

From Papers by R. M. S. Niagara.
UNITED STATES.

THE RECIPROcity TREATY.—A telegraphic despatch from Quebec informs us that the Canadian Parliament has accepted the Reciprocity Treaty, and that the enactments necessary for carrying the provisions into effect have also been definitely acted on. The legislatures of the other provinces must act upon the treaty before it goes into operation. Those of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not meet, we believe, until some time in February. Meantime an effort will be made to induce our Congress to pass a law remitting the duty now levied on foreign coal.—*N.Y. Herald, Sept. 28.*

DEATH OF A BISHOP.—The Right Rev. Bishop Wainwright, Protestant Episcopal Assistant Bishop of the eastern diocese of New York, expired about half-past four o'clock Thursday afternoon. He had been suffering for the past three weeks from an obstinate attack of typhoid fever, and the event, therefore, was not altogether unexpected. The death of this excellent man will be universally deplored, not only by those within the immediate scope of his official labours, but by all good citizens. His remains were interred on Saturday in Trinity Cemetery, near Manhattanville.—His obsequies were performed in Trinity Church, his funeral oration being pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Higbee.—*Ibid.*

The British schooner *Wave*, of Nova Scotia, Capt. McAllister, which arrived Tuesday morning in 26 days from St. Domingo, lost two of her seamen on the passage by yellow fever. Their names were John Connolly, who died on the 4th inst., and Andrew Palmer on the 6th, both of Halifax. The *Wave's* former captain, (Roach), was left at St. Domingo very sick with the fever, and the mate and one seaman are now very low on board. Capt. McAllister reports that this fatal disease was prevailing to an alarming extent among the seamen at St. Domingo when he sailed.—*Ibid.*

It will be recollected that some months since two British soldiers deserted from the garrison at Sydney, Cape Breton, and made their way to Boston, where they were apprehended at the instigation of the British Consul at that city, on the charges of desertion and larceny in robbing the military chest of a large sum of money. Of the charge of desertion the Court at Boston refused to take cognizance, but both prisoners were committed to answer for the alleged charge of larceny. On Friday one of them was tried and convicted, when an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States on the point raised for the defence that it was not competent to try a person in this country for an offence committed in a foreign country. The question has excited a good deal of discussion.

CANADA.

A PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW IN CANADA.—The *Montreal Pilot* says that a resolute effort is now being made by the advocates of temperance in the Canadian Provinces for the enactment of a law to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks. The probability is that the effort will be successful, for when the proposition was last brought before Parliament it was lost by but a single vote, and since then a large number of candidates have judged themselves that if a sufficient number of petitions are presented to show the unequivocal approval of the people, a majority of members will vote for the law. Thus the enactment of the law depends chiefly upon the people.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

SHIPWRECK OF THE STEAMER CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—We regret having to announce that the fine new screw Steamer *City of Philadelphia* Capt. Leitch, of 2,100 tons, was stranded at Chance Cove, about 7½ miles north of Cape Race, on last Thursday night. This Steamer, built for the Liverpool and Philadelphia line, was on her first voyage, and was only eight days and a few hours out from Liverpool, with a valuable cargo and 540 passengers, was proceeding under full pressure of steam, at the rate of between 9 and 10 miles an hour, when shortly after 11 o'clock, the night being very dark, with heavy rain, she struck on Cape Race, and being backed off, she was run into Chance Cove, the only place in the vicinity, we understand, where a landing could be effected; and where she now lies in 3 fathoms water. She leaked so badly, that by the time she ran aground at Chance Cove, the water had extinguished the fire in the furnaces. Providentially no lives were lost, and as soon as daylight enabled them to see about them, the passengers were landed and tents pitched; where they remained till Saturday morning, when the Telegraph Company's Steamer *Victoria*, coming in from the westward, ran in to their assistance, and brought about half the passengers on to this port, and having landed them on Sunday morning, returned for the remainder, with whom she arrived yesterday morning. She left again last night with a number of persons on board, with the view of rendering every possible assistance in endeavouring to save the vessel and cargo. On Sunday a party of military under command of Lieut. Law was dispatched for the protection of property. The passengers have been provided with lodgings by Messrs. Brooking, Son & Co., Lloyd's Agents, who have also chartered some sailing vessels, and despatched them for the passengers' luggage. We understand the *City of Philadelphia* cost about £60,000, and that the value of her cargo is about an equal sum. She was built in compartments, but the concussion when she struck was so violent that the bulk heads were started and rendered useless.—*Express.*

The steamer *Victoria* returned from the wreck yesterday.

