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The Church Times.

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

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip---Publisher.

VOL. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1864. NO. 28.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

MORNING.		EVENING.	
1 Sam. 31	2 John 8	1 Sam. 17	2 Th 3
Jerem. 31	Jerem. 31	Jerem. 31	2 Tim 3
1 Sam. 31	1 Sam. 31	1 Sam. 31	1 Sam. 31
1 Sam. 31	1 Sam. 31	1 Sam. 31	1 Sam. 31
1 Sam. 31	1 Sam. 31	1 Sam. 31	1 Sam. 31
1 Sam. 31	1 Sam. 31	1 Sam. 31	1 Sam. 31
1 Sam. 31	1 Sam. 31	1 Sam. 31	1 Sam. 31
1 Sam. 31	1 Sam. 31	1 Sam. 31	1 Sam. 31
1 Sam. 31	1 Sam. 31	1 Sam. 31	1 Sam. 31

Poetry.

NOTHING IS LOST.

"As your sin will find you out."—Numbers xxxii. 23.

Our thoughts may light and idle be—
Our deeds be idle too—
And recklessly and heedlessly,
Toen lightly we may vie:
Yet not one thought or deed, of all
The ill-remembered train,
Will into dark oblivion fall,
Or spring to life again.

When the fierce tempest's raging mood,
Suijs forests of their pride,
In the vast depths, where solitude
Holds its dominion wide—
There's not a leaf, or bough, or tree,
Can unregarded fall;
The Mighty One, who made them, Ho
Observes and notes them all.

Forgotten long the tree may lie,
And crumble to decay,
And where it fell, no human eye
May see, no voice may say:
But from that rotten trunk, anew,
Small vegetation springs,
And its rank juices wander through
Some other living thing.

The world, throughout its broad expanse,
Deth with creation teem,
And whereso'er we cast our glance,
Teanumbered myriads gleam:
Yet, of the mighty whole, there's naught
That's entirely dies;
For, though things perish to our thought,
In new-formed shapes they rise.

In quiet secrecy, the thread
Of nature's web is spun,
And what to blinded sense seems dead,
Is life refreshed begun.
Each object hath its aim and end—
And so, each thought and deed,
Must towards exalted blessings tend,
Or to dark evil lead.

'Tis vain to dream—albeit we strive
From memory all the past—
That what we do, shall cease to live
While countless ages last:
As, no! each tree its fruit must bear—
And though, with courage stout,
We gaze unmoved, the truth is clear,—
Our sin will find us out.

—Episcopal Recorder.

Religious Miscellany.

IN THE TIME OF WAR PRAY TO HIM.

For whom? For the SOLDIER or SAILOR, dear
It may be, as your own soul—for the brave
who goes forth, not knowing when he may re-
turn—for the gallant defender of "the right," who
stands upon the fading shores of England, and re-
members he may never see his native land more!
Pray for him. The woman, whose love is often
strong, and enduring, as her physical strength is
weak, and inconsistent, what can she do in the
times of separation? What? A great, a mar-
vellous work. Pray. "Turn to the stronghold, ye
peoples of hope." Cry dutiously, earnestly, be-
lievingly, constantly, to Him who is an Almighty
God. Say, and faint not, "Cover Thou his
head in the day of battle." Say it, because "Thus
saith the Lord, For this will I be required of, to do
for them." (Ezek. xxxvi. 37.) Say it, because
He has prepared against the day of battle;
"The Lord." (Prov. xxi. 31.) Say
because "He believeth our soul in life; and suf-
fereth not our feet to slip." (Ps. lxxvi. 9) Say
because "There is no king saved by the multi-

tude of an host: a mighty man is not delivered by
much strength." (Ps. xxxiii. 16.) Say it, be-
cause "There is no restraint with the Lord, to save
by many or by few" (1 Sam. xiv. 6.) Say it,
because your human love can do nothing but this to
help or succour your beloved one. Say it, because
your human love can be comforted effectually by
nothing short of this. Say it, above all, because
deliverance from sudden—if not unprepared—death,
in the hour of conflict, may be linked to the prayers
of Faith which "moves the world." Teach your
little ones—if you be a mother—to pray with you.
"Cover Thou his head in the day of battle." There
is no distant Throne of Grace to seek—no stern Sovereign
to approach—no unwelcome petition to prefer;
only regard the God of Salvation as your "very
present help in the time of trouble." (Ps. xli. 1.)
Only say from the depth of your soul. "In Thee
do I trust." (Ps. cxliii. 8.) Only thus with your
children prove the privilege of Prayer: and you shall
do more to avert a ill from that loved husband, and
father, in the time of peril, than by sending a thou-
sand faithful followers to be his body-guard. Do
you think this suggestion is a strange one? Do you
say in your heart, It is a fanciful one? Look at
David, the warrior king; he gloried in declaring,
"Thou hast covered my head in the day of battle."
(Ps. cxl. 7.) Look, again, to the beautiful words
of our Church, in her daily service; O "God, we
have heard with our ears, and our fathers have de-
clared unto us, what thou didst in their days, and in the
old time before them." What is the record of na-
tional trust in God our Defender in the days of old?
Read but the two following Prayers, and say, Is it a
new thing in Christian England, to trust in the
Lord, and to call upon our God? Or, cannot we
now adopt the very words, "Set forth by authority,
to be used for the prosperity of Her Majesty's
Forces and Navy. Imprinted by the Deputies of
Christopher Barker, printer to the Queen's most
excellent Majesty. 1697.

"O Lord most Mighty God! and Lord of Hosts,
which reigneth over all the kingdoms of the world,
which hath power in Thine hand to save Thy chosen,
and to judge their enemies. Be merciful, O Lord,
to our present Forces; and, passing by their trans-
gressions and ours, prosper them both by sea and
land. Let Thine help from above, at this time,
strengthen our Navy and Army, Thy mercy over-
shadow them, Thy power as a wall of fire environ
them, Thy wisdom direct them, Thy providence se-
cure them, Thine Holy Angels guard them, Thy
Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, stand up for them, and
Thy justice confound and overwhelm all adverse
power exulting itself against this land and Thy Ges-
pel; that all the world may know that it is Thy fa-
vour that prospereth, Thy blessing that preserveth,
and Thine arm that overcometh in the day of battle.
So we that be Thy people and sheep of Thy fold,
shall sing unto Thy glory the songs of praise and
thanksgiving, and magnify Thy goodness in the
midst of Thy holy temple for ever, through Jesus
Christ our Lord, our only Saviour and Mediator.—
Amen.

II.

"O eternal God, Lord of the world, and guide
of sea and land! who by Thy mighty power sortest
to what effect Thou wilt the counsels and actions of
all men. Graciously vouchsafe to bless and order
unto happy issue the late begun work of our Gra-
cious Sovereign in the hands of her nobles and men
of war. As Guide and General of the journey, let
it please Thee (mighty Lord of Hosts) to go in and
out before them, with best forewinds and straightest
course to speed and prosper them in the way; and
when Thou hast brought them to the appointed place,
in a pillar of fire give light to direct their steps, and
in a pillar of cloud defend them. Put upon them
Thy Spirit of counsel and fortitude; and under the
banner of Thy power and protection let the work be
effected. Courage and embolden them in the day
of conflict to stand undaunted and without fear—
Make way and opportunity for them to attempt with
advantage; and, for Thy name's sake, grant glo-
rious God! to their puissant attempts happy success
in battle, to their battle a joyful victory, and to their
victory a safe and triumphant return. So will we,
the people of Thine inheritance, which now pray for

the blessing of Thy grace upon them, praise Thy
name for ever; and together with them, ascribe
both cause and glory not to our own strength, but
unto Thy power, who alone giveth victory in the
day of battle; and for Thy great mercies will give
thanks unto Thee in the midst of the congregation.
Hear us, O Father, even for Christ his sake. Amen."

But possibly an eye falls on the first few words we
have written, and the reader's heart is not individu-
ally appealed to by them; neither father, husband,
lover, brother, son, nor friend, is amongst those
gallant men who have just quitted our shores. Is it
so? Are you, indeed, one of the few apart from
that thrilling law of sympathy which, moving the
heart of the nation, spreads to its furthest extren-
ity? Is no fear, no anxiety, no sense of bereave-
ment, throwing its shadow over the bright stream of
your domestic and social joy; and do you say,
therefore, you have no interest in the duty inculca-
ted? Have you no patriotic stirrings of heart over
the departing footsteps of our mustering Soldiers?—
None over the booming guns of our noble fleets?—
None over the complicated interests of the great fa-
mily of man, all, more or less, involved in the ca-
lamity of war? Do you not think the very perso-
nal exemption in your case from disquietude and
separation, known to so many other hearts at this
time, forms the strongest claim on your fellowship
and prayer? Because you are spared, pray for
those who suffer. Because you can gather the
nearest and dearest to your embrace, and find no
loved one absent, pray for those who may never
again taste this full cup of human joy. Because,
that on the blessing of God, and the bravery of our
gallant Soldiers and Sailors, must depend our pre-
servation from all the horrors of invasion; all the in-
describable woes of a conquered country, when a
war begins, of which no man can guess the extent
or duration; therefore pray!—What shall you pray?
"Scatter the people, O Lord, that delight in war."
For forty years we have enjoyed the blessings of
peace; now the ear of Europe is waiting to hear its
knell. God of His infinite mercy turn away from
us, even yet, this great calamity! Meanwhile the
words may be adopted; the petition preferred. War
is God's "sore judgment upon a land;" those who
delight in it must have hearts steeled against mercy
and humanity; a nation delighting in it must be
such a foe to all peace on earth, that the prayer to
God, "Scatter them," would become an urgent
duty—equally urgent with those national engage-
ments and requirements to "maintain the truth,"
"help the oppressed," and "defend the right,"
which necessitate, sometimes,—as in the present
instance—our involvement in a righteous war. But
on this very ground we say to every one dwelling at
home, and at ease, in this land of civil and religi-
ous liberty, this island, kept from the spoiler for
centuries, pray God to "Scatter the people that de-
light in war." We have no sympathy with their
ambition. We have no fellowship with their princi-
ple. We may nationally be used as the instrument
of their punishment. We cannot participate in it
whilst we stand apart from their sin.—English Tract.

A Christian does not turn his back upon the fine
things of this world, because he has no natural capa-
city to enjoy them; no taste for them; but because
the Holy Spirit has shown him greater and better
things. He wants flowers that will never fade; he
wants something that a man can take with him to ano-
ther world. He is like a man who has had notice to
quit his house, and having secured a new one he is
no more anxious to repair, much less to embellish
and beautify the old one; his thoughts are upon the
removal. If you hear him converse, it is upon the
house to which he is going. Think; he sends his
goods; and thus he declares plainly what he is
seeking.—Cecil.

