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The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VI.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1853.

NO. 480

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. 27 Advent Sunday. Isaiah 1. John 10. Isaiah 2. Heb 3	10	11
M. 28	13	13
T. 29	13	13
W. 30 Advent. And. Ap. & Prov 30. Acts 1. Prov 21	14	15
Th. 31 Dec. 1. M. 1. Gal h 14. 2. Isaiah 15	18	17
F. 1	18	17
S. 2	18	19

Poetry.

ALL THINGS EARNEST.

Time is earnest,
Passing by;
Death is earnest,
Drawing nigh.
Sinner! wilt thou trifling be?
Time and death appeal to thee.

Life is earnest;
When 'tis o'er,
Thou returnest
Nevermore.
Soon to meet eternity,
Wilt thou never serious be?

Heaven is earnest;
Solemnly
Flout its voices
Down to thee.
Oh! thou mortal art thou gay,
Sporting through thine earthly day?

Hell is earnest;
Fiercely roll
Burning billows
Near thy soul.
Woe for thee! if thou abide,
Doomed, unsanctified!

God is earnest;
Kneel and pray
Ere thy season
Pass away;
Ere he set His judgment throne,
Vengeance ready, mercy gone!

Christ is earnest,
Bliss thee "come!"
Paid thy spirit's
Priceless sum.
Wilt thou spurn thy Saviour's love,
Pleading with thee from above?

Thou refusest,
Wretched one!
Thou despisest
God's dear Son!
Madness! dying sinner, turn!
Lest His wrath within thee burn.

When thy pleasures
All depart,
What will soothe thy
Fainting heart?
Friendless, desolate, alone,
Entering a world unknown!

Oh be earnest!
Loitering
Thou wilt perish;
Lingering
Be no longer—rise and flee;
Lo! thy Saviour waits for thee!

Religious Miscellany.

EXTRACTS FROM A CHARGE, DELIVERED TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, AT THE VISITATION, ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12TH 1852, BY JOHN, LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

Continued from last week.
FREE SCHOOLS.

In regard to free scholars, it has been said that to take them absolutely so, would be to drag education to the kennel; to paralyze and degrade it, and to place it on a level with the schools of the work-house. It has also been said that no one values what he has not paid for. It has been notified that Connecticut, which in connection with common schools, was held in honor, has fallen from this high position because her Government is more than sufficient to meet all the requirements of instructing her youth; that it has put her actually asleep. Hence her school fund is quoted as a warning and example to deter other states from

giving the proceeds of their funds, except on condition that those who receive shall meet the aid given by an equal sum or rate or contribution.

It is even urged that in some places in Upper Canada the attendance has fallen off since the schools became free.

The question of placing education within the reach of all entirely without cost, is no doubt perplexing; but I believe that under any circumstances good schools will command full attendance. At the same time the more you interest the parents in them the more will they value the benefit; and although it may be admitted that in large towns and in our back settlements, the situation of some parents renders them unable to pay the school fees, their number is very few and might be easily remedied without exposing their poverty. The moral effect of a small tax on the poor in the shape of school money is, that it appeals to paternal duty and enforces domestic piety. It likewise establishes parental authority and vindicates personal freedom. Thus schools, which should resemble so many Christian households, if wholly supported by extraneous means, do not excite the sympathy of parents nor the anxiety and personal interest of the teachers. They become the matters of business in which the affections have no concern; the parents and the teachers become estranged, and the public or social relations supersede the domestic.

To make the families of the poor scenes of Christian peace ought to be the first objects of the school; but our common schools are so conducted as to substitute the idea of the citizen, for that of the parent, political rights for those of domestic duties, and the claim of public privileges for the personal law of conscience.

But let the members of the Church have their separate schools, and all other denominations that may desire to enjoy that right, and we shall be able in a great measure to restore domestic kindness and authority in our household; and having a common bond of union and love with our teachers, and the same faith and truthfulness, our schools will gradually exchange their selfish and political character for the charities of domestic life.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

As in the present state of public affairs it may be some time before we can attain that simple alteration in the school law for which we are contending, we are not in the meantime to be idle. But, while we urge our claim with all becoming earnestness, we must, in as far as possible, supply the deficiency. Permit me therefore, with this view, to suggest the increase of your Sunday schools in number and efficiency.

Establish one at each of your stations; and though this will be attended with no small additional trouble, remember that all your time and faculties belong to the Church—that your vows bind you in the most solemn manner to do every thing in your power for her benefit; and if you go earnestly to work, you cannot fail. I am not, my brethren, ignorant of the difficulties you will have to encounter from apathy and carelessness, from scarcity of teachers and from their general inability, even when willing; but such obstacles are daily overcome by others, and why not by us? You will not only have to solicit and persuade your teachers to come forward to your assistance, but you will have to win over to your side their parents and friends, many of whom are cold and indifferent, and not merely unconscious of the vicious principles upon which our system of common schools is established, but many of them in their ignorance are satisfied and pleased with the progressive secular knowledge which some of their children may have made.

If you speak of their religious deficiency, they do not seem to be sensible of it, but, on the contrary, believe the confident assertions, so often repeated, that sufficient attention is paid to this the most valuable of all branches of knowledge. All these things are indeed disheartening; but the truth is on your side, and with good temper and perseverance, you will overcome all such impediments.

Again: you will have to meet your teachers from time to time by themselves, to encourage them and show them how to proceed in communicating instruction in such a way as may secure respect and affection from their pupils. You will say, perhaps, that it is impossible for me to keep my engagements at my different stations and likewise assist at so many schools. This may, to some extent, be true, but much may be done by good arrangements.

You can take the school's for an hour by rotation, and this at such intervals as may not interfere with your various engagements. Moreover, you can appoint an evening on some week day to meet the teachers of your different schools in their turn. Nor will the discharge of this more increased duty be slow in bearing fruit.

Your congregations will become more numerous at your different stations, more attentive and docile. By acquiring greater influence and more kindly respect and attention, you will feel encouraged from the con-

vicition that by your own exertions and those of your teachers, you have been impressing on the young of your charge the great truths and precepts of Christianity; training them up in the principles of religion and regularity, propriety and cleanliness, enlightening their understandings, softening their hearts, purifying their morals and civilizing their manners.

Nor would these benefits be confined to the pupils; your teachers would become so many friendly missionaries among your people, to extend and enforce your instructions and you would in a short time be delighted with the happy change through your whole mission. All would become acquainted with their Bible, and learn to know their duty as men and Christians, and to understand those principles which are to be their guide in after life, and their path to heaven. And is it nothing to have excited a general spirit of improvement among all ranks of your people, to have brought the rich acquainted with the wants and actual circumstances of their poorer neighbours, and to have produced mutual feelings of sympathy and acts of kindness? Is it nothing to unite your flock through the whole neighbourhood, removing the prejudices of one, encouraging the efforts of another, softening the asperities of a third, and engaging the affection of all?

I can only touch upon Sunday schools as one of the most trustful sources of a clergyman's usefulness; but there is one duty more upon which I must detain you a few moments, namely:

VISITING FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE.

The Apostolic injunction can never be safely omitted, because there are so many benefits gained by such visits to families which cannot be attained in any other way.

It is, however, to be feared, that many clergymen content themselves with one general visitation, and think they have done enough; but if they do not see their people afterwards how are they to become acquainted with their tempers and dispositions, their peculiar habits and propensities? Hence the necessity of establishing a regular system of visitation.

Large as our missions are they seldom exceed 64 square miles, or a square of eight miles; but whatever their extent may be, let it be divided into such portions as may be visited systematically in a given time.

Commence your first round as quickly as possible after you take possession of your mission, that you may know your people, and even after so arrange that you may visit every household at least once a year.

Some families require your personal attention oftener than other, and to this you should as far as practicable give your attention. You should be found occasionally in every part of your mission, otherwise you will never become intimately acquainted with your scattered flock.

Then, taking an interest in their children, furnishing them with tracts to read during the winter evenings, and urging the benefit of sending them to school as their ages permit, they feel their hearts warmed towards their pastor as their friend and benefactor.—They return to their labours with redoubled strength, and are cheered by the hope that in a short time they will be comfortable and happy. They may also be made aware that already their situation is much improved from what it was in England or Ireland, for the four great wants of the poor, house-room, fuel and food, are abundantly supplied; and if the clothing continue homely for a time, the second or third crop will remove that inconvenience.

I might enlarge on the uses to be made by the faithful missionary of the domestic events of joy and sorrow which happen in all families. The marriage, the birth, the confirmation—the first communion on the one hand, and the times of misfortune and trouble, of sickness, of grief for the departure of some beloved one: all of which may be made, through God's blessing, the means of great spiritual and temporal improvement; but, considering the ground I have yet to pass over, I must forbear.

“Wherefore, like as the false apostles vehemently contended that the Galatians, now justified by faith in Christ, ought to be circumcised and keep the law of Moses, if they would be delivered from their sins, and from the wrath of God, and obtain the Holy Ghost, and yet notwithstanding by the self-same means they burdened them the more with sins, (for sin is not taken away by the law, neither is the Holy Ghost given through it, but only it worked wrath, and driveth men into great terrors,) so at this day these rash heads, which ought to provide for the safety of the Catholic Church, and at once to drive down all Popery, have done no good, but much hurt to the Church: they have not overthrown the Papacy, but have established it.—But if they had, as they began, with a common consent together with us, taught and diligently urged the article of justification: that is to say, that we are justified neither by the righteousness of the law, nor by our own righteousness, but by only faith in Jesus Christ: doubtless on this one article, by little and little, as it began,

had overthrown the whole Papacy, with her brotherhoods, pardons, religious orders, relics, ceremonies, invocation of saints, purgatory, masses, watching, vows and infinite other like abominations. But they leaving off the preaching of faith and true Christian righteousness, have gone another way to work, to the great hindrance both of sound doctrine, and of the Church."—*Martin Luther.*

GENERAL INQUIRY.

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

DEVOTION.

"Hitherto ye have asked nothing in my name. Ask and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."—*St. John, xvi. 24.*

SAVIOR of all, in prayer to Thee,
Before Thy throne I bend my knee:
In mercy hear me while I claim
The promise in Thy precious name.

I ask not earth's abundant cheer,
Nor wish in splendor to appear;
All I desire is for my soul,
Thy pard'ning love to make me whole.

'Tis much to ask, my sins outrun
The daily marchings of the Sun;
But love exhaustless as his ray,
Can blot them as a cloud away.

'Tis much to ask; my heart is weak,
And falters when for aid I seek,
But Thou shalt inward strength supply,
And pray the Father lest I die.

Teach me to pray, O Uncreate!
Thou all-prevailing Advocate;
Confirm and crown th' unfeeling plea,
"Thy precious blood was shed for me."

O fill my heart with love Divine,
And make my joy resemble Thine;
Fullness of joy, which Angels share,
When sinners name Thy name in prayer.

