



# The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran... Editor.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip... Publisher.

VOL. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1854. NO. 26.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS

DAY	MORNING.				EVENING.			
	1 Sam.	2 Sam.	1 Chron.	2 Chron.	1 Sam.	2 Sam.	1 Chron.	2 Chron.
1	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151
2	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152
3	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153
4	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154
5	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155
6	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156
7	157	157	157	157	157	157	157	157
8	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158
9	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	159
10	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
11	161	161	161	161	161	161	161	161
12	162	162	162	162	162	162	162	162
13	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163
14	164	164	164	164	164	164	164	164
15	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
16	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166
17	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167
18	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168
19	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	169
20	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
21	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171
22	172	172	172	172	172	172	172	172
23	173	173	173	173	173	173	173	173
24	174	174	174	174	174	174	174	174
25	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175
26	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
27	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177
28	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178
29	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179
30	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180

## Poetry.

### FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

#### "IN CÆLO QUIES."

"In cælo quies!" hark, thou broken-hearted!  
 Bearing grief's tabernacle in thy breast,  
 Built on joy's dwelling, ruinous, beam-disparted,  
 Its shelter'd for its former tenant's rest.

"In cælo quies!" soothingly it falleth,  
 That sentence, on the near o'erwhelmed soul,  
 With deep to agony deep tumultuous calleth,  
 And sorrow's billows round it darkly roll;

And lo! its waterspouts their stores discharging,  
 With mad'ning din, on the unshelter'd head;  
 Whirly their eddying waves around enlarging,  
 In sweeping whirls—and Hope, itself seems dead.

"In cælo quies!" calm upon the billow!  
 "In cælo quies!"—oil thrown on the wave!  
 "In cælo quies!"—sleep on tumult's pillow!  
 "In cælo quies!"—peace within the grave!

Oh, Thou, the Promis'd! spoken of by Moses,  
 And all the prophets! Thou who did'st complete  
 The work of Man's redemption! not with roses  
 Hastrew the path trod by Thy sacred feet:

"In cælo quies!" thro' through tribulation  
 We gain the crown, becoming heirs with Thee;  
 We rest not shrink, since Thou, our soul's salvation,  
 Hastrew the same dark road to victory.

"In cælo quies!" oh, benignant Saviour!  
 Healer of gifts that God to Man hath given!  
 Thy blood alone, obtain'd for us His favour,  
 'Tis but through Thee we hope for "rest in Heaven."

A. B.

## Religious Miscellany.

**SALRIES.**—The subject of the insufficient incomes of the clergy is justly attracting increasing attention in connection with the small number of candidates for the ministry. Bishop Eastburn, in his address to the Diocesan Convention, held on the 17th May, briefly puts the case before the Church:—

"I cannot forbear alluding, on this occasion, to a subject which fills all Christian hearts with anxiety, and which the Bishops of our Church have of late made the subject of their most earnest reference. You will all be aware of me as calling attention to the inadequate salaries of candidates for the sacred ministry. This is not confined to our branch of the Church of England, but extending through all Christian bodies. The same causes combine to produce this scarcity of candidates, and to doubt. One of these is that love of money which characterises our age, and which, as it is the root of all evil, so it is of that which we are called to deplore. The prospects of great and rapid gain, opening in the present circumstances of our country, before the eye of the young, and rendered powerful by Satan in attractions for their artful wiles, lead them off from heavenly pursuits. The thoughts of entering an office which, while it does not exalt a human being can fill, is yet accompanied with poverty and privation. And these are the feelings of the youth of the land find, it is to be regretted, but too general an encouragement even from the Christian parents themselves, who, instead of endeavoring to turn the desires of their sons to the glories of an ambassador of Christ, foster in them the eagerness after the glittering prizes of the world's silver and gold. In this state of things, it is not wonderful that the voice with which all orders of God's people are summoned to efforts for conquering a danger! Let prayer be continually offered in private, and in your families, to

the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest." Let aid be generously proffered for the education of such as desire this office, and are spiritually and intellectually qualified to fill it, but have not the means of preparation.— And let that noble company of persons among us, the teachers in our Sunday-Schools, keep an eye upon the young; and improve the opportunities of influence they possess, by filling their minds with an early sense of the high honor, the unequalled happiness, and the rich rewards, attendant, upon the ministry of 'the glorious gospel of the blessed God.'

"But, while referring to the causes of this diminution in the number of candidates for the sacred office, I have not yet adverted to one which operates with wide-spread and most fatal efficiency. I allude to the insufficient incomes of the clergy as a body. This is a subject upon which I can speak for my brethren, where they could not as well speak for themselves. That they bear their privations and anxieties with uniform cheerfulness of heart, is a fact known and read of all men. This serenity can only be accounted for by ascribing it to the peace of God in their souls; and remarkably does it stand in contrast with the discontent and misery of many a worldly heart around them, while blest with all the means and appliances of earthly abundance. But, while this quiet submission to their lot is so characteristic of the ministering servants of God, who will pretend to deny the actual amount of suffering to which they are exposed? Who will deny that in many instances they are without the ability to meet some of the indispensable wants of life? And who will dispute the fact that in addition to all the other discomforts under which they labour, the probable condition of their families, should they be prematurely removed from the world, weighs upon them with a pressure the heaviest of all? Now this is a subject to which the great body of our people will do well to take heed; for, unless some effectual and general movement shall be made towards a better maintenance of those who dispense the bread of life, there is danger of a still further diminution of the number of laborers in the great vineyard of the world. And are the people prepared for this? Are they ready to meet the day, when our sanctuaries shall be looted, —when the voice of the living teacher shall be heard no longer, —and when all the influences of God's appointed Sabbath shall cease from the land? I suppose not. And yet one can hardly help indulging the fear, that some such catastrophic as this, coming for a short season, will be deemed necessary by Providence, for the purpose of arousing men to a consciousness of their spiritual privileges, and to a sense of the obligation imposed upon them to render what is just and equal for their maintenance. Without the ministrations of the gospel, what an image of hell would this fallen world soon present! And if this be true, and if the preservation of the land we live in from these horrors of practical atheism be dependent upon a sufficient provision for those who minister in holy things,—it is easy to see what an interest all sorts and conditions of men have in the subject. Can it be a reasonable subject of wonder that many of our young men, even with strong desires after the ministry of the world, are tempted to shrink back from a determination involving the possibility, not only of the most grinding poverty, but of inability to pay indebtedness incurred for the very necessities of existence? And would it also be wonderful if under such circumstances, our country should soon begin to experience that worst of all famines, a famine of the word of life? I have rejoiced to perceive the recent manifestation, in a few instances, of an improved tone of sentiment on this all-important subject. And I commend the considerations which I have just offered to your earnest reflection."

**DR. MANNING.**—When few years ago, it was urged in respect to many prominent Oxford theologians, that they were tending to Rome, and honesty required an avowal of their intention or their desire to enter her communion, an outcry was raised against the uncharitableness of such imputations. And yet now we have frequent disclosures establishing the secret designs of these perverse, cherished while they continued in the bosom of the Episcopal

Church, and made loud professions of hostility to Rome. No one can read the work recently published by Dr. Ives, without perceiving how justly he was charged with Romanizing tendencies years before he apostatised. The subjoined extract from the correspondence of the Dublin Telegraph, discloses a fact of the same tenor in regard to Dr. Manning. The writer says:—

"The very Rev. Dr. Manning, previous to his departure from Rome, subsequent to the Pastor holidays, took his leave of the pulpits of the eternal city by preaching a charity sermon in the French church of St. Louis, for the Foreigners, Conference of St. Vincent de Paul. A large number of his countrymen, and among them several Protestants, assembled to hear him preach his farewell sermon, and to evince their sympathy and esteem for the distinguished convert, by contributing generously to the funds of the charity; and the Unions, in noticing the circumstance, makes the following statement:—'An interesting circumstance induced Dr. Manning to accept with joy the invitation to preach in our national church. It was in that church, in fact, while assisting at a benediction of the Holy-Sacrament, given in the simplest way at the altar of St. Louis, King of France, and patron of the church, that the dignity of the Anglican Church first felt his heart many years ago, touched with a desire to become a Catholic, and to approach the God of the eucharist. Shortly after his ordination the new catholic priest hastened to celebrate mass at that altar, at which his Saviour might in a certain sense be said to have revealed himself to him, and to have made the first appeal to his love and to his faith; and now on the eve of his departure it is easy to conceive with what happiness he saw himself conducted, as it were, by Providence, to the pulpit of that church so full of endearing associations for him.'"

