

AN AUTUMN JOURNEY TO THE INTERIOR.
BY THE PROPRIETOR.

KENTVILLE.

THE quiet beauties of Kentville have been often the theme of tourists, and deserve to be sung in the sweetest of pastorals. It may tend to a more useful purpose to notice them less upon this occasion than the comfort which the place affords to those who have a right to demand it. Was accommodated with a bed on Sunday night in No. 6, composed of some nondescript material that crackled under one like chopped straw—may have been provided to demonstrate, that after a day's ride in the stage coach, it is not difficult to sleep on any thing. The coaches start from Kentville Hotel, east and west, on Mondays at 6 a.m. If the mail is ready. Several of the passengers were, in this instance, grumbling at what they called extortionate charges, and with some reason. It does appear, rather an imposition, and is a severe stretch of that elastic thing, an innkeeper's conscience, to put down a bottle of ale or porter at 2s. Am also in saying, that at no stopping place between Halifax and Digby do they make you pay so high as at Kentville, where you are detained from Saturday evening until Monday morning—altho' it is situated in the midst of the finest agricultural district of Nova Scotia, where the necessities of life are always cheap and abundant.

We move onward. Two Englishmen, two Scotchmen, a New Brunswicker and his wife, and an American lady returning from a visit to Halifax, two Novascotians, inside—ever so many on top, and a gentle rain to make it agreeable—eighteen souls more or less. The husbandman has gathered his harvest, all except the apples of his orchards, his potatoes, turnips, and pumpkins. Potatoes digging is making progress, but the crop is deficient. Turnips are still at large. A pleasant sight it is to see the Pumpkins, those splendid yellow globes, averaging from 10 lbs. to 80 lbs. in weight, which give no trouble except to deposit the seed, and are now thickly strewn between rows of dried stalks of Indian corn. These are part of the stuff of which our fat oxen are made. It was no great wonder that our fair New Brunswick passenger should vehemently desire a piece of pumpkin pie—fruit so pleasant to the eye and of so goodly promise, is rather a scarcity in the neighbourhood of St. John. "Indian corn and pumpkins! It can be no bad climate where these grow in the open fields." True enough John Bull—there can be no better indication of a Nova Scotia climate than these same pumpkins. You can rarely indulge at Home in the luxury of green corn and pumpkin pies. When thinking of emigration you always incline to associate Nova Scotia and Nova Zembla in your ideas on the subject—but a pumpkin may teach you wisdom. Our southern latitude, and winters as cold as the North of Scotland, counteract each other very much to the advantage of the Farmer. As a consequence the vegetable productions of a southern climate ripen well in ordinary seasons, and at the same time the grain and root and green crops of England and Scotland arrive at the utmost perfection in abundance and goodness. Indian Corn has been most prolific during the past season. But we have passed the Carriboo Bog, where the Annapolis River takes its rise, during these reflections upon climate and Provincial capability—and are approaching Aylesford.

AYLESFORD.

Change horses at Sheffield's Inn, a stage seventeen miles from Kentville. Passengers breakfast here, and occasionally an addition is made to their number. Take up two more this time, and off. Aylesford is a field for geological speculation. The broad plain here and there slightly undulated, stretching on either side to the north and south mountains, and embracing an area of forty or fifty miles in circumference, has at one time been an immense lake or basin, the head waters of a sea that laved the summit of the mountains, and at length found an escape at St. Mary's Bay and Digby Gut. The subsidence of this large body of water, when it burst its barriers, must have been quick, but regular here, however terrific at its outlets. The vast sheet has now dwindled down to the Annapolis River, which runs through the sandy plains, and drains the adjacent uplands. The deposit is an alluvial sand, and very fertile, well adapted to the growth of rye, of which it yields large crops, as well as of other grain, and vegetables of every description.

ARTHUR GIBBON.

Leaving Aylesford, the boundary line of King's Co. is soon passed, and after a twelve mile stage, the coach arrives at Wilmot, and the horses are changed at the stables of A. Gibbon, Esq. This place and its owner deserve a passing notice. Mr. Gibbon, who is a Scotchman, from Aberdeen, came to Nova Scotia more than thirty years ago, and altho' the prospects of the farmer were not very inviting at that period, he set himself to work with all the perseverance that distinguishes his countrymen. Having been, as he styles himself, somewhat of the "better sort," in his own land, and possessing along with his condition the knowledge of farming possessed by his class, his place soon began to assume that agricultural aspect which made it a model for his neighbours; and not only so but very profitable to himself. There is no farm now in Wilmot that shows more judicious cultivation, nor more of what can be effected by persevering industry. Mr. Gibbon, with a dash of oddity in his disposition, is very earnest in his own dispraise—which will not be endorsed by any one who can properly estimate his shrewdness, and has witnessed his works. Although verging upon a green old age, he is lithe