W. B.

* Gospel for the day.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR—

You perhaps know Three Fathom Harbour well. I was there a little time ago. The settlement near the entrance is small and scattered, and the dozen huts and stores clustered upon the beach near the eastern side of the channel, show that fishing is the prevailing occupation of the people. The harbour derives its shelter from Shut-in-Island, which lays out to the S. W., and which is nearly joined by a reef to the main land of Graham's Head. The island is low and rocky, but two families have managed to live and thrive upon it for years, who are principally supported by their fishing. Some good and fairly cultivated land appears on Graham's Head, the high hill on the western side of the harbour, and up the harbour there are green fields and good houses. The navigation is embarrassed by flats, and the channels are deep but intricate. It was the Lord's Day, and the weather being remarkably fine, I was glad to proceed partly by boat and partly by land, to a pretty and beautifully built Church, in which I was told there would be a morning service. As I approached the Church the houses were more grouped together, and the land bore the appearance of more careful cultivation. The congregation had all assembled, and as I entered the building the clergyman in a clear melodious voice, and with a manner highly reverential and appropriate, was delivering the beautiful exhortation at the commencement of the morning service. The church was well filled, perhaps 150 persons were present, and during the service the congregation appeared attentive, but were painfully silent as to responses—that work seemed abandoned to the church. The clergyman appeared somewhat aged, but his voice and manner were well adapted to impress and instruct his hearers. His style was natural, simple, and solemn. I have seldom heard the beautiful prayers of our church so feelingly and so solemnly addressed to God as by this minister, and forming one of a congregation greatly in contrast by education and pursuits, to the polished wanner and cultivated mind of the minister, it was very delightful to find him in every part of the Service, habitually reverential, and studiously careful to do all with earnestness and feeling. After an apology for the non-appearance of a written sermon, which appeared to have been mislaid, the worthy man opened upon the parable of the ten virgins in the Gospel of St. Matthew, and gave us a useful practical discourse, perhaps all the more attractive and better attended to because not read. I was sorry to hear that owing to the number of stations to be served, this interesting place has only the privilege of the missionary attendance once a month, and that no service was held on other Sundays. The permanency and growth of the church

would be most desirable in all similar stations, both that service should be held every Sabbath, and that as a matter of the highest importance, the lambs of the flock should be gathered together for Sabbath School instruction. But I suppose the paucity of ministers prevents the one, and the want of competent teachers the other.

A. LAYMAN.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

NEWS FROM LUNenburg.—The little fleet of fishing vessels have all returned in safety. Some have done well; some not so well, others but little. But altogether, they will bring their thousands of pounds into Lunenburg. Success to the fisheries.

Our fishermen without exception speak in the highest terms of Captain Daly, commander of the Cutter Daring. They report him to have been at his post morning, noon, and even at midnight. The Yankees would leave and sneak out of port at night, in the hope of taking lots of bloaters before the Cutter would be on the ground in the morning, but to their great surprise as daylight appeared, there was that watchful Daring in the midst of them, with his brass pieces pointed at them, giving them notice to quit, so that they were obliged to take their walking ticket in double quick time. The fishermen express the hope that the government will reward Capt. Daly for the noble way in which he has discharged his duty to the public in thus protecting the fishermen and fisheries of this Province. If not, they are determined to petition the House of Assembly in his favor. Success to Captain Daly.

Our fishermen anticipate great fishing next season, so much so, that they are now putting up several clippers. The schr Helen Maud, owned by Joshua Kaulback, Esq., and schr Rose, owned by William Ross, Esq., will challenge any vessel in the province. WELL DONE LUNENBURG!! NEWSMONGER.

N. B.—At a future day I will send you a list of all our fishing vessels with their cargoes. Many of our fishermen have cleared their £50 this season. This is another proof that lots of pure gold are to be fish'd from deeps around the shores of Nova Scotia, without going all the way to Australia.

News Department.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Letter from Rev. Dr. Tucker, Rector of St. George's Bermuda, to the Bishop of Newfoundland, dated—September 22, 1853.

MY DEAR LORD.

I have just received your note from Exploits, but how can I sit down to acknowledge it in the midst of this desolation? On the 1st of this month the yellow fever burst out on board the *Thames* bulk in St. George's, caused, it is supposed, by the mud and filth around the ship fermenting in the hot sun. All the convicts except 19 caught it; then it spread among the poor Europeans in the low streets in that neighbourhood; thence it attacked the soldiers, and, at a round guess, by this day it has carried off 230 persons in St. George's. As you may suppose, what with visiting the sick and burying the dead, I have scarcely had time to breathe. It is by God's mercy that I have now strength to write: I have several times been almost ready to give up. I dare not ask the other clergy to help me, for the risk is great, as we have scarcely a stranger that has not been seized, and I should dread its spreading to the other parts of the country.—Colonel Phillpotts is dead—so are Colonel Robe, Mrs. Oakley, Capt. and Mrs. Hare, Dr. Lawson, Lieutenant Woodford, Ensign Thackeray, six or seven Sergeants, Mr. Nash, (Storekeeper,) Miss Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Houghton, with their son and one of their daughters, Mr. Tapp, Seth Harvey's only son, &c. I saw much of Colonel Phillpotts, and have just written to prevent his family coming on hither. He and Colonel Robe both died as true Christians, Major Oakley is ill, but I hope improving, Major Byles is now in command. The troops are encamped at the Ferry, the Barracks deserted. The new military Chapel used as a Hospital, as well as the verandahs of the hospitals filled. Some of the dead are buried with, and some without, coffins. No honours paid to officers—the bodies brought on ammunition carts, and with just enough persons to put them in their graves. One man had to assist some boys to bring his own wife.—The Church-yard is so full that after burying one or two in the paths, the Board of Health has taken a piece of the Park for the cemetery; and from the rapidity of decomposition burial takes place, if possible, within an hour of death, so that no hour can be fixed for inter-

ments; and I can scarcely get from one ground to the other fast enough, though I have more than once buried six or seven in one grave or pit. You may imagine after this description, that I am filled with thankfulness that I and my family are all spared so far, though we truly "know not what will be on the morrow."—All schools are closed—business at a stand: in short, you must imagine, for I cannot describe, the rest.—Miss Blackman arrived by the mail yesterday on a visit to the Whitmores. I went on board, and telling her it would not be hospitality but cruelty to invite her to any house in this town, sent her to Ireland Island to Capt. and Mrs. White. The Whitmores are both ill and insensible. Yesterday we thought he would die and she recover. To-day the expectation is just the reverse. Mrs. Whitmore was confined in her fever, the child, a girl, baptized, and it died. The fever is confined to St. George's, and I trust is now abating somewhat. The last thing Col. Phillpotts did, was to attempt (but in vain) to sign a proclamation for tomorrow, the 23rd, to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, that God would be pleased to accept our humiliation and remove His heavy hand from us. In the short space of time I could seize (in time for the Clergy to give notice thereof in the Churches on Sunday last) I recommended to use the Communion Service, with the psalms and lessons you selected on the 9th of June, 1847; and I hope the feeling is general to observe the day with due sincerity.

Give me and my poor flock your prayers, my dear Bishop, and believe me,

My dear Lord, yours affectionately.

H. T. TUCKER.

UNITED STATES.

RENUNCIATION OF ROMANISM, AND LIBERAL DONATION TO THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Mr. George W. Beck, of Prospect Hill, Somerville, Mass., made a public renunciation of Romanism, and a declaration of adherence to the Communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the United States of America, on Sunday morning last, at Christ Church, in this city. The form was administered interrogatively, by the Rev. W. T. Smith, and witnessed by the Rev. Dr. Eaton, as the present and past Rectors of this ancient parish, of which, in early life, Mr. Beck had been a parishioner and Sunday scholar. He therefore only returns to the bosom of his mother, the church of his first love, after a vain search elsewhere for that unity of sentiment and holiness of life which too many suppose exist to perfection in that body of which he has been for many years a nominal member.

With this public demonstration of his faith and sentiments, Mr. Beck has given a substantial proof of his disinterestedness and sincerity. He has conveyed to the Bishop of this Diocese, the Rector of Christ Church, Boston, (*ex officio*) and the Rev. Drs. Wells and Eaton, and the Hon. William Appleton, as a Board of Trustees (the three latter to be succeeded by elective members, subject to the approval of the Diocesan Convention),—the establishment, long known as the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Prospect Hill, Somerville. This property, valued at a sum between \$5,000 and \$6,000, Mr. Beck has given in trust for the same purpose as it was originally designed for, "the education of orphans," but heretofore in the doctrine, discipline, and worship of this Reformed branch of the Holy Catholic Church.—*New York paper.*

ARREST OF TWO ROMISH PRIESTS.—Night before last says the *Cincinnati Times* of the 9th inst., a lady residing in the Sixth Ward, found two boys, 11 and 12 years of age, in her yard; and as they said they had no place to sleep, she took them into her house. As the conduct of the boys was somewhat strange she concluded to place them in charge of an officer, and immediately took them to the residence of watchman Thayer. This officer was at home, and questioned the boys closely, and finally succeeded in drawing from them the fact that they had that day run away from the St. Aloysius Orphan Asylum—an institution sustained by the German Catholics of this city. They gave as a reason for leaving the institution, the brutal treatment they had received. They were dressed in the clothes of the institution, and both are forlorn orphans, without home or friends.

They stated that they were often severely flogged with a cowhide, for the most trivial offences, and on the day they left, they were whipped so hard that they could not stand. They were then cowhided for the following offences: they had been ordered to scrub the School-room, which they did, the best they could. Some spots of ink they could not get out of the floor, which the officers of the institution observed.

ing, they laid the cowhide on their bodies warmly. To sustain this statement they showed their bodies, which were covered with stripes and bruises. In fact in some places it looked as if 'the cowhide had been laid on heavily enough to sink it into the flesh!' No wonder, that these poor, friendless and unpitied orphans fled from such a tyrannical institution, from such brutal masters.

Officer Thayer, yesterday, took the boys to the watch-house, and learning from them that the men who whipped them the most and the hardest were Father Bernard Cyrill and Father Bernard Force, he made affidavit of assault, and had a warrant issued for these men. Determining with a commendable spirit, to sift the matter, he assisted Deputy Marshal Gray to serve the warrants. These two 'Fathers' were arrested, and gave bail for their appearance before the Police Court this morning.

IRELAND.

PROTESTANT MOVEMENT IN IRELAND.—The following is the summary of the whole tour of the Bishop of Tuam, August, 1852.

Six new churches were consecrated; five other churches in various stages of progress, towards erection, were inspected, three of these being almost ready for consecration. The first stone of one new church was laid; making together 12 new churches.

Confirmation was held in six different places, at which 289 persons were confirmed; of these 42 were originally Protestants, and 247 were converts.

One new school-house was opened. Four school-houses in progress of building were inspected, and six new school-houses were begun by the laying of the first stone. These together make 11 new school-houses.

Twenty-nine schools were examined, 1671 children being present—the number upon the rolls of these schools being 2299.

Four buildings were inspected, intended for the residences of clergymen, where there had been none before; and the first stone of one other was laid, making five.

Five other different institutions connected with the missionary work were inspected.

All parties concur in the statement that, during the year 1852, the number of persons who left the country, and went either to England or America, has been beyond all precedent; and the information is uniform from all quarters, that a very large proportion of these emigrants consisted of persons who have left the Church of Rome, and become converts, and also of persons with whom the mission-agents had much intercourse, and who were in an enquiring state of mind.—From these causes, the number who were in the country in 1851 has been greatly reduced; and therefore the number actually returned as being in the several parishes in 1852 must be considered as manifesting a very large increase during the course of that year, reference being made to the decrease occasioned by emigration.