**INVISIOMISM IN AMERICA.**—The Rev. William W. Andrews, a Congregational minister, has published a treatise on the true constitution of the Church, wherein, after contending at length that the Apostolate was lost on the decease of the last of the apostles, he avows his belief in the revival of extraordinary spiritual gifts, and that apostles have been raised up again to renew and carry to completion the work of evangelizing the world. He gives an account of the origin of this new sect in 1830, among some Presbyterians in the west of Scotland, the adhesion of Mr. Irving, a minister of the Church of Scotland, and the extension of the system in Great Britain, on the Continent, and in this country. The writer finds occasion for looking for a new outpouring of the Spirit, in consequence of the supposed failure of the Church in fulfilling her mission. He thus confesses as to Congregationalism:

"We have not been able to defend ourselves from the deadliest heresies. The mysteries of the Trinity and the Incarnation—those foundations of the Christian Faith, without which no redemption were possible—have been rejected in the very heart of the New England Churches. And though there was life enough to cast out this Apostasy, as soon as the faithful men of a generation now almost past were able to drag it out of its disguises to the light, we know that there is now again uncertainty, doubt, and irresolution, in quarters not a few, as to the vitality of Christianity. The old foundations are felt to be breaking up. Nothing is looked on as decided by the concurrent testimony of the Universal Church, but all must be cast into the crucible anew. Few can say, I believe. Opinions fluctuating as the waves, are substituted for faith, and no one can tell how far the ship, loosed from her ancient moorings, will drift away; or before what storms and ocean currents she may be driven helpless. . . . Who can look upon her decaying faith, her rampant heresies, the disorganising doctrines and movements which are nourished in her bosom, the increasing relaxation of principle and dissoluteness of morals, and the falling off of large masses of the people from christian ordinances altogether, without feeling that Puritanism has failed to fulfil its promise, and that we, with the whole Church, must take up the confession, 'We are all as an unclean thing, and all our righteousnesses are as filthy rags; and we are all do as a leaf, and our iniquities like the wind, have taken us away.'"

**UNITARIANISM**—The Unitarians, at their late Convention at Louisville, made a movement in the right direction, and indicative of a conviction that some declaration of doctrine in respect to their belief in the Redeemer is becoming necessary. The Express states that,

"The morning of the third day of the Convention was occupied by the reading and discussion of a long, thorough, and learned report, drawn up and read by Judge Pirtle of Louisville; the Chancellor of the State, on the following resolution:—

"Resolved—That we regard Jesus Christ not as a mere inspired man, but as the Son of God—the messenger of the Father to men, miraculously sent—the Mediator between God and man—the Redeemer of the world. That we regard the miracles of the New Testament as facts, on which the Gospel is based."

"The report urged strongly and clearly on the affirmatives of these propositions, citing authorities and referring to the history of the Church from its earliest period. In fact it seem like a learned and able opinion of a judge on a matter submitted to his judgement in a legal tribunal. A discussion took place on the report, in which some differences of sentiment were expressed, but all concurred in the ability of the report, and it was ordered to be printed and put in circulation by the executive Committee."

### News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Canada, June 10.

#### ENGLAND.

The advertising columns of the Times are full of invitations to the Christians to commiserate and relieve the distressed situation of the Hebrew nation at Jerusalem. That the fact is evident must be admitted; but their uniform history, since the introduction of Christianity, points always to the same conclusion. The Israelites now are supposed to be as numerous in the two hemispheres as they were in the reigns of David and of Solomon; and in this country their proportion is less than in many parts of Europe and of Asia.—Why should this appeal be confined to our zealous countrymen, and not extend to Poland, Germany, Holland, Spain, and Italy? The concentrated subscriptions of the Jewish race from so many quarters, for so small a spot as Palestine, ought to be able amply to relieve their alleged distresses. But we have been told by Sir Moses Montefiore, and his companion Col. Gawler, that not only great facilities have been lately conceded to Jews, both in respect of forming agricultural companies and of realizing landed property, but that the consequences from the fertility of soil and influence of climate, have been most encouraging, and that a trade is springing up in oil and other produce which promises to be remunerative; and for this, as well as for the general improvement of Judaea, a committee is formed in London of which Dr. Lazard is a valuable member. The rich Jews in England may do much; but it cannot be expected that their foreign brethren should be exempt from those contributions which their means would supply effectually, and as effectually relieve the sufferers.

**CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CHURCH AT ETON.**—Yesterday the new church at Eton, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Bishop of New Zealand, from the 17th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, the 24th and two following verses. The church will afford accommodation for 1,100 persons, and the whole of the sittings are free. The cost is about £8000, which sum has been raised by contributions from her Majesty and Prince Albert, by grants from the Diocesan and Incorporated Societies for Building Churches, by donations from the college authorities, and from old Etonians residing in various parts of the kingdom, aided by voluntary subscriptions from the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood.

**OXFORD THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.**—The Bishop of Oxford intends opening this institution, designed for training candidates for holy orders in the diocese of Oxford, on Thursday, June 15, on which day his lordship has invited all persons, whether clergy or laity, who take an interest in the work, to attend. A preliminary service will be held in the parish church, when a sermon will be preached by the Bishop of New Zealand. The college will be under the direction of the Rev. Alfred Parr, M.A.

**CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS.**—On Tuesday the third annual meeting of this Institution was held at the United Services Institution, Whitehall-yard. Lord R. Grosvenor presided. The asylum was opened on the 24th of February last, when thirty-two widows were admitted, each of whom had a furnished apartment, and an allowance of 4s. per week, and when funds were afforded the building would accommodate seventeen additional widows.—The balance-sheet showed that the receipts, including a balance of £322 10s. 10d. brought forward, amounted to £3,363 14s. 10d., and the expenditure to £1,516 17s. 10d. of which there remained a balance of £1,850 7s. 8d.

**SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.**—It appears that the Admi-

ralty, without sanctioning any new expedition to search for Sir John Franklin, have determined that such orders shall be issued to Sir E. Belcher as will empower him to continue the search for the missing expedition for another year. Thus we hope that the open water to the north-west of Wellington Channel will be examined; which, it will be remembered, was left unexplored by Sir E. Belcher at the date of his departure a last year.

**THE JUDGES AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.**—Sunday being the first Sunday in Trinity term, the judges, attended by the Lord Mayor, the Sheriff, and other civic functionaries connected with the City of London, attended divine service in the afternoon at St. Paul's Cathedral in accordance with ancient custom. The service was held under the dome. The sermon was preached by the Hon. and Rev. Montagu Villiers, M.A. The hon. and rev. gentleman took for his text the 18th verse of the 20th of Isaiah. There was a very large congregation.

**A MODERN JOAN OF ARC.**—The wife of one of the officers of the 11th Hussars, and sister to the great African lion-hunter, accompanies her husband to the East. Her habiliments are prepared for active service. She is to have a black belt, in which two of Deane and Adam's revolvers are placed. She has been practising daily at the shooting gallery in Dublin, and promises to avenge her husband's death should he fall by leading on his troop against our common enemy.—*United Service Gazette.*

Sir Robert Peel has placed the daughter of his servant, of whom he spoke with so much feeling and kindness at the period of his awful shipwreck, to be trained and educated at the Institution of the Home and Colonial School Society in Gray's-inn-road.

**WESLEYAN AND ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.**—By a return to the House of Commons, just issued, it appears that last year, out of the education grant, £11,286 15s. was paid to Wesleyan schools, and £3,789 7s. 10d. to Roman Catholic schools, in Great Britain.

**INCOME TAX (No. 2) BILL.**—The Income Tax (No. 2) Bill, which is passing through the House of Commons, is for extending the double income tax (1s. 2d. in the pound) "until the 8th of April next, after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace." If that should be before 1859, then, though the double tax is to cease, the Income Tax Act of last session is to revive.

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

**"BLACK SEA, May 14, 1854.**—My dear father and mother—I suppose you have heard all about our little bit of a start—the *Sampson*, *Tiger*, and two French steamers—had at Odessa on the 22d of April. No doubt the papers will give you more particulars than I can; but, as it will help to fill up, I will say that on Saturday the 23d of April, about five a. m., the above four were ordered to attack the forts of Odessa. You must understand our fleets, English and French, are at anchor off the town some four miles. Well, we made a commencement and there was no mistake about it. Ten inch shot and shell from our steamers played the devil with the forts and shipping in the Government Mole.