If a man loves Jesus, I will love him, whatever
hard name he may be called by, and whatever inci-
dental mistakes I may think he holds. His differing
from me will not always prove him to be wrong, ex-
cept I am infallible myself.—John Newton.

There is no more life and comfort in the know-
ledge of a Gospel truth than in the knowledge of a
proposition in Euclid, unless we are taught it by the
Lord himself.—Newton.

Collegiate.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

It is particularly requested that those persons who have contributed to the General Endowment Fund of King's College, Windsor, will as early as possible forward to the Secretary of the Associated Alumni or to the Subscribers, the amount of their donations, as also the order, in which they wish their names to stand in the certificate, the same being now ready for delivery. It must be borne in mind that four names only can be inserted in one certificate, and that a nomination takes place on a joint request of the parties therein named. The Governors of the College having determined, at the General Meeting held at the Encenia, to appoint four Professors in addition to the President of the College, it is absolutely necessary that the Ten Thousand Pounds should be immediately realized and placed at interest, to enable them to meet the additional charge on their income. The Committees formed by the Travelling Agent of the College, will please forward the amounts and notes of hand collected by them with as little delay as possible, as also a list of the persons who have subscribed. We would avail ourselves of the opportunity of urging all, who feel an interest in the College, to aid the Governors by their contributions in sustaining an Institution which Churchmen in particular must value and appreciate. The responsibility of placing so large a staff of Professors at the College, has been incurred by the Governors, and they trust they will have no reason to regret the course they have thus adopted.

A. M. UNIACKE.
GEORGE W. HILL.

July 14, 1854.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

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(To be continued.)

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. America, June 29.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The names of the officers and crews of the Erebus and Terror, contrary to the notice given by the Admiralty, are still retained in the Navy List, and will remain there until the return of the searching ships. This change may be in some measure due to Lady Franklin, who has addressed a long and eloquent protest to the Admiralty against the removal of her husband's name from the Admiralty's book until all search for him terminates. With unextinguished hope she still declares that it appears to her reasonable that Sir John Franklin and his companions should not be considered dead but living, and bases her conviction to the latter effect on these grounds:—1. Because no evidence has been discovered of any catastrophe having befallen them. 2. Because the quarter of the Arctic Sea where it is most probable that the missing parties would be found living, or their fate ascertained, has never yet, so far as we know, been explored. Sir E. Belcher, when last heard of, having advanced only to the verge of the open sea to the north-west, but without entering it; and because the part thus indicated is one of the two courses pointed out to my husband in the Admiralty instructions for him to follow, and also because it has been pronounced, after a thorough examination of the other course, that he could not have passed that way. 3. Because in this

unexamined region the resources for supporting life are probably abundant;—and 4. Because my husband and his officers steadily contemplated, and from the first provided for, a detention extending over an indefinite period, should difficulties occur to prevent their return at the time expected."

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES IN ENGLAND.—There are fifty-four Societies established in England for relieving the social or spiritual wants of mankind. Of this number about twenty are supported exclusively by members of the Church of England, about eight exclusively by members of dissenting bodies, and the remainder by the common efforts of Christian men in general.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—A supplementary Gazette contains the long expected army brevet. The extent of the promotion will be seen by the following summary:—Lieutenant Generals to be Generals, 68; Major Generals to be Lieut. Generals, 73; Colonels to be Major Generals, 108; Lieut. Colonels to be Colonels, 201; Majors to be Lieut. Colonels, 120; Captains to be Majors, 183. The number of captains promoted to be majors leads us to hope that there is a chance in store for some of our hard worked and still hard working first lieutenants. The authorities having conceded so large and liberal an instalment of promotion to the army, we trust that an equally liberal promotion will soon be announced for the navy.

SOCIETY S. P. G. F.—The 153rd Festival in aid of the funds of this Society was held yesterday (Thursday) at St. Paul's Cathedral, and was celebrated with a full choral service, performed with great effect under the lofty dome. A congregation of from 5,000 to 6,000 persons was present, and an excellent discourse preached by the Archbishop of Dublin. An imposing effort was produced by this celebration of divine worship within the great area of the cathedral, in the midst of so large and devout a congregation. In the evening the Lord Mayor entertained the archbishop and bishops most sumptuously at the Mansion-house. The Archbishop of Dublin having had his health proposed as the preacher of the sermon in the cathedral, in reply to it spoke of his anxiety that the immense emigration from Ireland should be accompanied by corresponding efforts to extend the light of divine truth among the emigrants in the new homes selected by them.

THE NEW INCOME TAX.—On Monday the Income Tax Act, (No. 2) which received the royal assent on Friday, was printed. It declares that the duties are freely and voluntarily granted towards defraying the expenses of the just and necessary war in which her Majesty is engaged. From the 5th of April last the increased rate of 1s. 2d. in the pound is to be chargeable. The duty is to be assessed and raised under the provisions of the former Income Tax Acts. There is a provision in the new Act as to the payment of interest on Exchequer Bills becoming due. The Act is to continue in force during the war, with a proviso as to arrears.

On Sunday last the Bishop of London confirmed 800 of the Household Brigade at the Royal Military Chapel, St. James's. The Rev. R. W. Browne, Chaplain to her Majesty's Forces in London, and the Rev. C. G. Nicolay, Assistant-Chaplain, officiated. The Bishop's address was most impressive, and the demeanour of the men very attentive and serious. On this and three former occasions the Bishop has confirmed about 1000 of the Guards. After the service, 300 school children lined the sides of the chapel, and the Bishop made a kind and affectionate address to the masters and mistresses on their important duties and responsibilities.

A HARD-WORKING SOVEREIGN.—LES ROIS FAINEANS have got no descendants in England; and, of all the monarchs of England, few address themselves to labour so willingly, or enjoy their relaxation so thoroughly, as our own Sovereign Lady the Queen. Thus, to give the history of the week, as it is simply detailed in outline in the papers, proves that, for variety of occupation and activity of mind and body, Queen Victoria stands distinguished among female potentates.

Thus, on Friday last, her Majesty rising early, as is her reasonable and healthful custom, was engaged for some hours in Government business; after which she presided at a Privy Council, and subsequently held a very crowded and, therefore, a very fatiguing levee. From this she did not escape until five o'clock p. m.; and then her Majesty, with a part of her family, enjoyed a brief drive in the parks previous to dinner. This was the first exercise she had been enabled to take during the day, excepting a half hour's walk in the gardens of Buckingham Palace before breakfast. After dinner, her Majesty repaired to the theatre, returning to the royal residence shortly before midnight.

Early on Saturday morning the Queen was again afoot, and again for some considerable time engaged in transacting business with her Ministers. When this had been accomplished, the Queen set out, nobly accompanied, to Sydenham, "the Queen's Sun" appearing for the first, but we trust not the only time this summer, to light her upon her way. The work of

opening the Crystal Palace was one of some gain, because also of some excitement, but her Majesty found in it a labour of love; and having "done her spinning" with her usual grace, returned to the palace, and thence, after the royal banquet with a King for her guest, the day was closed by an attendance of some hours at the Royal Italian Opera, in an atmosphere certainly little profitable to either sovereign ladies or lay people.

Then came the day of prayer and repose. Her Majesty, with her family and household, attended divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace, where, as the court newsmen generally inform us, "the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley officiated." The same recorder reports nothing more of the proceedings of this day, save that in the afternoon her Majesty was visited by her mother, the Duchess of Kent, the sole visitor at the palace on that day.

Early on Monday morning, the Queen held her court and council. At the council, her Majesty received the seals of Secretary of State resigned to her by the Duke of Newcastle; declared Lord John Russell President of her Privy Council; and transacted a variety of business. After the council, private audiences were granted to various of the Ministers, and immediately after the Queen held an investiture of the Order of the Bath. A world of fatiguing ceremony took place at this proceeding, and also of very water-of-lut business. Thus, for instance, her Majesty, after the usual state and dignified preliminaries, was assisted by Prince Albert in investing lucky Sir James Graham with the ribbon and badge of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. The same work was gone through with Rear-Admiral Lambert, and Mr. James Cosmo Melville; which latter gentleman must rank among what some one significantly calls the "illustrious obscure." These proceedings left little more time than for a drive before twilight; and then came, before the royal dinner shared by an illustrious party, and followed by a visit to the opera.

On Tuesday morning her Majesty was more engaged in heavy routine business concerning matters of Government. In the afternoon the whole of the royal family departed for Windsor. The King of Portugal and the Duke of Oporto accompanied the Queen and Prince Albert; and in the evening a banquet and music closed the proceedings of the day: the fest was splendid and numerously attended—the music was entirely instrumental.

Not until after the Queen had transacted much special business did her Majesty depart in state to attend Ascot Races yesterday. The usual procession was not to advantage, for the rain descended in torrents. On the return of the party to Windsor, a banquet was given in honour of the King of Portugal not surpassed in magnificence by anything that has been lately witnessed at this royal residence of our Sovereigns. Her Majesty had afterwards an evening party, the number of which did not separate until the "few short hours ayont the twal" had been sounded from all the temples with a hearing.

REFORMATION IN DUBLIN.—The Evening Mail states that on Whit Sunday, two Romanists absconded with errors of Popery, under the care of the Priests' Protection Society, and subsequently received the holy communion in St. Thomas's Church, Marlborough street. One of them was a student for the Dominican order in the priesthood; but under the instruction of the Society, and the forcible and unanswerable arguments of Father Gavazzi, during his recent visit to Dublin, he has relinquished for ever his design of entering that or any other order of the Church of Rome.

PHENOMENA IN THE BLACK SEA.—A correspondent in one of the morning papers reminds us, by the details he gives, that in the Black Sea, he is, as it were in the cradle or birth place of wonders—the locality where, in times of old, men then passing saw more than other men could believe; and out of usual but uncommon occurrences, created tales of glamour and superstition that startled the world, if they did not gain its belief. We add a sample of one of these letters:—"We have had some curious effects of mirage: the Argamemnon increased greatly in height, now becoming all white, then all black, and then surrounded by a blue white stripe, which continually changed its position; the Charlemagne appeared to sink lower and lower to the water, until nothing remained but her hammock netting; after which proceedings she suddenly grew to twice her height, and then diminished once more. We are rapidly approaching Suchum Kaleh. There is a glorious view of snow and rock—the former on the more distant mountains appears to descend almost to their bases—but notwithstanding snow and ice we have below here tremendously hot weather. The masses of snow are partially lit up by the sun—in other places they are partially concealed by clouds: it is difficult sometimes to draw the boundaries of heaven and earth, for as the evening draws on both are fast melting into one." In such a locality the ancients were right to place the native home of wonders. The night sky still impresses, though they do not terrify the beholder.—Ch. & St. Gaz.