Within the last seven years the bishop has been enabled to separate eight unions, and thus to reconstitute its distinct parishes and incumbencies; in four of these new parish churches have been built, and the whole ecclesiastical arrangement therefore restored.

From Papers by the R. M. S. Niagara, Nov. 13. RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

"VIENNA, WEDNESDAY MORNING."—Accounts from Bucharest report a battle and 14 superior Russian Officers killed. The Turks remained masters of the field, and the Russians were retreating on Bucharest.

The Consul of France at Bucharest writes as follows to M. de Rouquency, under date the 6th of November—

"On the 2d and 3d of November, the Turks crossed the Danube from Turtuki to Oltenitza, to the number of about 18,000 men.

"On the 4th General Parlof attacked them with 9,000 men, and after a brisk cannonade, a combat with the bayonet took place between the two armies.

"The Turks maintained their positions at Oltenitza, and have fortified them.

"The combat lasted three hours.

"In it the Russians lost several officers and 136 privates killed, and six superior officers, 18 subalterns, and 479 privates wounded.

"The loss on the Turkish side is not known.

"4,000 Turks occupy Kalarache, 2,000 have established themselves on an island in front of Giurgevo, and 11,000 are in Lesser Wallachia."

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S MANIFESTO.—The official Journal of St. Petersburg contains an Imperial Manifesto, dated the 21st October, which concludes in these words:—"Russia is goaded on to war; nothing remains for her but to have recourse to arms to compel the Ottoman Empire to respect Treaties, to obtain reparation for the insults with which the latter

has replied to our most moderate demands—to our legitimate solicitude for the maintenance of the orthodox faith in the East.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS IN ASIA.—It is said that on the 20th of October Alasa Bry sent a reconnoitering party in the direction of Cirock-dere. The Russians surprised and attacked this detachment on its march. Selim Pasha, attracted by the noise of the skirmish, advanced with reinforcements, and encountered a corps of 16,000 Russians from Kelout Kelé and other points. An engagement took place: the Russian forces were routed, and Selim Pasha established his head-quarters at Orelly, a distance of six leagues from Cirock-dere.

THE RUSSIANS UNDER AUSTRIAN PROTECTION.—The Austrian embassy has sent a circular to all the representatives of other nations at Constantinople, officially announcing that the Emperor of Austria has taken all Russian subjects and interests under his protection, during the actual state of war between Turkey and Russia.

DETERMINATION OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—A determined attitude is assumed by the French Government on the Eastern question. The sentiments on the conduct of the Emperor of Russia are so little concealed that M. de Kesseloff, the Russian Ambassador, may think it necessary before long to apply to his Government for a short leave of absence, to be prolonged as circumstances may require. It is, at all events, certain, that at the Russian Embassy in Paris, symptoms of discontent, irritation, and alarm are apparent, and when such a change is remarked to Russians, the impatient vehemence which accompanies the denial betrays the fact.

INDIA AND CHINA.

DISASTROUS NEWS FROM BURMAH.—The steamer Calcutta has arrived, after a run of 113 hours, from Alexandria. Our troops in Burmah are in a state of siege, and the country in possession of the followers of Meatoon and other chiefs of equal rank, who give out that they are acting under the authority of the King of Ava. Our steamers are fired upon in going up and down the river, and the country is becoming a desert.—Mr. James Thomason, the Governor of the Agra Presidency, is dead.

Editorial Miscellany.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

We are indebted to the Toronto British Canadian, (a paper which often furnishes us with interesting Church items,) for the following extract from the last Report of the Society, which we believe has not yet reached Halifax.

"On Monday 9th Octr. the annual report of this Society, the oldest missionary institution connected with the Church, was issued to the subscribers. It is a most interesting document, containing as it does a copious history of the proceedings of the Church in the Colonies and dependencies of the British Crown.

From general statements, the report proceeds to detail the Society's operations with regard to the various colonial dioceses, the first specifically mentioned being that of Nova Scotia. The Society has contributed to the completion of the endowment of the bishopric of Nova Scotia, by appropriating, in lieu of the annual sum at present paid to the Bishop from the interest of the American bishops' fund, a portion of the capital of that fund amounting to £8250. This sum is to be vested in trustees, and, together with the local endowment fund, and the grant of £2000 from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and Bishop's Farm, near Halifax, will form the permanent endowment of the see. During the incumbency of the present Bishop a payment will be made also from the interest of the remainder of the American bishops' fund, King's College, Windsor, which was founded in 1789, and endowed with annual grants from the Provincial and Imperial legislatures, has been deprived of the last of these supports, by the withdrawal of the allowance of £400 per annum, by the provincial legislature. The Society contributes to this college the sum of £300, per annum for divinity students, and an effort is now being made in England and in the colony, to add to a very insignificant fund, which is the sole endowment of the College, by raising a sum of £2000, which would secure a second grant of £1000 from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The Rev. C. Ingles and the Rev. J. A. Shaw, of Cape Breton, have been placed on the pension list as no longer capable of the efficient discharge of their duties. In the diocese of Fredericton the Society has contributed, during the past year, to the support of 44 clergymen and seven divinity students. In the diocese of Quebec it has aided in the support of 28 clergymen during the past year. It has for some time past granted a sum of £300 per annum for the education of divinity students. The Rev. J. H. Nicholls, the principal of the College is now in England, endeavouring to procure some addition to its resources. The college has now the power of conferring degrees. It offers a sound general as well as a theological training to the inhabitants of Lower Canada. The number of its divinity students last year was 16. It has been erected and supported in a great measure by the colonists themselves. Assistance is now sought from England in order to enlarge the staff of tutors, complete the chapel, establish affiliated schools, and increase the library. By returns

received from the Bishop of Montreal, it appears that there are now 63 clergymen of the Church of England officiating in the diocese of Montreal, about 30,000 members of the Church, and 3941 communicants.—There are 51 churches now in use, of which 45 have been consecrated, and 7 others in course of erection, and being more or less completed. From the diocese of Toronto the past year has yielded little or no intelligence which could be fitly placed in a record of the Society's proceedings. In the diocese of Cape Town, collegiate buildings have been erected at a cost of £2000, capable of accommodating 50 scholars. It is expected they will be open before Christmas. The B. V. J. Gorham has left England to undertake the office of vice principal of the institution. To the dioceses of Rupert's Land, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Antigua, Barbadoes, Guiana, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Sydney, Adelaide, Melbourne, Newcastle, New Zealand, and Tasmania, the Society has rendered great assistance during the past year.

The following is a summary of the present condition of the Society's missionary operations:—

NOVA SCOTIA . . .	{ Nova Scotia . . . 60 Cape Breton . . . 5 Prince E. Island . . . 6 }	61
FREDERICTON . . .	{ New Brunswick . . . 44 Canada East . . . 28 }	
QUEBEC	{ Canada East . . . 44 Canada West . . . 137 }	
TORONTO	{ Hudson's Bay Territory . . . 2 Newfoundland . . . 32 Labrador . . . 2 }	37
RUPERT'S LAND . . .	{ Bermudas . . . 3 Jamaica . . . 8 Bahamas . . . 5 }	18
JAMAICA	{ Barbadoes, Trinidad, &c. . . 5 Antigua, Montserrat, &c. . . 3 Demerara, Berbice, &c. . . 12 Essequibo }	
BARBADOES	{ Barbadoes, Trinidad, &c. . . 5 Antigua, Montserrat, &c. . . 3 Demerara, Berbice, &c. . . 12 Essequibo }	
ANTIGUA	{ Barbadoes, Trinidad, &c. . . 5 Antigua, Montserrat, &c. . . 3 Demerara, Berbice, &c. . . 12 Essequibo }	
GUIANA	{ Barbadoes, Trinidad, &c. . . 5 Antigua, Montserrat, &c. . . 3 Demerara, Berbice, &c. . . 12 Essequibo }	
CALCUTTA	{ Bengal 17 Madras 28 Colombia 10 }	
MADRAS	{ Bengal 17 Madras 28 Colombia 10 }	
COLOMBA	{ Bengal 17 Madras 28 Colombia 10 }	
CAPE TOWN	{ Cape of Good Hope . . . 30 Graham's Town }	30
SYDNEY	{ New South Wales . . . 17 North, N. S. Wales . . . 9 Port Phillip 5 South Australia . . . 18 Western Australia . . . 2—20 }	
NEWCASTLE	{ New South Wales . . . 17 North, N. S. Wales . . . 9 Port Phillip 5 South Australia . . . 18 Western Australia . . . 2—20 }	
MELBOURNE	{ New South Wales . . . 17 North, N. S. Wales . . . 9 Port Phillip 5 South Australia . . . 18 Western Australia . . . 2—20 }	
ADLAIDE	{ New South Wales . . . 17 North, N. S. Wales . . . 9 Port Phillip 5 South Australia . . . 18 Western Australia . . . 2—20 }	
NEW ZEALAND	{ New Zealand 9 Van Dieman's Land . . . 4 Seychelles 1 Borneo 4 Tristan d'Acunha . . . 1 Pascain's Island 1 }	
TASMANIA	{ New Zealand 9 Van Dieman's Land . . . 4 Seychelles 1 Borneo 4 Tristan d'Acunha . . . 1 Pascain's Island 1 }	
		Missionaries . . . 540

In addition to the above list of Clergy, the number of Divinity Students, Catechists, Schoolmasters and others maintained by the Society, is above 700.

The total receipts for the past year amounted to £131,982 14s. 5d.

A CONSIDERATE PRESENT.—The Church congregation of West Frampton, Canada, have presented to their minister, the Rev. R. S. Birtch, a horse to supply the place of one which we suppose he had "used up" like many of his Brethren in this Diocese, who however are not generally able to testify to the like thoughtfulness on the part of their people. Without a horse a Missionary cannot work, but it is an expensive article, and not easily replaced out of his scanty stipend.

☞ We rejoice in giving a place to the following substantial evidence, that the esteemed brother to whom it refers, is as much beloved and respected where he is, as he was during his residence in Nova Scotia.

We hope the example of liberality on the part of his people will not be lost upon other congregations:—

"We are informed by a gentleman recently from Boston, and who is a member of the Rev. J. M. Clinch's Church, St. Matthew's, that the congregation of that Church having taken into consideration the high price of the necessaries of life, and the consequent inadequacy of his salary, have raised it twenty per cent. a degree of liberality alike creditable to them and to their Pastor."

☞ THE Mechanics' Institute at St. John, N. B., is to be opened on Monday next, by a lecture from the Rev. Mr. Forrester, of this city. Besides the usual weekly lectures, the Directors announce their intention of having a course delivered every alternate Friday, for the benefit of young persons—which service has been undertaken by a number of talented gentlemen. The Library contains upwards of 2500 volumes, of literary and scientific works. A Reading Room is open to members every evening except Saturdays and Sundays, where a variety of periodicals may be seen.

☞ We have just received a copy of the Report of the S. P. G. F. for 1853, from which we shall now be able to make direct extracts. We have also to acknowledge the receipt regularly, every month, of the Gospel Missionary, published for the Society.

Missionary Intelligence.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

VISITATION OF THE LORD BISHOP—1853.
(Continued from the Church Times of Oct. 29th.)

The Church Ship left St. Antony on the French Shore in the afternoon of Monday, August 1st, intending to sail direct to Twillingate; but, a tor being becalmed all the following night and day, was carried by a strong breeze and tide, in the night of Tuesday, considerably beyond her destination; and on Wednesday, August 3, (the wind having again died away) came to anchor at Herring Neck, where candidates for Confirmation had been prepared by the Rev. Mr. Crosse.

