the Paper, intended for publication, or on matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, must be prepaid.
TERMS.—Two Shillings per annum, payable in advance.