

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. IX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1886. NO. 40.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.											
Day & Date		MORNING.						EVENING.			
S.	1	1st John	1st John	1st John	1st John	1st John	1st John	1st John	1st John	1st John	1st John
M.	2	2nd John	2nd John	2nd John	2nd John	2nd John	2nd John	2nd John	2nd John	2nd John	2nd John
T.	3	3rd John	3rd John	3rd John	3rd John	3rd John	3rd John	3rd John	3rd John	3rd John	3rd John
W.	4	4th John	4th John	4th John	4th John	4th John	4th John	4th John	4th John	4th John	4th John
T.	5	5th John	5th John	5th John	5th John	5th John	5th John	5th John	5th John	5th John	5th John
F.	6	6th John	6th John	6th John	6th John	6th John	6th John	6th John	6th John	6th John	6th John
S.	7	7th John	7th John	7th John	7th John	7th John	7th John	7th John	7th John	7th John	7th John
M.	8	8th John	8th John	8th John	8th John	8th John	8th John	8th John	8th John	8th John	8th John
T.	9	9th John	9th John	9th John	9th John	9th John	9th John	9th John	9th John	9th John	9th John
W.	10	10th John	10th John	10th John	10th John	10th John	10th John	10th John	10th John	10th John	10th John
T.	11	11th John	11th John	11th John	11th John	11th John	11th John	11th John	11th John	11th John	11th John
F.	12	12th John	12th John	12th John	12th John	12th John	12th John	12th John	12th John	12th John	12th John
S.	13	13th John	13th John	13th John	13th John	13th John	13th John	13th John	13th John	13th John	13th John
M.	14	14th John	14th John	14th John	14th John	14th John	14th John	14th John	14th John	14th John	14th John
T.	15	15th John	15th John	15th John	15th John	15th John	15th John	15th John	15th John	15th John	15th John
W.	16	16th John	16th John	16th John	16th John	16th John	16th John	16th John	16th John	16th John	16th John
T.	17	17th John	17th John	17th John	17th John	17th John	17th John	17th John	17th John	17th John	17th John
F.	18	18th John	18th John	18th John	18th John	18th John	18th John	18th John	18th John	18th John	18th John
S.	19	19th John	19th John	19th John	19th John	19th John	19th John	19th John	19th John	19th John	19th John
M.	20	20th John	20th John	20th John	20th John	20th John	20th John	20th John	20th John	20th John	20th John
T.	21	21st John	21st John	21st John	21st John	21st John	21st John	21st John	21st John	21st John	21st John
W.	22	22nd John	22nd John	22nd John	22nd John	22nd John	22nd John	22nd John	22nd John	22nd John	22nd John
T.	23	23rd John	23rd John	23rd John	23rd John	23rd John	23rd John	23rd John	23rd John	23rd John	23rd John
F.	24	24th John	24th John	24th John	24th John	24th John	24th John	24th John	24th John	24th John	24th John
S.	25	25th John	25th John	25th John	25th John	25th John	25th John	25th John	25th John	25th John	25th John
M.	26	26th John	26th John	26th John	26th John	26th John	26th John	26th John	26th John	26th John	26th John
T.	27	27th John	27th John	27th John	27th John	27th John	27th John	27th John	27th John	27th John	27th John
W.	28	28th John	28th John	28th John	28th John	28th John	28th John	28th John	28th John	28th John	28th John
T.	29	29th John	29th John	29th John	29th John	29th John	29th John	29th John	29th John	29th John	29th John
F.	30	30th John	30th John	30th John	30th John	30th John	30th John	30th John	30th John	30th John	30th John
S.	31	31st John	31st John	31st John	31st John	31st John	31st John	31st John	31st John	31st John	31st John

Poetry.

HOPE.

On a deep and dangerous ocean
Sails my trembling bark,
Where the winds are wildly sweeping,
And the waves are dark.

Yet though tempests round me gather,
And the thunders roar,
In my heart a fount of pleasure
Springs th' evermore.

Hopes too great for mortal utterance,
Dreams I may not tell,
Like the presence of an angel,
In my bosom dwell.

What to me this stormy ocean
And this troubled sky?
Just beyond and half-reveal'd,
Realms of glory lie.

There I hope to safely anchor
When the voyage is o'er,
For a Pilot, wise and gracious,
Guides me evermore.

'Mid the threaten'g rocks He guides me,
Where the breakers foam;
'O'er the quicksands, darkly hidden,
Toward my glorious home.

Glorious home! No earthly region
Can with it compare,
Summer hath not half its beauties,
Spring is not so fair.

'O'er the azure of that heaven
Tempests never sweep,
And the sinless, happy dwellers
Never, never weep.

Shall I tremble when the tempest
Drives me to that shore?
Rather let a song of triumph
Rise the billows o'er!

Every wave but bears me onward—
Let them rise and sweep;
For I know that He who guides me
Does not tire or sleep!

Religious Miscellany.

A BISHOP'S COUNSEL TO THE YOUNGER CLERGY.

WHILE I would urge upon you, my young friends as a rule, to avoid questions of controversy, for your own peace of mind, and, so far as in you lieth, to prevent strife in others; yet must you be prepared by diligent study of God's Word, and of such authors as will best help you to a right understanding thereof, to defend your faith with meekness, if it be attacked. And it may sometimes happen that objections may be raised against your faith as English Churchmen, which you may find yourselves unable at the moment to meet; but do not, therefore, suppose that such objections are unanswerable—There is nothing new under the sun, and certainly, as far as we at present see, nothing new in the objections which in the present day are urged against our faith. A loving son will be loth to believe a calumny against his mother; and rest assured, my brethren, that if you will only honestly study the writings of the fathers of our Church who, in former days, as faithful sons, have defended their Holy Mother, you will find that modern calumnies are only the reposition of those of former days, and that they have been again and again triumphantly refuted.—But should you ever be forced into controversy, follow some such rules as these:—First, look up silently to God for wisdom and grace, and then bear gently with your antagonist. So far as you believe him right in his views, join him, and go with him; if you would do good by what you say, oppose and contradict as little as it may be possible; make all allowances, and take in the best light the things he may say. Avoid all reproachful language, that is sarcas-

tic and biting: this never did good, and least of all can it do good from the pulpit. The softest words make the deepest impression. In controversy thus conducted you may not, perhaps, convince by your arguments, but you will have done harm neither to your own soul nor to that of your antagonist.

And while I am upon the subject of controversy, let me offer you one further caution against a too prevailing custom of the day. I allude to the practice of introducing controversial subjects in sermons, and stating points of difference between ourselves and others, in villages, and other places, where no such subjects or such points of difference would be oven known, unless we had mentioned them. The best protection against error to common minds is an intelligent knowledge and conviction of the truth—Preach God's Word to the poor,—preach His Cross plainly, faithfully, dogmatically; let your teaching carry with it the conviction that you yourselves perfectly, and without any doubt, believe it; and if you will not yourselves raise a doubt, your people will believe it for. The best of all preaching to this end I myself believe to be the catechetical; it is that which best informs the understanding of the adult, no less than of the child, and if well done will touch the heart, too. How often, of late years, have those words of the good Bishop Andrewes pressed themselves upon me,—“If ever the Romanists shall get the advantage over us again, it will be from their more frequent catechizing than ours.” The public catechizing of our children will do more to supplement the neglected education of the last generation in religious matters than ten thousand sermons.

You will perceive, my brethren, that the drift of my words to-day has been in accordance with the instruction of my text, to exhort you to avoid foolish and unlearned questions which may gender strife, since “the servant of the Lord should not strive.” Nor shall I, I think, be departing from the spirit of my text, if, as a father in the Church of God, and as one who has had his share in the work of a parish priest in England, I venture to offer some words of counsel and caution to my younger brethren who are now entering upon the same work, and who may be disposed to receive counsel and caution which are the result of the experience of nearly thirty years,—that counsel is, Take heed that you do not thoughtlessly and unnecessarily provoke controversy.

“The servant of the Lord must be gentle and patient,” that is, forbearing. Carry this thought with you from your very first entry on your parochial ministrations. Your work from henceforth is to save souls,—souls for which the “Blood of God” has been shed. And as I would fain hope that no precious soul, entrusted to you, would take hurt by your negligence, so let me most earnestly caution you, that none take hurt through your want of a sound judgment. If you are to do good, you must acquire influence; but you may lose all hope of acquiring this by some false and injudicious step at the very first commencement of your ministry. It is very possible that some of you may be going into parishes where you may find that matters have not been carried on the way in which you believe they ought to be. No daily service, for instance, infrequent communion, the rubrical directions for conducting divine service laxly observed. Of course it would be desirable that it should be otherwise. And if such is your desire, and if recovery of what is lacking be your aim, let me advise you at first to do nothing,—nay, more, to say nothing. You have first to learn why things are so, for you are bound to assume that your predecessor could give some good reason for the existing state of things. You will lose no advantage by first making yourself thoroughly master of the real state of feelings in your parish, you will lose no time by such delay. Never be in a hurry to make a change. Before you attempt it, thoroughly explain to your people the nature of it, and the reason for it. They have a right to expect this of you. Be patient and forbearing with them; if you find that you cannot at once carry them along with you; such tenderness and forbearance will go very far towards conciliating them; and if you will combine “aptness to teach” with “gentleness” and “patience,” you will, believe me, accomplish your object with the concurrence and good-will of your people. You will gain access to their understanding through their affections, and will be able to remove prejudices

without shocking them. A different course of proceeding will infallibly lead to a loss of that influence which is essential to your usefulness; it will provoke opposition, when you might have disarmed it, and the one great work to which you are sent by your bishop—the salvation of souls in that parish—will be interrupted, and you yourselves will not be guiltless!—Meaning well is a sorry excuse for losing souls. Be content if you are permitted only to pave the way for better things; your wisely directed efforts will be accepted by the Master whom you serve, but there may be causes for His not allowing you to see those efforts crowned with success. Hence I am led to exhort you never to be discouraged by any failure. You must expect disappointments,—many and sad disappointments,—but you must never be discouraged by them. They are your trials, seek to be purified by them. They are the Christian minister's special cross, take up your cross, and still follow on. You are responsible for your work, in which you must never relax,—not so for your success unless you have failed in prayer. But the most hopeful work of every parish priest is in his school; there, then, let his daily care be; it will repay the most unwearied toil.