Thursday, August 4.—A messenger was sent to Twillingate (eight miles) to inform the Rural Dean (the Rev. Mr. Boone) of the Bishop's arrival at Herring Neck; and Services preparatory to Confirmation were performed in the Church; which having been built and arranged in a very pleasing manner under Mr. Crosse's direction, without pews or galleries, is deservedly regarded with much satisfaction and admiration by the people, and is designated by them "a very clever Church."

Friday, August 5.—Confirmation at Herring Neck in the Morning Service; after it the Holy Communion, chiefly for Mr. Crosse's benefit, who being only in Deacon's orders, has unhappily but few opportunities of partaking of the Sacramental means of grace.—After the second service the evening was spent in instructing the chief singers of the Church in psalmody.

Saturday, August 6.—The Church-Ship sailed to Twillingate and arrived only in time for the afternoon service in the Church, having been ten hours in making nine miles, against a strong swell and with a light wind. Supplies were quickly sent on board of various comforts and luxuries (as fresh-meat, butter, vegetables, &c.) not tasted or seen since the departure from Forteau, a month ago.

Sunday, August 7.—The Bishop visited the Sunday School: two or three classes of well-dressed and well-ordered children and young people were examined, among whom were several candidates for Confirmation. The Bishop preached at each Service, and in the morning administered the Sacrament, with Mr. Boone's assistance, to seventy nine communicants.—In the afternoon seventy-four candidates were presented and confirmed. The Church, which is considerably the largest out of St. John's was well filled, particularly in the second service. In the evening the Church was again opened, when Mr. Walsh preached; and service was performed as usual on the South-side, at which Mr. Freer preached. It is to be regretted that the Bishop's visit could not be made earlier or later, in the season, as at this particular time, and indeed during the whole summer, the majority of the young men, and several whole families, are absent on the Labrador. After two more days spent in pleasant, and it is hoped profitable duties at Twillingate, the Church-Ship, on Wednesday, August 10, after morning Prayers in the Church, sailed to Moreton's Harbour, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Kingwell; having on board the Rural Dean, and leaving Mr. Walsh to supply his place while he attended the Bishop through his Deanery. At Evening Prayer the Bishop addressed the candidates for Confirmation.

Thursday, August 11.—The Rev. Mr. Kingwell presented seventeen candidates for Confirmation, and after that service twenty-four partook, with the Bishop and Clergy, of the Holy Communion. At the afternoon Service Mr. Boone preached. There was much sickness aggravated by poverty in this settlement, and several of the families were visited and supplied with food and medicine.

Friday, August 12.—The Church-Ship sailed to Ward's Harbour (thirty-five miles), and came to anchor at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Kingwell followed in his boat. Ward's Harbour is one of the settlements in his too extensive mission, stretching from Tizzard's Harbour on the South to Cape St. John, a circuit of sixty miles, including seven or eight considerable settlements, with three Churches completed, and a fourth in progress. One of the three, a very lumpy but neatly-finished structure, is in this harbour, and the Bishop's presence for the consecration of it had been eagerly looked for by the worthy inhabitants. A petition also was presented for the consecration of the grave-yard, which was granted, on the promise, readily made, that a substantial fence should be erected in the Fall; and in the meanwhile that the ground should be sufficiently protected all round with nets and stakes.

Saturday, August 13.—While Mr. Kingwell was employed in preparing his candidates for confirmation, and Mr. Freer in measuring and laying down the Church, the grave-yard, and a small portion of glebe, the Bishop with Mr. Boone visited a neighbouring settlement called Nuntode-Tickh (nine miles) in a boat. The families in this settlement are chiefly from Twillingate and all were visited by the Bishop, and informed of his intention of holding service, with the consecration and confirmation, on the morrow at Ward's Harbour, and at the Leading Tackles, (three or four miles distant) on some early day in the week.

Sunday, August 14.—The little wooden building at Ward's Harbour was duly consecrated and dedicated to the honor of God and His worship and service only, by the name of Christ's Church. The administration of the Lord's Supper followed the consecration, as a part of the service. It was pleasing to observe the chief promoter of the Church (a respectable planter), with all the members of his family who had attained to a proper age (six or seven in number), devoutly attending and partaking together of the heavenly feast. In the afternoon the same parties were all confirmed, this being the first visit of a Bishop to the place. After the second service and confirmation the grave-yard was consecrated, and in the evening several of the planters and fishermen with their families were entertained, and it is hoped edified, on board, with psalms and hymns and spiritual songs.

Monday, August 15.—Nippers Harbour on the opposite side of the Bay (twenty miles), was next visited, Mr. Kingwell following the Church Ship in his boat. Here a Church has long been in progress; the delay arising, as in many other instances, more from the want of some person to lead and direct, than from want of ability or disposition on the part of the people to follow and complete the work. Divine Service with Confirmation was celebrated on board in the afternoon, and some noble looking youth, four sons of one family, (the youngest nineteen and all unmarried), with others, renewed the baptismal vows, and were duly confirmed.

Tuesday, August 16.—Again favoured with a fair wind in the opposite direction from yesterday, the Church-Ship ran across the Bay to the Leading Tackles, nearly thirty miles, before 12 o'clock. Mr. Kingwell arrived at the same time, having taken advantage of an inner run or entrance. This Tackle runs behind and among several beautifully picture-like Islands.—While Mr. Kingwell with Mr. Boone rowed about to inform and collect the people for an Evening Service the Bishop visited a good Samaritan of the settlement, who for sixteen years has read the Church Service and kept a Sunday School, without fee or earthly recompense; first in his own house and subsequently in a little store which he has appropriated to that good purpose. Chiefly through his exertions, aided by two or three equally zealous neighbours, the frame of a Church has been erected and (as in Nippers Harbour) guidance and direction only are wanted to ensure the work progressing, with God's blessing, to completion. There was such a large assemblage at Service on board that all could not be accommodated below, and many stood round the large skylight on deck which was opened for the occasion, so that they could both hear and see. None however, were confirmed, on account of the want of preparation. The Reader was supplied with a volume of Sermons and School-books.

Wednesday, August 17.—The Church-Ship came to anchor, after a very dead time, at Exploits, Burnt-Island, twelve miles from the Leading Tackles.

Thursday, August 18.—In the Church at Exploits Burnt Island, which has an imposing exterior, but is quite unfinished inside, and in consequence remains unconsecrated (though regularly used) confirmation was given in the Morning Service, and after it, at Mr. Kingwell's request, the Holy Communion was administered. Nearly all the young men of the congregation were absent at the fishery. A second Service, in the evening, was well attended.

Friday, August 19.—Reached Fogo [forty miles] before 2 o'clock, Mr. Boone still in company. The Rev. Mr. Sall, who had left in July on account of ill health, had partially prepared his candidates for Confirmation before his departure, both in this and the other chief settlements of his important and extensive mission. Mr. Boone kindly undertook the duty of further preparing them in each place; and for this purpose, on Saturday August 20, he met them at Fogo in the morning, after prayers in the Church; and at the Barred Islands [seven miles] in the evening.—The Bishop with Mr. Freer visited Barred Islands in the morning, intending to return to Service at Fogo in the evening, of which notice was given: but the wind

failed, and they did not reach Fogo till the sun had gone down, and the congregation had dispersed.

To be concluded next week.

Selections.

DISCOVERIES IN THE HOLY LAND.—A work has been issued from the London press of great promise, detailing some extraordinary discoveries in Syria and the Holy Land. It is the translation of the itinerary of a French traveller, M. de Sauley, who made the journey round the Dead Sea, and through the whole of Palestine, and that part of Syria mentioned in the Scriptures, in 1850 and 1851. M. de Sauley is a member of the French Institute, a scholar of high repute, a liberal Catholic, and possessed of ample means to make a journey under the most favorable circumstances. The tour was the fruit of long-cherished interest in Bible study, and was made with the determination to solve some of the problems which Holy Land has been the theatre of. He was well acquainted with the Hebrew, Arabic, and Greek languages, and took every precaution to render his journey safe, intelligent and fruitful of results. His narrative of this tour may be credited, he has achieved some results of surpassing importance and interest. We have no further knowledge of the work than is supplied in a copious review in the *Dublin University Magazine*, which is fully accredits all his statements, and ascribes to him all the importance of a discoverer. He left Paris in September, 1850, and reached Jerusalem in December. The many interesting relics of antiquity abounding in the city he carefully investigated in three separate visits, in which some information was gleaned from the learned labors even of Dr. Robinson, Clarke, Smith, Mansdrell, Wilde, and Schultz. Immediately after Christmas, M. de Sauley left for a careful tour round the Dead Sea. Passing through Bethlehem, he soon reached the shores of this remarkable asphaltic lake, and pitched his tent by the side of a spring. For more than twenty nights he and his companions camped upon the shores, and in the neighbourhood of this dreadful lake, without accident or mortality, generally in places where there was no lack of fresh water. He asserts that the current stories respecting the sea are mostly fabulous. There are no presidential vapors; the climate is not worse than the average of the same latitude. There are trees and verdure in the neighbourhood and on the shore, the birds sing in the thickets and sometimes resting on the waves. The fruit which turns to ashes is an idle exaggeration, and the alleged impossibility of horses wading through the waters, and of men swimming, on account of their density, false. But it is equally certain the Dead Sea contains no fish. The water is excessively nauseous. The whole circuit of the lake was made, and then M. de Sauley went South, to Karak, the modern capital of Moab. Returning, he made his great discovery—the actual ruins of the cities of the Plains—Zetain, Sodom, Zoar, and Admah. These were never before identified, nor believed to be in existence. The usual supposition has been that they occupied the place of the Dead Sea, and that the sulphureous sea was formed by the depression occasioned by their destruction. At least since the days of Abraham, two thousand years before the Christian era, they have never before been heard of. M. de Sauley identifies them by a variety of proofs, which the reviewer pronounces, after careful scrutiny, to be satisfactory. What the proofs are, we know not; but if they are sufficient, this must be pronounced the most extraordinary discovery of modern times.