After a few hours' hammering, the *Furious*, *Terrible*, and *Retribution* came in to lend us a hand to finish the work, which we managed to do about seven p. m. After blowing the forts up, and sinking some and burning other ships, we came out with the loss of one killed and ten wounded. Very slight, indeed.—I hope, please God, all our undertakings will be equally prosperous. The Wednesday following the fleet left for Sebastopol, where we have been cruising off and on ever since, and no chance of getting them out to face us. I did this last Sunday week, the 30th of April, that we (the *Tiger*) and a French steamer would have had a 'go in,' as just as the fleet was standing off the harbour some thirty miles, a Russian screw-steamer made her appearance along the land. A quick eye from the flag-ship saw her, and we were instantly ordered to go in chase. So off we go at full speed, and all sail set, going about eleven knots. Of course the Russian steamer saw us and made off for the harbour. However, we kept on, the French steamer following us up pretty closely, until we got within gunshot of the forts. The Russian then laid-to for us to come up to leeward after her, as there were four steamers and three frigates with sails loose and steam up, all ready to come up and make a second Sinopé job of us. But no go. Our captain was not to be caught so foolish as to go to leeward, so he lay-to off the harbour to windward. The steamers then made their appearance—only five to two—and we beat to quarters and were all ready for them. But the truth is they were all cowards, and would not come on to fight us, although our fleet at this time was out of sight from the forts and us. About nine p. m. the *Inflexible* came from the fleet after us as we were still lying to, but our captain said, "No, I will not go until to-morrow." He thought of getting them out during the night, or at daylight next morning. So we lay off the harbour all night with the men at quarters; but no go, so we left and joined the fleet again.

Several prizes have been taken by the steamers and sent to Constantinople for sale. Six of our steamers and three of the French were sent away last Friday, May 6, with Admiral Lyons in command of the *Agamemnon*, to supply the Circassians with arms and ammunition, and to attack the coasts and Russian forts at Caffa. The Circassians are the fellows for the Russians. All they want is a little assistance from our fleets, which they will have, and then walk into them

in quick time. We are ordered to general quarters, so must conclude.

"SAM. JEFFREYS"

A copy of the above has been submitted to the Queen.

**THE HANGOO FORTS.**—Three steam frigates have entirely destroyed the detached forts at Hangoo. The English had three men killed and a few wounded. The loss experienced by the Russians was considerable. The information was brought by the *Mercurius* which left on the 23rd. Admiral Napier is still before Hangoo; and it is reported that it is his intention to immediately bombard the principal fort at that place.

**RELIGION IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.**—The *Courier* Gazette, under the date of Vienna, 20th. says:—The Russian generals employ not only military but also religious means to take Silistria, and to rouse Russian fanaticism to the highest pitch of fury. A procession of two hundred priests had paraded through the encampment, holding up a picture of St. Sergius in the veneration of the soldiers. The 25,000 men were to make the assault, and who are devoted to certain death, have been concentrated in a separate camp, where they prepare themselves for the assault by singing and religious exercises. They every day receive and receive the communion. The most exciting addresses are made to them, and they receive a general absolution every evening, after having had their weapons blessed.

**TWO NEW YORK.**—Louis Napoleon's cousin, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, second son of the Prince of Capua, has taken orders and donned priestly vestments from which it is inferred he is intended by the Emperor as a future candidate for the Papal throne.

**DEATH IN MOUNT VESUVIUS.**—A letter from Naples states, that on the 14th instant, M. J. Deland, a Frenchman, having ascended Mount Vesuvius with a party of his countrymen, went too near the edge of the crater, and the ground giving way under him he fell into the abyss. His groans were heard from the bottom, but when some persons descended by means of ropes he was dead.

**THE JEWS.**—The Jews of Palestine are it appears suffering from a rigorous famine, resulting from the present position of political affairs, which has raised the price of provisions to an exorbitant height in the country.

#### UNITED STATES.

**THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.**—Accounts from our Japanese Expedition justify the anticipation that the success of the mission will be essentially secured. Commodore Perry seems to have been received with much civility and politeness. His presents were landed, the railroad and the electric telegraph set in operation for the satisfaction of the Japanese, and the most friendly intercourse enjoyed. It turns out that the Russian general, that owing to the death of the old Emperor, the American Expedition would not be received, was either a pure fabrication, or that the Japanese changed their minds on the subject. The Emperor has indeed called since the first visit of our squadron to Japan; but there was no disposition manifested to defer negotiations on that account, and no apparent hesitation to grant the requests of the commissioner. The Japanese deny, however, that they had made any treaty with Russia.—*Boston Witness.*

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

**DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.**—The numerous members and friends of the Church Society in the northern portion of the province, will be glad to hear from the Report just issued that "a larger amount than heretofore has been this year placed at the disposal of the Society. This increase is small indeed compared with what it might be, especially considering the general prosperity which exists, and the way which the Society is anxious to relieve, yet encourages the hope that the most High will be pleased by year, to make it more effective in carrying out His glorious will."—*Miramichi Gleaner* June 24.

#### SYDNEY, N. S.

**MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.**—The Mail from Badduck, by Express on Tuesday last, brought the distressing intelligence of the sudden death, by drowning, on the preceding Friday, in the Bay of Whycock, of Edward B. SUTHERLAND, Esq., Barrister at Law, of this place, and eldest son of Edward Sutherland, Esq., Town Adjutant here.

We have gathered the particulars of this heart-rending catastrophe, from the lips of Mr. Mearns, who rescued Judge DeBarres, and the boatman, Mr. Hare, and by whose exertions, chiefly, the body of Mr. Sutherland was recovered. The deceased, in company with several of his brothers of the Legal Profession, proceeded from Sydney to Badduck, last Wednesday week, to attend the Court there. On Friday morning—the other professional gentlemen having returned to Sydney—Mr. Sutherland, and Judge DeBarres, left passage in the Boat "Red Rover," in charge of Mr. Home, of Badduck, on their way to Whycock.

Course to meet the Stage Coach which was to convey... When abreast of the... of Mr. Angus Matheson, of Whycoombe...

Mr. Matheson, the narrator, saw the boat go down... with his son, lost no time in reaching the scene... in their row boat, and in rescuing the...

The funeral of Mr. Sutherland took place here on... Tuesday last, and the deep sympathy felt for the...

FIOTOU, N. S.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We have been informed... that Mr. John Archibald, of Salmon River, came...

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Copy.)

Guyborough, June 19, 1854.

To the Revd. CHARLES J. SHREVE, A. B. Dear Sir,—We, the Church Wardens...

The Members of the Church in this Parish among... the associations which your valuable services as their...

In the scene of your future labors we beg to add... that you will be accompanied by our prayers for the...

[Signed by Church Wardens and Vestry.]

(Copy.)

Guyborough, June 20, 1854.

Dear Brethren,— It is gratifying to me upon the eve of my departure...

Reviewing the past in connection with the great responsibility which rests upon an ambassador of Christ...

That the distant sections of this once very extensive mission hitherto desolately destitute, are now supplied with faithful Missionaries...

I can truly rejoice that an object so desirable, and one which engaged so many of my anxious thoughts...

For the expression of your kind wishes towards Mrs. Shreve, myself and family, you will please accept our warm and united thanks...

My prayer is, that God may bless you all, you and your families, and make this Church greatly to flourish amongst you.

Dear Brethren,

Yours very faithfully,

CHARLES J. SHREVE.

(Signed)

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Your present has moreover a singular interest in itself. People here feel the utmost curiosity to see so beautiful a specimen of the far famed gold fields...

Man falls from his high estate when the adoration of a creature participates in his mind with the worship due to the Creator—and it is a further progression to idolatry...

D. C. S.

Table with columns: RECEIVED, Date, Item, Amount. Includes entries for Beaver Harbor, Guysboro, Stewiacke, etc.

Editorial Miscellany.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

The Meeting of the Governors of King's College and of the Alumni, was held at Windsor on Thursday the 20th instant...

As the hour of "high noon" approached, numbers of persons of both sexes were to be seen on their way to the place of meeting...

Another very creditable Essay on "Memory" was read by Mr. Norman Uniacke.

The Lord Bishop, who had just returned from his Eastern Visitation, presided at the Meeting of the Governors.

Messrs. Savary, Moody and Ritchie, received the degree of B. A.

We ought not to omit to notice in conclusion, the agreeable proceedings at the other end of the Building, to which the President, and Mrs. McCawley kindly invited those present...

The Elections in Prince Edward Island, according to the papers from that quarter, have terminated in a majority of 12 for the Liberal party.

Telegraphic despatches from Canada announce the defeat of the Ministry, by the Opposition, upon an amendment to the Governor General's Speech...

There is a beautiful piece of poetry in the first page of this day's paper, "In Colo quies," from the pen of a contributor whose gifted stanzas have frequently enriched the columns of the Church Times.

Two Coroners' Inquests were held yesterday. (Thursday.) One for the murder of Richard Wilkinson, Sapper, by his comrade William Sime, Sapper...

FAST DAY COLLECTIONS.

Amherst, 55 8 9

## Missionary Intelligence.

From the Colonial Church Chronicle and Missionary Journal, for June, 1854.