• Continued from last week.

and limber as a youngster, and feels all the better that his independence has been entirely of his own achieving. His apples and corn would have been creditable at the recent Exhibition—and his splendid turnips, not yet pulled, would have infallibly taken a prize—and for live stock, we saw nothing there that could surpass his pigs. Let any one who desires to attain a creditable position in Nova Scotia, and lay a good foundation for a respectable family, go and do likewise. Shall endeavor to conclude our journey next week.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, NOV. 5, 1853.

BISHOP GOBAT, OF JERUSALEM,
AND THE PROTESTING COMMITTEE OF THE CHURCH
OF ENGLAND.

We find in the English papers and elsewhere, a Protest of a number of Clergymen of the Church of England, who have formed themselves into a Committee for the purpose of passing censure upon Bishop Gobat, of Jerusalem, and washing their hands of all participation in his great iniquity in endeavouring, as it is alleged, to turn the Eastern Christians from the superstitious mummeries of the Greek Church to the simple ritual, and plain spiritual doctrine of the Church of England. This is the gravamen of the Bishop's offence. It happens, however, that they have a plea, or assume a plea for their course, in the limitation of the authority of his predecessor, which although it might justify the Archbishop of Canterbury in interfering, and perhaps makes it imperative that he should withdraw that limitation, hardly excuses the Committee, and leaves them open to an imputation which is wielded against them with great effect—not only of censuring the missionary vocation of the Episcopate of Jerusalem, but of participation in the practices of a superstitious church, which, when it speaks of them with authority, the Church of England styles "idolatrous," and "repugnant to the Word of God."

We earnestly trust that the Church of England will make herself to be felt more and more on Mount Zion; that her cords may be lengthened and her stakes strengthened; and that through her instrumentalities the spiritual wildernesses of Palestine may yet blossom as the rose. And the sooner she begins to disobey orders that would circumscribe the spread of true religion through her means; and to make inroads, in the spirit of wisdom, on the superstition and idolatry with which that land is invested; and to diffuse true gospel light over the minds of its people; and to guide their souls to a proper appreciation of their inestimable value,—the sooner will she be acting her proper part in the salvation of the world. It is militating against this, and perverting the principles of brotherly love and christian charity, when sympathy is expressed with error, to the exclusion of all sympathy with the souls of men.

We know but little of Bishop Gobat at this distance, and were the question one of his making converts thro' a denial of any of the fundamental principles of Christianity, which the protesters believe to be taught by the formularies or doctrines of the Church of England, there might be good cause of complaint, and for action to prevent further mischief; although so loosely do many members of the Church hold her distinctive privileges, that we have no doubt it would be deemed by them a cause of rejoicing that he had done so. Nothing of this kind, however, is alleged against him, which makes their conduct less intelligible,—nor is it alleged that our present Archbishop and the Bishop of Jerusalem are bound by the authority of their predecessors, or its limitation,—nor do the protesters assert that they sought to continue that limitation at the proper time, through any necessity of the case. Their position is therefore extremely awkward, and such as we think no friend of our Reformed Church could have wished them to assume in behalf of a question of obedience to her authority.

We give below the names of the Committee, and the terms of their Protest:—

W. G.
"Sackville College, East Grinstead,
September 9th, 1853.

"Rev. Sir—The undermentioned clergymen have formed themselves into a committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of circulating among the clergy and obtaining signatures to the enclosed memorial to the Oriental Patriarch on the subject of the proselytizing practices of Bishop Gobat at Jerusalem.—Your own signature, and any others that you may be able to procure, are earnestly requested. Should you be desirous of receiving any more copies of the protest, they will be forwarded to you at once. It will be sufficient to authorize me to affix any name, specifying whether of a priest or deacon, as all the names must be engrossed on parchment before transmission. Requesting an early answer, I remain, reverend sir, your faithful servant,
"J. M. NEALE"

COMMITTEE.