M. de Sauley contradicts the testimony of our Lieut. Lynch, respecting the pillar of salt, and states that he saw twenty like those which our traveller mistook for the cenotaph of Lot's wife. He proves too, that what Lieut. Lynch saw could not be in the place of the pillar described in Genesis. After returning to Jerusalem, M. de Sauley went out again, and this time he covered the ruins of Gomorrah, so that the doom of Pentapolis is now identified, if we may believe him. In his explorations, he identified many of the places in the route of the children of Israel, but was unable to satisfy himself of the situation of Mount Pisgah, when Moses died. Returning to Jerusalem, he went Nab and made in that better known region some important discoveries. He identified and measured, for the first time, the ruins of an ancient temple in Samaria, called by Sanballat, under permission of Alexander the Great, which are still traceable. These ruins had been of service before: Dr. Robinson regards them as remains of a Roman fortress; but M. de Sauley is successful, our reviewer thinks, in identifying them. He differs also from Dr. Robinson, in referring the site of Cana of Galilee, the place of Christ's first

He identifies it with the modern Kasr, Kenna; Dr. R. decides in favor of another and neighboring locality, called Rana-t-Djalil. He identifies also, Cappadocia, Hittitide, Chorazin, Dan and Hazor, a great city, the capital of Jabin, principal king of the land of Canaan, a metropolis built long before the days of Moses; first burnt by Jo-hua, and fully reduced to desolation by Nebuchadnezzar. Other discoveries of great interest are described in his volumes, all of which, it is said, the fortunate traveller supports by proofs and reasonings that carry great weight. The pretensions are certainly extensive enough; and if they shall endure the sifting which critics will be sure to give them, M. de Saulcy may be congratulated on a most successful contribution to our stores of Biblical knowledge.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

BLACK POLITICS.—It is not yet twelve months since our rulers deposed one Sovereign at Lagos and set up another. The deposed chief was said to be a slave-dealer, and friendly to the King of Dahomi, with whom our Foreign Office has an old standing quarrel and to be hostile to Abeokuta, to which it furnishes munitions of war. For these grave offences, and because he would not sign a treaty to which he objected, the Chief Kosoko was deposed by force and with considerable loss of English life. In his stead, the Chief Atakoi was set up; and as the reputation, the ability, and the popularity of Kosoko were depreciated in the reports and despatches sent home, so the character, the abilities, and the influence of Atakoi were faded and perished. To a British King of Lagos, a British Consul was sent out, and British Missionaries were sent. Thus, to all appearance, British civilization had a great opportunity at Lagos. But unfortunately British civilization, as it is termed, is frequently opposed on the Western Coast of Africa, to British trade. So when our merchants got to Lagos, they found the mission had appropriated to themselves all the water-works and was in other respects by no means friendly. The consequence was that, under the protection of the British King, the Lagos people had not the profit they had under the anti-British King; and the loss of profit is acutely felt by all negroes, in whom the commercial spirit is especially strong. The Slave-trade was gone, and it was not replaced by lawful trade. The British King, too, was afflicted by the vice of drunkenness.—Relying on British support, he neglected the welfare of his people, became despised. By unpopular—in short, his Majesty disappointed all our expectations. His chiefs rebelled—the British cruiser on the station interfered—King Kosoko re-appeared on the scene; so did Commodore Bruce: and the end of all—so far as the news goes—seems to have been a general conflagration and a general massacre, the negro King's death by poison, and a new war of succession. In this struggle for a negro crown—unless Lord Clarendon forbids it—our cruisers will assuredly again interfere: and English blood be spilt and English taxes be spent on Black politics.

CHARACTER OF A TRUE CLERGYMAN.—A clergyman by his character and design of life ought to be a man separated from the cares and concerns of this world, and dedicated to the study and meditations of divine matters; whose conversation ought to be a pattern for others—a constant preaching to his people: who ought to offer up the prayers of the people in their name, as their mouth, to God; who ought to be praying and interceding for them in secret as well as officiating among them in public; who ought to be distributing among them the sacred rites, which are the badges, the unions, and the supports of Christians. He ought to admonish, to reprove, and to comfort them, not only by his general doctrine in his sermons, but from house to house, that so he may do these things more home and effectually than can be done from the pulpit. He is to watch over their souls, to keep them from error, and to alarm them out of their sins by giving them warning of the judgments of God: to visit the sick and to prepare them for the judgment and life to come. Above all studies, he ought to apply himself to understand the holy Scriptures aright; to have his mind well furnished that way, that so upon all occasions he may be able to enforce what he says out of them, and to be an able minister of the New Testament.—*Bishop Burnet.*

INCIDENTS OF THE CHOLERA AT HEXHAM.—So remarkable a visitation as that which has lately befallen us may warrant some brief addition to facts already recorded. At Hexham cholera was preceded by strenuous endeavours after sanitary reform. Those who think it produced by uncleanly habits, may argue that the previous application for the Public Health Act induced a want of such reform; whilst those who be-

lieve the calamity falls irrespective of such conditions may state, with equal truthfulness, that for one year at least partial improvements had been progressing.

The first death from cholera, in Hexham occurred on 3rd September. The disease had proved fatal in Newcastle on the first of the month—in the immediate neighbourhood (Gate-head) the day before. Whether the immense swarm of flies which appeared at the same time, in such astonishing numbers, had any connection with the pestilential disease or no, they were of themselves a pest which will long be remembered—an army so numerous that their individual feebleness did not prevent them being formidable—their fecundity such that their ephemeral life was sustained for weeks by constantly succeeding millions.

Tradition says that there was a time when Hexham market place grew green with grass by reason of the people fleeing from a pestilence that prevailed; and the grave-stone-field near the bosky glens of Swallowship, was used in place of the flat church-yard. Those who saw that market on Tuesday, the 20th of September, 1853, may not "look upon the like again." Of the few country people who came in, some were observed holding their noses.

The free use of clotted lime gave a wintry appearance to what would otherwise have been a lovely autumn. It drifted from the disinfecting gutters in every street, presenting the appearance of hoar-frost or sleet, and many of the graves in the bustling burying-ground seemed blanched with snow. These heaving sods had been hastily thrown over bodies which the day before were erect in the public street, or bent at their daily labour, or reeled exulting in their wonted career.—We saw Matilda a blooming bridesmaid a few months ago: with her sister Ann we were less acquainted—

"But the Pest cam' frae the narrow town,
And slew them baith thegither."

The cessation of the burial-bell took something from the solemnity of the occasion, but the flickering of the torch or lantern by the grave-side at night gave more than the usual ghostly appearance to the surprised priest. The offices to the dead were in the main continued—the spiritual visits to the cholera-stricken were necessarily few and brief. Fear prevailed over many, so as to induce partial disease, and abundantly multiplied "cases" on the doctors' books. One case of cowardice has rendered a man ridiculous for life. The self-sacrificing conduct of another should be rewarded with a testimonial.—*Gateshead Observer.*

THE CHRISTIAN ABROAD.—It is often said that to know a person you must see him at home. There is a truth in that: but it may also be said that to know a person you must see him on a journey: many who are strict and exemplary at home put on a loose religious dress when they travel. Mr. Budgett did not think it desirable "just once in a way," to visit the opera when he came to town, or to take his children to a theatre that they might "just see and judge for themselves." He did not, when at a strange hotel, where "no one knew and the example would do no harm," stroll into a billiard room and try a game "merely for exercise." He did not, at a watering place look round for the fashionable congregations and shun his own people if they were poor and few. He did not say he was "come out to enjoy himself," and therefore would take no pains to do good. The religion he valued at home he valued on the road; as in Kingswood, so in Wales, Cornwall or elsewhere, he was ever on the watch for objects of charity, for occasions to say a word to men about the Redeemer he loved. He always carried a plentiful store of books and tracts, which he distributed. If he heard of a prayer meeting or a week-evening preaching in a town where he chanced to be, he would haste away, and if called upon would himself preach, from that effort his sinking heart always inclined to retire. A close companion in journeys, and at home has told me pleasing tales of his way-side good doings.—*Successful Merchant.*

TROUBLES.—Sometimes we may compare the troubles which we have to undergo in the course of a year to a great bundle of fagots, too large for us to lift. But God does not require us to carry the whole burden at once; he mercifully unties the bundle, and gives us first one stick, which we are to carry to-day, and then another, which we are to carry to-morrow, and so on. This we might easily manage, if we would only take the burden appointed for us to carry each day: but we choose to increase our troubles by carrying yesterday's stick over again to-day, and adding to-morrow's burden to our load, before we are required to bear it.

God looks down upon those with an eye of favor who sincerely look up to him with an eye of faith.

CHRIST, as our way to heaven, is to be waited on, and heaven, as our rest in Christ, is to be waited for.

If the way to heaven be not far harder than the world imagine, then Christ and his apostles knew not the way, or else have deceived us; for they have told us, "the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence," and that the gate is strait and the way narrow, and we must strive if we will enter. If ever souls obtain salvation in the world's common, careless, easy way, then will say, there is a neater way found out than ever God in scripture hath revealed to the sons of men.—*Baxter.*

A MAN is in the sight of God what his habitual and cherished wishes are.

THERE is nothing right in the sight of God till the heart is right.

SOME people seek all enjoyment of present comfort in the foreboding apprehension of future evils, which may never happen.

FAITH is not to supersede prudence, nor is prudence to supersede faith.

SIN brought sorrow into the world; it was sin that made the world a vale of tears, brought showers of trouble upon our heads, and opened springs of sorrow in our hearts, and so deluged the world.

THE present state is the infancy of eternity.

TIME bounds the hope of the unbelieving man.

IT is true wisdom to understand the real value of life.

IN the knowledge of God is the only true wisdom: in the service of God, the only true freedom: in the love of God, the only true felicity: and these are all so vast, that though they have their seed time on earth, room for the harvest can be found only in heaven and eternity.

LIFE is a wasting thing: it is a candle that will burn out.

MAN is a little world consisting of heaven and earth, soul and body.

IT is a dangerous thing to treat with a temptation, which ought at first to be rejected with disdain and abhorrence.

OUR brightest moments are frequently those which arise to us from the bosom of care and anxiety, the gems that sparkle upon the dark ground.

A RIGHT education is not merely the reading of many books, but the ability of making knowledge useful to ourselves and others. It is not simply to acquire influence over our fellow-creatures, but to make that influence subservient to moral excellence and piety.

TRUE humility consists in receiving praise, and rendering it to God untouched.

SOLITUDE.—In solitude, above all things, when made vocal to the meditative heart, by the truths and services of a national Church, God holds with children, "communion undisturbed." Solitude, though it may be silent as light, is, like light, the mightiest of agencies: for solitude is essential to man. All men come into this world alone—all leave it alone. Even a little child has a dread, whispering consciousness, that, if he should be summoned to travel into God's presence, no gentle nurse will be allowed to lead him by the hand, nor mother to carry him in her arms, nor little sister to share his repititions. King and priest, warrior and maiden, philosopher and child, all must walk those mighty galleries alone. The solitude, therefore, which in this world appals or fascinates a child's heart, is but the echo of a far deeper solitude, through which already he has passed, and of another solitude, deeper still, through which he has to pass: reflex of one solitude—prefiguration of another.—*De Quincy.*

WHITFIELD'S PULPIT.—The *New York Journal of Commerce* states that the identical pulpit in which George Whitfield preached in England was brought over to the United States a few days ago, and is now deposited at the Tract House, in the rooms of the City Tract Society. "It is about six feet high, nearly square at the top, and is a light frame work of hard wood, so as to be easily removed from one place to another, and stationed in the open air. It is easily put in a compact form by the operation of hinges, and held together by iron hooks. In another part of the Tract Society's Buildings is the chair once occupied by the "Dairyman's Daughter" and the "Shepherd of Salisbury Plain."

ONE of the latest fashions for gentlemen is the "barber pole" pattern for trousers: the stripes ascend spirally round the leg, giving the wearer the appearance of a double-barrelled cork-screw.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, NOV. 26, 1853.

UNITED STATES.

Our exchanges from this quarter have furnished ample details of the proceedings of the General Convention of the P. E. Church, which met at New York last month, and continued in session for nearly three weeks. The proceedings were very interesting, but are too voluminous for our limited space.

The Delegation from the Church of England formed a novel and interesting feature in the scene, and the distinguished members of it received every mark of public and private consideration. Their departure is very feelingly alluded to in the Report. There were also present delegates from the Diocese of Toronto, for the purpose of returning thanks to the American Church for the courtesies shown to the agent for Trinity College, and for the liberal response, to the amount of \$10,000, which was made to his appeal in behalf of that Institution.