## CAPE BRETON.—A MISSIONARY RECORD.

We gladly open our pages to the following paper which we have been requested to publish. It is written by the Rev. Charles Inglis, one of the oldest of the North American Missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The occasion on which it was written, was Mr. Inglis' retirement from active labour at Sydney, Cape Breton, at the close of the year 1852.

An account of the island of Cape Breton may be found in the second volume of Judge Haliburton's "Nova Scotia," or in the "Monthly Record" of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, vol. 1, p. 79.

In the parish register at Sydney, the earliest record I find of this Mission is an entry in April, A. D. 1785, signed by B. Lovell, Curate.

The Rev. Hanna Corin's earliest entry is in June, 1786. This gentleman came with several Loyalists from New England, continued nineteen years in charge of the Mission, and was removed by the first bishop, Dr. C. Inglis, in July, 1805. At that time, and several years subsequently, the whole island formed one parish, and it does not appear that any part was visited but Main-a-Dieu, and Louisbourg. After an interval of eleven months, the Rev. W. Twining took charge of the parish in 1800, and remained eight years. The Rev. Robert Ferryman paid two visits to the Island in 1815 and 1816, and in November of the latter year the Rev. Hibbert Binney\* was appointed, and remained till November, 1823.

In June, 1824, when I was stationed at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, the Mission being vacant, I suggested to the Ecclesiastical Commissary the propriety of visiting the island, and offered my services, provided my own church and parish could be attended to. The offer being accepted, I embarked on board a coasting vessel, and after a passage of six days was well received at Sydney. No steps had been taken to supply the vacancy, owing perhaps to the uncertainty as to Mr. Binney's return. After spending a fortnight among the settlements on the Atlantic coast, and ascertaining the wishes of the congregations, I proceeded to the interior, assembling the people, ministering to the sick, and baptizing the children, together with the performance of such other ecclesiastical duties as were required. My time being limited, I was unable to proceed further into the interior, or to visit the settlements on the Gulf shore; I therefore crossed the Grand Lake, a distance of twelve or fifteen leagues, in a canoe, and after spending a Sunday with the people at Anchat, embarked on my return to Nova Scotia. The particulars of this visit appeared in the Report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for 1825. My intercourse with the people was for the most part satisfactory, and the passing visit gave them reason to believe that their destitute state was not disregarded by their ecclesiastical superior. The result was a desire to have a resident pastor at Sydney; and two memorials were drawn up and forwarded, one specifying a particular person, whom the memorialists were desirous to have; the other leaving the selection in the hands of the Bishop. With his Lordship's concurrence I returned to Cape Breton in November, leaving my family in Dartmouth for the winter, and, having received the consent of the Society, established myself at Sydney in July, 1825. As soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, I commenced a tour of the island, which occupied four weeks. Baddeck was the first station in my journey, about forty-two miles from the capital. Here I found a few Churchmen, who appeared to rejoice in the opportunity of engaging in our services.

It was at this time that an interesting service took place during the passage. Several children were brought in a boat by their parents to be baptized; and lashing the boats together in the mid-channel, and lowering the sails, the holy ordinance was administered as we floated on the waters of the lake. Another interesting administration of this ordinance occurred on the road-side, where baptism was administered to several children under the shade of some noble elm. It may be hoped that the holy rite so anxiously sought by the parents was not in after life lost sight of by the recipients.

From Baddeck my route lay through the valley of the Middle River, at that time very thinly peopled. I was travelling along a mere bridle-path, at times

scarcely visible, trusting to the natural instinct of my horse, given by Divine Providence for the service of man: a proof—if proof were wanting—that I was not alone, and that not only God was there, but that His guiding and protecting arm was there also. The day was lovely, the sun shining in his brightness; the insect tribes were on the wing, all nature seemed to rejoice in the blessing of existence. A lapse of twenty-five years has not sufficed to blot the scene from my memory.

Margaret was the next settlement in my route. After assembling the people, and joining in the customary service, I had the gratification of being kindly received by an English family. Having now crossed the island, the different settlements on the Gulf shore came in their order, viz. the harbour of Margaret, Broad Cove, Malou, Port Hood, Plaster Cove, and Ship Harbour in the Strait of Canseau. In each of these places, especially at Port Hood, there were Churchmen to be found, but too few and far between to form a congregation. At this time I was the only clergyman in the island, which comprised the single parish of St. George, and at the distance of at least eighty miles from my parish church.

My route now lay through the Strait of Canseau to Arichat, in the Isle de Madame, a place already noticed in this report. Here, although a great majority of the population were Romanists, natives or descended from French Canadians, I found a small but faithful band of Churchmen from the Norman Isle of Jersey. They were without a church, and had seldom been visited above once a year by a clergyman. Their spirit, however, was good, and taking advantage of this, in two or three years a church was erected, and I had the happiness of procuring them the services of a clergyman, who was recommended by Dr. M. Russell, the late Bishop of Glasgow. Mr. Shaw arrived in 1828, and parochial boundaries were soon after obtained, co-extensive with the Isle de Madame.

Important as this assistance was to me, the island of Cape Breton was still an overwhelming care; and though, as a Missionary, I was over ready to visit the distant settlements, yet I felt the parochial charge of the whole island too great, and after some delay succeeded in obtaining a parish of limited and reasonable extent, into which I was inducted by the governor's mandate, and instituted by Bishop Inglis. From Arichat to Sydney, a distance of seventy or eighty miles, the ground is occupied by persons of the Romish communion.

I have thus given a brief sketch of my first journey round the island, from which subsequent journeys do not greatly differ; except that in the winter season, when travelling on the ice was good, I have crossed the Bras d'Or lake with the mercury at 19° below zero. At one time I could enumerate more than twenty different, and for the most part distant, stations which shared my attention, and I believe I may assert, that for seven years I never saw a brother clergyman.

In the year 1840 Mr. W. Y. Porter was ordained, and employed as Visiting Missionary, and I confined myself to places from seven to thirty-six miles distant from Sydney, chiefly on the Atlantic Board, viz. Sydney Mines, Main-a-Dieu, Loran, Louisbourg, Gabarus, Upper and Lower Mirée, Catalogne, Cow Bay, Glace Bay, and Bridgeport. These places (with the exception of Bridgeport, which as a mining station has been abandoned, and the Sydney Mines, now formed into a separate district) are attended to by the Visiting Missionary. By order of the Bishop, the principal mining establishment has been placed under the charge of the Rev. Robert Arnold. Until the year 1841, I was in the habit of giving a monthly service to that congregation, being occasionally relieved by the Rev. W. Y. Porter, when the appointment of Mr. Elder as Assistant Missionary took place. His death occurring in 1848, that duty again devolved on me; and with the aid of the Visiting Missionary, Mr. Porter, that congregation was kept together, and a neat little chapel built through the exertions of Richard Brown, Esq., the agent of the General Mining Association.

I may now perhaps be permitted to draw a comparative statement between the Mission as it was in 1824, when I took charge of it, and as it is now. It must be borne in mind that, during sixteen years, I was single-handed, and my visits to twenty different and widely distant places could not often be repeated. The seed of the Gospel so thinly scattered could not be expected to produce permanent, or even much fruit, fruit, however, it did produce, which has shown itself as well in the different episcopal visitations which have

been held, as in the increased number of places of worship, Sunday-schools, and communicants. In 1825 the first Bishop, Dr. Charles Inglis, paid a Confirmation, of which I have not been able to find any record. In the year 1827, the third of my incumbency, the third Bishop, Dr. John Inglis, administered the ordinance in the parish church to above ninety persons. His Lordship paid a second visit in 1833, and administered the rite in four different stations. In 1842 he again visited the island, and in addition to the Confirmations at Sydney, the Mines, the North-west Arm, Catalogne, Main-a-Dieu, and Louisbourg, he consecrated Trinity Chapel at the Mines, St. John's at the North-west Arm, together with their burial-grounds. This was the last service he performed in person. In the year 1850 Bishop Feltl performed the duty on behalf of the Bishop of Nova Scotia, and confirmed at seven different stations.

At the time of my arrival in Cape Breton there was but one church, which had been built at Sydney by the former government. The building at the North-west Arm was unfinished, and a mere shell; there are now six churches, and a chapel school-house, in which service is occasionally performed by the Visiting Missionary. At the above period there were no Sunday-schools within the Mission; there are now eight in connexion with the Church, viz. one at Sydney, two at the North-west Arm, at the Mines, Cow Bay, Glace Bay, Cox Heath, and Main-a-Dieu, one each, in which there are at least 180 children receiving instruction. The communicants, though much fewer than they should be, have increased fourfold within the above period, and are more uniform in their attendance than formerly. A small lending library has been formed, and collections for the Diocesan Church Society have been uniformly made and gradually increased. The amount raised for Church purposes during the year 1852, has been £105. In addition to this, a very neat school-house has been built on the church ground, within a stone's cast of the church, which has obviated the necessity of assembling the scholars in the vestry, or in the body of the church, a practice which has ever appeared to detract from the reverence due to the house of God, and calculated to leave an unfavourable impression on the children.