PROTESTANTS IN TURKEY.—Slepan Agha, the re-
spected head of the native Protestants in Turkey, cal-
led on the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by his
Cromwell and one or two of the leading men in the
Protestant community, to express the great sense of
affection all the Protestants in Turkey feel to the
Queen and her Government for the degree of protec-
tion that has been procured for them by the generous
acts of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. His royal high-
ness received Slepan Agha with great kindness, and
made such inquiries with regard to the number, condi-
tion and prospects of the Protestants of Turkey, as evi-
denced the deepest interest in their welfare.

A correspondent of the Times states that the Bishop
of Gibraltar had been at Constantinople for the last
ten weeks holding a confirmation. Upwards of three
hundred persons were confirmed last week, and among
them a considerable number of the troops. His lord-
ship has submitted a project to the British ambassador
for the construction of an English church at Constanti-
nople, and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has promised
to propose the subject to his Majesty the Sultan.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Collins steamer Baltic,
Capt Comstock, from Liverpool, at one o'clock on
Wednesday the 28th, arrived at Sandy Hook last
night at twelve o'clock, and at her wharf at one
o'clock this morning.

A despatch from Vienna asserts positively that
Russia has, out of high consideration for Austria, con-
sented to evacuate the principalities.

Callon at Liverpool was firm, and prices had an
upward tendency.

Breadstuffs were without material change, but pri-
ces were weak. Cowsals firm at 94.

News brief but extremely important.

It is reported that the Czar, in reply to Austria,
has consented to evacuate the principalities, and is
slowly withdrawing his forces to beyond the Pruth.

Lord John Russell officially informed Parliament
that the siege of Silistria was raised.

The advance guard of the French and English
has reached Prevedil.

Qaar Pacha is advancing his whole force to the
Dagula.

From the Baltic, Black Sea, or Asia, there is no
news.

The Greek Insurrection was totally quelled.

The minor German States have accepted the Aus-
tro-Russian note.

Brazil has notified France and England of her neu-
trality.

The British Government has sent Sir John Bonham
from China to negotiate a commercial treaty with Ja-
pan.

Lord Aberdeen made a speech in the House of
Lords defending his conduct in the present war.

M. Villault succeeds M. Kerangy as Minister of the
Interior of France. The dividend of the Bank of
France for the past half year is 142 francs.

Weather is very fine in France and Great Britain.

The overland mail was telegraphed Bombay 23.

HONG KONG, May 6.—Suangbae was quiet. No
commercial news was telegraphed.

PARIS.—Closing prices on the 27th, 4 1/2, 90; 3,
73 1/2.

MONEY.—Consols, although keeping up and advanc-
ing, are rather sensitive. Closing prices of Tuesday
were, for account 93 7/8 a 94, and at noon they reach-
ed 94 1/8. Imports of gold are large. The demand
for silver dollars continues for China, and a further
advance of 1/2 per ounce has taken place.

LATEST.—The Austrians will march into the prin-
cipalities as the Russians leave them.

The Russians have taken prisoners two newspaper
correspondents on the right bank of the Danube.

RANTZIG, June 23.—The Driver arrived here yester-
day. She left the fleet off the Baro Sound on the
21st. The Vulture lost a paddle box and a boat in the
Gulf of Bothnia.—Fifty-five seamen were killed or
wounded. Sir Charles Napier went to advanced to Cron-
stadt on the 21st with screw ships. Admiral Plum-
ridge was to join him on the 20th.

The Russian Invalide of the 15th contains an account
of the English expedition of nine boats which attempt-
ed to force a passage of the town of Gausla Karleby.
The contest which ensued lasted an hour. The Eng-
lish lost a great many men, and two boats
were disabled, from the rowers having been wounded.
One boat with twenty-two men was captured, and in
it five corpses, and one of the bodies was that of an
officer. The Russians also took a gun of heavy calibre.

STOCKHOLM, June 18.—The British took possession
of Tornea on the 8th, unopposed. Admiral Plumridge
conducted the landing personally. Tornea, it is re-
ported, is about to be fortified and made a station for

British troops. Tornea is a small town, having a popu-
lation of about 1000 souls, situated at the mouth of the
river of the same name, and it is the most northerly
coast town in the Gulf of Bothnia.

The Monitor announces the junction of the Eng-
lish and French fleets, on the 13th at Boromund.
The British flag was hoisted at the main of all the
ships, and the French Admiral ordered it to be saluted
with 15 guns.

NEW JERSEY.—There are now two hundred and
fifty pupils at St. Mary's Hall and Burlington College;
at the former, one hundred and sixty; and ninety at
the latter. There, with eighty in the parish school for
girls, and fifty in the parish school for boys, make
three hundred and seventy under religious training at
Burlington.

CANADA.

TORONTO.—The venerable Bishop of this huge di-
ocese has lately been making a confirmation tour
through the District of St. Catherine's. Though now
in his 77th year, this heroic old man appears full of
vigour and goes about his work with the energy and
briskness of youth. It was stated that he contem-
plated proceeding from St. Catherine's through the west-
ern districts, and along the north shore of Lake Huron,
visiting the Indian missions connected with the Eng-
lish Church. The St. Catherine's Constitution gives
the following account of his labours in that district.

On Sunday, the 14th, his Lordship administered
this rite in Grimby—we have not heard the exact
number who were confirmed at this station, but be-
lieve it was about 20. On Monday morning he pro-
ceeded to St. John's Church, Jordan—all debt being
extinguished on this edifice, his Lordship consecrated
it before proceeding to confirmation. He proceeded
to Port Dalhousie—the church at this place was also
consecrated, and 22 persons confirmed, many of whom
were advanced in life. The sacred building was
crowded with the laity, and a large number of the
neighbouring clergy were also present. This congrega-
tion has just procured a powerful bell of very sweet
tone. On the 16th, the rite of confirmation was ad-
ministered here (St. Catherine's)—it was the most
important service of the kind ever held in the District,
upwards of 80, comprising many of our most influen-
tial inhabitants, were admitted to full membership
with the Church, by this solemn ordinance. On each
of these occasions and those that follow, the Venerable
Bishop preached a powerful sermon, and also ad-
dressed the persons confirmed, in a most pathetic and
touching manner, on their Christian duties and solemn
responsibilities. He then proceeded to the new church
at the Eight Mile Creek—this structure is a beautiful
specimen of a country church, and it is charmingly
situated on the margin of the Lake, which may be
seen glittering through the foliage of the beautiful
trees surrounding it—here also a very crowded con-
gregation attended, and about 19 or 20 were confir-
med. His Lordship then proceeded to Niagara, where
on Wednesday he confirmed upwards of 50—from
thence he went to Queenston, and had services there,
and then proceeded to the residence of the Rev. Mr
Puffer. In Thorold he confirmed upwards of 20 on
Thursday morning, and a considerable number at
Port Robinson in the afternoon. A new church is be-
ing erected in Thorold on the verge of the mountain
—it is in the Gothic style of architecture, and prom-
ises to be one of the most beautiful for its size in the
Province. From the site of it there is a splendid
view of the surrounding country, and of Lake Onta-
rio in the distance.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.—At the meeting of the Syn-
od of this Diocese in October last, a Provisional Com-
mittee was appointed to consult and advise upon mat-
ters connected with the church, and to frame and re-
port rules and regulations for the future guidance of
the Synod. This Committee met at Toronto on the
8th ult., when the Bishop delivered an address, show-
ing the nature of the Bill now before the Imperial
Parliament for the regulation of the Colonial Church,
the opposition it had encountered there, and the oppi-
nion he entertained of it. He greatly preferred the
Bill of the previous session, introduced by the Arch-
bishop of Canterbury, and characterised the present
one as being weak and incomplete. He thought, how-
ever, that no Bill would pass.

“Owing to the mixed Constitution of the House of
Commons, the great questions regarding the Colonial
Church, will, in all probability, be found insoluble by
any prior legislation, and that it remains for us to pro-
ceed in the most wise and honest path that we can find
to give them solution by experiment and experience.—
Should, therefore, this Session of Parliament close
without any measure for the relief of the Colonial
Church, it seems to be our duty to proceed with our
Synods, adopting for our guidance the Archbishop's
Bill. In taking this course we shall run no greater risk;

on the contrary if we act wisely, and adopt such prac-
tical measures as shall give efficiency and extension to
our Church, our opponents may be disarmed when they
see that all our objects are for good, and thus leave the
Imperial Legislature to give us that support which it is
endeavouring now to do in vain. Unless some course
of this kind is pursued, how is parliament to see what
is wanted, and the things to be remedied?—all at pre-
sent appears to a large portion of that body, visionary
or dangerous. In fine, I would suggest that waiting for
the action of Parliament, no proceedings be taken by
the Committee at this time, but that it return to 18th
day of October next, and then to meet with power to
add to its number. If a measure shall have passed the
Imperial Legislature, it will become of course the founda-
tion of our proceedings in carrying out the Resolu-
tion of October 1st; if not, I would advise the adop-
tion of the Archbishop's Bill as our basis or Constitu-
tion, till a better is provided by Parliament for the di-
rection and guidance of the Synod in its deliberations
and management of our Ecclesiastical affairs. Thus,
in either case, the Committee will have work to per-
form and duties to discharge.”

After the conversation amongst the members of the
Committee.

It was moved by the Honorable P. B. Blaquiero,
and seconded by Hugh C. Barker, Esq., and

Resolved, That the unexpected difficulty which has
arisen in the British House of Commons in passing a
Bill to enable the Colonial Churches to make provision
for their self-government, induces this Committee of the
United Church of England and Ireland in Upper Can-
ada not to enter at present on the consideration of
the important measures as to which they have been de-
legated by the Synod; and they would respectfully
recommend to the Bishop of the Diocese, now pread-
ding at this Committee, to await the issue of what is
now pending in the British Parliament, as the proper
period, when under any circumstances, whether favor-
able or otherwise, this Committee can fulfil the trust
thus confided to them. And further, that His Lord-
ship will be pleased to summon the Synod to assemble
as soon as the Committee will be thus enabled to pre-
pare their Report.

A Meeting has just been held at Sandwich, C. W.,
to promote the Episcopal Endowment Fund, in pur-
suance of the suggestions of the Bishop of Toronto up-
on this subject in his recent Pastoral.