I could find it in my heart to say much more to you on such an occasion, in order to help and encourage you, my younger brethren, in the difficult but delightful path on which you are entering,—but time will not suffer me. The lengthened services of the day demand brevity on my part, and compel me rather to throw out subjects for your future meditations, than to expand and enlarge upon them myself. I will only add my most earnest entreaty; that you cultivate in yourselves, for your own sakes and for your flock's sakes, a constant spirit of prayer. At least three times a day let God see you on your knees in your chamber,—“in the evening, in the morning, and at noon-day.” I cannot tell you how very much of strength you will derive from mid-day prayer; it comes in the midst of active toil to strengthen and refresh. When you have acquired this habit, the neglect of mid-day prayer will seem to operate as did the loss of Samson's locks; you will find too late wherein your great strength had lain. Be instant in season, out of season. Reprove, rebuke, exhort, but “with all long-suffering;” “be gentle unto all men,” take heed unto yourselves and to your doctrine;” be firm and faithful unto the end, that when that dear Master whom you serve shall come, He may find you faithfully watching; and in that day when He makes up His jewels, may He give you the beautiful crown of an imperishable life—the reward of eternal rest after a life of faithful toil.—From a recent Ordination Sermon by the Bishop of Moray and Ross.

ARCHDEACON DENISON'S CASE.

The Rev. John Keble has addressed the following note to the London Guardian, deprecating any counteractive movement in this case at present:—

THE BATH JUDGMENT.

To the Editor of the Guardian:—

DEAR SIR:—I apprehend it to be not unlikely that there are many—I know of several myself—who being deeply wounded in spirit by what has been lately done, and alarmed and anxious as to what may be done, in disparagement to the Church of England's doctrine of the Holy Eucharist, think that it would greatly relieve their own minds, and in other ways tend to good, if a public protest or declaration of doctrine were set forth, such as they could sign, and afterwards refer to.

Entirely sympathizing with their views and feelings, and thoroughly persuaded that, by the reported opinion or sentence of this Archbishop's assessor, a vital doctrine of the Gospel is in substance denied—(certainly in the sense of adoration, very probably in the denial of reception by the wicked)—I am nevertheless inclined to think that at present any formal collective declaration, or gathering of signatures, would be premature; and this especially because there is much uncertainty about the legal aspect of the affair; and a fair chance, (so I am told) of all that has been done being quashed on forensic grounds, independently of what may take place on appeal. We ought not to recognize it as important in a legal sense until we are forced to do so.

It is, moreover, very undesirable, if it can be

helped, to commit people, in the way suggested, to special forms of speaking on such high matters, or to induce them to register themselves publicly on this side or on that.

Of course a time may come, when such a proceeding will be indispensable, and we must keep the contingency in view; as others, no doubt, do, whom we revere and confide in. But since it might bring on the gravest consequences, both to the church and to individuals, no man should take part in it in a hurry, nor hurry another into it.

This suspension of joint action clearly implies that in our places we should be more watchful and active than ever in diffusing and recommending the truth; not, if we can help it, controversially, but positively and without danger.

I believe that such as this would be the course of true patience and wisdom, and therefore of true Christian courage, and we may hope that it will have an especial blessing, in that it will involve in keen and eager spirits no small measure of self-denial for the church's sake.

I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN KEELER.

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Canada, Sept'r 13.

[From the London Times, Aug. 23]

Yesterday, the new and extremely ingenious process just patented by Mr. H. Bessemer, of manufacturing malleable iron and steel without fuel, and recently propounded by him at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in a paper replete with interest, was put to a severe practical test, but with the most successful result, at Baxter House, St. Pancras road, in the occupation of that gentleman and his partner, Mr. Longdon, in the presence of several ironmasters carrying on an extensive business in different parts of the country, and many practical engineers and scientific men resident in the metropolis. The company by whom the experiment was witnessed included, among others, Capt. Margesson, Major Stwell, Mr. G. Bailey Tomes, from the Derwent Ironworks; Mr. J. Robinson, Ebbw Vale Works; Mr. R. Simpson, Cwm Celyn Works; Mr. T. M. Gladstone, Austin Friars; Mr. T. Stirling Begbie, Mr. T. H. Henry, F.R.S.; Mr. W. Carpmal, Mr. William Smith, Mr. E. F. Bramwell, Mr. T. S. Prideaux, Mr. A. M. Perkins, and Mr. B. Burleigh.

The magnitude and importance of this discovery of Mr. Bessemer can scarcely be exaggerated. The only parallel to it is to be found in the kindred invention of Henry Cort, which, towards the close of the last century, relieved this country to a great extent from its commercial servitude to Russia and Sweden in regard to its supply of wrought iron. Two years have been spent by Mr. Bessemer in the perfection of his scheme; and when, the other day, he divulged it to the world before men distinguished for their scientific attainments, and practical manufacturers well able to appreciate its vast public significance and its whole bearing on the trade in which they are interested, it took them wholly by surprise, superseding, as it does, the expensive, laborious, and tedious processes now in use in the production, and the application in some cases, of malleable iron and steel in this and many other countries, cheapening the articles to an extent which will lead to their employment, and especially steel, for purposes to which they have never yet been subservient, and in many respects refining and improving the quality of the metal. Men like the two Kennies, Nasmyth, and others of less note, but of great experience as engineers and iron manufacturers, have pronounced emphatically and without qualification in its favour, while some, including Nasmyth, declared themselves unable to foresee the whole of the advantageous results calculated to spring from its discovery, not to this country alone; but wherever else it may be brought into use. It is to the credit of the Emperor of the French that, when the invention then in an imperfect state, was brought under his notice within the last year, and when he comprehended its full import from personal interviews which he graciously conceded to Mr. Bessemer, he afforded him great facilities for conducting his experiments to a successful result, and has since intimated his intention of bringing the plan into practical operation in the arsenal at Rouelle. Far different was the reception which Mr. Bessemer states he experienced from the heads of an important department at Woolwich when he endeavoured to prove its value and importance to them. They sought, he says, to throw cold water on it by alleging that Mr. Nasmyth had already made substantially the same discovery, which that gentleman has since been the first to disclaim.

The essential feature of Mr. Bessemer's invention is that he takes crude iron directly from the ordinary blast furnace, and in the incredibly short space of thirty minutes, converts it into ingots of malleable iron or steel of any size, and fit for the various manipulations ordinarily employed to adapt them to all the material purposes to which they are now applied. He thus dispenses with all the intermediate processes to which recourse has been had to produce the same effect within the last seventy years, including the making iron into pigs, and the refining, puddling, and squeezing stages, with all their attendant labor and fuel. Paradoxical as it may seem, it is not the less true, that he has achieved this great result by the application to the iron, in its transition from the blast furnace to the condition of the ingot, of a heat inconceivably intense, generated without furnace or fuel, and simply by blasts of cold air.—By this means he not only avoids the injurious action of mineral fuel on the iron under operation, which has always deteriorated the quality of English iron, but saves all the expense of the fuel. He sets out with the assumption that crude iron contains about 5 per cent. of carbon; that carbon cannot exist at a white heat in the presence of oxygen without uniting therewith and producing combustion; that such combustion would proceed with a rapidity dependent on the amount of surface of carbon exposed; and, lastly, that the temperature which the metal would acquire would be also dependent on the rapidity with which the oxygen and carbon were made to combine, and consequently that it was only necessary to bring the oxygen and carbon together in such a manner that a vast surface should be exposed to their mutual action, in order to produce a temperature hitherto unattainable in our largest furnaces. With a view of testing practically this theory, he has constructed a cylindrical vessel of three feet in diameter, and five feet in height, somewhat like an ordinary cupola furnace, the interior of which is lined with fire bricks, and about two inches from the bottom of it he inserted five tuyere pipes, the nozzles of which are formed of well burnt fire clay, the orifice of which tuyere being about the eighth of an inch in diameter. At one side is a hole made for running in the crude metal, and on the opposite side there is a tap-hole stopped with loam, by which the iron is run out to the end of the process. A vessel is placed so near to the discharge hole of the blast furnace as to allow the iron to flow along a gutter into it, and a small blast cylinder is used capable of compressing air to about 8 lb. or 10 lb. to the square inch. A communication having been made between it and the tuyeres, the converting vessel is in a condition to commence work. The blast being turned on, and the fluid iron run into the vessel, a rapid boiling up of the metal is heard going on within the vessel, the metal being dashed violently about, and tossed from side to side, shaking the vessel by the force with which it moves, from the throat of the converting vessel. This continues for about fifteen or twenty minutes, during which the oxygen in the atmospheric air combines with the carbon contained in the iron, producing carbonic acid gas, and at the same time evolving a powerful heat. The rapid union of carbon and oxygen adds still further to the temperature of the metal, while the diminished quantity of carbon present allows a part of the oxygen to combine with the iron, which undergoes combustion and is converted into an oxide. At the excessive temperature that the metal has now acquired, the oxide, as soon as formed, undergoes fusion and forms a powerful solvent of those earthy bases which are so associated with the iron. The violent ebullition going on mixes most intimately the scoria and metal, every part of which is thus brought into contact with the fluid oxide, which washes and cleanses the metal most thoroughly from the siliceous and other earthy bases that are combined with the crude iron, while the sulphur and other volatile matters that cling so tenaciously to iron at ordinary temperatures are driven off, the sulphur combining with the oxygen and forming sulphurous acid gas.