It will not, I hope, appear that I have assumed too much to myself in this report. It seemed scarcely possible to avoid a certain degree of egotism; but I must ever acknowledge the service and assistance of Mr. Elder at the Mines, and Mr. Porter; the latter especially was ever ready to undertake any duty at my suggestion, and with him, since his ordination, I have wrought with perfect unanimity. I have now completed my forty-second year in connexion with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and though on a retrospect I lament many deficiencies, I have cause to be thankful to a kind Providence, which has been my guide, and has preserved me from some apparent and some hidden dangers. I have travelled by day and by night, in heat and cold. At one time a bundle of hay on a cottage floor has been my bed, and another a fallen tree on the road-side; in either case I have risen refreshed and happy, in the reflection that I was, however imperfectly, proclaiming the Gospel of peace and love to persons deprived of the regular administration of the ordinances of our holy religion. That I have too often failed in effecting the object of my mission I must sorrowfully own, and though I had done all, should acknowledge myself an unprofitable servant. My object has been to sow the seed; the cultivation and subsequent gathering of the harvest will be for those who succeed me.

It may be asked why the Church of England has made no further progress in the island of Cape Breton, notwithstanding the support it has received. From the surrender in A. D. 1758 to A. D. 1786, I could discover that any steps were taken to propagate the Gospel in the island according to the principles of the reformed Church. The French who remained were all attached to the religion of their forefathers, and their priests retained the pastoral charge over them. From A. D. 1786 to 1828 the Society gave support to one clergyman; a second was added in that year to the pastoral charge of the Isle de Madame; in 1840, a third, as Visiting Missionary, and in 1842 a fourth, as assistant missionary at the Mines. During the eighteen years previous to this last appointment, several vessels had annually arrived with emigrants from the Western Isles of Scotland, North and South Uist, Barra, &c., none of whom were of the English communion, but entirely composed of Romanists and Presbyterians, while accession to the Church depended solely on the natural increase of the population; for though the Presbyterians were in general steady and willing to

\* A. J. P. V. of Newburg, Berkshire.

ceive the ordinances from the English Church, yet no more than their own ministers arrive than they withdrew and attended the Gaelic ministry, while the Romanist adhered to his priest. Poverty and depression is another cause that has tended to prevent the increase of the Church. While the island government lasted, the governor's staff, with the troops and civil officers, with some ill-dressed soldiers and a few emigrants from New England, settled in different parts of the island—some very wide apart—formed almost the entire charge of the English clergymen; and they for the most part were obliged to come to Sydney to participate in the ordinances of the Church. Add to this, the resources of the island were not so fully developed. When the mines were wrought on a larger scale, and ten times 7,000 chaldrons of coals were raised, labourers arrived in great numbers, very few of whom professed themselves of the Church of England; and the paucity of the clergy was a barrier to conversions.

Thus the ground was occupied; and from time to time other emigrants arrived, through the representation of their friends, professing the same religious principles, and naturally attaching themselves to the same ministers. Nor should it be forgotten that they were all of the poorest class, speaking little or no English, with scarcely a single independent person among them. Nor did their habits appear to be those of industry; a proof of which, of late great numbers have emigrated, have acted as pioneers to some few who have been able to purchase their improvements, but who will continue to perpetuate the principles they originally professed. Something, doubtless, might have been gained by an industrious clergyman capable of addressing the settlers in their own language; but this was wanting, and, much as I wished it, I had neither the time nor the means necessary for acquiring it.

### Selections.

*The Nations of Russia and Turkey, and their Destiny.*  
By Ivan Golovin. Trübner and Co.

*Russia and England, their Strength and Weakness.*  
By John Reynell Morel. Trübner and Co.

The name of Golovin is well known in England. It is that of a Russian gentleman who, being once on his travels, wrote a book which so displeased his paternal Government at home that he was ordered to return to Russia; and, disobeying that order, he has remained an exile. The present crisis may produce such a change in Russia itself as to open to him once more the way to his native hearth. We hope so with all our hearts. In the meantime, Mr. Golovin has written a clever little work. In its brief chapters, the terse sentences yield a fund of information touching, not only Russia and Turkey, but the countries influenced by their deadly feud, and also of the manners and customs of the races of which the two nations are severally composed. In these details the religious part of the question is not lost sight of. We must confine ourselves in our extracts, to a sketch of the Czar himself—that crowned miscreant who by his mendacity and his blasphemy has brought disgrace upon the name of Monarch, and who is doing his utmost to desolate Europe, that he, the outlaw of nations, may thereby selfishly profit:

"People will remember that Nicholas when at Varna prudently kept his steed out of the reach of the Turkish guns. Marshal Diebitch undertook the command on condition that neither the Czar nor his brother should remain in Turkey. Since then Nicholas has yielded to the conviction that he is not able to conduct a war, and so he has contented himself with commanding at reviews, and this he does with delight and sanctimoniousness. He identifies himself with such manoeuvres so well that he takes them for actual engagements. He takes off his helmet once and cries out, 'Boya, God for us: into the fire!' Another time he gives his aide-de-camp an order to carry, and, forgetting that there was no danger, he says, 'Fight your way through; care not for your family—I will provide for them.' Obligated to surrender Petersburg he puts in a clause in the capitulation, that 'The winter palace and the Imperial family shall be preserved; if not, he will fight to the last drop of his blood.' He is never victorious, but always beaten. Last year he was surrounded by General Rüdiger, and a division marched to cut off from him the last hamlet for his retreat. An aide-de-camp, and after the Minister of War himself, came to the commander of this division, to persuade him not to perform this manœuvre, but he says, in reply, that he must obey his immediate chief. Then they address the same prayer to General Rüdiger. I should like to save his Majesty (answered the old

warrior,) but how is it to be managed. Now, my weakest point is here: let the emperor attack it—let him kill my artillerymen and break through, I will do nothing to prevent it.' It happened as he advised, and the Czar full of joy said, 'Are not my soldiers a splendid idea?' In every company—namely, eleven carabinieri have been appointed, whose rifles reach to the distance of 1,000 paces, in imitation of the Austrian infantry.

"At night he gives orders that the alarm shall not be sounded before eight o'clock in the morning, yet to send him reports every hour. He wraps himself up in his cloak and slumbers. The General who has to send the reports has them all in readiness and goes to bed ordering a paper to be taken every hour from his table and carried to the emperor.

"Once the Czar killed a great many horses in searching for the enemy, whom he could not meet with. He calls the commander of the detachment, and says to him, 'Why did I not see you—were you afraid?' 'I have neither cavalry nor artillery. I must keep in the forest,' answered the General. The Czar arrested him, and the general who succeeded him, in order to avoid the same fate, drove the division before the eyes of the Czar, suffered himself to be beaten, but escaped the anger of his Majesty. And such an emperor is to conquer the world!

"One evening, in the empress's drawing-room, Nicholas opened her album, and stood looking at a drawing lost in thought. His wife ventured to enquire as to the subject of his thoughts. The subject of the drawing was Godofroy de Bouillon at Jerusalem. 'I like such an enterprise (said the Czar). I understand the nature of so great a design. Yes, to go to war for the sake of an idea, to fire the nations of the world with enthusiastic ardour for it—that would please me. Everybody understood that the idea of the Czar was absolutism, but we hope that Europe will not become Cosack so soon.'

We, too, hope not; but at the same time we much doubt the practicability of what Mr. Golovin fondly hopes may be the destiny of some of the lands in the east of Europe—namely, the foundation of a confederated "United States" of the Slavonians.

Mr. Morel sees Russia's weakness in the Caucasus, where 40,000 or 50,000 English and French troops, in aid of the natives, would, he thinks, tend greatly to rescue that land of heroes for ever, and might be followed by what is not at all improbable, the conquest of the Crimea. A march through Russia itself up to Moscow is pronounced as being a comparatively easy matter if the Caucasus and the Crimea be first secured. Mr. Morel sees England's weakness in her Ministry, whom he accounts of as not being sufficiently inclined to humble Russia, even if England overcome her. The best portions of Mr. Morel's book are his anecdotal chapters; these will be read with great interest and not without edification.