Among the important measures of the session was the appointment of two Missionary Bishops, one for California and the other for Oregon. The Rev. Dr. Kip of Albany, has been already consecrated for the former district. The Rev. T. F. Scott, of Georgia, has been named for Oregon, but has not decided on acceptance.

The usual Pastoral Letter from the Bishops to the whole Church, was issued at the close of the Convention. It is a document replete with wisdom, and breathing in every line the genuine spirit of the Gospel. We wish that our limits would admit of its entire transfer to our columns; but we must content ourselves with a few extracts, which we are sure will be acceptable to our readers.

The recent deposition of Bishop Ives for his defection to Rome, and the various opinions of the Church, are thus noticed:—

"We earnestly hope that the record of this deposition may conclude the list of apostates to the Romish Communion. For several years past our branch of the Church of CHRIST, as well as our parent Church of England, has been harassed by the advocacy of doctrines, and of ceremonial observances, leading in the same direction. The movement was commenced under the imposing counsels of learned and pious men, but possessed of more fancy and feeling than of sound judgment and discretion. It has been continued mainly by men of similar characteristics; men whose prurient imaginations required the gratification of an imposing ceremonial in religion, and whose morbid yearnings after greater holiness, led them to seek for it in the asceticism of the Church of Rome.

The agitations which have thus disturbed the peace of the Church within the last ten years, have been most deplorable in their consequences. Brethren in the bonds of the Church, who should have lived together in harmony and love, and whose only strife should have been, who should do most for the elucidation and extension of their common faith, have learned to look upon each other with distrust; to doubt each other's sincerity; to aggravate each other's supposed errors; to ascribe to each other's opinions consequences which the holders of those opinions would utterly disavow; and thus, instead of regarding them merely as illogical reasoners, they have learned to brand them as corrupt in doctrine.

The Church Press, too, and especially its periodical press, has had its share in this uncharitable work. We have no desire, indeed, to curb the legitimate freedom of the Press; but we would rejoice to see a self-restraint exercised in regard to its bitterness and licentiousness. We are aware that important truths are sometimes elicited, and more frequently sustained by free discussion. But we deplore the exhibition of all uncharitable feeling, and the use of all censoriousness of language.

The principles of sound churchmanship have no inherent tendency to Romanism, or to the opposite extreme. As they are deduced from the holy Scriptures, and exhibited in the Articles, Liturgy, and Prayer Book, they stand in happy equilibrium. It is only when one doctrine or office is magnified at the expense of the rest, that the equilibrium is destroyed. The tendencies to error and to extremes lie in part in the different constitutions of men: in the diversities of their tempers, education, and prejudice, and not in the system of Christianity itself. Some men rest upon the doctrinal soundness of their religion; others on its practical developments. Some are disposed greatly to magnify the efficacy of the Sacraments; others have been equally inclined to depreciate their efficacy. The only remedy for all these extremes is to receive and hold the doctrines of Scripture, and their summary in the Prayer Book, in due proportion, and not to magnify one doctrine or precept at the expense of another.

Again, there are differences among Churchmen arising out of the different schools of Theology in which they have been trained, and still other differences arising out of the various systems of metaphysics on which the different systems of Theology are based.

Now, in all these cases, a reasonable latitude of toleration should be allowed. It is impossible to make all men think alike; and so long as they will receive, in good faith, the doctrines of the Gospel, as they are exhibited in the Prayer Book, a charitable indulgence should be extended to minor differences, arising from natural temperament, or from the prejudices of education.

The Church contains in her apostolic organization the elements of her perpetual unity, and the sure means of composing every violation of her harmony. We must appeal to her standard, and to the sense in which she herself regards it. No mere party in the Church can claim the right to be the expounder of her faith.— Mere "man-followers" and the disciples of parties, are not to be regarded as her organs. Her authoritative voice speaks only through her standards.

But though the Church is an unit, and speaks always the same language, there are, notwithstanding, many members in this one body; and, as among many men there must be diversities of intellect, as well as various modes of education, it naturally happens that there should be some diversity in their apprehension of the Church.

The Bishops, however, fully believe that this diversity is not so great as is sometimes imagined. They are persuaded that much of the supposed difference of opinion arises from mere misapprehension. Such is the poverty of language, and such are the various conditions of the minds of men, that different individuals attach different meanings to the same words. Words themselves, too, may be equivocal, or they may become so by different conventional significations which have been attached to them in some way. The science of Theology has become peculiarly technical; and different schools and different denominations of Christians have each their peculiar Shibboleth, which they adhere to with great tenacity. Men who are candidly disposed, are therefore liable to misunderstand one another; and the evil is greatly increased where captious and fault-finding tempers are concerned.

To prevent misunderstandings, then, it would be wise to avoid using ourselves such equivocal words and phrases in our communications, and to cultivate a candid and charitable disposition, that we may not unjustly misapprehend the meaning of others.

In regard to baptismal Regeneration, much of the controversy which exists arises from the use of equivocal words, and from misapprehension. Parties attach entirely different meanings to the word regeneration, and ascribe to each other opinions which both would disavow. In proof of this, we may remark that all parties are ready to receive the doctrine as it is set forth in the Prayer Book, and as it is expressed in the Scriptures.

Instead, then, of spending our strength in unprofitable disputes about words, which only gender strife, it were better to devote our energies to the explanation of the great and fundamental doctrines of the Gospel, and to the enforcing of their saving efficacy on the hearts and consciences of men. The lamentable fall of our first parents, and the natural corruptness of all their descendants; the way of Salvation, devised by Infinite Wisdom, through the mediation and atonement of JESUS CHRIST; the necessity of a sincere repentance for all our sins; or of lively faith in the atoning sacrifice of CHRIST; of an active obedience to all divine commands; the necessity and efficacy of the Holy Sacraments, as means of grace; the indwelling influence of the Holy Spirit, for the sanctifying of our hearts, and the renewing of our natures; these are themes which may well call forth the warmest affections of our hearts, and the best energies of our mind, and which, instead of generating bitterness and strife, are calculated to fill the heart with the purest Christian charity. This is a work in which all may cooperate with hearty zeal—in which all may assist in building up the Church in the most holy faith. But the world around are pervaded by forms of error, against which nothing but active controversy can be successful. It should be a controversy, however, dictated and modulated by love. On the one hand we behold an all-grasping Romanism, which gives no quarter, allows no truce, but demands an unconditional submission. On the other hand are various forms of error, still pervaded, more or less, by the true spirit of Christianity, but constantly breaking into fragments, and steadily tending to latitudinarianism and infidelity. Amid these erratic tendencies, the best hopes of Christianity are centered in the Church of England, and in the Protestant Church of the United States.

On the subject of the defective supply of ministerial labour, the remarks of the Bishops were applicable to the Colonial field, no less than to their own.

In looking over the addresses of our Bishops in the journals of their respective Conventions, we find a general complaint of the want of more clergymen, and instead of the candidates for orders increasing in number, in proportion to the rapid increase of the Church, it is believed that their number is actually diminishing. The prosperity of our country in all kinds of secular business, and the prospect of wealth and distinction held out to young men of talents and education, may in part account for this result. But it must be admitted as generally true, that the pecuniary compensation of the clergy is entirely inadequate to their comfortable support, and that it has by no means kept pace with the increased expenses of living. It is, then, incumbent on the Church first to do justice in this matter, and then to take measures to increase the number of candidates for holy orders.—

There are strong worldly obstacles in the way of this increase; but they can be overcome by wisdom, zeal, and liberality. The clergy can do much by directing the minds of pious and promising young men to the same sacred office; pious parents may co-operate with the clergy in this good work. If a young man possessing the requisite qualifications, has not the pecuniary ability to procure an education, a wealthy friend or the parish to which he belongs, may contribute to his support; or, what is still better, may found a permanent scholarship. A wealthy and pious parent may acknowledge the providence of God towards him by devoting one of his sons to the sacred ministry; or if the son should decline the work, he may redeem him according to the principle of the old dispensation, by educating some suitable young man in his place. Indeed, there seems at present little probability of affording any adequate supply to the ranks of the ministry, unless young men of talent and piety shall be selected from the less ambitious walks in life, and be educated in whole or in part by individual or by parochial assistance. The establishment of scholarships, then, the permanent, or temporary, or both, appears to be called for among the first works of the Church. Some of the most distinguished lights of the Church of England have been educated in this way, and we shall do well to follow so good and instructive an example."

In connexion with the late gatherings of the Church in New York, a young member of one of our own congregations thus wrote:—

"I attended the opening of the Diocesan Convention of this State, (New York,) about a fortnight since. The sermon was preached by Bishop Spencer, late English Bishop of Madras, who has been obliged to leave India on account of ill health. A hundred and twenty-four Clergymen of this Diocese were present, besides many from neighbouring States. The whole lower part of the Church was occupied by them, with the lay delegates from the several parishes, and members of the Theological Seminary in New York. You cannot think what a beautiful effect the responsive part of the service had, when repeated by them as with one voice. I could compare it to nothing but the sound of many waters. Then the opening of the General Convention of all the Bishops, and great numbers of the Clergy, from all parts of the Union, was even more impressive. But I find I can only give you the facts, the feelings occasioned by these very interesting services cannot by me be communicated in words. I can only say as Bishop Spencer said of the General Convention, "it was a day very much to be remembered." There were present thirty-five Bishops, and it is supposed that there has been five hundred clergymen in the city during the convention. Among them was a delegation from England, all of whom I have heard addresses from. I was much pleased with the address of Bishop Ridley, of Fredericton. I have been at several missionary meetings, which have been very interesting. What I have been most pleased with in them was an address from Mr. Tong, a Chinese candidate for orders; his account of himself was very affecting."

Rev. Dr. POTTER, Chairman of the Committee appointed to escort the English Delegation to Jersey City, reported that going on board the steamer the Committee made a few brief addresses, which were eloquently replied to; and he would not be discharging his duty as Chairman of that Committee, if he did not endeavor to convey to the Convention some of the feelings expressed by the English delegation towards this Convention, the Church, and the friends that they everywhere met. He felt it good to be there, and he thought that the members of that House, if present, would also find it good to be there. The parting words of the Rev. Dr. SPENCER were: "As soon as I meet my family, I will never neglect at my family altar to pray that our sister Church in America may be blessed, and supported, and extended in her great work, by the Almighty God." ARCHDEACON SINCLAIR.—that most loving and loveable man, who has the power of working upon the hearts of all as upon the heart of one man.—and: "It sometimes happens that the more a man feels, the less he is able to express.—In the different parts of this country, I have made friends whose good wishes I hope to retain, not only in my time in this world, but to all eternity." The speaker considered that the American Church, by this intercommunication, occupied a higher and grander position than ever."

If any one should say that it is unbecoming to publish what follows, our excuse must be, that compliments to the Church Times being scarce, and blows rather thick, we could not decline the application of a little plaster, in the shape of the following extract from the letter of an esteemed Subscriber of known piety and good taste.—"May I take the liberty of expressing my acknowledgment of the ability, liberality, and christian temper, with which you have conducted our Church paper, and my conviction that if it continues under your editorship, it must win for itself a permanent footing amongst the Churchmen in this Diocese. I thank you for so heartily espousing the cause of Temperance. It is uphill work, but still a the cause of Truth and the ally of Religion, it must and will prevail."