The Rev. B. Cronyn entered upon a full and inter-
esting statement, in which he detailed the origin of the
movement, the outline of the plan so admirably de-
vised by their esteemed Diocesan, and the prospect of
speedy success, which even now, when they have in
reality been at work little more than a month, is no
longer doubtful. It was, Mr. Cronyn observed, a de-
cisive proof that the Church of Canada heartily re-
sponds to the call of her Bishop, that whenever meet-
ings have been held, the subject had excited deep in-
terest, and liberal contributions had been raised. His
own book, one of six in the town of London, showed
subscriptions amounting to nearly £3,000. In Simcoe
£800 had been subscribed at the meeting in Wood-
stock £900 in Chatham £350. In fact he entertained
no doubt, that in the places where the subject had al-
ready been brought before the people, and they did
not cover one-half of the field, £8,000 would be raised,
and he felt confident that the whole sum required
would be subscribed before the end of autumn, and
that the commencement of next year they should be in
a position to request leave to elect a Bishop.

Bishop McCosky was present at the meeting, and made
a forcible speech advocating an increase of the number of
Bishops, and instanced our own Diocese before and
since its division, in proof of the salutary effect
of a numerous Episcopate in the increase and activity
of the clergy.

After the adoption of a series of resolutions touching
the urgent need of the division of the Diocese, and
other matters, £230 were subscribed in aid of the ob-
ject, and the meeting separated.

MONTREAL.—The Rev. Charles Bancroft, of Mon-
treal, whom some of our readers will remember as a
late visitor to us in behalf of a good cause, has sent us
the following, requesting us to publish it; which of
course we do most willingly:

“Extract from minutes of meeting of the Corre-
sponding Committee, of the Colonial Church and
School Society, held at Montreal on the 7th June,
1844; the Lord Bishop of Montreal in the Chair.

“A letter from the Rev. Charles Bancroft was
read, containing a statement of the result of his late
visit to the United States, and he paid over to the
Treasurer the sum of nine hundred and fifty-four dol-
lars and fifty cents, and also handed in a list of sub-
scriptions promised in the course of the year, amount-
ing to two hundred dollars.

“It was then moved by W. H. Robinson, Esq.,
Commissary General, and seconded by Colonel
Wilgres, that the thanks of the Committee be presen-
ted to the Rev. Charles Bancroft for the great and
successful exertions he has made in order to accom-
plish the object of his mission; and the Committee al-
so wish to express their gratitude to those kind friends
in New York and Brooklyn who have so liberally con-
tributed to the funds of the Society.

“Wm. Bond, Secy. Cor. Com.
“Montreal, June 19th, 1854.”

Missionary Intelligence.

From the Colonial Church Chronicle and Missionary Journal, for June, 1834.

THE HUDSON'S BAY MISSION.

A BAPTISM ON THE ENGLISH RIVER.

"July 8th.—... Went to the Indian tent; they were only just getting up; told the candidates for baptism to come to me in a little time. The morning was rather threatening, with high wind, and it almost disconcerted my plan of baptizing them, as in early times, by the river side. But on hinting this to my men, they pointed at once to the side of the promontory where we were. I stopped down, and there found it without a ripple, with a beautiful ledge of rock. They [the candidates] had come down neatly dressed. They stood by my side. We sang together, after which I read Acts x. 25, and then joined in prayer, especially for those to be baptized. I then put the questions to the candidates themselves in a short and simple form. Philip then offered up a short prayer in Sautaux, giving the substance of our baptismal prayers. After this, taking Littleboy by the right hand, I led him to the river's brink, and with its waters baptized him Adam; next his wife, Elizabeth, and then taking the tall old man in the same way, I baptized him Philip. The two former will be henceforth Adam and Elizabeth London, after the name of our generous and large-hearted benefactress; the latter, Philip Kennedy, after our worthy catechist, to whose sincere faith and earnestness some souls will, I doubt not, under God, trace their everlasting happiness. Such was the simple yet impressive rite on the banks of the English river: do I err in calling it an apostolic and spiritual service? What could be nearer to the circumstances in the Acts? Here were two with whom Philip had often talked of a Saviour; their sons had often joined him in his canoe, and gone with him to Red River; and the one son urges the father, the wife the husband, not to delay, but now to seek admission into the fold. There is the rock on which we stand, and the water of their own stream, with which I sprinkle their heads. Yet the very stream bears a foreign name, and is called by them the English River, telling whence come to them the life-giving tidings of the Gospel. Applying this in a heavenly and spiritual sense, may we not pray, that 'all things may live whither the river cometh?'—Ph. 31—33.

SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION OF EUROPEANS.

"July 19th.—We arrived at Osnaburgh House about one o'clock, and were received by Mr. McPherson, who had charge of the fort. I asked to see his family, and inquired whether all had been baptized. He said he wished his youngest child baptized. I performed the baptism, and also married Mr. McPherson to his wife; they had never had the opportunity, and as the only substitute, they had signed the usual contract. I felt very much in kneeling down with them and joining them in prayer, and in hearing afterwards, from Mr. McPherson, the account of his desolate position. They never, he said, saw any one to speak to them of the word of God, for his children, there was no opportunity of education, &c. We were anxious to get away, and run at least one rapid, so we started soon after two o'clock. During the evening I thought much of those whom I had just left. The condition of Europeans at such posts, is a problem which gives me much perplexity.—What can I do? how supply their want? how meet their case as a portion of those entrusted to me?—Children growing up without Sabbath worship,—without training in the word of God,—how sad! Yet to multiply churches and ministers would be impossible. Can they be promised an occasional visit,—say for a month or two during the year? Even if this were attempted, the only season when our Missionaries could well go long journeys is the time when most of their people, as I now found, are absent with their boats. This would, however, be the problem for my successor, rather than myself. My own especial work must be to occupy the leading spots first, hoping that then some means may be devised by which the smaller spots and their neglected populations may be overtaken."—Pp 63—66.

THE HUDSON'S BAY INDIANS AT ALBANY.

"July 29th.—After prayers with my own men, I had the Indians assembled; upwards of fifty were brought together, men, women, and children. To see them with their books is novel to me. These are little paper books, in which Mr. Horden writes out for them, in the Syllabic characters, the Ten Commandments, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer, and a few leading texts containing the essence of the Gospel; added to these are a few short hymns,—and these they copy out and multiply for themselves. They keep and prize them much. They read to me the Ten Commandments with great ease, and sang some hymns, with their voices blended together. I read to them part of the commencement of the Prayer Book, from Mr. Hunter's translation, and they at once turned to it in their books, and showed me *Spee oo mutche napayee*, 'when the wicked man?' &c. They said to me at once of their own accord, that Mr. Horden talked their language well, and that they would like much to have him to teach them. Two Roman Catholic priests had been among them. As Mr. Horden was still unordained, and could not baptize, a few had been induced to give up their children for baptism.

"July 31st.—After our usual prayers, I met the Indians. What I was, with some others at the end of

Concluded.

the room, the females commenced by themselves what I soon found was the music of the anthem, 'I will arise,' &c., as so often sung at home; it was with the female voices, almost alone. I found in the afternoon an Indian, a candidate for baptism, busy conning over his book. He had the Commandments and the Lord's Prayer written out, and was occupied with them, looking happy and contented. Should I then deny him? They have, some of them, a case for their little books,—two bark boards, like the oaken boards of an old binding, these, tied together with a leathern thong, make the treasure. This they will carry sixty miles off, and there they will read it together. Is not this as of old, when a few leaves of the Bible were precious? and is not the very office of scribe revived? Mr. Horden is as yet the chief scribe over them, but many from among themselves are, as it were, scribes of the Lord."—Pp. 93—99.

The foregoing will stand for a description of the Indians whom the Bishop found at Moose. During this visitation, he baptized 71 Indians, and confirmed 128 Indians and Europeans, admitting, after examination, some few of the former to the Holy Communion of the Lord's Supper.

By way of conclusion, it may be said that the Bishop moots two subjects of very considerable practical importance in regard to Missionary effort among the heathen. The first is the desirability of drawing up a baptismal form, expressly adapted for the reception of adult heathens on the one hand, and their children on the other. Our own service, the Bishop thinks, simple and beautiful as it is, is rather too difficult for such cases. A similar need has arisen at Capetown; and while he expresses in feeling terms his want of counsel and conference with his brethren, he looks forward to a remedy being provided for this exigency, either from the restoration of Convocation at home, or to the meeting of a Synod of North American Bishops. The second point to which we refer, inasmuch as it has recently excited some controversy in our pages, we will quote entire:

HEATHEN POLYGAMY.

"Among the Abbitibbe Indians, it appears that several are inquirers. . . . Such indeed is generally the case. Any Indians when aware [Moose] are led to inquire about the truth; they feel as if rebuked by the sight of Christian Indians, and wish to cast in their lot with them. This they do, with even some of the practices of heathenism still cleaving to them. There was one case among these of a man with two wives, sisters; but when remonstrated with, and told that this was an entire barrier in the way of his reception of Christianity, he was immediately willing to give one up. For the one so discarded we must feel much; but she will not be lost sight of, for in such cases it almost becomes a Christian duty to see that she is in some way provided for and settled."—Pp. 141, 142.

The following Prayers have been drawn up in pursuance of a Resolution of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, suggesting that suitable forms of Prayer for an increase of labourers in the Lord's Vineyard, and for the blessing of Almighty God upon their labours, were much needed, and would be extensively used in families, schools, and missionary meetings.

I shall be glad to find that the wishes of the Society have been satisfactorily answered by the accompanying Forms. J. B. CANTUAR.

Lambeth, May 17, 1834.

PRAYER I.

For an Increase of Labourers in the Lord's Vineyard.

Almighty God, who by Thy Son Jesus Christ, didst give commandment to the holy Apostles, that they should go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature; Grant to us whom Thou hast called into Thy Church a ready will to obey Thy word, and fill us with a hearty desire to make Thy way known upon earth, Thy saving health among all nations. Look with compassion upon the heathen that have not known Thee, and on the multitudes that are scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd. O heavenly Father, Lord of the harvest, have respect, we beseech Thee, to our prayers, and send forth labourers into Thine harvest. Fit and prepare them by Thy grace for the work of their ministry; give them the spirit of power and of love and of a sound mind; strengthen them to endure hardness; and grant that both by their life and doctrine they may set forth Thy glory, and set forward the salvation of all men, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

PRAYER II.

For a Blessing on Missionaries and their Labours.