Rev. W. H. Mill, D. D., Braintree, Devonshire.
Ven. Archdeacon Denton, East Brant, Westonsupernare.
Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce, Burton Agnes, Hull.
Rev. E. B. Pusey, D. D., Christ Church Oxford.
Very Rev. the Provost of St. Ninian's, Perth.
Rev. C. C. Bartholomew, St. David's Exeter.
Rev. T. Chamberlain, Christ Church, Oxford.
Rev. J. H. Copeland, Farnham, Bishops Stortford.
Rev. C. A. Fowler, Crawley Sussex.
Rev. W. Gresley, Brighton.
Hon. and Rev. F. R. Gray, Morpeth.
Rev. W. H. Joyce, Dorking.
Rev. J. Keble, Hursley, Winchester.
Rev. R. T. Lowe, Led, Gainsborough.
Rev. W. W. Malet, Ardeley, Buntingford.
Rev. G. Marriott, Oriel College, Oxford.
Rev. M. W. Mayow, Market Lavington, Wilts.
Rev. J. M. Neale, College, East Grinstead.
Rev. H. Newland, Westbourne, Emsworth.
Rev. J. Oldknow, Bordesley, Birmingham.
Rev. W. Pound, Malton.
Rev. Sir G. Prevost, Bart, Stinchcombe, Dursley.
Rev. W. Scott, Christ Church Hoxton.
Rev. A. Watson, St. Marychurch, Torquay.
Rev. B. Webb, Shcen, Ashbourne.
Rev. G. Williams, St. Columba's College, Ireland.
Rev. Isaac Williams, Stinchcombe, Dursley.
Rev. C. Wray, St. Martin's, Liverpool.

"As the expenses of printing and circulating the annexed protest will be considerable, a Protest Fund has been established. Any sum towards it paid in to Mr. Masters, 33, Aldersgate street, will be thankfully received.

PROTEST.

"To the Most Holy Lord Anthimus, Archbishop of Constantinople, New Rome, and Ecumenical Patriarch; and to the Most Holy Lord Hierotheus, Pope and Patriarch of Alexandria and Ecumenical Judge; and to the Most Holy Lord ———, Patriarch of Antioch and of all the East; and in the Most Holy Cyril, Patriarch of the Holy City of Jerusalem and of all Palestine; and to the Most Holy Governing Synod of All the Russias; and to the Most Holy Synod of the Kingdom of Greece; the undersigned Bishops, Priests, and Deacons of the Catholic Church in England and Scotland, greeting in the Lord:—

"The unity of the faith, most holy fathers in Christ, which binds together in one the different branches of the holy Catholic Church, renders it also necessary that, as the apostle says, "If one member suffer, all the members suffer with it." But the suffering, when brother gives occasion of scandal to brother becomes much more grievous. And such is our case at the present time. For although, some of you so ignore the Church which is in England, as not even to acknowledge her baptism, yet this does not prevent from sympathizing in a brotherly manner with her for the scandals that have been excited by us in the East. For we are by no means disposed, when injured, to retaliate by injury, but rather as Christians and Catholics to return good for evil.

"It is necessary, therefore, to give a brief summary of what has occurred, that frankly confessing the offence, we may clearly show our own blamelessness, and render our defence more easy to be understood. For he verily is guilty of grievous sin who reads the seamless coat of Christ.

"In the year, then, of our Lord, 1841, it seemed good to the Most Reverend Father in God, William, at that time by divine permission Metropolitan of the holy Church of Canterbury and Primate of all England, when he sent out a certain Bishop of Jerusalem, for the purpose of taking the oversight of the English residents in Palestine and Syria, to circumscribe the authority committed to that bishop within certain limits, which he himself in the commendatory letter addressed to your holinesses clearly defines. "Let any (such are his words) should be ignorant wherefore we have thus sent this our brother, we make known to you by these presents that we have enjoined him by no means to interfere, in anything, with the authority that belongs to you, the bishops and the others who hold the office of rulers of the Eastern Churches; but, on the contrary, to yield you due honour and service, and to show a readiness always and in every way anxiously to promote what may conduce to brotherly love and friendly intercourse and concord. We are persuaded that this our dear brother will with animus and conscientiously obey these our injunctions with faithfulness."

"The bishop who is at the present time entrusted with that authority, by name Samuel Gobat, entirely neglecting the commands of our late metropolitan, and transgressing the injunctions which limit his authority, is harassing the orthodox Eastern Church, as if it were corrupting the apostolic doctrines; and to such a point has he arrived that he receives proselytes from the Eastern Church, and congregates them into a schismatical synagogue. Whence it has come to pass that the Anglican Church is brought into suspicion with your holinesses, as if she were waging war against the ancient faith, and daring to bring in secretly the new dogmas.

"We, therefore, whose names are underneath bishops, priests, and deacons of the Anglo-Catholic Church, make this declaration as follows:—We altogether protest against all such acts done or now done by Samuel Gobat, as proceeding from himself alone and receiving no sanction from our Church; and we especially express our abhorrence of his proselytizing practices, as being repugnant to the compact (made