In conducting the demonstration yesterday, 6 cwt. 3 qr. 18 lb. of molten iron from a furnace was poured into a fire-brick vessel, already described, at 1:12 o'clock, the blast having been applied at a pressure of about 8 lb. per square inch, and continued until 1:27. The mass of metal began to boil up, and the cinders and other impurities were extruded from the top of the vessel by two apertures provided for the purpose. Showers of brilliant sparks were thrown off during this process, which lasted several minutes, and as the object was to produce a mass of cast steel, rather than continue the process to the extent necessary for making pure iron free from carbon, the vessel was tapped at 1:36 o'clock, and the contents drawn off. Small specimen ingots being first taken, the general mass was

run into an ingeniously contrived mold concealed in the floor in front of the apparatus, and, after remaining there a few minutes, cooling down, it was raised out of the mold in a red-hot state by a hydraulic ram, and placed upon a weighing machine. The ingot thus produced, with the two specimen ingots, weighed 6 cwt. Without the aid of fuel, this mass of material was converted in 24 minutes from crude cast iron as it comes from the furnace blast, into steel of fine quality.

The experiment was unanimously pronounced by the company to be perfectly satisfactory. It is a peculiar and important feature in the process, that by continuing the boiling a few minutes longer the whole of the carbon still remaining in the mass of metal, and which gives to it the character known as steel, would have been drawn off, and a pure spongy mass of crystalline iron would have been the result.

Mr. Bessemer states that hitherto the finest qualities of iron have always been imported from Sweden and Russia, and these are now sold in this country from £20 to £30 a ton; but, by the new process, iron can be manufactured of equal quality at a cost of £2 per ton less than the present cost of common English iron. If this statement be borne out by experience of his invention, we shall no longer be dependent on the foreign market for the production of iron of the finest quality. He also speaks with something like enthusiasm of the extent to which what he called semi-steel, of a quality between malleable iron and steel in ordinary use, as manufactured under his patent, may be expected to supersede, in time, the use of malleable iron for railway plates and many other purposes to which the latter is not altogether adapted; and he as confidently asserts that the process of forging and welding, which, under the existing system, is necessary whenever a piece of iron work of a larger size than 80 to 100 pounds is required to be constructed, will be dispensed with. He looks also to the universal use of his discovery, seeing that atmospheric air is the primo element used in producing the desired result; it is not, therefore, dependent upon any local circumstances.

TOPICS OF THE VACATION.

THE vacation has begun, on the whole, in a pacific spirit, as far as the Church is concerned; though a few voices are heard from the provinces, indicating that the seeming peace is but a lull; and among them Sir William Clay's, who is taking counsel with his Dissenting friends about the Abolition of Church-rates, which he determines to press, with or without Government help, next session. The one engrossing question of the hour is that of the judgment against the Archdeacon of Taunton: whether any kind of revocation will be proposed by him, or accepted by the court, is as uncertain as ever.—The retirement of the Bishops of London and Durham, which was so bitterly complained of by the Latitudinarian party, is now regarded by them with some favor; as the act which provides for the retiring prelates adopts the principle (according to the *Spectator*) that bishops may be merely state pensioners, if Parliament so wills it, any day. Other papers are gladly echoing the *Spectator*.

By far the most important movement of the present season is that which has for its object the establishment of National "Reformatories." The *Gazette* announces the names of thirty Reformatory-schools already opened in England, and twenty in Scotland. All parties have agreed that the present mode of treating the criminal classes is at an end. Transportation is found a mistake, if not an impossibility on the scale required. Capital punishments must become more and more rare, and however the law may stand, they will practically be restricted to the darkest class of crimes. At Bristol and other great towns, the tone of the metropolis has been responded to, and there can be no doubt that the task of "reformation" will be resolutely undertaken on political and economical grounds, if on no other. But it will be found that reform without religion is impossible; and if so, the "national religion" must be much more distinctly resorted to by our political philanthropists. The necessities of our times may bring men, perhaps, to some better conclusions in this respect, than reason or right feeling have done. The voluminous moral report just returned to the French Emperor contains a good deal that we might profit by. The French are beginning to use their national church by letting the Church do her own work in her own way. And this is the only way in which spiritual work will tell on the consciences of a people. Mere state-directed mechanism will never do it.—*Lit. Churchman*.

SCOTLAND.

The sectarians are not failing to act with zeal, on their own principles, for what they deem the moral elevation of the people; and Glasgow has been honored

this year by the "Tenth Annual Conference" of the Evangelical Alliance, the reports of whose proceedings may be read by those who think them important, at great length, in the Dissenting newspapers. Our Scottish friends, however, are being looked after by others as well as the Evangelical Alliance. The third of August, 1856, is proclaimed as a most memorable epoch," by the Roman Catholic organs, for their cause in the Scottish metropolis, as on that day they consecrated one of the largest edifices in that splendid city as a cathedral. They say that the great influx of converts from the Presbyterians has rendered this spacious building necessary. Dr. Gillis, the Vicar-apostolic of Edinburgh, purchased this once Protestant church for £4,500. The religious orders are also spreading themselves. The Franciscan nuns, who established themselves a few years since at Glasgow, have opened two dependent institutions of their order, —one on the banks of the Clyde, the other at Aberdeen. There are said to be 4,000 Romanists in Glasgow.—*Id.*

On the evening of Monday last the anniversary of the fall of Sebastopol was celebrated at Sheffield, by the preservation of a valuable pen and pocketknife to each of the 225 surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 4th Dragoon Guards (now principally stationed at Sheffield), who were with their regiment on its landing in the Crimea, and passed through the Crimean campaign. The knives are the gift of the proprietor of the Surrey Music-Hall, Sheffield. They each contain six blades, are extremely handsome in design, and are of the best material and workmanship, having cost about £100. On one side of each knife is the name of the recipient, with the words "Balaklava, Inkermann, Sebastopol," as on the Crimean clasps; and the following inscription on the reverse side:—"Presented to the Crimean Heroes of the Fourth Dragoon Guards, by Thomas Yondan, Sheffield." They were presented by Mr. Overend, and the soldiers were afterwards addressed by Mr. Roebuck, who said to them:—

"It gives me pleasure to behold you now again in times of peace. Not that I am one of those who had the peace that has come with very great pleasure. But still you are here among your fellow countrymen. They have received you with that cordial sympathy which I know will cheer the British army in times to come, when difficulties may arise, and when they will have to face again the enemies of this country in the field. When that time comes you will be ready. When that time comes we will support you. (Cheers.) When that time comes you will do your duty, and we shall appreciate you for having done it. Be you assured that this is but a slight token of the feeling of the people of this country. (Cheers.) It is the straw which shows you which way the wind blows. (Loud Cheers.) The men of England respond to you. They are with you. They know the difficulties that you overcome; and they welcome your return from them. (Cheers.) Men of peace we are. We know full well the blessings of peace, and it is because we do so know them we appreciate you, who are men of war; for by your efforts these blessings are maintained. (Applause.) It is a great mistake to suppose that the English army is in any way opposed to Englishmen. They are the protectors of England; they are the protectors of our glory; they are the protectors of our freedom. And here now is one striking instance that your institution affords of the thorough confidence we have in you and in the institution to which you belong. We are not afraid of soldiers. We love you as brethren, and we know that you will protect us as such. (Applause.)"

The Commander-in-Chief has issued a circular, ordering the reduction of the army to the following status:—

"Seven battalions Foot Guards, each at an establishment of 10 companies, of 46 sergeants, exclusive of the schoolmaster, 17 drummers, including drum-major, 800 rank and file, with 50 supernumerary rank and file to each battalion until absorbed; with an addition of 1 pipe-major and 5 pipes to each battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

"Eighty-two regiments at home and in the colonies [the 12th Foot and the regiments in India are excepted], at an establishment of 11 companies, of 36 sergeants, exclusive of the schoolmaster, 21 drummers, including drum-major, 1,900 rank and file, with 50 supernumerary rank and file until absorbed, to be borne by the service companies when the regiment is at home."

The men retained are to be of the standard of 5 feet 6 inches; the others will be allowed to enlist in the

Land Transport Corps about to be organized under the title of the Military Train, with pay assimilated in all respects to the cavalry. The remainder are to be disposed of:—

"Firstly. Men to be invalided as totally unfit for service.

"Secondly. Such non-commissioned officers and men as may be considered by the medical officers as of weakly constitution, and not likely to become robust and efficient soldiers.

"Thirdly. Men of incorrigibly bad character whom it may be desirable to discharge, and who, being marked, will not be able to re-enlist, provided they are not entitled to pension or gratuity under any existing warrant. A special report of these cases is to be made for the decision of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief.

"Lastly. And only, if necessary, after having disposed of the three classes above specified, a return of the remaining officers and men, without distinction as to the age or length of service, who may be disinclined to continue in the army, and are desirous of being relieved from their engagements; and such rank and file as will not volunteer to other corps."

Supernumerary non-commissioned officers will be allowed to remain; and medallists will have a preference in the arrangements.

Great efforts are making for a grand dinner to some 3,000 or 4,000 soldiers, with Crimean medals, at Dublin. Lord Gough hints that it is possible Marshal Duke of Malakhoff (Pelissier), whom he is expecting as a guest, may be present.