O most merciful Saviour and Redeemer, who wouldst not that any should perish, but that all men should be saved and come to the knowledge of the truth; Fulfil Thy gracious promise to be present with those who are gone forth in Thy Name to preach the Gospel of Salvation in distant lands. Be with them in all perils by land or by water, in sickness and dis-

trass, in weakness and painfulness, in disappointment and persecution. Bless them, we beseech Thee, with Thy continued favour; and send Thy Holy Spirit to guide them into all truth. O Lord, let Thy ministers be clothed with Righteousness, and grant that Thy Word spoken by their mouths may never be spoken in vain. Endue them with power from on high; and so prosper Thy work in their hands, that the fulness of the Gentiles may be gathered in, and all Israel be saved. Hear us, O Lord, for thy mercy's sake; and grant that all who are called by Thy name may be one in Thee, and may abound more and more in prayers and in free-will offerings, for the extension of Thy kingdom throughout the world, to Thy honour and glory, who livest and reignest with the Father and the Holy Ghost, ever one God, world without end. Amen.

Selectiana.

EPISCOPACY TESTED BY SCRIPTURE.—No one denies that the term "Episkopos" which is translated in the authorized version as "Bishop" means "over-seer," and nothing else: and is thus properly descriptive of that office which involves a general "oversight" or "supervision" of an aggregate body. No one therefore with either the Greek or the vulgate version before him, can deny that the New Testament at least sanctions that species of church government, which vests in a chief executive a general supervisory authority. To get rid of this the Rev. Mr. Sunderland, a Presbyterian clergyman of much respectability in Washington, has proposed the following new translation:

1 Tim. v. 17. Let the Presbyterians that rule well be accounted worthy of double honor.

Acts xx. 17. He sent and called the Presbyterians of the Church.

Acts xxii. 5. All the estate of the Presbyterians bear me witness.

1 Pet. v. 3. The Presbyterians which are among you Exhort, who am also a Presbyterian.

So far as this strikes at the word "Episkopos" it strikes at scripture, and Mr. Sunderland is favouring us with a New Testament instead of a new version.—By doing this he is giving the most conclusive of all testimonies to the scriptural sanction of the Episcopal policy of government.—Protestant Churchman.

THE newspapers contain most gratifying accounts of the success of Commodore Perry in his mission to Japan. There appear to be strong reasons for believing that that remarkable part of the world will speedily be opened to American commerce. That such an event will be advantageous to us, we suppose that nobody doubts; but the advantages will be very much greater to the Japanese.

The most gratifying fact in connection with this expedition which we have yet learned, was the admission of a marine to the rites of Christian burial upon Japanese soil. We feel gratification as an American that it was in favour of the American flag that the religious jealousy of the persecuting Japanese was first relaxed. We feel a gratification as a Churchman that the first Christian rite celebrated after an interval of ages upon Japanese soil, was in the words of our Book of Common Prayer. These agreeable feelings are not diminished by the reflection that the deceased was not a native of our country, nor, probably, a member of our Church. It incidentally appears that he was an Irishman, and therefore probably a Romanist. The transaction, then, presents the spectacle of a Romanist reciting at the hands of American Protestants, what they at least regard as full Christian burial, on the soil of a Pagan nation, hitherto the most bigotted and persecuting in the world, and specially malicious against Romanism. Yet had the Commodore, whose influence procured the permission to perform the rite, or the clergyman who actually performed, died in a country in which Romanism held absolute sway, he would have been buried "with the burial of an ass."—Churchman.

FIRST FRUITS.—Whatever may be the result of the war between Russia and Turkey, in a military sense, we think there can be no doubt that the period has arrived when Christianity will no longer be oppressed by the Mahomedan power throughout the East. The sword of Mohammed is no longer able to protect his followers against foreign aggression, and with the fact now realized that the protection of Christian nations is essential to the preservation of the Ottoman Empire, everything like Christian persecution must forever cease. Already it is proposed to construct a Protestant Episcopal Church at Constantinople. The Bishop of Gibraltar, who lately held confirmation at Pera and Scutari, and administered the

Letter to the communicants of the British Army, has determined to interest himself in building a new Church at Constantinople. "At present," says a letter-writer at that place, "there is no English Church whatever, and the prayer of the Bishop is that he may be permitted to raise up to the glory of God an expression of gratitude for mercies received by a great nation, which shall stand before the eyes of the Turkish people a speaking testimony that, while we are Englishmen, we are also Christians."—*P. Churchman.*

SCHOOLING.—No one can be made a scholar, almost all persons can make themselves scholars. Labour-saving machines do not apply to the mental world in the same sense as to the physical. It is not among vast libraries, surrounded by numerous teachers and professors, that prodigies of learning are produced. The person who in youth learns to exercise his own powers of mind, is sure to turn out a scholar, and a useful practical man, if he lives to the middle period of life. If he does not learn to think for himself, as well as to read books and receive facts from others, he will never become really learned. Who ever heard of a scholar made by lectures, or by teachers in any form? Has not every scholar who has yet appeared in the world become such by his own efforts—by personal application—by the patient and persevering use of the machinery within him? Who ever heard of hereditary learning, or of ideas manufactured like cotton cloth—by steam or water power? The history of American colleges, for the last ten or twenty years, fully proves that students who perform the most mental labour for themselves, and not those who hear the greatest number of professors, make the strongest and most valuable men. A large library is another facility in education, which by abuse, is liable to do injury; which has done much injury to students. A great reader, and especially a miscellaneous reader, is seldom a good scholar or a useful man. He may have a large mass of materials collected, but he has no power to use them, either for himself or his fellow-men. His mind is a mere lumber-yard, and himself an intellectual miser—a blank in the beautiful and harmonious creation around him.

SYSTEMATIC STUDY.—Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton at Bishopstortford a few days ago observed:—"Many persons, seeing me so much engaged in active life, and so much about the world as if I had never been a student, have said to me, 'When do you get the time to write all your books? How on earth do you contrive to do so much work?' I shall perhaps surprise you by the answer I make—the answer is this: 'I contrive to do so much, by never doing too much at a time. A man to get through work well must not overwork himself, for if he do too much to-day, the reaction of fatigue will come, and he will be obliged to do too little to-morrow. Now, since I began really and earnestly to study, which was not till I had left College and was actually in the world, I may perhaps say that I have gone through as large a course of general reading as most men of my time. I have translated much—I have mixed much in politics and in the various business of life, and in addition to all this, I have published somewhere above sixty volumes, some upon subjects requiring much special research. And what time do you think as a general rule I have devoted to study—to reading and writing? Not more than three hours a-day, and when Parliament is sitting not always that. But, then, during those hours I have given my whole attention to what I was about.'"

CROCODILES.—Singular to say, homage to these reptiles is still paid in certain parts of India; and the following account, by an eye-witness, almost carries us back to the times of the ancient Egyptians:—

"Among the outlying hills that skirt the Hala Mountains, about nine miles from town (Karachi) is a hot spring, the temperature of which where it wells from the earth is 136 deg. of Fahrenheit. The stream irrigates a small valley, and supplies some swamps with water, in which the lakris keep numbers of tame crocodiles. The pond where we saw the congregated herd at feeding-time was about eighty yards long, and perhaps half as many wide. It was shallow, and covered with small grass-covered islets, the narrow channels between which would only admit of a single alligator passing through at a time. Two goats were slaughtered for their morning's repast, during which operation a dozen scaly monsters rose out of the slimy bed, crawled up the back of the tank, and eyed with evident satisfaction, the feast preparing for them. All being ready, a little urchin, not nine years old, stepped without our circle, and calling, *Ow! ow!* 'Come, come,' the whole tribe was in motion; and as soon as the voracious animals had gained *terra firma*, the mea-

was distributed. Each anxious to secure a piece at his neighbor's expense, the scene that ensued was ludicrous enough, and not a little disgusting. A hind-quarter of a goat gave rise to a general engagement. One by one the combatants drew off, till the prize remained in the grasp of huge monsters, their noses all but touching, each did his best to drag the bloody morsel from the jaws of his adversary, and a long struggle ensued, in which, by turning and tossing, writhing and twisting, they strove for the mastery. It was a drawn battle; for the leg was torn asunder, and each retained his mouthful, when, with heads erect, they sought the water, showing as they crawled along, considerable tact in avoiding their less successful neighbors."—*Zoological Notes and Anecdotes.*

ARAB ODDITIES.—An Arab, entering a house, removes his shoes but not his hat. He mounts his horse upon the right side, while his wife milks their cows on the left side. Writing a letter, he puts nearly all the compliments on the outside. With him, the point of a pin is its head, whilst its head is made its heel. His head must be wrapped up warm, even in summer, while his feet may well enough go naked in winter. Every article of merchandise which is liquid he weighs, but measures wheat, barley, and a few other articles. He read and writes from right to left, but figures are read from left to right. He eats almost nothing for breakfast, about as much for dinner, but after the work of the day is over, sits down to a hot meal, swimming in oil, or, butter yet, boiled butter. His sons eat with him, but the females of the house wait till his lordship is done. He rides his donkey when travelling, his wife walking behind. He laughs at the idea of walking in the street with his wife, or of ever vacating his seat for a woman. He knows no use for chairs, tables, knives, forks, nor even spoons, unless they are wooden ones. Bedsteads, bureaux, and fire-places may be put in the same category. If he be an artisan, he does his work sitting, perhaps using his toes to hold what his hands are engaged upon. Drinks cold water like a sponge, but never bathes in it, unless his home be on the sea shore. Is rarely seen drunk—too seldom speaks the truth—is deficient in affection for his kindred—has little curiosity and imitation—no wish to improve his mind—no desire to surround himself with the comforts of life.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

DEAR SIR—It may be important to those of your subscribers who are about to engage in Church-building, to know that Mr. Panter, the contractor and, in part, the architect of the Church in Calais, is well known in the western parts of this Diocese as the builder of the Congregational Meeting House at Yarmouth, and of the Baptist and Congregational Meeting Houses at Liverpool. These buildings are by far the most ecclesiastical looking edifices in the country. They are designed after models in the mother country, but adapted in their construction and arrangement to the character of our climate, and to the wants of a country congregation.

Mr. Panter, I understand, is about returning to this Province for a limited period, and as he has devoted himself entirely to the work of Church-architecture, I cannot but feel, from my knowledge of himself and of the works on which he has been engaged, that those of my brethren who may be interested in the matter, would do well, both in point of taste and economy, to avail themselves of his valuable services. N.

CHURCH CONSECRATION.