**SUNDAY LECTURE.**—Fra Rocco is the celebrated Dominican preacher of Naples. On one occasion, it is related, he preached on the whole a penitential sermon, and introduced so many illustrations of terror, that he soon brought his hearers to their knees. While they were thus showing every sign of contrition, he cried out, "Now all of you who sincerely repent of your sins hold up your hands." Every man in that vast multitude immediately spread out both hands. "Holy Archangel Michael!" exclaimed Rocco, "thou who with thine adamant sword standest at the right hand of the judgment seat of God, hew off every hand which has been raised hypocritically." In an instant every hand dropped, and Rocco, of course, poured forth a fresh torrent of eloquent invective against their sins and their deceit.

The Albany Evening Journal of Thursday last, alluding to the effect of the storm on the telegraph wires, makes the following statement;

"While sitting in the Morse Telegraph Office this afternoon, waiting for our usual report, our ears were saluted by a report fully equal to the discharge of a horse-pistol. On examination, it was found that a relay had been torn asunder by lightning. The operator immediately set to work in cutting out all the instruments from the wire save one, which was being used by the operator in New York. He had concluded the work, and had just left the operating stand, when another explosion took place, more resembling the discharge of a musket. The last report finished up the work of telegraphing for the day.

"By this shock three relays were destroyed, the wires in the office torn asunder, and the covering burned off. The flames ran from the relays and over

the wires with great rapidity, not only destroying them but burning the wood-work over which they passed. We have frequently been in the telegraph office during a storm, and have seen the lightning flashing across the office, from one instrument to another; but the frightful havoc it performed this afternoon throws all other exhibitions in the shade."

**SOME AT GALLIOLI.**—On all the heights around glisten the white tents of French or English, and here and there the eye rests on their serrated lines on the encampment of some detached party posted in a recess of the hills. Faint clouds of dust, through which may be seen the glistening of steel and dark masses of uniform, blur the landscape here and there, and betray the march of troops along the sandy roads, which are exactly like those worn by the tramp of men and horses through Obolman-common, and have neither fence, boundary, metal, nor drainage. In an incredibly short time the whole aspect of the scene is changed. A violent storm of wind rushes over the face of the sea and straits, lashing them into fury and sending the Turkish boats flying with drooping peaks to the shelter of the shore. The coast is obscured by masses of black clouds, which burst into torrents of rain resembling tropical water-spouts. The French men of war in the bay send down topmasts, and the merchantmen run out cables and let go another anchor; the rayahs play across the fields, and crouch in holes and corners till the storm abates; and the luckless troops on their march are covered with mud in a moment by the action of the rain on the dust which has fallen upon them, and then they have to trudge along through slush and silt till they gain their tents. In such times as these canvas is a sorry shelter—the pegs "draw" from the loose soil and let in wind and rain. On Saturday tents were blown down by such a storm as this in all directions. In the two English camps about twenty were down at the same time, and exposed the men to all the drenching storm. Lady Errol's tent was one of these, and her ladyship had to crawl from under the dripping canvas through the slush in most sorry plight.

**THE THIRST FOR WEALTH.**—How wise is the prayer of Agur! And how few are there who imbibe its spirit, and discern the perils of riches! Insensibly the desire of wealth grows upon us, and while our convictions are all the other way, we find our hearts clinging to the world's possessions as to their best good, and our hands busily engaged in performing what the heart, wrapt in the love of the world, designs.

The desire for wealth, "covetousness which is idolatry," is one of the most dangerous and deadening influences which can affect our Christian life. It cools our charity and dampens our zeal. It closes our hearts against the appeals which must constantly be made to us, while the world is still unconverted, and there are many spots in foreign lands unvisited by the messenger of the cross, or in our own, unprovided with the stated ministrations of the gospel. If all that is unwisely hoarded, and all that is worse than foolishly expended, could be turned to the great object of evangelizing the world, if men were more intent upon building up the kingdom of Christ, and less devoted to their own selfishness and pleasures how different would be the report from the ends of the earth—and how would ignorance, vice and suffering diminish in our world.—*Episcopal Recorder.*

**SUICIDE IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE.**—We have to announce the death of Mr. Francis Norton, late clerk of the kitchen to her Majesty, who committed suicide in his own room at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday. The deceased was about fifty-five years of age, and had filled the situation of clerk of the kitchen, at a salary of £700 a year for some years past.

**SCOTCH HORROR OF "THE PAPER."**—Touching the popular antipathy to "paper" in the pulpit, the Weekly News tells a good story.—At Kircudbright at an "inauguration," an old woman on the pulpit stair asked one of her companions if the new minister was a reader. "And how can he read, woman? (was the reply), the man's blind." To which the first made answer, "I'm glad to hear't—I wish they were a blind."

**FRENCH AND ENGLISH ADMIRALS.**—It appears from a calculation recently made, that the average age of the French Vice Admirals is sixty-one, and that of the Rear Admirals fifty-five. In England the average is higher by about six years. It is very seldom that an officer becomes captain of a ship in France before

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1854.

## COLLEGE AGENCY.

No. 10.

HAVING a few days to spare before the Enenia at Windsor, I availed myself of the opportunity to complete the visitation of Hants County, and accordingly went over to Rawdon on Saturday the 24th inst., proceeding that evening in company with Rev. Mr. Taylor, who has the interests of the College much at heart, to the Gore settlement, where a meeting had been appointed. It is a scattered settlement with but few Church people, so that we accomplished little more than making known our case to the few present.

The next morning I went on to fulfil two appointments made for the day, namely, at Five-mile River Church in Douglas, and at Matland, distant from the Gore, respectively 13 and 20 miles.

At the former place I met a large congregation in their newly finished Church, erected a few years since amid the stumps; and after the usual morning service, I called their attention to the object of my mission, deferring more particulars until a meeting to which they were invited for the following day on my return. Mr. Taylor here separated from me, diverging to a place in the woods, appropriately called "Hard Scabble" which a worthy Churchman named Miller had begun, with his single axe a few years ago, and where he has now 100 acres of land cleared, (50 under the plough,) and is surrounded by several families. I next proceeded to Matland, where I was most hospitably and kindly entertained by A. M. Cochran Esq., a zealous and exemplary member of our Church, and, in consequence a warm supporter of the College. We have but a handful of members in this quarter, and it is therefore the more happy to find them zealous and united.

Divine Service was held in the Temperance Hall, a neat Building, which was well filled at 4 o'clock, chiefly by persons of other denominations. We had good singing, and the most decorous and encouraging attention, not only during the proper services of the day, but also while I endeavored (in harmony, as I trust, with the sacred character of those services), to interest them in behalf of the College of our Church. Nor was the effect without success. Dr. Sam'l. Brown, an alumnus of King's, readily gave £25. Mr. Cochran had previously given the like sum, in conjunction with his worthy brother James, of Newport, and their two nephews George and Alexander, who have each given £25, to obtain a COCHRAN CERTIFICATE for their respective families, altho' some of them are as yet unblest with these. This, by the way, is a convenient example, which, it may be hoped, other families will follow, at once securing a lasting privilege to themselves and also benefiting the Institution. A few more pounds may be expected from Matland, as part of the Parish of Rawdon and Douglas. This village is beautifully and advantageously situated, at the point of the junction of the Shubenacadie with the waters of Cobequid bay, which, especially when the Canal shall be completed, must increase the importance of the place. The view of the Bay and the opposite shore of Londonderry, and the fine blue mountains in the distance, is magnificent, and I hope I shall be excused for occasionally dropping the subject of pounds, shillings and pence, and for recording the pleasure I have derived here and elsewhere, from the natural beauties of our scenery, not sufficiently prized by our natives, but yet not often surpassed by what they see in foreign lands, to which they too often roam. Our meeting at Five-mile river Church, at eleven, was attended as well as could be expected on a Monday and at such a season, and after Divine Service they contributed according to their ability.

And so, at the other Church at 3 o'clock, where I again preached, and where we had a still larger number, they came forward in a very free and pleasing manner; not hangers back as the manner of some is, and waiting for every body to go first, but at once, without waste of time, advancing like cheerful givers, to "do what they could."

The contributions, tho' in no case very large, were thus more general than at most of the meetings I have held.

I went on that evening 14 miles to the pleasantly situated residence of Benj. Smith, Esq. M. P. P., on the banks of the Kenetcook, where I passed the night, and from whence I departed next morning, after hospitable entertainment, and with £5 as a donation to the College.

Divine service and a meeting were appointed for eleven o'clock on Tuesday, at Rawdon Church.

This was the smallest gathering of them all, altho' some came more than 4 miles. I would not however, omit the opportunity of stating our case as strongly as I could, answering also sundry questions that were put to me, as to the working of the College, and the application of the funds raised.

W. Murphy, Esq. offered £25 towards a Parish Certificate, and this, together with Dr. Brown's and smaller sums, I think will secure that privilege, and give £100 to the Endowment.