Last night's Gazette announces that the widows of Admirals Corry and Boxer, Major-Generals Estcourt and Adams, Brigadier-Generals Tylden and Fox Strangways, shall enjoy the titles and precedence they would have had supposing their husbands had survived to be decorated as Knight Commanders of the Bath.

The official revision of the sentences on the Nenagh Militia mutineers is as follows:—Four men sentenced by court martial to transportation for life commuted to twenty-one years, and two men sentenced to twenty-one years' transportation commuted to fourteen years each; two, sentenced to twelve years' transportation, commuted to four years' penal servitude. One of the prisoners tried was found "Not guilty." The sentence of death passed upon Pat'k. Burus, of the North Tipperary Militia, at the last Nenagh Assizes, for the murder of a soldier of the 41st Regiment, has also been commuted to transportation for life. The five men of the North Tipperary Militia who were sentenced at the same assizes to fifteen years' transportation each, have had their sentences commuted to ten years' penal servitude.

Mr. John Mitchell, the fanatical Irish rebel, has published a circular to the Irish in the United States, urging them to vote for Mr. Buchanan, for the Presidency. The chief reasons on which he founds his advice are, that Mr. Buchanan rests on the broad constitution, and will resist factions from within and the common enemy without. "I mean, of course, the British Government, my enemy, thy enemy, his enemy, our enemy, your enemy, their enemy, and the enemy of mankind."

A correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* states that at Arklow, last Friday, while three poor men were searching for grains in the old gold streams, they found a fine nugget of remarkable purity, weighing more than six ounces, troy weight. The piece of gold will be sold for £30.

SPAIN.—The dissolution of the Cortes has been declared and justified, without any intimation of any fresh Chambers being constituted in their place; a step without precedent in the many former revolutions of Spain. Gen. O'Donnell still remains master of the situation, but political writers are speculating, not as to his dismissal—that is certain—but as to whether he will be succeeded directly by Narvaez or an intervening Ministry. O'Donnell has carried a decree in the council, without, it is said, a dissentient voice, declaring the expulsion of Christina illegal, and restoring her to all her former possessions. He has been rewarded for his successful *coup d'etat* by the presentation of the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor by the Emperor of the French. At a ball given on the night of the 29th ult., in honour of the marriage of the Infanta Amalia, "Gen. O'Donnell," says the *Epoca*, "remained the whole night by the Queen's side, receiving, as well as M. Rios Resas, and the other Ministers, numerous marks of sympathy from all the political men present at the ball."

ITALY.—It is again reported that steps are being taken for a concurrent move between England, France, and Austria, against Naples, to compel King

Ferdinand to act upon their representations. In the meantime, the Court of St. James, to mark its displeasure, will not renew diplomatic intercourse by the appointment of a successor to Sir Wm. Temple. It is also stated despatches have been sent from London to Lord Normanby, conveying, in terms such as are rarely used towards an Ambassador, the great dissatisfaction of his Government at the manner in which he has misrepresented the views of England with regard to Italian affairs.

A letter from Bayonne gives the following account of the daily habits of the little Court of Biarritz:—

"The Empress enjoys her sea bathing with as much pleasure and with as little etiquette as when she was a comparatively obscure frequenter of this delightful watering-place. The Emperor and she walk on the beach, the heights, or the rocks, like any one else, without the least state. They have their little dinner parties and receptions, to which the local authorities and a few friends and relations of Mademoiselle Montijo (before Mademoiselle Montijo dreamt of being an Empress) are, of course, invited. Their life passes very simply and very agreeably, and, but for the greater number of visitors whom the presence of the Emperor in such a place naturally attracts, no other change is observable.—The Emperor and Empress may be met every day wandering among the highways and byways of the town and liberties of Biarritz. They and the Imperial infant are in excellent health, so far as appearances can be trusted."

The death at Rome is announced of Prince Charles Doria, who every year was accustomed to distribute a sum of 40,000*l.* in alms. He was a *saccone*, and, not content with what he gave himself, used to go, barefoot, dressed in coarse sackcloth, with a thick cord around his waist, about the streets, imploring charity from the passers-by for the poor.

UNITED STATES.

A public meeting was held at the City Hall, in Portland, on Monday Evening, Sept. 15, 1856, to take into consideration the expediency of celebrating the opening of the Grand Trunk Railroad to Toronto. The meeting was quite large. John Neal called the meeting to order, and John B. Brown was chosen Chairman, and E. M. Patten, Secretary.

After some remarks by the Chairman and Messrs. Poor and Neale, a committee was raised to select a large committee, to whom should be entrusted the whole matter.

The Grand Trunk Railway line is to be opened to Toronto at an early day in October. The length of this line is 333 miles, or 12 miles less than the former estimates of its distance.

The completion of this link makes a continuous line to 1372 miles from Portland, as follows:—

Portland to Montreal	292 miles.
Montreal to Toronto	333 "
Toronto to Hamilton	38 "
Hamilton to London	76 "
London to Detroit	111 "
Portland to Detroit on Broad gauge lines	850 "
Narrow gauge lines—	
Detroit to Chicago	284 "
Chicago to Mississippi River at Rock Island	183 "
Rock Island to Iowa City	58 "
	522 "

Total length of road from Portland to Iowa city, 1372 miles.

From Toronto west the Grand Trunk line is completed to St. Mary's, 91 miles, which is to be extended to London, 190 miles, the coming year, making a double line between Toronto and London.—From London a single line will be extended to Sarnia, operated for the use of the Great Western and Grand Trunk companies.

From Toronto north a line extends to Lake Huron at Collingwood, on the 5 1/2 gauge, a distance of 69 miles, so that the completion of the Railway to Toronto furnishes a perfect connection between the seaboard at Portland and the Far West. We hope to see at the proposed celebration at Portland, a full representation of the business men of Canada and the Western States.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The following telegraphic despatch was received on Monday last at the Exchange Reading Room:

The American Steamship —, arrived at New York. Liverpool dates to the 17th inst.

Consols were quoted (early) at opening, 93 3/4 to 93 7/8; market, however, closed at 94.

The money market was considered more stringent. Financial affairs are reported unchanged.

The market for Broadstuffs was considered more buoyant.

Wheat had advanced 2*d.* to 4*d.* a bushel, with a brisk demand.

Provision market in a quiet state.

Affairs in Naples are becoming more serious.

Selections.

(From the *Literary Churchman*.)

DR. KITTO.

MEMOIRS OF JOHN KITTO, D. D., F. S. A., Editor of the "Pictorial Bible," and the "Cyclopædia of General Literature," &c. Compiled chiefly from his Letters and Journals, by J. E. RYLAND, M. A., Editor of Foster's Life and Correspondence; with a Critical Estimate of Dr. Kitto's Life and Writings, by Professor EADIE, D. D., LL.D., Glasgow.—(Edinburgh: Oliphant and Sons. London, Hamilton, Adams and Co. Large 8vo, 713 pp.)

It has been remarked that,—“The fortunate subjects of biography are those, where some powerful and permanent interest is maintained; where great minds are advancing to some lofty and determinate object; and where, amid the toils or the difficulties they have to encounter, the mind of the reader feels somewhat of the same anxious and unbroken interest with which we follow the progress of the drama, or the narrative of the epic poet. Even the history of inferior men can yet always be made interesting, when one object of ambition is seen to be steadily pursued, and one correspondent sympathy is awakened.” This condition of interest has been singularly fulfilled in the biography before us. A more striking instance of ‘one object of ambition,’ steadily and successfully pursued, we never remember to have met with. Moreover, the person commemorated bore a name with which every one has become familiar.

John Kitto was born at Plymouth in 1804,—the son of a journeyman mason, who—

“Instead of returning home on Saturday night, would frequently send the poor lad home alone, while he spent his earnings at the alehouse, and left his wife to provide as she best could for herself and her family. Having scarcely any method of obtaining a scanty livelihood, except by charging Mrs. Kitto, when so employed, left John in charge of the younger children. In the evening, when they were gone to bed, he would try to write and read by the light of sticks which he had collected during the day.”

Several amusing instances of the child's precocity are related, from which we select one. Let it be remembered that there was as yet no books for the million, and that Kitto was a forlorn, uneducated, and all but uncared-for child;—

“Not only before he was twelve years old, had he become an extensive reader, but an author, and one, too, who had earned money by his writings. The authorship, indeed, was on a scale that may excite a smile, and the remuneration in proportion; yet it was certainly a sign of mental vigor far beyond what is usual at so early an age. A cousin somewhat younger than himself, came to him one day with a penny in his hand, declaring his intention to buy a book with it.—John was just then sadly in want of a penny to purchase the *History of King Pippin*, (not *Pepin*), so he asked his cousin whether he bought a book for the pictures of the story.—“Oh! the story, do be sure!”—John immediately offered to write him, for a penny, a larger and better story than he could get in print for the same money, and to clench the bargain, said he would paint him a picture. At the beginning, and he knew very well that there were no painted pictures in penny books; His cousin jumped at the liberal offer of author and artist in one; and sat down quickly on the stool to watch John's operations. When the double task was finished, John thought he had well earned the penny, and, as on reading the tale, and viewing the ‘pictorial embellishment,’ his cousin was of the same opinion, no one else had any right to give a different verdict.”

Such was the boyhood of one, who at the end of less than forty years could boast of “a library 3,500 strong!”