On Thursday the 11th inst., the Episcopal Church, built during the last year, on Church street, in this city, was consecrated to the worship and service of Almighty God, The Father, The Son, and the Holy Ghost. At an early hour in the day, the Church was filled to its utmost capacity. When the time appointed for the service had arrived, the Bishop, clad in the robes of his office, with eleven clergymen, wearing the surplice, moved in procession from the house of the Rector to the Church. At the door the Bishop was received by the senior Warden, and the procession passed up the main alley to the Chancel; the Bishop and the clergy repeating antiphonally the 23rd Psalm. The request to consecrate was read by the Rev. Mr. Durell, Rector of the Parish. The prayer of dedication was then offered by the Bishop, after which the sentence of consecration was read by the Rev. Mr. Burgess, of Portland. Then followed the usual morning service, which was conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Giddings, of Ill., Thomson, of St. David's, N. B., Scovil, of St. John, N. B., Slattery, of Rockland, and Mr. Alley, of St. Andrews, N. B. The Rev. Dr. Thomson, of St. Stephen, assisted in the ante-communion service. An admirable sermon was then preached by the Bishop, from the 8th verse of the 72d Psalm. [It is hoped that this excellent sermon will soon be printed, as a formal request, signed by all the Episcopal clergy-

men present, was made for a copy for publication. The sum received at the offertory, and which is to be applied towards purchasing a Bell, amounted to \$51. The Holy Communion was then administered.

In the evening, divine services were held, and an able and impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Burgess, from these words, "And yet there is room." Immediately afterwards the rite of confirmation was administered by the Bishop, and in this solemn ordinance eleven persons publicly ratified the vows which were made in their name at their baptism.

The impression made upon the members of the newly formed Parish by the solemnities which marked their happy entrance into their beautiful and appropriate "House of Prayer," will not soon or easily be effaced; and the serious, devout attention with which the crowded assembly joined in the prayers and anthems, and listened to the preached word, was a gratifying proof of the common interest felt, not only in the services of the day, but in the occasion itself.

The Church was consecrated under the name of the St. Anne's Church, Calais.—It is designed in the style of architecture prevalent in the thirteenth century and commonly called the "Early English." It consists of a Nave, Aisles, and Chancel. The Nave is 70 feet by 20 and the Aisles are 50 feet by 10. The Chancel is of the same height as the Nave, being an unusual feature in a Parish Church. At the end of the South Aisle is a Vestry, and at the end of the North Aisle is a Library Room.

The roof is divided into seven bays, longitudinally, and is open to the Apex.—The timber arches are of good design, most of them having trefoils in the spandrels. All the intermediate, as well as the main rafters are visible, and the plastering is painted in excellent imitation of sheathing with poplar boards, placed longitudinally. The roof is supported with six octagonal piers on either side of the Nave, having neat capitals, from which the arches spring. The wood-work is stained in very good imitation of that of the cherry tree, and the entire arrangement of the roof is a very pleasing one.

The Chancel has a four lighted window with tracery in the head, and when the Reredos is completed, and the tracery filled with appropriate devices in stained glass, it will be quite effective. The Chancel rail is very good, being perforated with quatrefoils within lozenge-shaped compartments. The Pulpit and Fald-stool are placed at the North and South sides of the Chancel arch respectively, and the Lectern stands in the centre of the Nave. The articles of the furniture were designed by Mr. Panter, of this city, whose correct and cultivated taste, combined with judgement, integrity and experience, have won for him no inconsiderable reputation as an Architect. The Pulpit, Prayer Desk, and Lectern were made by the present Rector of the Parish. The altar was well proportioned, and covered with crimson Broad Cloth, and surrounded by a deep, rich fringe of the same color. It was furnished with a Prayer Book of similar beauty and elegance, the gift of a liberal friend in St. Stephen. The large and beautifully bound Bible and Prayer Book for the Desks were presented by Mrs. Griswold, widow of the late Bishop Griswold of Massachusetts.

The seats in the Church, most of which have been bought or rented, are open and low, and together with the doors, Pulpit, &c., are painted, in imitation of Black-Walnut. The painting throughout was by Mr. William Robinson, the manner in which he has performed his work, shows the high degree of excellence to which he has attained in his art. The Aisle windows are of one light, the heads of which are cinque-foiled. All the windows are glazed in quarries with brown enamelled glass.

The exterior of the Church presents battresses between the windows, which are divided into two stages having quick slopes with good mouldings. The copings of the gables are finished with corbe steps, and a trefoil cresting will run along the ridge of the Nave roof, which together with the Bell Turret standing at the end of the South Aisle, gives the building a very picturesque appearance.

The most imposing feature of this Church is the finely proportioned Tower which stands at the end of the North Aisle. It is 19 feet square at the base, with Angle-Battresses, which are quite massive, and 60 feet in height to the base of the pinnacles. The Tower is divided into four stories, by effective string courses, and at each story, upwards, it diminishes eight inches; in the lowest is the principle entrance. In the next story, on two sides, are two single-lighted, lancet windows, having trefoils in the head. On the North side is a beautiful Norfolk window with elaborate tracery. In the third story are the Belfry windows, these are of two lights each, cinque-foiled, and having quatre-foil in their heading, and filled with Louvre or Luffer boarding. In the Upper story is a clock, having a face on each side of the tower. Around the top of the tower is a perforated parapet, supported by a bold corbel-table, and gabled in the centre, each gable containing quatre-foils, and being surmounted with a small, but highly ornamented Cross. At the four corners are pinnacles nearly 20 feet high. These are to be surmounted with suitable finials.

The Church is built from a design kindly given by J. Renwick, Jr. the deservedly celebrated architect, in New York.—The Tower formed is no part of the original design, but as it was thought desirable that this should be added in order to furnish an eligible situation for the City Clock; Mr. Panter, the Master Builder of the church, designed and executed this difficult task in such a happy manner, that it greatly adds, not only the beauty of the church itself, but also, to his own well earned reputation.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE CHURCH MUSIC.

"Praise Him on the well-tuned cymbals, praise Him on the loud cymbals. Let every thing that hath breath, Praise the Lord."—Psalm cx. 6.

It tunes the heart to muse on things above, It fills the soul with sacred fire of love; Revives the thoughts and stills the inward strife, Which jars the concord of this earthly life, When touched with skill, the Organ lifts its voice, And swells the welcome summons to rejoice. Hosanna!

Softly around the arial music floats, As tho' an angel swept its solemn notes, Or with its choral melody profound, Pours through th' aisles its torrent-tide of sound: As when the hosts seraphic from on high In one loud concert blend th' incessant cry. Hosanna!

Its plaintive tones dissolve us into tears, Now raise our hopes and now revive our fears; Now cast us down in sorrow and dismay, Now bear the soul with rapturous joy away, Where tuneful to golden harps the angels sing The never-ceasing anthem to their King. Hosanna!

Praise ye the Lord, with their celestial train, Lift up your hearts and emulate their strain; Strike the full chords, and make the Church rejoice, With well-tuned cymbals and her living voice, Till all the company of heav'n combine, To make her songs eternal and divine. Hosanna! W. B.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

AMHERST June 30, 1851

MR. EDITOR.—After the Bishop's long sojourn in P. F. Island, his Lordship arrived at Shediac on Tuesday evening the 20th inst., where he remained one night at the hospitable Rectory of Dr. Jarvis. On Wednesday morning his Lordship set out with Mr. Townshend for Amherst. As the services in this Parish were arranged for Sunday following, the Bishop left Amherst on Thursday morning for Pugwash in the charge of the Revd. T. D. Ruddle, who met his Lordship on his arrival with fresh horses, and immediately proceeded with him to Wallace, ten miles farther,—there the Bishop and his clergy were kindly welcomed and entertained by Mr. Jordanson. Having attended to some matters of business connected with the Church, his Lordship returned the same evening to Pugwash. On the following day divine service was celebrated in the Parish Church of Pugwash, and the holy rite of Confirmation administered to 13 candidates. After which the Bishop visited several families, and returned the same evening to Amherst. Sunday the 25th, the new Church at Maean was consecrated,—it was crowded to excess, both porch and vestry were filled, and a large number of persons went away, not being able to get admission. To the majority present the solemn rite of consecration was a new religious service, which they had never witnessed. We trust that what they saw of the holy rite, and especially what they heard from the Bishop's lips, will go far to remove much ungrounded prejudice. At five o'clock divine service was celebrated at the Parish Church of Amherst, where a few persons were also confirmed. I will only add that his Lordship's addresses and discourses were admirably adapted to build up the hearts in our most holy faith. As a help to the inexperienced who may be engaged in erecting Churches, subjoined is a description of the plan and materials of the Maean Church. The building is in the pointed style of early architecture, with narrow lancet windows, and high pitched roof, the west gable is finished with a simple bell gable. The nave is 43 feet by 20, post 12 feet, chancel 15 by 13, south porch 8 feet by 8, with very sharp roof running above the eaves of the nave, north vestry 8 feet by 8, with outside and inside door, the latter opening into the chancel. The interior is very plain—the nave and chancel have an open trussed roof, ceiled with pine between the rafters,—the top of the walls finished with a plain embattled cornice running parallel with the plate. The chancel contains a three-light window, lancet form, and is finished with flowered quarries surrounded by narrow coloured lines—the west window has two lights and centre piece, and the side windows are single lancets fourteen inches wide and six feet high—the west and side windows are filled with the small diamond shaped pane glazed in strong lead—the glass is very thick and is known by the name of "rolled" or "Cathedral green," and differs from the glass in the chancel by being quite plain, but yet church like. All the seats are of oak and free. The walls are built of two inch plank, placed vertically—the upper end of the plank fits into a groove in the plate—the lower end is fastened with five inch spikes into the sill—the middle of the plank is also secured with spikes to a first running along the sides of the building parallel with the plate and sill—the joints of the plank are covered by battens three inches wide and one inch and a half thick—the outer surface bevelled off on each side to an inch—the plank and battens are used as they come from the saw mill without being planed, which is a saving both for the building expense and for retaining the paint, and greatly improves the appearance of a wooden building. The plank and the vertical position in which they are placed are the chief peculiarities of this building, and from experience I would strongly

recommend both the material and the manner of using it. Besides the usual lath and plaster wall, the plank is lathed and plastered on the inside between the studs, which adds much to the warmth of the building. The pitch of the roof is an angle of 60° at the ridge. The timber used for a plank church must be strong—the sills, posts and sleepers should square 9 inches, plates 8 inches, rafters 6 by 4, space between rafters 1 foot 9 inches. For the exterior was used slate paint mixed with yellow paint and white lead, the slate being the principal ingredient, forming a dark stone colour. There is no paint used in the interior, the wood work should be oiled and varnished, and raw timber mixed with the oil will give it a darker colour.

The windows were obtained from the glass works of Powell & Son, London, and the cost of the whole is only to put into their frames was only about £100. Battens would add greatly to the beauty of the Church, and his Lordship the Bishop suggested a plan of making them, by which they shall really be what the architect was originally intended for, viz., supports to the walls of the Church.

I will add no more to this too long communication than to state three important advantages in this mode of building: first, it is less expensive; secondly, it takes less time in the erection, thirdly, it is much more substantial in fact and in appearance than the usual clap-boarded or shingled buildings. I regret to mention the first—that which costs us little is not what we ought to devote to God's service—but prevailing opinions oblige us to think of economy. T.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

St. Margaret's Bay, July 11th, 1854.