We understand that the Engineer of the *Victoria* descended in a diving dress, and examined the position of the *City of Philadelphia*, which he found lay on a solid rock, her bow projecting over so clear of it that he could pass under the bow. He also discovered that about eight feet of the stem had been completely turned, and there was a hole in the vessel's bottom. It is very doubtful, we are informed, whether the steamer can possibly be got off.—*Post.*

Editorial Miscellany.

A NOVA SCOTIAN IN TURKEY.

We have been favoured with the perusal of an exceedingly well written and interesting letter from a Commissariat Officer, a native of this City, now attached to the Army in the East, from which we have been permitted to make the following extracts, which, no doubt, will be acceptable to our readers. After describing his journey through France, and his embarkation at Marseilles, he thus proceeds:—

"We passed between Corsica and Sardinia, then down the Straits of Messina, having a good view of Calabria on the one hand and Sicily on the other, with Mount Etna towering up from the mountainous mass, forming the eastern side of the latter. Our next visit was to Athens, where we staid a night and a day, which gave me time to visit the Acropolis twice, and dwell in rapture on the wonderful remains which there lift upwards towards the sky, fragments of sculpture, and architectural works, of whose grandeur and beauty I could never form a proper conception from my reading. The town of Athens itself is a dirty filthy hole; the houses filled with vermin, and most of the people sleeping at night on the side walks, over whose extended bodies you walk, if the fineness of the weather has tempted you to a stroll. We had to sleep on tables at the hotel we staid at, and in the morning were prodigiously overcharged for the accommodation. One thousand English and two thousand French occupied the Piræus, within a few miles of Athens, and I met an old acquaintance in our department, a Mr. Worr. Leaving Athens, we next stopped at Gallipoli, our first introduction to a Turkish Town, and a very good type it is of all towns in this country—streets so narrow that opposite neighbours can shake hands from their respective houses, and so crooked that you can never see a dozen yards either way—so filthy, that it is wonderful how people ever live in such an atmosphere, and so badly paved that you are in danger of breaking your legs if you do not watch your every step. The houses are of that character which would be called in any other country "hovels," and with finely latticed windows so as to prevent looking inwards from the outside, with odd overhanging little balconies, looking so old and rotten, and stuck on to the sides of such old and tumbledown buildings, that one wonders how the inmates can have the temerity to trust themselves therein. Such is Gallipoli, and such is even Constantinople, and such is Turkey generally. When I was at Gallipoli, there were 3000 French and 10,000 English troops encamped over an extent of country as far as the eye could reach, and you may conceive the confusion in the streets at the time when I saw that 3000 men were pushing their way through to the wharves for embarkation."

"After a desperate ride of 40 miles exposed to a fierce sun, I reached Bayards-gick at sunset, to find the place a scene of ruin and desolation. I had had nothing to eat for 24 hours, and had anticipated getting supplies here for the troops, in case the convoy did not come up in time; and no words can express the sickening of my heart, as I rode through streets miles in length, up to the horses knees in filth and mire, the houses on either hand burnt to the ground or tottering over the road,—dead animals and fragments of apparel and furniture strewed the way, while half starved dogs of wolfish aspect, gazed with furious eyes upon us, as we passed, as our progress disturbed them in their repast on the festering bodies of others of their tribe, who had fallen down from sheer starvation. The Mosques were racked, and the Minarets, which looked so pretty in the distance, now appeared their tall forms, amid a scene of unusual gloom. In about an hour we found a living human being, a Carasse or armed civilian, stationed there to watch the proceedings of the enemy. I begged for a morsel of bread—he said there was nothing to be had, and my attendant trooper went into a deserted orchard and brought me a handful of some green fruit, which we devoured greedily. The Carasse directed us to the camp of a Turkish patrol, not far distant, and just as we reached it, I saw our cavalry advancing. At my interview with Lord Cardigan, I proposed returning at once, to urge on the convoy, to which he assented, and I again set off, riding till eleven that night, when exhausted nature could hold out no longer, and seeing a light off the road I went thither, and bivouacked with a party of Bulgarian cowards, who gave me some sour milk and bread, their ordinary fare. At 3 A.M. next day I was again on horseback, and it was not till noon I fell in with traces of the convoy, which had passed by another road to Bayards-gick. I followed on and again reached that place at 7 P.M., having been 30 hours in the saddle, and this for the first performance was trying indeed. That night I lay down with a raging fever, but at midnight was called up and found the troops assembled, owing to an alarm of Cosacks. The night continued one of expectation, but nothing happened."

Extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Parishioners of the Parish of Dartmouth, at a Meeting called by the Rector, in compliance with the Circular of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The Meeting was held on Friday evening, Sept. 22nd, in the Church School House.

The Meeting was opened by the Rector with prayer. The Circular from the Lord Bishop was then read by the Rector, who called the attention of the Members present to its contents.

On motion of J. R. Smith, Esq., seconded by Mr. H. Brown, it was Resolved,—That this Meeting is not prepared to approve of the Establishment of Synods or Periodical Meetings of a deliberative body of the Church in this Diocese.

Passed unanimously.
Moved by S. P. Fairbanks, Esq.; seconded by Lawrence Hartshorne, Esq.

Resolved,—That in compliance with the request of His Lordship the Bishop, two lay delegates be appointed to represent this Parish at the meeting of Clergy and Laity to be held in Halifax on the 11th of October next, to represent the views entertained by the Parishioners of Dartmouth on the subject, as expressed in the first Resolution.

Passed—one dissenting.
E. H. Lowe, Esq. and Lawrence Hartshorne, Esq. were then appointed as Delegates from the congregation of Dartmouth.—*Communicated.*

ST. MARGARET'S BAY.—At a Meeting held in the Parish Church of St. Paul's, St. Margaret's Bay, on Saturday, Sept. 23, to elect two Lay delegates for the approaching Synod, it was unanimously Resolved, "that James Coucher, Esq., and W. E. Brine, Esq., be the representatives of this parish, and be requested to support the continuance of such Synod."

It was also resolved, in connection with the foregoing motion, that the parish accept with thankfulness the opportunity afforded them by His Lordship the Bishop, of being represented in the deliberative councils of the Church.

It was also unanimously resolved that a grateful vote of thanks be presented to those kind friends and fellow-Churchmen in England, Jersey, and Guernsey, who have so liberally contributed towards the endowment fund and schools of this parish.

HEZERIAH BOUTILIER,
Clerk of the Vestry.

The *St. John Church Witness* has just commenced its fifth volume, with a circulation of one thousand subscribers, ensuring the permanency of the paper. The Editor acknowledges a late handsome donation from one who had before given a similar proof of his good will. We do not wonder that our Contemporary feels and speaks comfortably, under such circumstances, and we shall be very glad to do likewise when we have the same reason. If Churchmen in Nova Scotia wish to keep up a Church paper, they must bestir themselves after the fashion of N. Brunswick.

TEMPERANCE.—A new association for the suppression of intemperance has just been formed in Halifax, under the title of the "Nova Scotia Temperance League," for the special purpose of employing all constitutional means to procure the enactment of a Law in this Province, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks." The Hon. Sam. Creelman, President, and Judge Marshall, the indefatigable advocate of the Temperance cause, Secretary. Branches are to be formed throughout the Province. It is thought that many who do not now belong to any Temperance Societies, will join the League.

THE BISHOP thanks those persons who have kindly sent some of the Reports of the S. P. G. required to complete the Set for the Diocesan Library, and at the same time repeats his request to the Clergy and others throughout the Diocese, to endeavor to procure and to forward to Mr. Gossip the numbers still missing, for the years 1780, and all of earlier date, 1783, 1787, 1792, 1797, 1800, 1804, 1806, 1807, 1837-8.

AMONG the passengers by the *America* was Mrs. Pearson, lady of the Rev. Mr. Pearson, Assistant Missionary at St. Margaret's Bay.

TWO INQUESTS.—The body of a man named Thomas White, for some time in the employ of the Lieutenant Governor, was picked up off the Long Wharf, on Friday morning. He bore a good character. The inquest returned a verdict of "Death by drowning."

One of the laborers on the Railroad, between the 4 and 5 mile house, was killed on Saturday morning last, about 7 o'clock, by the blow of a stone while blasting a rock. His name was Hugh Fraser, of Pictou, a man of excellent character. All his fellow workers immediately knocked off work for the day, in respect for deceased, whose remains were interred yesterday.—*B.N.A.*

The Rev. JOHN STANNAGH being leave to inform his friends, and the friends of Church Schools among the Fishermen, that he is expecting a large assortment of Fancy and useful articles from England, Jersey, and Guernsey, which will be offered at a Missionary Sale in Halifax during the month of October. The proceeds will go towards the maintenance of Six Schools—three of which being now vacant for want of funds.