But the great crisis of his life, the event that more than any other outward cause determined the peculiar mode of employing his talent occurred in 1817, when he was little more than thirteen years old. A fearful accident then befel him which, at the time, threatened to become fatal; but from the effects of which he recovered, with the exception of the total loss of the sense of hearing. He was engaged with his father, in repairing a house in Batter street, Plymouth. He had just reached the highest round of a ladder with a load of sashes, and was in the act of stepping on the roof, when his foot slipped, and he was precipitated from a height of thirty-five feet on a stone pavement in the yard beneath. No limb was fractured, but he was picked up in a state of unconsciousness, from which he recovered to learn the terrible truth that he was deaf. To help his father any further was now impossible, and the

puny boy was left to follow his own devices. Literature was his ruling passion; but what were “the poor student's ways and means, and his expenditure?” Such was the title prefixed by Dr. Kitto himself to an autobiographical sketch which he contributed in 1836 to the “Penny Magazine,” and from which his biographer derives the materials for his second chapter. Our readers will not be displeased to be presented with an extract from it:—

“When the books of his neighborhood had been exhausted, when halfpennies had become scarce, and could only be obtained by his own exertions, he was obliged, in order to raise funds for the purchase of books, to adopt measures, of which we shall proceed to give some account. At the port of Plymouth, most of the trading vessels, particularly those of the class called ‘fishing trawlers,’ discharged their cargoes in a harbor or basin called Sutton-Pool. At low water a great part of this was converted into a sort of swamp of soft black mire, rendered more intensely fetid by the influx of the town drainage, in which boys were accustomed to prope and wade, sometimes above their knees in the deepest parts, in search of bits of rope or yarn and old iron.—A pound of either of the former articles used to fetch one halfpenny, and three pounds of the latter one penny. Some clever hands, unchecked in those days by a watchful police, would gain as much as threepence a day; but Kitto's weekly profits never but once came to fourpence. By the time he had acquired some dexterity in the employment, an accident forced him to cast about for some other way of earning a penny. One day he trode on a broken bottle, and so injured his foot as to be kept home for several weeks. While thus laid aside, it struck him that he might turn to account the remains of the box of water-colors which he had employed in decorating the prints that were contained in the little books he then possessed. He determined on drawing some fine pictures, and selling them for one halfpenny or a penny each. This brilliant thought quite dazzled him, and he wondered that an occupation so much more respectable and artistic than that of wading in Sutton Pool, had never before occurred to him. Taking one week with another, his average weekly income from this source was about twopence-halfpenny.”

But the receipts of the “Art-exhibition” with which he speedily contrived to fill the window of a house in the court where he lived, were inadequate for the gratification of his desires. He accordingly betought himself of the expedient of producing decorated labels:—

“Seeing a very bad milk and cream notice at a window, he went boldly in, somewhat encouraged by the gentle features of an ancient spectacled dame, who was employed in darning stockings. To explain his errand was the first difficulty, for he was not only deaf, but had almost lost the power of speech. The sentence he had prepared to utter died on his lips. He placed the book in which he carried the labels, on the counter, and after leisurely turning over the leaves, in order to regain his composure, presented the paper, pointing to that in the window, and saying, ‘This for a penny.’ After glancing at the paper, the good woman spoke, and Kitto, apprehending that his charge was thought excessive, said, ‘A halfpenny, then.’”

What wonder that a youth exposed to such adverse influences should have found no refuge, at the age of fifteen, but the workhouse? He emerged from the workhouse when he was seventeen, to be apprenticed to a shoemaker,—one of those brutal natures of which one reads in “Uncle Tom's Cabin” but hardly expects to find at home. For a wry stitch, he hung a shoe in Kitto's face; narrowly missed his eye by throwing a broken tobacco pipe at him; and when “he held the thread too short, instead of telling me to hold it longer, he struck me on the head with the hammer.” “O misery!” (writes the unfortunate boy, in his journal, under date, Jan. 19, 1822.) “Art thou to be my holy portion? Father of Mercies, forgive me if I wish I had never been born. O that I were dead!” And yet the wretched youth was cultivating his mind all the while! Many years after he declared that twelve hours cobbling he could have borne. “I have tried it, and I know that the leisure which twelve hours would have given me, would have satisfied me. But sixteen hours and often eighteen out of the twenty-four, was more than I could bear. To come home weary and sleepy, and then to have only for mental sustenance the memories which by self-imposed tortures could be torn from my mind, was a sore trial. And now that I look back upon this time, the amount of study which I did, under these circumstances, contrive to get through, amazes and confounds me.” How it is possible to read such a passage without a pang, we see not. One reads on, expecting that the *Deus ex machina* is about to de-

scend every moment; but no such thing! The allegations of his master's ill usage at last became so grave, that application was made for John Kitto's—re-admission into the workhouse!

At the workhouse the future author of so many valuable works remained for four years. A strong feeling in his favor, it is true, had been excited by the statement of his hardships which he had drawn up at the time of his transfer from the shoemaker to his former home; but nothing was done in his behalf. The particular circumstance to which he owed the immediate change in his prospects and amelioration of his fortune, is thus related:

“Mr. George Harvey, an eminent mathematician, being accidentally in a bookseller's shop, had his attention attracted by seeing a lad of mean appearance enter the shop, and immediately commence a communication with its master by writing on a slip of paper; and that no oral communication took place. So novel a circumstance induced him to enquire what it meant, and he was then told that this was a workhouse boy, who was totally deaf, and could only communicate with others by means of writing, that he had a great thirst for knowledge, and that he came to borrow a book that the bookseller had promised to lend him.”

This information was quite sufficient to excite the interest of Mr. Harvey on his behalf, and induce him to make further inquiries. Having satisfied himself that the lad possessed superior abilities, which it would be highly desirable to cultivate and foster, he made his case known to various gentlemen of the town, and succeeded in interesting many of them in his future welfare and support, and in inducing a great many others to contribute pecuniary assistance, or to give books, paper, and pens, to enable him to pursue his literary occupations.”

This must suffice for our object is not so much to give an abstract of this biography, as to call attention to it; and especially to advert to the very discouraging circumstances under which the future author and editor commenced his literary career. Dr. Kitto's subsequent history,—his removal to the Missionary College at Yarmington, where he was placed under the direction of the Society's printer,—his voyage to Malta; and his subsequent travels to St. Petersburg and Bagdad, should be read of in detail, not in abstract. He returned to his native land, and produced several works, which have procured for him an immense and a deserved reputation. A royal pension of £100 a year gilded his latter days; but he died before he had attained his 50th year, at Cannstatt, in Germany, Nov. 25, 1854, the victim of excessive mental exertion.

“What a contrast” (remarks Professor Eadie) “between the deaf and pauper boy of 1819, wheeled into a workhouse, to keep him from ‘hunger and fasting, cold and nakedness,’ and the John Kitto of 1854, Doctor of Theology, though a layman, Member of the Society of Antiquaries, editor of the ‘Pictorial Bible’ and the ‘Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature,’ and author of the ‘Daily Bible Illustrations.’ The interval between the two extremes was long, and sometimes very gloomy, yet he bore bravely up, with earnest resolution and a strong faith in God.” His history is indeed one of the most remarkable which we ever remember to have met with; one which must command sympathy wherever it is read.

Dr. Kitto died, as might be expected, a very poor man; but he left an unblemished reputation, and is spoken of in the most honorable terms by all who were commercially connected with him. Her Majesty has bestowed upon his widow a pension of £50 per annum, and we learn with interest that his eldest son is about to proceed to the University, with a view to taking holy orders,—being dependent entirely on the benevolence of a few munificent individuals. Should any of our readers feel disposed to befriend this youth, we will undertake that any sums contributed for this object, and sent to the Editor of the *Literary Churchman*, shall be forwarded to those who are raising funds for defraying the expense of his University education.

MR. SPURGEON, THE POPULAR PREACHER.

We are accustomed to look grave when the old mysteries and miracle-plays are mentioned. We pity the ignorance of those ancestors of ours who could find food for amusement or help to devotion in the representation of dogged drama, where God, the Father, our Saviour, the Holy Spirit, the Devil, Adam and Eve, and in short, all the principal personages, human or supernatural, mentioned in the Scriptures, were brought on the stage. We are liable to entertain shrewd doubts as to the piety of the writers of these horrible travesties of the sacred narratives, and to lament over the craziness of the intellect of those who could find entertainment in them. We can see nothing

more instructive in them than in the awful contest between the devil and the baker, which was generally the concluding scene of the "Galilee show" performance with which the Christmas of our childhood was, on lived. In Protestant countries in general, and in England in particular, we shrink from undue familiarity with holy words and things. We have just as much aversion to see a church turned into a theatre as to see a theatre turned into a church. We hold an opinion grounded as much on principles of good taste as of religion, that it is almost as offensive to see a clergyman perform in his pulpit as to hear actors in a Heaven in a theatre. The opinion, however, is not quite universally entertained.

Let any person who wishes to convince himself of the truth of this, take his station opposite to Exeter-hall on Sunday evening, at about a few minutes before six o'clock. We say opposite, because unless he arrives some time before the hour mentioned, there will be no standing room on the pavement from which the entrance to the hall is made. At six the doors open, and a dense mass of human beings pour in. There is no interruption now to the continuous stream until half-past six o'clock, when the whole of the vast hall, with its galleries and platform, will be filled with the closely packed crowd. If the spectator has not taken care to enter before this time, he will have but small chance of finding even standing room. Suppose him to have entered early enough to have found a seat. He will naturally look around him to scan the features of the scene. They are remarkable enough to excite attention in the minds of the most listless. Stretching far away to the back are thousands of persons evidently eager for the appearance of some one. Towering up the platform the seats are all crowded. Nearly all the eyes in this multitude are directed to the front of the platform. The breathless suspense is only broken occasionally by the struggle in the body of the hall, of those who are endeavouring to gain or maintain a position. Suddenly even this noise is stopped. A short squarely-built man, with piercing eyes, with thick black hair parted down the middle, with a sorrowful countenance only redeemed from heaviness by the restlessness of the eyes, advances along the platform towards the seat of honour. A cataract of short coughs, indicative of the relief afforded to the ill-repressed impatience of the assembly, announces to the strangers that the business of the evening has commenced. He will be told with a certain degree of awe by those whom he asks for information, that the person just arrived is the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. He will perhaps hear, in addition to this, that Mr. Spurgeon is beyond all question the most popular preacher in London, that he is obliged to leave off preaching in the evening at his chapel in New Park-street, Southwark, on account of the want of room to accommodate more than a mere fraction of the thousands who flock to hear him; that Exeter-hall has been taken for the purpose of diminishing in a slight degree that disappointment experienced; but that nothing will be done to afford effectual relief until the new chapel which is in contemplation is built, and which is intended to hold 16,000 persons.