This, under the circumstances, is as much as we can expect. Perhaps in no Parish of the Diocese is there a greater equality in the means of the inhabitants, all, with one or two exceptions having "enough to do to get along," and being, moreover, as is the case everywhere, but little trained to the duty and the privilege of giving. I hope that, among other good effects of our present movement, it may tend to greater proficiency in this art, and may produce more faith in that saying—"There is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty."

If my journey into these Townships has not been so rich in its results as we could have wished, it will yet, I trust not be without lasting good. It is interesting ground to me, being that which my father trod some 60 years ago—and on which, while engaged during the week in our then infant seminary, he endeavored on the Sunday, to sow the seeds of Gospel truth, and make "the wilderness and the solitary place glad" with the ordinances of our holy Religion.

I met several who remembered the very first steps towards the erection of our present College Buildings, one who was an inmate of "Governor Franklin's house," now Rev. W. C. King's, where the academy was first opened in 1788, under the Rev. Archibald Inglis. These witnesses of old things are, however, few, and will soon be gone. May the generations to come be able to tell of still better things done for our Church and her kindred Institutions, by those of the present day.

JAS. C. COCHRAN.

Windsor, 28th June, 1854.

To P. C. HILL, Esq.

Sec'y. of Incorp. Alumni.

## THOSE THAT ARE GONE.

It is much to be regretted that the early Missionaries of our Church in this Diocese, did not leave behind them some records of their labours, such as those of the present day are required to keep. It would be interesting to compare their rough notes, by the rougher ways which they had to travel, with the journals of their successors.

We are all apt to think our hardships and privations worthy of special note, and perhaps our trumpets sometimes sound a louder blast than befits the occasion. But in most cases, what the Missionary in Nova Scotia has to undergo, at the present time, is a trifle to what our fathers went through. Those pioneers of the Church walked on snow shins where we fly along in our handsome sleighs, wrapped in ample buffalo robes. They thrashed their way among stumps and roots of trees, to minister in the barn, or the log cabin of some poor settler,—perhaps with no "creature comforts" to stay the stomach, and no bed to rest the weary limbs after their hard day's work was done. We can rattle over the same ground, at the rate of seven miles an hour, in an easy waggon, finding a well appointed church to receive us, and a well furnished house with good cheer to refresh us, and perhaps intelligent converse to beguile the hours of absence from home. If rivers lie in our way they are generally well and safely bridged, where the men of old risked their lives in the rushing torrent, or the deceitful quicksands.

Some of our predecessors had four whole townships on their hands at once, while now the same fields are subdivided under several shepherds, and involve labour comparatively small. And yet, notwithstanding all this, the Society's reports of those ancient times may be searched in vain for any proof that Missionary work was not as smooth then as it is now. Those good men might teach us one lesson at all events,—not to speak "great swelling words" about what they would have called pleasant recreation—and to magnify the grace of God that hath called us to tread pastures prepared to our hands, rather than make much ado about trifles.—"Our Fathers where are they?" Honour and peace to their memories!—"Their works do follow them." We may still hear their names mentioned with reverence where what they saw as a wilderness "had

now become a fruitful field." We may still see the tear on the furrowed cheek of some aged lingerer on the borders of the grave, whose heart yet retains the good seed which they sowed. We may yet bear those whom they baptized, or married, or visited in the day of trouble, now in the closing period of their pilgrimage, bless God for their labours of love, and tell of the difficulties they braved in order to do the will of their Master,—how they "cast the bread upon the waters," which is found "many days" after those who cast it have mouldered in the dust. Again, then, we say, let the names of these early sowers of the cross, in the Church's "day of small things," be had in honour, and not be smothered in the self glorification of the present day, when no one is content to have his light under a bushel.

We would here add, that we would be glad to collect from the remaining families of the first clergymen of this Province, any information as regards the Missionary work, which their private papers may supply.

The Bishop of Nova Scotia, accompanied by the Rev. G. Townshend, arrived in Pugwash on Thursday the 22nd inst., and without making any delay proceeded to Wallace, where he inspected the new church in course of erection, with which he expressed himself much pleased.

His Lordship remained to dinner with C. C. Jordan, Esq., at whose house he was introduced to a few of the members of the Church at Wallace, and returned same evening to Pugwash.

On the following day, although at a hurried season, a large and attentive congregation assembled in the church at Pugwash. Thirteen persons were confirmed, the Bishop's impressive address to whom, and also his sermon, gave, I understand, much satisfaction, and evidently made a deep and not soon to be forgotten impression.

T. D. R.

By a letter from Amherst we learn that the Rev. G. Townshend conveyed the Bishop part of the way to Parraboro in his carriage, on Tuesday the 27th inst.

QUEEN'S CORONATION.—Wednesday the 28th inst., the anniversary of Her Majesty's Coronation, was celebrated in Halifax with the usual honours. There was a rich display of flags on Citadel-hill. The vessels in harbour hoisted their colors. At noon royal salutes were fired from the Admiral's Ship, and from the Citadel.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, the best Medicines for the Cure of Bad Legs.—Mr. Dingle, of St. Stephen's near Saltash, Cornwall, was afflicted for a considerable time with a bad leg; it had three or four large wounds in it, attended with continual pain and generally loss of health. He tried many remedies, prescribed by surgeons and others, but obtained neither relief, nor any mitigation of his sufferings. At length, from recommendation, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and these invaluable medicines effected a perfect cure in a very short period. Mr. McKay, chemist, 40 Catherine-street, Devonport, vouches for the truth of this statement.

## LETTERS RECEIVED.

J. Smith, Esq. with remittance, viz.—Messrs. Lee & Trider £1; John Bates 10s.; J. Hill, 10s.; J. Bagg, 5s.—in all £2 5s. Rev. G. Townshend—have not the only kind of Conf. T. on hand. Rev. T. D. Ruddle—directions will be attended to. Rev. Mr. Aybros—have no such bible—other books will be procured and sent—further directions will be attended to.

## Married.

On Wednesday morning, 28th inst., by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, Capt. HENRY D. SMART, 26th Regt., and A. D. C. to Major General the Hon. C. Gore, to LOUISA, daughter of John Wallace, Esq.

At Caledonia, Queen's Co., on Sunday, 11th June, by the Rev. E. E. B. Nichols, Mr. JAMES H. FADER, and Miss DOROTHY L. SELDEN.

At Sydney, C. B. by the Rev. Charles Inglis, FRANCIS WALTER KNOX, Esq., Assistant Surgeon of H. M. 24th Regt. of Foot, to ELIZABETH FLORENCE, daughter of the late Wm. Richard Bowen, Esq.

On the 21st inst., at Windsor, by the Rev. Edwin Gopin, A. M., FOWDER HALIBURTON, Esq., of Wilket near Wigan, England, to ANNETTA LOUISA NYVILL, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Haliburton, of Cillesnear Windsor.

At Sackville, N. B., on the 21st inst., by the Rev. H. Pickard, A. M., Mr. ARTHUR McNOTT PATTERSON, teacher in the Wesleyan Academy, to Miss ANNIE M. ALLISON, niece of Charles F. Allison, Esq.

At Milton, Queen's Co., on Saturday, 18th inst., by the Rev. Henry Angel, Mr. WILLIAM WRIGHT, of Halifax, to Miss ROXANA FREEMAN, of Milton.

## Died.

On Tuesday evening, 27th inst., at 6 o'clock, after a long and painful illness, WM. CALDWELL, Esq., aged 61 years.

On Monday last, after a short illness, JOHN S. JORDAN, son of the late Samuel Jordan, in the 43rd year of his age.

On the 6th of June, WILLIAM D. CORRIK, son of Mr Thomas Corrik, M. P. of Barrington, N. B., aged 2 years and 9 months.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Friday, June 2nd.—R. M. Steamship Niagara, Letch. Boston: Capt. Lovell, Fossil, Glenmore, Achs. Zealand, Ryder, Porto Rico, Isabella, Homian, Bay of Islands, George Henry and Rising Sun, Port aux Basques.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, JULY 1.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Apples, Bacon, Beef, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Hams, Hay, Homespun, Oatmeal, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, and Yarn.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table listing prices for Wood and Coal per chaldron.

Advertisements.

MORE PAPER HANGINGS.

Per Schr. St. Agnes, from New York.

JUST RECEIVED, A Further Supply of ROOM PAPER, comprising a VERY EXTENSIVE Assortment of Patterns, to suit all classes of Purchasers.

Look for WM. GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville-street.

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. 24 Granville-street.

WATER-PENS. Just Received—a Variety of WM MITCHELL'S Celebrated Steel Pens.

WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville-street.

ORRINGTON, WISSWELL & CO. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH AND AMERICAN GOODS.

HAVE received part of their Spring Stock by the "Mimac," "Battus," and "Humber," selected expressly for wholesale trade.

ORDNANCE SQUARE, May 27.