MR. EDITOR,

I have much pleasure in being permitted to give you the account of the Consecration of the Chapel of St. James, on the North Shore of this Bay, which took place on Saturday the 8th inst., by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, while on his way to Chester, where he was to hold an Ordination on the day following. Both the day and the season were very inconvenient for the people, who happened to have a little more fish than usual, and therefore could not easily spare a day's work; but, notwithstanding all this, the building was nearly crowded with the humble and hardy fishermen, (many of them in their clean shirt sleeves,) who appeared deeply interested in the solemn and imposing duties of the day. The Bishop arrived at 10 o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Pearson, lately come from England as future Curate of this Parish, and was met at the Churchyard gate by the Revd. J. Stannage, the rector, the Revd. W. R. Cochran, the curate, and several of the principal inhabitants. Morning prayers were read by Mr. Cochran, the sentences of consecration by Mr. Pearson, the Bishop baptizing three infants during the proceedings, and preaching an excellent and impressive discourse, which, it is hoped, the people will long remember. The ground adjoining was also consecrated for the burial of the dead.

Several reasons made this day memorable for the people of this Bay.—One was, the consecration of their fourth Church within the last twenty-five years, (the third within the last ten years), and the other was the presence among them, for the first time, of their future Curate, whose stipend, for three years, has been secured from England through the means of their Rector, during his late visit to the mother country, thus giving them the cheerful hope that they shall have their Chapel opened for Divine Service somewhat sooner in future than only once a month.

A small incident is worth mentioning, as an example to others, and as, I hope, an earnest of what may be expected from the new Curate. A poor child was brought for Baptism, but the godfather was too busy in the fishery to be present. Mr. P. saw what was wanted, and he immediately came forward, unbidden, to stand for the child, whom he took in his own arms to hand him over to his Lordship. Such an action brought tears into the eyes of many of the poor people. It is only in this way we can follow our Divine Master. May Mr. P. never lose this good spirit of his mission to this country, so well worthy of the excellent College in which he was trained, and in which the Rector of this Parish had the happiness to be, for some time, most hospitably entertained. I remain, Mr. Editor, Yours very truly, A SUBSCRIBER.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1854.

EPISCOPAL ACTS, &c.

THE Bishop only returned to Town on Saturday last from his Eastern Visitation, followed by the College Meeting at Windsor, and was engaged for three days of the succeeding week in the examination of Candidates for orders, preparatory to the Ordination previously notified, to be held at Chester on the 9th. His Lordship left Town again on the 8th, consecrated

the Church at North Shore of St. Mary's Bay on Saturday 8th, and held his Ordination at Chester the next day, when the Revd. William Rupert Cochran, A. B. and the Revd. J. S. Smith, A. B. were admitted to the order of Priests, and Messrs. R. Payne, of King's College, — Pearson, of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, and — Green, of Birkenhead, were ordained Deacons.

Mr. Cochran goes to Granville, as assistant to Rev. J. M. Campbell, who transfers his residence to Bridgetown, a part of his Parish. hitherto under the care of Rev. J. Robertson, who removes to Wilmot, of which Parish he is Rector. Mr. Pearson came out as Curate of St. Margaret's Bay, but before taking up his residence there, he goes for a few weeks to Liverpool, to assist Mr. Nichols. Mr. Green is to be stationed at Musquodoboit.

Rev. Mr. Ruddle removes from Pugwash to Sherbrooke, Co. of Lunenburg, and is succeeded by Rev. Mr. Stamer, late of Wilmot. Mr. Payne is to be Assistant at Chester, where he has also charge of a School. Mr. Smith, we believe, goes to Melton, Co. Sydney. Mr. Jarvis, late of Arichat, we understand takes charge of Guysborough. Rev. Mr. Dixon, lately of Shubenacadie, we are told will quit the Diocese. The Revd. Mr. Stuart, of Barrington, has sailed for England.

There has not been so much motion among the Brethren of this Diocese for many a day. We cordially wish to one and all of them, more than all else, comfort they may expect, in their new locations, and above all, we pray that their labours may be blessed from on high.

It will be seen by the latest Telegraphic report, bringing Liverpool dates to the 1st inst., that an important change is taking place in the aspect of affairs in the East. The determination of Austria to occupy the Principalities, now about to be evacuated by Russia, must change the whole plan of the allies.

Whether this Austrian movement is in good faith with the Western powers, or originates in some secret combination with Russia to secure favorable terms for the latter, on the cessation of hostilities, time will soon shew.

Apparances however, seem to indicate the speedy approach of a settlement of the existing war, perhaps not before many a valuable life has been sacrificed under the batteries of Cronstadt and of Sebastopol, both which fortresses were threatened by the combined fleets, at the last dates. The deepest anxiety will be felt for later intelligence, and in the mean time let not prayer be forgotten to the great Arbiter of human destinies, that the issue of the present conflict may be the greater security of the cause of public freedom, the establishment of a solid and lasting peace, and the redemption, especially of that kingdom of the Redeemer which shall never pass away.

We have seen it stated that the Emperor of Russia is rapidly failing in body and mind, and no doubt his mortifying reverses which his forces have met with on almost every occasion, and that too, at the hands of the unaided and despised Turks, must have greatly tended thus to bring him down.

We hear medical men speaking strongly of the necessity of a more thorough purification of this City if we are to expect exemption from, or mitigation of, the cholera, in the event of its visit.

The Health Inspector should be on his rounds every day of the week, and apply his nose to the grating of the public drains, whereupon we think it likely that he would prescribe copious doses of chloride of lime, or some similar purgative. Why cannot the waters be turned periodically into the sewers, to hurry the poisonous matter away, and save us from inhaling the deadly gases? We earnestly commend the whole subject of sanitary precaution, to the grave and immediate attention of our civic authorities, now that the pestilence, so fearfully destructive twenty years ago, is again hovering over us.

INLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.—We are always glad to give a cheer to those engaged in this, as we conceive, most important undertaking, the influence of which on our Provincial prosperity, is far from being appreciated as it ought, by the public at large. The Directors are so quietly holding "the noiseless toner of their way," that few are aware of their having upwards of ONE HUNDRED MEN now at work, on various parts of the line.

We hear that the old works prove much more solid and available than was expected. A notice appears in the papers from the Secretary, calling in another instalment on the capital subscribed, and we understand

that more work yet remains to be taken up, which we would recommend to be speedily done, by all who wish to share in a promising and useful work.

The Elgin treaty respecting the Fisheries, and our commercial relations with the United States, has been rejected by the Senate, so that Delegates from the Colonies might as well have staid at home, except for the personal pleasure of their trip.

It is stated in the Canada papers, that the Rev. Dr. Brezee, the most distinguished minister of the Wesleyan body in that country, and long prominent in its political and educational affairs, has lately withdrawn from the Connexion, on account of some arbitrary proceedings of the Conference.

We see by the secular papers, that his Honor the Master of the Rolls, who has lately been in England, has been appointed Judge of the Prizo Court, which has been duly opened, and organized, after a pretty long vacation of Forty years.

Numerous addresses have been presented to Governor Daly, of P. E. Island, on his assumption of that Government, to which he has replied in a pleasing and direct manner. His Excellency, we believe, is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and his Lady and daughters are communicants of the Church of England.

The latest accounts from Europe represent the appearance of the crops in France, England, Scotland and Ireland, as very encouraging. With few exceptions the same good news comes from the United States and Canada. In our own Province we have reason to be thankful for the recent copious and most reasonable rains, which have been most beneficial.

A special Commission has been issued for the trial on the 8th August, of Mr. N. H. Martin, at Sydney, C. B., for the murder of Mr. Dodd.

Colonel Murray, lately in this Garrison, has been appointed Governor of the Bermudas.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Electric Telegraph to Merchants' Reading Room.

The R. M. Steamer Asia, arrived at New York, on Wednesday evening, Liverpool dates to the 1st of July.

Consul-General at 93 1/2 to 94. The latest from the Baltic reports Admiral Napier was about to attack Cronstadt.

The Market for Breadstuffs continued dull. The decline in Flour during the week having reached 1s. to 1s. 6d. per barrel. With a fall 2d. to 4d. per bushel in Wheat, and 2s. per qtr in Corn. Cotton Market unchanged in price, but an active business with the sale for the week of 75,000 bales.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The Russian official Reply to Austria, was expected on the 3rd of July.

The Russians are falling back on the Pruth in good order.

The Allied Army had reached Yarna.

Napier's fleet were near Cronstadt.

Danessund on the Baltic has been bombarded and partly destroyed.

Austria is preparing to march 100,000 men into the Principalities, thus interposing a barrier to future hostilities, which it is supposed will entirely change the face of the war.

Interesting debates have taken place in Parliament, on the Fishery Treaty and Canadian Elective Council questions.

Sugar and Tea quiet. No change in Provision market.

McKenney's Pills for the Cure of Headache, Bile and Indigestion. Extract of a letter from Mr. W. Folkes, chemist, 110, near Manchester, dated September 10, 1833. "To Professor Hoggway. Sir, I am happy to inform you that your Pills and Ointment have been of the greatest service to many persons in this neighbourhood, one in particular, who speaks of your Pills in the most flattering terms; for a long time he was subject to violent pains in the head arising from bile and indigestion, from which he could obtain no relief, until he took some of your invaluable Pills, by these means he was completely relieved to health."

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. J. Alexander—Directions have been attended to. Rev. T. C. Leaver—do. From Rev. Mr. Fillet—An alteration will be made in the direction of the paper as requested—and any party ordering a paper will do well always to state, to what Post Office it is to be sent. We have no recollection of having received a communication from Mr. Folker.

Married.

On Monday evening, 3rd Inst by Venerable Archdeacon Willis, Mr. CHARLES W. LEWIS, to Miss ELIZABETH BAKER.

At Granville, on the 23th ult., by the Rev. George Armstrong, Mr. ISRAEL D. BROOKS, to Miss JULIA ANN STEDMAN, youngest daughter of Charles Stedman, Esq.

At the Parish Church, Weymouth, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. P. J. Fillet, Mr. CHARLES HAINES, to LALIA, youngest daughter of Mr. Edwin Jones.

At Gibraltar, on the 13th May, by the Rev. J. Buchanan, assisted by Rev. J. Steeman, GEORGE PAINE, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, son of George Paine,

Esq. of New Lodge, Salisbury, to FEMMA UNIAKKE, youngest daughter of Wm. HACKET, M. D. Inspector, General.