The service commences with a hymn, read first throughout by the minister, and then sung by the congregation. The effect of the multitude of voices singing in unison is very fine. The minister then reads a chapter, accompanying the readings with expositions remarkable only for the decisive tone in which they are delivered, and a strange want of comprehension of those elements of archaeological knowledge which are as necessary in the study of the Bible as in that of any other Oriental book. A hymn and prayer follow, and then comes the sermon, in which those peculiarities which have made Mr. Spurgeon famous come out in full force.

The first thing which strikes the spectator is the way in which the speaker makes himself at home with his congregation. He is "bail fellow well met" with them directly. His addresses, questions to them, he answers these questions funnily, and he contrives to let his hearers feel how much wiser they are to be sitting there than anywhere else. No phrase is too homely for him, no allusion too absurd. He compliments their understanding, at the same time that he tells them he is not going to overtax it. Everything he says is to be so plain that those who run may read. "I like to preach so that there shall be no mistake about it," he tells them in so many words. He likes to use the plainest of words, too. "There are some ministers who are mealy mouthed, afraid to speak out. These," he tells them, "are Beau Brummell ministers." In order to explain his allusion he relates the old story of Brummell conceiving to have once eaten a pea when taxed

with eating vegetables. A tumult of laughter follows this very novel story. He is not at all afraid to play a pun into his service. "A man," he says, "ate down in self sufficiency, thinking I can 'do all that.' On a blessed day when God direct his shafts against thee, I know I hugged that old idea a long time, with my 'cans,' 'cans,' 'cans,' but I found my 'cans' would let out no water, and suffered all I put in to run out." We have already spoken of the free and easy way in which he alludes to ministers of other denominations and other shades of belief than his own. He does not always confine himself with a censor. He represents the soul of one of the damned coming up from the pit and appealing to a minister on his death-bed, saying to him, "I came to thee of an trembling on account of sin, I asked thee the road to heaven, and thou didst say, 'Do such and such good work,' and I did them, and I am damned." Then follow others, and then the minister dies, and "hears his parish coming howling after him into hell." The ministers who are such special objects of Mr. Spurgeon's aversion, and whom he inspects so ferociously for his own self glorification and the advancement of his congregation, are those, be it understood, who refuse to preach the extreme Calvinism in which he delights, for the simple reason that they cannot interpret the Holy Scriptures as he interprets them. For this they are called unfaithful, and sentenced to be howled after in hell by the souls which they have ruined. It is not our purpose here to enter into a theological controversy on the peculiar merits of Calvinism or Arminianism, but we have surely a right to demand that when the former doctrine is preached, it should be done with some regard to public decency. Mr. Spurgeon's hearers may have become accustomed to that gentleman's mode of enforcing his doctrines, but no one who has not undergone the discipline in which they have been exercised can listen without a shudder to such phrases as "Christ never intended to save the damned." Surely, the decency of religious worship is violated by such sentences as those—

"Go and try my Saviour! If he casts you away after you have sought him, tell it in the pit that Christ would not hear you.

"If you were lost, God's honour would be as much tarnished as if the greatest one were lost."

Then he talks of "accusing God" if he punishes after the work of redemption is performed, &c.

But the most striking feature of Mr. Spurgeon's preachings is the strong dramatic element which is so prominent. He is never so happy as when he can dramatise a story or scene imaginary incident for the benefit of his hearers. On these occasions he walks up and down the platform, throws himself into various attitudes, gesticulates, varies his voice, and roars, bellows, or whines, as the case may demand. For instance, he may be talking of Adam's fall and the redemption of Adam's descendants, and he will fix his eyes earnestly either on the ceiling or a remote corner of the hall, and call out suddenly, in a loud commanding voice—

"Adam! where art thou? I have a controversy with thee, man! Now, Adam, what hast thou lost for me?"

Then looking round rather knowingly upon the congregation, he continues—

"Oh," answers Adam, "I have lost my crown."

Here follows a long speech from Adam, in which he explains the glories of the crown he had lost. Let us have the reply:—

"Ah, Adam, thou hast lost me my crown, hast thou? Never mind, Adam; Christ puts a crown on my head," &c.

Adam next confesses to have lost his mitre, Paradise, and the image of God, enlarging at each answer on the merits of each. To all these confessions Mr. Spurgeon answers jovially, with a kind of rollicking joy that is difficult to describe.

Or, he will be talking about death, and will interrupt himself with a start, and an exclamation—

"Death! I see him there! Oh, Death! Oh, foolish Death! Thy casket is broken," &c.

At another time he will dramatise the scene between Mary Magdalen and Christ in the house of Simon. He has not the slightest hesitation in putting a long speech in the mouth of the Saviour. He does not at all scruple to report conversations between other persons whom he introduces into his dramatic scenes. He speaks just as if he was alone in possession of the true and full Gospel narrative, and that what the Evangelists have handed down to us were mere abridgments. The minds of all the persons, sacred or profane, who are mentioned in the Holy Scriptures are open before him like a book. He knows their actions and their thought. The following is a rather mild specimen of the way in which the preacher is accustomed to treat two of the Per-

sons of the Holy Trinity. He is addressing a thoughtless sinner:—

"Thou art like the man of old, whom Dionysus placed at the head of the table; before him was a dainty feast, but the man ate not, for directly over his head was a sword suspended by a hair. So art thou, sinner. Let thy cup be full, let thy pleasures be high, let thy soul be elevated. Seest thou that sword? The next time thou sittest in the theatre, look up and see that sword; the next time thou art in a tavern, look at that sword; when next in thy business thou scornest the rules of God's Gospel, look at that sword. Though thou see it not, it is there. Even now ye may hear God saying to Gabriel—Gabriel, that man is sitting in his seat in the hall; he is hearing, but he is as though he heard not. Ushetho thy blade, let the glittering sword cut through that hair; let the weapon fall upon him and strike his soul and body. Stop! thou Gabriel, stop! Spare the man a little while. Give him yet an hour, that he may repent. Oh, let him not die. True, he has been here these ten or a dozen nights, and he has listened without a tear. But stop; peradventure he may repent yet. Jesus backs up my entrance, and he cries, 'Spare him yet another year, till I die about him, and I am, him, and though he now cumbereth the ground, he may yet bring forth fruit, that he may not be laid down and cast into the fire.' I thank thee, O God, thou wilt not cut him down to-night; but to-morrow may be his last day."

We may be wrong, but it strikes us that the profanity of the last sentence has seldom been equalled, even in the discourse of the most extravagant fanatics. The preceding portion is bad enough; the invention of speeches for God and Christ, the intrusion of the speaker himself into the scene, "backed up" by the Saviour, are monstrous; but the claim of having obtained respice for a day for a sinner is simply impious.

We might fill columns with specimens of this pulpit buffoonery, but we have given enough to show the nature of Mr. Spurgeon's preaching. We might have brought forward instances of his utter ignorance of any theology except that current among the sect to which he belongs, and of his ludicrous misinterpretations of Scripture, occasioned by his want of even a moderate acquaintance with Oriental customs and forms of language. Mr. Spurgeon—and possibly his congregation—would tell us that the knowledge to which we allude is the knowledge which "puffeth up"—mere "human learning." If he or they ever attain to even a small portion of this knowledge, they will look with astonishment on the nonsense that the one has spoken and the others have listened to. We are, however, not disposed to deny that the great benefits of the Gospel may be conveyed to the minds of congregations by pious men with only an infinitesimally small portion of this knowledge. We will not deny that the richest flowers of holiness may flourish on ground which has been scientifically prepared to receive them. The greatest theologian of the day has said that, doubtless, many an old woman has felt the precious value of spiritual truths than he himself when he tries to explain them. It is not want of knowledge for which we condemn Mr. Spurgeon; it is the daring assumption which he makes of exclusive knowledge; the cunning flattery by which he insinuates that his hearers are almost the only proper persons to share this knowledge with him; his reckless denunciations of all who differ with himself; and, lastly, his audacious violations of propriety in his dramatic representations. We have a right to reproach him with these things, because they have the worst effect upon his hearers. A congregation that constantly listens to the spiritual dram-drinking that Mr. Spurgeon encourages, will become not only bigoted, but greedy after stronger doses of excitement. What excited them once will fall flat upon their palate. The preacher will be obliged to become more and more extravagant as his audience becomes more and more exacting, and the end may be an extensive development of dangerous fanaticism.—*London Daily News.*

THE YELLOW FEVER EXCITEMENT—We are now (says the *N. Y. Herald*) in the middle of September, and the apprehensions felt with regard to the appearance of the yellow fever among us, have not been justified by the facts. On Staten Island the disease has nearly died out, and at Port Hamilton and Governor's Island it is also on the decrease. From the facts which have been disclosed in the inquiries set on foot concerning it during the present season, it is plain, that by a little care and foresight, the deaths that have already occurred from it in those places might have been prevented. Against the alarm created in towns and cities near us, we have the gratifying fact of the marked improvement which is observable in the health of this city. Comparing the mortality of the week ending September 13 with that of the corresponding weeks of the two previous years, it will be seen that the balance of health is in favor of the former. The numbers, according to the City Inspector's report were, 1854, 681; 1855, 503; 1856, 476. This improvement is, of course, directly traceable to the greater attention paid to sanitary precautions on the part of the city authorities, although, as we daily have occasion to show, much more might be effected under this head. Another

fact disclosed by the Inspector's report is also deserving of remark, as being calculated to dispel any remaining uneasiness as to the prospect of the spread of epidemic disease amongst us. As we advance into September the general mortality seems to be rapidly diminishing. Thus we find that the week ending September 18, shows a decrease of 27 deaths on the previous week, and 40 on the week before.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1856.