LANGLEY'S EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.—SUPERIOR TO SWINLITZ.—THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of Appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS. WM. GOSSIP, No 21, 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, Coloured Tubes, as follows: Madder Lake, Cobalt, Chinese Vermillion, Magenta, Prussian Blue, Yellow Ochre, Ivory Black, Indian Yellow, Naples Yellow, Indigo, Van Dyke Brown, Chrome Yellow, Scaplet Lake, Crimson Lake, Purple Lake, Roman Ochre, Indian Red, Venetian Red, &c. &c. &c.

Drying Oil. Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Phials. Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas. Academy Boards, 2 1/2 x 15 1/2; 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.

Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of 24, 36 and 61 shades. La France'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, Poros Crayons: Leather and Cork Stumps, Tinted Crayon Paper.

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; Parallel Rulers; Superior Mathematical Instruments; Drawing Pins, Bristol and London Board; Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c. June 17.

J. B. FLOWERS, 17 BARRINGTON STREET.

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

DRESS MATERIALS, in plain and mottled Barges, Damask ROBES, Silk Lustras, Balzamines, French Organza MUSLINS, Norwich Popline, &c., with some lots of very cheap DeLaines and Alpaca.

SHAWLS, Parasols, Bonnets, in great variety. Straw and Tussan 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 Cassimers and Broad Cloth, Black Gros de Naples and Glacé SILK, Grapes and Black Materials for mourning, Irish Linen, Diaper, Lawns, Stair Carpeting, and Drugget, Table Covers, &c. ALSO—Good Congo and Hyson TEA. June 4.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS, Halifax, May 17, 1851.

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 85 ft one foot above the sea level, and is situated in lat 43 39 North, and long. 65 00 West, with the following bearings by compass—

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES. JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS STREET, June 10, 1851.

THIN IVORY VISITING CARDS. JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES and Gentlemen's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards. WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street, Dec. 13.

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, 30 cwt. best Annapolis CHEESE, 40 Quintals Prime Shore CODFISH, 400 Smoked HAM sugar and spice cured, 10 Tubs Nova Scotia LARD, 20 Barrels do. CATEPAL, 50 Barrels Canada SPLIT PEAS, 20 Barrels do. PEAS, 35 Cases PICKLES, 8 Tons American RICE, 7 Kegs SALARATUS, 1 Cases INDIGO, 85 Chests Congo & Souchong TEAS, 50 Boxes TOBACCO, No. 1, 10 Bags Jamaica COFFEE. N B—A general assortment of GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, Ales, PORTER, CIDER and CORDIALS. W. RENNELS, April 15 3m.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER. THIS Powder cleanser, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH—is quite free from A.C.I., (so destructive to the Enamel,) and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 0d, each, at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street. Jan. 21.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. CHIEF OFFICE—76 CHEATSIDE, LONDON. Admitting on equal terms, Persons of every Class, to all its benefits and advantages. Capital £850,000. Fully Subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, OFFICE 108 HOLLIS STREET.

DIRECTORS. WILLIAM FRYOR, JR. ESQ. ANDREW M. UNIACKE " WILLIAM CUNARD JAMES A. MOREN. 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 contidence 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.

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 showing rates of premium for assuring £100 for the whole term of life, with columns for Age 20, 30, 40, 50 and corresponding rates.

Detailed prospectuses and the fullest information may be had on application to E. C. COWLING, Esq., sub-agent for Annapolis. G. A. MACKENZIE, Picton. H. W. SMITH, Shelburne. E. P. ARCHBOLD, Esq. Sub Agent for Sydney, C. B. B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, 68 Hollis Street, Halifax. Agent for Nova Scotia.

"MIMAC" FROM GLASGOW.

W. GOSSIP, has just received per Ship Mimac part of his SPRING IMPORTATION OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY. Comprising Foolscap, Letter and Note PAPERS, of all the various qualities; Envelopes, adhesive and Plain, to match; BLANK BOOKS of various descriptions; SCHOOL BOOKS, Steel Pens, Ink, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Black, White and Colored Crayons, Crayon Paper, Oil and Water Colours, &c. &c. All which will be sold at the lowest rates, at the Nova Scotia Book Store, 24 Granville Street. April 22, 1851.

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, and would respectfully invite attention to the following articles, which they are now manufacturing, viz: POWDER PROOF, BANK and SAFE LOCKS, PADLOCKS, HOUSE STORE, and SHIP MORTICE DOOR LOCKS, ONSET, DRAWER and DRAW LOCKS, with or without LEVERS, NIGHT LATCHES, SASH FASTENINGS, APPLE PAVERS, and Patent BUSHES, for Blocks, with a splendid variety of SILVERED, CUT and FLAIN GLASS PEARL, WHITE PORCELAIN and MINERAL DOOR and SUTTER KNIVES, they offer for sale at low prices. They are also prepared to do BRASS FOUNDRY and FINISHING, METAL PLATING, TURNING and BRONZING. A liberal price given for Brass and Copper. H. & T. PICKFORD, May 13. 4m.



Poetry.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE DYING CALIFORNIAN

Lie up nearer, brother, nearer,
For my limbs are growing cold,
And thy presence seems the dearest.

Hearken to me brother, hearken,
I have something I would say,
E'er the veil my vision darken.

Tell my father when you greet him,
That in death I prayed for him,
Prayed that I might one day meet him.

Listen, brother, catch each whisper
'Tis my wife I'd speak of now;
Tell, oh tell her, how I miss'd her.

Tell her she must kiss the children,
Like the kiss I last impressed;
Holding them as I last held them.

Ob my children, heaven bless 'em!
They were all the world to me,
Would I could once more caress them.

Tell my sisters I remember
Every kindly spoken word,
And my heart has been kept tender.

Urge them to ensure an entrance,
For they'll find the best rest here,
Faith in Jesus and repentance.

Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK.

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

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

February 25. W. J. GOSSIE,
No. 21 Granville Street.

BILLS of LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at
W. J. GOSSIE'S Book and Stationery-Store 21 Granville Street

THE FARE-FAVOUR MEDICINE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

The following testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a Gentleman named Middleton, of Scotland Road, Liverpool.

Sir, - Your Pills have been, by means, under Providence of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction...

Dated Jan. 1st, 1855. (Signed) H. MIDDLETON.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER OF MANY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamis, Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway.

DEAR SIR, - In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public...

Nov. 23rd, 1852. (Signed) J. GAMIS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY, Sir, - I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks...

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

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist, Goolce, dated February 14th, 1853.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Sir, - I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy, recently effected by your valuable medicines...

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- Ague Female Irregular Menstruation, or King's Evil
Asthma Stone and Gravel
Bilious Complaints Fevers of all kinds Sore Throats
Diarrhoea on the Stomach Gout Secondary Symptoms
Skin Gout
Bowel Complaints Head-ache Tic Douloureux
Colic Indigestion Ulcers
Constipation of the Intestines Tamours

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia - J F Cochran & Co., Newport
Dr Harding, Windsor, G N Fuller, Horton, Moore & Chipman, Kentville, E Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwallis;

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

OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS, HALIFAX, N. S., March 20, 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 opposite 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 the 1st July, 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 two eligible securities, for the due performance of the contracts.

April 8, till 30th June.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS PEPERIN 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...

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

SEEDS, SEEDS. - 1854.

PERSTEAMER "ASIA." A full supply of Garden and Flower Seeds, from the same Establishment as those which for years past have given universal satisfaction.

For freshness and purity these are not to be surpassed with confidence we recommend them. Mangel Wurzel, Swedish Turnip, White Clover, and other AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, all of the best quality, and at prices as low as GOOD SEEDS can be afforded.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

THE Subscriber thankful for past favours, and leave to intimate that he has now on hand a large and general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of the latest and very best patterns...

Funerals attended to at very moderate prices. On HAND - A supply of Furniture POLISHED, stored by all who use it to be a superior article.

April 22nd.

PAPER HANGINGS. - NEW STYLES GOOD AND CHEAP.

A Large importation of PAPER HANGINGS, new and cheap, just received and for Sale at the Scotch 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.

April 14, 1854.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRI AND BOKER'S FARMED WITH EARLY COLONIC. THE Daily use of the much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the Teeth - prevents Tartarous deposit, - arrests decay, - induces a healthy action in the GUMS - and renders the Breathing a grateful odour.

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist & Dispensing Druggist, Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1853.

CARPETS. In Fine, Super, Three Ply, Tapestry, Dutch and Hemp HEARTH, BUGS, to match Cocoa Matting; Rope Mats, &c.

Mar 20.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

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

PUBLISHED every Saturday by Wm. Gossie, Proprietor, at the Church Times Office, No. 21 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received and 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 - Ten Shillings per annum, payable in advance.