We are sorry to observe that the Rev. Ezekiel Hawkins was unable to return to England with the other members of the Delegation, being detained in New York by the illness of Mrs. Hawkins.

FISHERMAN'S CHURCH—TURN'S BAY.

"To the Poor the Gospel is Preached."

I have been cheered during the week by the following donations, for which I return my warmest thanks as the unworthy servant of Him, for whose sake they have been given. I respectfully solicit the charity of others, who value their own privileges, and desire to extend them to their destitute neighbours, as heavy demands remain unsatisfied.

Hon. M. B. Almon,	£1 0 0
W. Haro, Esq.,	1 0 0
W. B. Fairbanks, Esq.,	1 5 0
Jonathan C. Allison, Esq.,	1 0 0
David Allison, Esq.,	1 0 0
J. Duffin, Esq.,	1 0 0
S. A. White, Esq.,	1 0 0
Capt. Olobar, R. N.,	1 0 0
Messrs. W. Silver & Sons,	1 0 0
S. L. Shannon, Esq.,	1 0 0
E. Noble, Esq.,	1 0 0
A. M. Uniacke, Esq.,	1 0 0
Messrs. Dickson, Foreman & Co.,	1 0 0
E. Binney, Esq.,	1 0 0
Mr. E. Jost, 10s.; Mrs. Heckman, Chester, 12s. 6d.,	1 2 6
Messrs. W. McDonald 7s. 6d., and J. Parker 5s.,	0 12 6
"A." 10s.; Mr. R. G. Fraser 5s.; C. Harris, Esq., 7s. 6d.,	1 2 6
Mrs. Pickford, a bundle of clothes & 5s.	0 5 0
Sundry persons, by Miss Gardiner,	0 18 9
"Friend," by Mrs. Moren,	0 2 6

Also—a valuable Lock for the Church door—from Messrs. Pickford, Barrington Street—manufactured by themselves.

J. C. COCHRAN, Missy.

The English papers contain an account of an interesting gathering at Lynn, in England, on the occasion of presenting the freedom of that place to Lieut. Creswell, a native of the town. Sir Edward Parry was present, and delivered a most interesting speech, containing an epitome of the history of Arctic Expeditions, from the time of Sir Edward's first voyage in that direction, to the present. He spoke in warm terms of poor Sir John Franklin, on whose fate he does not express any decided opinion, but seems to be confident that he has passed up Prince Regent's Inlet, on which track, it will be remembered that Sir E. Belcher, (a Nova Scotian,) has gone, with the expedition of 1852. Capt. Parry does not conceive it probable that the ships of Sir John Franklin, and their brave crews could have been so suddenly and completely involved in destruction as to leave no survivor, and no remnant of the vessels behind. Sir Edward also gives it as his opinion that the Investigator, which the gallant Capt. McClure had brought within 170 miles of Melville Island, (Capt. Parry's winter quarters in 1849,) would not be able to penetrate through that portion of the frozen sea, and that he must leave his ship where she was at the last accounts, firmly wedged in the ice of the Bay of Mercy. No man is better qualified than Sir Edward to form a correct judgment on these and all other points connected with those dismal regions in which he was the pioneer (at least in this generation) of navigators, unaided too, by the numberless appliances which the scientific improvements of the last 30 years have rendered available. It is concluding however, to know that the brave McClure and his comrades are within reach of abundant supplies, and of the assistance of the Resolute, Capt. Kellett, which was in communication with him at the last dates.

Capt. Parry paid a feeling tribute to the memory of the noble Frenchman L. Belloc, whose sad fate has been recorded, and he mentioned that just before leaving England he had received from him as a keepsake a turn-screw, the handle of which was made out of a fragment of one of Capt. P.'s boats, left in that quarter 30 years ago, and there found by Mr. Bellot on his former voyage in 1850. We recommend our readers, if they feel as much interest as we have always done in Arctic voyages, to read for themselves in the London Illustrated News, of November, 5th, the excellent speech of which we have thus given a brief sketch. Sir John Franklin was 60 years of age when he left England, 8 years ago.

The Niagara Steamer arrived on Thursday morning, and we received our usual papers, from which we have extracted some of the most prominent items of news. It will be seen that more blood has been shed on the banks of the Danube, and that the Turks have so far had the best of it, being, however, superior in numbers on each occasion, to their opponents. It is to be feared that every blow that is struck will render an amicable adjustment of the difficulties more remote.

There has been an unusual bustle in the business way in this city for some weeks past. Numerous arrivals take place daily from various quarters, (no less

than forty on Sunday last,) bringing up the produce of our own country, the neighbouring colonies and foreign parts in great abundance. Innumerable packages of merchandise have been piled up in front of the handsome shops which adorn Granville and other streets, and the inmates of these stores have had a laborious time of it in distributing their contents to the waiting purchasers from town and country. Winter supplies of fuel and provisions are becoming more abundant—the country markets are well stocked. Truckmen and labourers find enough to do. The wharves are crowded with fish, lumber, and other native commodities—and, upon the whole, the aspect of things has been lively enough to stifle the grumbings of those whose continual theme is "the dullness of the times" and the fast approaching downfall of Halifax.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. E. E. B. Nicholls—Cheque deposited—cash received £7 10. Mr. Reading, Truro—are not agent for W. & S. E. Times, and do not know who is. Rec'd. from Rev. Mr. Meek, New London, P. E. I., 10s. Mr. John Easton, Georgetown, do., 10s. F. J. J. P. Ward, Esq., with order for £5 2s. 4d.

TO CORRESPONDENTS,

The Letter from Cape Breton has been found, and will be published in our next.

Birth.

At Charlottetown, P. E. Island, on the 9th inst., the Lady of Commander ORLEBAR, R. N., of a Son.

Married.

On Saturday evening, by the Rev. J. Miller, Mr. JOHN G. MCKINLAY, of Halifax, to Miss JANE HATT, of Chester.

In the Church at Sherbrooke, on Sunday, 13th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Sturve, Mr. JAMES FREDERICK HARRIS, to Miss SOPHIA VANDOLT.

At Kempt, Queen's County, September, at the residence of the Bride's Father, by the Rev. E. E. B. Nicholls, A. M., E. N. PAYZANT, Esq., M. D., and CAROLINE, eldest daughter of Leonard Allison, Esq.

At Middlefield, Queen's County, Novr. 17th, by the Rev. E. E. B. Nicholls, A. M. Mr. ALEXANDER CAMERON, and MATHILDA, second daughter of Mr. Mills.

At Tangier, Eastern Shore, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. R. Jameson, Mr. ERIC GLADSTONE, to Miss ELIZABETH JENKINS, both of that settlement.

On the 22nd inst., by the Rev. Mr. Breeding, Capt. ARON IBALD BOLLONG, of Pope's Harbour, to SARAH ANN, second daughter of Capt. Samuel Balcom, of Suest Harbour, N. S.

Died.

At Caledonia, Queen's County, Novr. 12th, JOHN G. B. SLEDGEM, a native of Devonshire, England, aged 56, generally esteemed and regretted.

At Yarmouth, on 15th, CATHARINE C. daughter of Mr. W. H. Moody, aged 19 years.

RALPH M. JARVIS, Esqr., of St. John, N. B., in the 77th year of his age.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, November 19.—Barque Louise Munro, Murphy-Liverpool, 41 days; brig Iris, Gulliver, 49 days; Frederick Parker, Gloucester, G. B., 43 days; Gujerat, Bellam, 44 days; brig. Emily, Smith, Sydney; schrs. Galaxy, Wilson, Philadelphia; Isabella, Muggah, Sydney, 5 days; Francis, Bradley, P. E. Island; Kate, do., 4 days; James McNab, Turner, bound to Quebec; Pioneer, McCulloch, bound to Quebec.

Monday, Novr. 21.—Brig Charlotte, Crerar, Liverpool, 60 days; brig. Vivid, Kendrick, N. Y., 30 days; R. M. S. Ospray, Corbin, St. John, N. B., 44 days; brig. Alcona, Montreal, Sydney; schrs. Responsible, Curry, Picton, 36 hours; Jenny Lind, Townsend, Sydney; John Hastings, Boudier, P. E. Island, 7 days; Ensign, Chace, do.

Tuesday, Nov. 22.—Brig Velocity, Langenburg, Bam Ker, 24 days; brig. Ino, McLeod, Placentia, 5 days; schrs. Milo, DuBouquier, Burlin; Lanthé, Fenton, Burlin, 5 days; Maria, Steiman, Miramichi, 10 days; Magdalene, Chace, P. E. Island; Olive Branch, Bouchie, do; Sarah Elizabeth, Bouchie, do.; Ariel, McCormack, do.; Amelia, Adelaide, Bouchie, Arichat.

Wednesday, Novr. 23.—Brig. Maude, Johnston, Ponce, 18 days; 12 days from Turk's Island; schrs. Combine, Reid, P. E. Island; Ellen, Strachan, do.; Packet Lucy Ann, Sampson, St. John, N. B., 3 days; Jauc Grouche, Prevat, P. E. Island.

Thursday, Nov. 24.—R. M. S. Canada, Stone, Liverpool, 12 days; Curlew, now, Sampson Glasgow, 18 days; St. John, 5 days; Sydney, 2 days; brig. Lucy Ann, [pkt.] Simpson, St. John, N. B., 14 days; schrs. Nizer, McLeod, Montreal, 17 days; Hector, Fraser, Montreal, 17 days; Betsy, Bears-to, P. E. Island; Nancy, Briand, do.; British Queen, Canso; Launce, Canso.

Friday, Nov. 25th.—R. M. Steamship America, Lang, Boston, 48 hours—12 passengers for Halifax and 50 for Liverpool; schrs. Sarah, Compton, Labrador; Falcon, P. E. Island.

CLEARED.

Saturday, Nov. 19th.—Brig. Coronet, Cahoon, Liverpool, G. B.; schrs. Citron, Beuson, Baltimore; Ann, Zwicker, Boston; Fame, Nickerson, Portland; California, Burns, Newfoundland; Speedwell, Bragg, Port aux Basques.

Tuesday, Nov. 22nd.—Brig. Halifax, (pkt.) O'Brien, Boston; schr Magnet, Bird, Placentia.

Wednesday, Nov. 23rd.—Schr. Nolvina, Chenan, P. E. Island; brig. Elena, Paris, Harbour Grace; Teazer, Chisholm, New York; schr. Sophronia, McPhaden, P. E. Island; Stewart, Campbell, Walsh, Fortuna Bay; Lucy Alice, Day, St. John's, N. B.; Catherine, Hewit, West shore Newfoundland.

Thursday, Nov. 21th.—R. M. Steamers Canada, Stone, Boston—mails, &c., Ospray, Corbin, St. John, N. F.; schr. Trusty, O'Brian, Charlottetown.

Friday, Novr. 23.—R. M. S. America, Lang, Liverpool, steamer Curlew, Sampson, New York; brig Velocity, Burke, Bermuda; schr. May Flower, Henderson, Bedeque.

Passengers.

PER R. M. S. CANADA.—From Liverpool to Halifax.—Mr. Penny and Lady, 3 children and nurse, Messrs. J. H. Kiddley, Christopher Peterson, Francis Carroll, John Macklejohn, Henry Head, Martin Levatto, and Joseph Hall—100 for Boston.