DIOCESAN ASSEMBLY.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the agitation which has been promoted to create and encourage suspicion and alarm among Churchmen, it is gratifying to receive indisputable evidence of a strong and prevailing feeling in favor of our Diocesan Assembly; and we are confirmed in the opinion not only that it will produce abundant good in the Church, but, that it will ultimately commend itself to the intelligent judgment of all sound Churchmen. In a few days the Assembly will be in Session, and we have a right to expect that the prayers of the Church will be offered, "that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavors upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations." The Diocesan Assembly is established and its constitution settled. We have therefore no reason to fear its failure; but, we must all desire that it should be impartially examined and perfectly understood; that pious Christians should be assured that it is in accordance with religious truth, and that scrupulous subjects should be convinced that it is not adverse to popular rights.— Upon the first of these points it is not necessary to say much, as we have not only the records of antiquity in its favor, but, instances are preserved in the Word of God: while not the Church alone, but almost every sect of professing Christians have adopted some assembly from which rules and regulations for the government of the whole body should emanate. But, it is not so much on this account that objection is made, as that it is esteemed a novelty, to infringe the rights and encroach upon the liberties of Christians: and men are uneasy in the fear that it is something to increase the supreme authority, and as such enforced upon the acceptance of Churchmen. But is this truly the case? We allow at once, that in the English Church, the synodical action had fallen into disuse: we had been so closely connected with the State, and so reticulated with all its legal enactments, that the independent action of the Church seemed to be almost unnecessary—and this in some measure prevailed in the Colonies, until recently the connection has been formerly renounced by the Colonial Legislatures; and now unless we adopt the principle of self government we are left in a state far less advantageous than a sect of yesterday. This was immediately discovered, and the remedy is sought in the establishment of Diocesan Synods. But, it has not been done in a capricious and arbitrary manner. We believe we may state this of all the Colonial Secs. We are sure we can boldly assert it with respect to our own.

If we have been rightly informed, the Bishop of Nova Scotia had been frequently urged to take the sense of the Diocese on the expediency of such an Assembly; more than once he had met public censure that he had not done so; but, instead of acting precipitately he waited until a fit opportunity occurred, by which the labor and expense might be saved: such an opportunity was afforded by the *Provincial Exhibition*, which would necessarily bring many of the influential Laity to Halifax, and the Visitation of the Clergy, to which the whole body would be cited.

It was on this occasion that the preliminary Meeting was held: of this Meeting the most ample notice was given, and by it fifty Parishes were entitled to send Delegates to consider the expediency of a Synod. There were then 59 Clergymen qualified to vote, and 53 Delegates were returned to represent the Laity. After the fullest and most unrestrained discussion of the question, the votes were separately taken and there appeared—

Of the Clergy, for the Synod—37
against it—9

Of the Laity, for the Synod—28
against it—10

So that the expediency of the measure was affirmed by a majority of *four-fifths* of the Clergy and *three-fourths* of the Laity. A committee was appointed to frame the Constitution, and the Assembly adjourned until the month of October in the following year. In the meantime several of the unrepresented Parishes

assumed their right, and the number of the Delegates was increased to 61.

On coming together in 1855 the framework of the Constitution which had been carefully considered and prepared, was presented, and with very little alteration adopted unanimously, except the *ninth Rule*, upon which an amendment qualifying the veto of the Bishop was offered, but was negatived, *only three Laymen voting for it*. Whereupon the original motion was put and carried.

28 of the Clergy voting in its favor, and
Nor one " " against it.
20 of the Laity voting for, and
One " " against it.

The Constitution thus adopted by the almost unanimous voice of the Assembly was printed and published previous to the now election for the present year; and I think we are justified in believing that the proceedings were approved by the Church at large, from the fact, that after a more deliberate consideration of the subject, and with a more perfect knowledge of its nature, the number of Delegates to the Assembly has continued to increase, and that no less than 70 are already registered for the present year. Out of 50 Parishes there are now only 12 which have not given their adherence to the Assembly, and 2 of them are the unlimited Districts of the Visiting Missionary, the right of which to be represented might be considered doubtful.

We have purposely omitted Prince Edward's Island in these calculations, because on all such occasions they have been heretofore omitted; but, we are bound in fairness to state, that nearly all the Parishes there have appointed no Delegates, or at least 6 out of the 8 are still left unrepresented.*

It is a subject of deep regret that when the avowed object is to promote the glory of God and the welfare of His Church, any feelings of bitterness should be entertained, and much more that such feelings should be expressed so as to become a public scandal. Churchmen have a perfect right to entertain diverse opinions upon the Synod, and we are bound to honor a religious and conscientious opposition to it; but no plea can be found for injurious insinuations, and no advantage can be gained by statements which are not true. It is easy to ascribe to the Bishop unworthy motives; to charge the Clergy with a mercenary spirit, and to throw discredit upon the Delegates of the Laity; all this proves nothing, except a want of Christian meekness and charity. But "facts are stubborn things"—and in the present case they lead us to the conclusion, that, whatever be the worth of the Diocesan Assembly and the tendency of its constitution, they have each been adopted and approved by a *decided majority* of all the Parishioners of Nova Scotia. We have now to express an earnest hope that a large number of Members will be present at this Session.

We have abundant reason to pray that the Spirit of God may pervade and direct all who are honorably engaged in this sacred mission; that no efforts may be spared to promote the true welfare of Christ's Church: that all the proceedings of the Assembly may be so marked with discretion, moderation, and piety, as to commend them to those who at present are distrustful of the benefit; that we may live together in peace, and love, and be joined together in one mind and one judgment.

While the Committee of the Welsford Memorial are thinking and disputing about it, a most useful Testimonial has been designed and completed by Dr. William Almon, who has endowed King's College with Ten Preferential Shares in the Water Company, for a Prize to be competed for by Students who have kept their three first terms, and to be given on the Anniversary of the Storming of the Redan, in honor of Col. Welsford, who fell in the van of the attack. This is a most useful Prize, and while it will serve to commemorate the bravery and devotion of his lamented countryman, will stimulate the labours and studies of the youngest aspirants for honor and distinction.

We have great pleasure to notice that two very beautiful Altar Chairs, furnished by Messrs. McEwen of this City, and presented by Captain Wilfred Brett, A. D. C., have been placed in the Chancel of St. Luke's Church. The Chairs are boldly and elegantly carved in British oak, from a chaste gothic design of Mr. McEwen the younger; the seat and back being covered with rich crimson velvet. The congregation of St. Luke's are certainly much indebted to the generous donor, for this great and necessary improvement in the appointments of their Church.

* In the Island there is a separate Diocesan Church Society, and we believe the Clergy have been formerly excused from attending the Visitation of the Bishop: this may account for the non-attendance at the Assembly, as we have reason to believe that most of them are in favor of Diocesan Synods.

The arrangements for the week of the Meeting of the Clergy are as follows:—On Sunday, Oct. 12, the Annual Sermons will be preached for the Diocesan Church Society at St. Paul's and St. Luke's. On Tuesday 14th, the business Committee of the Diocesan Assembly will meet to prepare business for the Meeting. On Wednesday 15th there will be a general Meeting of Members of the Diocesan Society in the National School Room at 2, and a public Meeting in the Temperance Hall at half-past 7 in the evening. Thursday 16th the Assembly will commence its Session at 10 a. m., and on Friday 17th there will be a Meeting of the Alumni of King's College at 2. On Wednesday 15th, at the 11 o'clock Service the Holy Communion will be celebrated at St. Paul's; and on the 3 following days there will be Morning Prayer in the Bishop's Chapel at half-past 9, and Evening Prayer at a quarter past 5.

We wonder that none of the secular papers have devoted a paragraph to the Circular of the Water Company, who intend to increase the water rate by 50 per cent., in order to cover the expenses of laying an additional 16 inch main from the Lakes to connect with the two 12 inch pipes on the Common. This notification and other regulations, are of so much importance that it would seem necessary to get at an expression of public opinion upon them.— With such an increase of the Water Rates, there can be no doubt, we think, that it is almost time for the citizens to consider the propriety of establishing a rival Water Company.

The City Elections on Wednesday, Oct. 1, resulted in the following Returns:

FOR MAYOR.

ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Esq.

ALDERMEN.

Ward 1—P. DONOHUE, Esq.
2—S. CALDWELL, Esq.
3—P. MORRISON, Esq.
4—T. RING, Esq.
5—J. L. BARRY, Esq.
6—JOS. JENNINGS, Esq.

On Thursday last, MATTHEW LOWND, Esq. was elected Alderman for Ward No. 2, in the place of Maurice McIlroath, Esq. resigned.