At Musquodobolt, on Friday, 30th ult. by the Rev. John Sprout, father of Mr. Brice, the Rev. J. MURRAY, Minister of Cavendish and New London, P. E. I., to Miss JANE McK. SPOFF.

At Drummond Cottage, New Glasgow, on the 4th Inst. by the Rev. P. G. McGRILL, Rev. ALLAN POLLOCK, of St. Andrew's Church, New Glasgow, to CATHERINE, third daughter of James Fraser, Esq.

Deaths.

At Amherst, on Wednesday 5th July, ALEXANDER, infant son of Charles J. Stewart, Esq.

At Pictou, 5th Inst., suddenly, at the residence of Mr. Robert Harper, JANE, wife of Mr. Robert Stirling, Architect, of St. John, N. B. Also, morning of same day, their infant son.

At Gibraltar, on the 20th May, suddenly, WILLIAM HACKET, M. D. Inspector-General Military Hospital, aged 74, son in law of the late Honble. R. J. Uniacke.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, July 8th.—Am. brig Almirá, Norbeck, New York, 5 days; schr. Clerity, Port Medway.

Sunday, July 10th.—Brigs. Walton, Glasgow, 30 days; Chabuato, Wallace, Centagoas, 21 days; Kingston, Meagher, Boston; schr. James McDonald, St. Mary's.

Tuesday, July 11th.—Schr. Triumph, Crowell, Montreal, 10 days.

Wednesday, July 12th.—Packet brig Bloomer, Thorburn, Boston, 4 days; schr. Harmony, LeBlanc, ditto; schr. Marie, Flore, Lacoste, Quebec, 15 days; schr. Swift, Fraser, Sydney.

Thursday, July 13th.—Schr. Rose, Rudolf, Cienfuegos, 15 days; schr. St. Roch, Blair, Montreal, 22 days; schr. Gaul, St. George's Bay, N. F.

CLEARED.

Saturday July 8th.—Brigt. Sylph, Masters, Trinidad; schrs. Helen Maul, F. W. Indies; Rapido, (Portuguese) Sampals, Quebec; Charles A. Hannan, "Am" Smith Boston.

Tuesday, July 11th.—Brigt. Velocity Guage, F. W. Indies; brig. Ranger, Pavnee, Kingston, Jamaica; schr. St. Lawrence, Rogers, St. George's Bay.

Wednesday, July 12th.—Barque Imareza, (Portuguese) Nevis, Medeira, via Liverpool, N. S.

Thursday, July 13th.—Schrs. Algerine, St. John, N. B. Independence, Leroy, Quebec; Conservative, Myers, Port aux Basque; Independence, McIntosh, P. E. I.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, JULY 15.

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

AT THE WHARVES.

Table listing prices for Wood and Coal.

Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

THAT delightfully situated and beautiful Property in Dartmouth, well known as THE PARSONAGE, containing seven Acres of Land, about two-thirds being under cultivation, and the remainder covered with a splendid growth of trees, principally hard wood. The great beauty of the grounds, the pleasant views from the premises, and being but a few minutes' walk from the Ferry, render it a most delightful and convenient Country Seat.

The House has 8 Rooms, with kitchen, cellar and pantry; Stables, Ice House, &c. and a good well of water.

The premises may be viewed, and any further information afforded on application to M. B. Desbrisay, Esq., Halifax, or either of the subscribers, Dartmouth.

EDWD. H. LOWE, JAMES W. TURNER.

July 8.

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. This, together with remainder of previous Importations, make up a Stock not surpassed in the City for cheapness and quality. Orders for this Country carefully attended to. No charge for packing.

Look for Wm. GOSSIP, June 17. No. 21 Granville-street

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

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

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WM. GOSSIP.

No 21, GRANVILLE STREET,

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

Oil Colors.

Winsor & Newton's (London) selected Oil Colors, in Copper & Tin Tubes, as follows.—

Table listing various oil colors such as Madder Lake, Cobalt, Chinese Vermillion, Magenta, Indigo, Van Dyke Brown, Chrome Yellow, Searle's Lake, Crimson Lake, Purple Lake, Roman Ochre, Indian Red, Venetian Red, &c. &c. &c.

Oils.

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

Alumey Boards, 21 x 18 1/2 in. Prepared Mill Board for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes. Prepared CANVAS, plain and single prime—27 inches wide, of any length.

Brushes.

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

Crayons, &c.

Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of 24, 36 and 61 shades. Le Franc's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes Conto Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3. Black Glazed Crayons. Italian Chalk, hard black, White Crayons, square, White Chalk, round, for Black Stumps, Porte Crayons: Leather and Cork Stumps. Tinted Crayon Paper.

Superfino Water Colors.

Tracing Papers, various sizes, for plans. Tracing Linen Cambric, for Field plans, Carton 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.

NOTICE.

THE Governors of King's College, Windsor, are prepared to receive Applications from Candidates, for the Office of Principal of the Collegiate Academy now vacant. The Principal will enjoy the advantage of a commodious House, well adapted for Boarders, with the adjacent grounds rent free, and £50 per annum, secured for two years. Applications must be sent immediately to the Secretary, Rev. J. C. COCHRAN, at Halifax, July 5th 1834.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SIDLITZ—

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of Appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street. July 1, 1834.

THIN IVORY VISITING CARDS.

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

STEEL PENS. Just Received—a Variety of WM. MITCHELL'S Celebrated Steel Pens, Comprising D. O. P. and S. Pens, School Pen, good and cheap; MAP-PING PENS, Magnana Bonuma, Swan Quill &c. &c. Penholders to suit the above. W. GOSSIP, June 4. No. 21 Granville-street.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH and BORAX, PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. THE daily use of this much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the TEETH—prevents Tartarous deposit,—arrests decay.—Induces a healthy action in the GUMS.—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour. Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY Chemist &c., from London. Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1833.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

THE Subscriber thankful for past favours, begs to leave to intimate that he has now on hand a large and general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of the latest and very best patterns, which he offers at extremely low prices, and on accommodating terms. Persons on the eve of Housekeeping, and those already established, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment. Funerals attended to at very moderate prices.

ON HAND—A supply of Furniture POLISH, pronounced by all who use it to be a superior article. JAMES GORDON, 123, Birrington Street. April 22nd.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

PER R. M. Steamship "ARABIA." W. LANGLEY has received his usual supplies of the above, which are believed to be of the growth of 1833, and can therefore be confidently recommended—LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street. Halifax, March 18th 1834

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES,

JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS STREET. June 10. 1834.

Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK. SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, of 100 Volumes, from the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union...

RAILROAD PROVISIONS.

CANADA HOUSE. FAMILY, SHIP, AND ARMY STORE. No. 33 & 34, Upper Water Street.

85 Firkins No. 1 BUTTER. 60 Barrels Prime Nova Scotia BEEF. 45 do. do. PORK. 20 cwt best Annapolis CHEESE.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH—is quite free from Acids, and destructive to the Enamel...

FURNITURE: FURNITURE!! ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

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

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...

SEEDS, SEEDS.—1854.

PERSTEAMER "ASIA." A full supply of GARDEN and FLOWER SEED, from the same Establishment as those which for years past have given such universal satisfaction.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value...

THE FAR-FAMED 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 the means, under Providence of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma frequently of several weeks' duration...

Dated Jan. 1st, 1855.

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. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious Complaints, I may mention the following case.

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

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

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.

Nov. 23rd, 1852. (Signed) W. MOON.

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

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most successful cure of Dropsy, recently effected by your valuable medicine.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints. Ague Female Irregularities Scrofula, or King's Evil...

sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J F Cochran & Co., New York, Dr. Harding, Windsor, G & Fuller, Horton, Moore & Chapman, Kentville, E Caldwell and T Tupper, Cornwallis J A Gibbon, Wilnot; A B Piper, Bridgetown; R Guest, Yarmouth, T R Patillo, Liverpool; I F More, Caledonia; Miss Carter, Pleasant River, Robt. West, Bridgewater, Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; B Legge, Mahone Bay, Tucker & Smith, Antigonish, N Tupper & Co., Amherst, R B Huestis, Wallace, W Cooper, Pugwash, Mrs. Robson, Pictou, T R Frase, New Glasgow, J & C Just, Guysborough, Mrs. Norris, Lunenburg, P Smyth, Port Hood, T & J Just, Sydney, J Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

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. General Agent for Nova Scotia.

BILLS of LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at Wm GOSSIP's Book and Stationery Store 24 G. street.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—76 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON. Admitting on equal terms, Persons of every Class, to all its benefits and advantages.

Capital £250,000. Fully Subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders.

HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, OFFICE 108 HOLLIS STREET.

DIRECTORS. WILLIAM PRYOR, JR. Esq. ANDREW M. UNIAOKE " WILLIAM CONRAD JAMES A. MORRIS.

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

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

I. Ten per cent. of the entire profits of the Company 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 their death.

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, the Company are granted against paralysis, Windstroke, accidents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and mental, at moderate rates.

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

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

Table with 4 columns: Age, £100, £50, £25. Rows for Age 20, 30, 40, 50.

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

G. A. MACKENZIE, Pictou. 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.

J. B. FLOWERS, 47 BARRINGTON STREET.

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

COMPRISING—DRESS MATERIALS, in plain and mottled patterns. Bay and Rubens, Silk Lusters, Belton, French Organic MUSLINS, Norwich Poplins, &c. &c. some lots of very cheap Delaines and Alpaca.

SHAWLS, Parasols, Bonnets, in great variety. Straw and Tuscan HATS, for boys and girls. New HIBBONS, Flowers, Gloves, Ladies fine White Cotton Hose, Cashmere and Flannel Boots and Slippers. Low priced Tweeds, DOESKINS, Cassinets and Lab-brooms, suitable for boy wear. Black Cassimere and Broad Cloth, Black Gros de Naples and Glacé SILK, Crapes and Black Materials for mourning, Irish Linen, Diapers, Lawns, Stair Carpeting, and Dressing Table Covers, &c. ALSO—Good Congo and Hyson TEA.

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

June 10, 1854.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS, Halifax, May 17, 1854.

A LIGHT HOUSE has been erected on GULL ROCK, off the entrance of Rugged Island Harbour. The Building is square, painted White, and contains a clear fixed Light at an elevation of fifty one feet above sea level, and is situated in lat. 43 39 North, and long. 60 West, with the following bearings by compass:

Table with 2 columns: Location, Bearing. Rows include Cape Negro, S W Breaker or Western Bull, Shelburne Light House, Western head of Rugged Island Harbour, Cranberry Island or Harbour Head, Whale's Back Breaker, Blow Breaker or Eastern Bull, South end of Thomas or East Rugged Island, Emulous Rocks off do.

PUBLISHED every Saturday by Wm. GOSSIP, Proprietor, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Province. 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.