PER R. M. S. AMERICA.—From Boston, to Halifax.—Miss Stearns, Miss Bates, Messrs. R. S. Stearns, H. M. Bates, G. Blackwood, Twining, A. W. LaTore, J. A. Bain, D. McCall, Geo. McDonald, M. Bailey and son. 50 for Liverpool.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

Apples, per bush.	3s. 6d. a 5s.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	35s. a 40s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	10½d. a 11d.
Catsup, per gallon.	4s. a 5s.
Cheese, per lb.	5d. a 7½d.
Chickens, per pair.	1s. 3d. a 2s.
Eggs, per doz.	11d.
Geese, each.	1s. 3d. a 2s.
Hams, green, per lb.	5d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	7d. a 7½d.
Hay, per ton.	£3 18s. a £4
Honespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1. 9d.
Do. all wool,	2s. 6d.
Bacon, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s. a 19s.
Oats, per bus.	2s. 6d.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	3½d. a 4½d.
Potatoes, per bushol,	3s. a 8s. 4d.
Socks, per doz.	12s. 6d. a 15s.
Turkies, per lb.	5d. a 6d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord.	18s.
Coal, per chaldron.	32s. 6d.

Advertisements.

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR.

ENGLISH PRIZE ESSAY.
THE Subject proposed by the Lord Bishop for this year, is—
"The Propagation of Christianity compared with that of Mohammedanism, proves that, although the latter may be accounted for by human causes, the former can be attributed only to a Superhuman agency."
The Essays are to be sent in to the President, on the day of meeting after the Easter Vacation of 1854, and the Prize will be delivered to the successful candidate at the ensuing Encenia, when he will read his Essay, in the Hall.
The Prize is open to the competition of all members of the University who have completed their 12th, and have not entered upon their 25th Term at this date. Each Essay is to be distinguished by a motto, and to be accompanied by a sealed paper bearing the same motto, and containing the name of the writer.
Oct. 1853. 4w.

BIRMINGHAM HOUSE.
CUT NAILS, CUT NAILS.
200 TONS OR 4000 KEGS OF THE ABOVE
FROM 3DY. to 40DY. OF SUPERIOR QUALITY—
For Sale by ALBRO & CO.
Cut Nail Manufacturers,
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Nov. 26th 1853.

READY FOR THE PRESS.
Songs of the Church.
BEING A SERIES OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SACRED SONGS COMPOSED AND ARRANGED FOR all the Sunday, Holy-days, and Sacred Offices observed in the Church, and adapted to the Service of Private and Domestic Worship.
By WILLIAM BULLOCK,
Curate of St. Paul's, Halifax.
This Volume will be published by Subscription, Bound in cloth and lettered. List of Subscribers with the Author, and at the Office of the Church Times.
Nov. 19th 1853.

NOTICE.
THE following PEWS in ST. PAUL'S CHURCH are vacant, and will be let on application to the undersigned, viz:
No. 30, 50, 81.
East Gallery—No. 6, 14, 19, 20, 24, 26, 27.
West Gallery—No. 20, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32.
Also—the following in ST. LUKE'S.
No. 4, 5, 10, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 43, 44, 58, 59, 62, 66, 67, 81, 83, 94, 95, 97, 98, 104, 105, 112, 121, 122, 125.
East Gallery—No. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24.
West Gallery—1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.
Halifax, Nov. 11, 1853.
P. C. HILL }
P. LYNCH, } Church Wardens.

LAW BLANKS.
IN accordance with the New Practice Act, viz:
SUMMONSES,
CAPTASSES,
REPLEVINS,
ATTACHMENTS,
EJECTMENTS.
For sale by WM. GOSSET,
Nov. 5. No. 24 Granville Street.

Poetry.

THE SONG OF STEAM.

When I saw an army upon the land,
A navy upon the seas,
Creeping along, a snail-like band,
Or waiting the wayward breeze;

Advertisements.

WESLEY & SINCLAIR.
MANUFACTURERS OF



MONUMENTS, CENTRE AND
Tomb Tables. Pier Tables
GRAVE STONES BAPTISMAL
FONTS, &c.

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FAX MARBLE WORKS. Corner Barrington and Blow-
ers' Streets. 6in Feb 26.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT
PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills
during the seven years they have been offered for sale in
this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no
undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted
to by puffing advertisements—no certificate published re-
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These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious
Complaints or indigestion of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costi-
tiveness, Headache, Want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the
numerous symptoms in consequence of derangement of the Di-
gestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They
do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and
are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they
may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with
perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at
LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax.
Nov. 20, 1852.

HEALTHY GERMAN LECHEES,
JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG
STORE, HOLLIS STREET.
Sept. 24, 1853.

NEVER FAILING REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. A CRIPPLE
SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist, Liverpool
dated August 20th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.
DEAR SIR—I am enabled to furnish you with a most
extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment
and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted
with the sufferer. About ten years ago, Mr. W. Cummins,
of Salfrey Street, in this town, was thrown from his horse
whereby he received very serious injuries; he had the best
medical advice at the time, and waterwards an inmate
of different infirmaries yet he grew worse, and at length
a malignant running ulcer settled in his hip, which so com-
pletely crippled him, that he could not move without
crutches for nearly ten years, recently he begged to use
your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the
wound, strengthened his limb, and enabled him to dispense
with his crutches, so that he can walk with the greatest
ease, and with renewed health and vigour
(Signed) J THOMPSON.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL
SKIN DISEASE, WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD
FAILED.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Hird, Draper, of Keady, near
Gainsbro', dated 1st. March, 1852.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.
SIR—Some time since, one of my children was afflicted
with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained
the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians,
by all of whom the case was considered hopeless; At length
I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration,
the effect was miraculous, for by persevering in their use,
all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was
restored to perfect health.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I
firmly believe, had I in her case adopted your medicines
she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testi-
fy the truth of this to any enquirer.
(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE OF ULCERATED BAD
LEGS, DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a letter from Mr. J. M. Clennell, of Newcastle-on
Tyne, dated September 20th, 1842.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.
DEAR SIR—I am authorised by Mrs. Gibbon, of 31
Dalley Street, in this town, to inform you that for a consi-
derable period she had been a sufferer from debility and
general ill health, accompanied with a disordered stomach,
and great derangement of the system. In addition to this
she was terribly afflicted with ulcerated wounds, or run-
ning sores, in both her legs, so that she was totally incap-
able of doing her usual work. In this distressing condition
she adopted the use of your Pills and Ointment, and she
states, that in a wonderfully short time, they effected a per-
fect cure of her legs, and restored her constitution to health
and strength; and that she is now enabled to walk about
with ease and comfort. Several other persons in this neigh-
bourhood have also received extraordinary benefit from
the use of your invaluable medicines.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) JOHN MORTON CLENNELL.
CERTAIN REMEDY FOR SCORBUTIC HUMOURS
AND AN ASTONISHING CURE OF AN OLD LADY
SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE OF A BAD LEG.

Copy of a Letter from Messrs. Walker and Co., Chemist,
Bath.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.
DEAR SIR.—Among the numerous cures effected by the
use of your valuable medicines in this neighbourhood we
may mention that of an old lady living in the Village of
Preston, about five miles from this City. She had ulcerated
wounds in her leg for many years, and lately they increas-
ed to such an alarming extent as to defy all the usual reme-
dies; her health rapidly giving way under the suffering
she endured. In this distressing condition she had recourse
to your Ointment and Pills, and by the assistance of her
friends, was enabled to persevere in their use, until she
received a perfect cure. We have ourselves been greatly
astonished at the effect upon so old a person, she being
above 70 years of age. We shall be happy to satisfy any
enquiries as to the authenticity of this really wonderful
case, either personally or by letter.

A private in the Bath Police Force, also, has been per-
fectly cured of an old scorbutic affection in the face, after
all other means had failed. He states that it is entirely by
the use of your Ointment, and speaks loudly in its praise.

We remain, Dear Sir,
Your's faithfully
(Signed) WALKER & Co.

April 6th, 1852.
The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in
most of the following cases:—

- Bad Legs Cancreas Scalds
Bad Breasts Contracted (and) Sore Nipples
Burns Stiff Joints Sore throats
Bunions Elephantiasis Skin-diseases
Bite of Mosquitoes Fistulas Scurvy
and Sand-Flies Gout Sore-heads
Coco bay Glandular Tumours
Chicago-foot Swellings Ulcers
Chilblains Lumbago Wounds
Chapped hands Piles Yaws
Corns (Soft) Rheumatism

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY 24
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Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the Civil-
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Canso; P Smith, Port Hood; T & J Jost, Sydney; J Mathe-
son & 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.
February, 1853. General Agent for Nova Scotia.

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ROYAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

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Amount paid up and available immediately £275,115 shg.

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as will be made evident by a comparison of their Tables
with those of other U.B. Co's. Attention is called to Tables
5 of premiums for insuring a sum payable at the age of 60
or at 65—and Table 6 of premiums to secure a sum on
a child at any age at the age of 21 years—both which modes
of Insurance are coming into more extensive use.
The Company's Almanac for 1853, containing Ta-
bles of Premiums and a variety of general information
supplied gratis.

HUGH HARTSHORNE,
Agent.
Halifax, Nova Scotia. 19th February, 1853.

DEPOSITORY, S. P. C. K.

AN INVOICE OF BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, BOOKS
OF COMMON PRAYER, &c. having come to hand by
last Steamer from Liverpool, England, I shall now be able
to supply to Clergymen and others who may need them
as follows:—

- BIBLES for Schools, large, 1s. 3d.
Do. smaller size, 1s. 1d.
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INSTRUCTOR, No. 2, 2s. 3d.
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Outline of English History, for Schools, 1s. 3d.
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Outline of the History of the British Church, to
the period of the Reformation, 1s. 9d.
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Depository,
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Marsh on the Psalms; Boston's Memoirs,
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Together with a great quantity of small Books, suitable
for Sunday Schools, for sale by W. M. GOSSIP,
October 15, 1853 24 Granville Street.

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- 3 joints, 6 inches.
Do. Loose Leg, 3 joint, 6 inch
Pen Compasses
Cards Pencil-cases, assorted, warranted,
Silver Pen and Pencil Cases,
Bronze Ink-stands with Plasses,
Welch States, bar wood frames
Patent Penholders,
Steel Pens great variety.

WILLIAM GOSSIP,
No. 24 Granville Street.
May 18, 1853.

EAST INDIAN CURA POWDER. THIS

POWDER IS CAREFULLY PREPARED WITH INGREDI-
ENTS OF THE CHOICEST QUALITY, according to a formula
brought from India by an Officer of the British Army,
who was long a resident there. Carries made with it are
pronounced excellent; and when the accompanying Re-
ceipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who
are partial to this kind of condiment.
For Sale at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street,
Oct. 15th, 1853.

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CUNNABELL'S NOVA SCOTIA ALMANAC.

FARMER'S MANUAL FOR 1854.
CONTAINING (BESIDES THE USUAL AMOUNT OF)
Numerical and other appropriate information, &c. as
valuable to the Farmers of Nova Scotia, on the AGRICUL-
TURAL INTERESTS OF THE PROVINCE.
For sale at the Office of W. Cunnabell, 37 Granville
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