Mr. George Mackenzie, of New Glasgow, near Pictou, has, it is said, made an offer to the Government of Prince Edward Island, to put an iron Steamer on the line between Charlottetown and Pictou, to run daily, Sundays excepted, and when an English mail arrives at Pictou, to start immediately after arriving from Charlottetown, thus performing two trips on that day. Mr. Mackenzie asks ten years' privilege.

The specimens of Bible translations in our last week's paper, were copied from the *Episcopal Recorder*. In the succeeding No. of that paper we find a note from Mr. Wyokoff, denying that they are the translations of the American Baptist Union.

[COMMUNICATED TO THE CHURCH TIMES.]

The Rev. J. Ambrose begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of £1 5 7½ collected by Miss E. B. Wells, and kindly forwarded by her, for the Conquerall Church. These continued instances of liberality from their fellow Churchmen in Halifax are exceedingly encouraging, and therefore valuable to the poor and struggling congregation at Conquerall, who are consequently making every endeavour to finish the outside of their Church before winter. They have framed, boarded, and shingled it by their own voluntary labour, and the excellence of the work done by these extemporary carpenters, is a convincing proof of the ingenuity of our Nova Scotians. They intend D. V. to finish the outside boarding and battening in a few days, and will also do the painting and sanding, themselves. Thus, with a little help from their fellow members of the Lord's Body, a substantial and really beautiful Church may easily be built by any of our poor rural congregations in the Province.

Contributions to this good object will still be received by Miss Wells, at the Bible and Tract Depository, by Mr. Gossip, at the Church Times Office, or by Mr. Ambrose, who expects D. V. to be in Halifax about the 16th of October.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday last, on the body of Harry Mett, seaman, on board the flag-ship *Boscawen*, 70, who fell from the bowsprit of said vessel on to the stage underneath, which resulted in instant death. Deceased bore an excellent character on board the *Boscawen*. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."—*Chronicle*.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, who left this port for the Eastward in the steam sloop *Basil*

fish, on Monday last, will land at Guysborough, and proceed thence to Antigonish. Sir Gaspar is probably en route to be present at the Proton Agricultural Exhibition, to take place at an early day.—*Id.*

The Sale of Fancy Articles, contributed by friends of the St. Margaret's Bay Mission, in Jersey and England, and advertised by the Rev. J. Stannago to take place on the 14th of October, has been postponed until Wednesday the 17th of December, when it will be held at the Masonic Hall.

An admirable address was delivered at Temperance Hall, on Wednesday evening, by J. W. Marriott, Esq., on the policy and results of the late war. As there was a Reporter present taking notes, we presume there will be a full account of it in some of the city papers. The speaker was loudly and repeatedly applauded, by a highly respectable audience. For soundness of sentiment, purity of diction, and elevation of thought, as well as gracefulness and ease of elocution, Mr. Marriott has indeed few equals on that platform, and we hope that those who cater for the public taste and improvement, will be enabled to secure his services on many future occasions.

Mr. Halliburton followed on the social customs of England, in ancient times.

Sweet music was discoursed during the evening from the fine Band of the 62nd Regiment.

We sincerely trust that a substantial result will reward the exertions of those praiseworthy individuals who have got up these improving entertainments. Hugo Reid, Esq., was announced as the Lecturer for Wednesday evening next, and we have no doubt that an interesting address may be expected.—*Morning Journal.*

TO THE EDITORS OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

Sirs,—I beg leave through the medium of your paper, to acknowledge the following Subscriptions from the people of Weymouth, in aid of the erection of a Parsonage at Tusket:

Thomas Tooker	£1 0 0
John Troop	0 5 0
Daniel Seely	0 5 0
John Mayo	0 10 0
James Journey	0 5 0
John Martin	0 10 0
John Williamson	0 5 0
Edward Bagan	0 5 0
Col'n Campbell	0 5 0
Wm. Vail	0 5 0
Alpheus Jones	0 10 0
Edward Oakes	0 5 0
Dr. Ruggles	0 5 0
Charles Jones	0 5 0
St. Clair Jones	0 10 0
Carew Jones	0 10 0
Small Sums	4 10 9
	£10 10 9
For my own personal use	2 5 0
From the Ladies for a Bazaar	12 0 0
Total	£24 15 9

From Mrs Jessie Solomon, of Lunenburg—a Box of Goods for a Bazaar.
P. Tocque.
Tusket, Sept. 22, 1856.

SHEDIAC RAILWAY.—We are happy to learn that the Railway between Shediac and the Bend is progressing more rapidly than was anticipated. Mr. Walker, of Quebec, the contractor of the Shediac end of the line, has 300 men at work, and adds to their number daily. He is pushing on most vigorously. The other two contractors have each nearly the same number, and we observe that Mr. Brookfield, the contractor near the Bend, has advertised for 200 more men in Prince Edward Island.

The locomotive at Shediac is being put in working order, and in another fortnight the scream of the steam-whistle will be heard along the railway for three miles along the Harbor of Shediac. It is anticipated that by the first of December next, the locomotive will be running 9 miles from Shediac toward the Bend; and from the general progress of the work, there seems little doubt, that the whole line from Shediac to the Bend, will be traversed by railway cars early in April next.

While the massive stone bridge across the Seadone river (near Shediac Harbor), is being finished, a temporary wooden bridge has been erected, and the ballasting of the line, by means of steam, will go on expeditiously. Mr. Light is doing his work very quietly, but in the most expeditious and efficient manner.—*St. John paper.*

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Dr. Drumm—amount received—none of the books on hand.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The immense quantity of these extraordinary Pills sold in Canada, is at once a sufficient proof of the estimation in which they are held by the public, and the power they possess in vanquishing disease, is alike worthy of comment. Their extraordinary efficacy

in liver and stomach complaints, as well as dropsy, and affections of the liver and bilious disorders. It is presumed is the sole reason of their popularity, it is estimated that their effect upwards of 3000 cures per annum in Canada, alone, thereby showing that a vast number of the community at the present moment owe their health (many their lives) to the virtues possessed by these infallible Pills.

Married.

On Tuesday evening, 20th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Crisp. Mr. THOMAS M. BRANTON, to Miss CATHERINE M., second daughter of Mr. John Bruch.

On the 28th inst., by the Rev. John Scott, Cap. WILLIAM TURNER, to CATHERINE ALICE, daughter of the late Henry L. Walwright, both of this city.

At the old Cathedral, Manchester, 16th Aug. by the Rev. W. W. Johnson, M. A., Mr. WILLIAM BRIDLEY, to JANE, second daughter of William Maycock, Esq., of that city.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Sept. 27.—Brig Lady Ogle, McCulloch, Kingston, 20 days; scho'r Riv. at Dunlap, Liverpool, 20 hours; star Eastern State, Killam, Boston, via Yarmouth—45 passengers.

Sunday, 28th.—11 Al Brig Atlanta, Com. Parley, Bermuda; barque White Star, Merrimack, London, 30 days; brig Crocodile, Blair, Cadiz, 57 days; scho'r Reindeer, Smith, Labrador; Conservative, Myers, Newfoundland; Father Mathew, Boudrot, Boston, 5 days.

Monday, 29th.—Barque Halifax, Laybold, Boston, 31 days; brig Golden Rule, Sampson, Malaga; scho'r Mary Dund, Placentia; Francis Alice, Beaver Harbor; Bloomer, Smith, Labrador 8 days; Defiance, Curry, Miramichi.

Tuesday, 30th.—Steamship Kheronese, Powell, Portland, 31 hours; ship Rochester, Liverpool, 29 days; Brigs America, O'Brien, Boston, 31 days; Tigress, LeBlanc, Sydney; scho'r Sarah A. Mahon, New York, 8 days; Florence, Perry, Placentia; Commerce, Shears, Bay St. George; Hising Sun, Messervey, do; Philisite, do, 8 days; Packet, Bernier, do; Bloomer, Shaw, Labrador; Martha, Beitz, do; Annira, Garton, do; Eliza, Ungrace, Bathurst, 8 days; Lady of the Lake, Mannon, Arichat, 48 hours; Montans, McKarree, P. R. Island, 5 days; K. Ross, Muggah, Sydney.

Wednesday, Oct. 1.—Brig Napoleon III, Marmad, New York, 7 days; scho'r Petaverrance, Gerrior, Bathurst; Mary Elizabeth, Taylor, Labrador; Defiance, Curry, Miramichi; Spitfire, Crowell, LaPelle, Nfld.; Mayflower, Purdy, Burn, Nfld.

Thursday, Oct. 2.—Ship Mc Mac, McNutt, Glasgow; Am. Schr. Dart, Dickson, Fortuna Bay.

CLEARED.

Sept. 29.—Express, Grundr, Grand Bank, Nfld; Eastern State, Killam, Boston; Syphide, McNab, Newfoundland, Spanish Main, Docker, F W Indies; Blue Nose, McEwen, New York.

Sept. 30.—James, Walsl, Newfoundland; Falcon, Hewson, Liverpool G B; Kheronese, St. John's N. F.; Catherine, Jordan, Bay St. George.

October 1.—Ranger, Paynter, Foreign West Indies.

NEW SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

A SCHOOL for Young Ladies will be opened immediately, conducted by Miss KIRKLAND according to the most approved methods, which she has studied in England, France, and Germany. She will be assisted in the various branches by the following Professors—Messrs. Reid, Casseres, d'Utassy, and Woods. Classes will also be formed for Young Ladies who have left School, but who wish to continue their Studies in the Languages or any particular branch of Education. For further information apply to Miss Kirkland at Mt. Bain's, Pleasant Street. Miss Kirkland will also be able to accommodate a few boarders. WANTED—a House or two good Rooms, in a central part of the town. Pleasant Street, Oct. 3, 1856. 21

CARD.

SENIOR LOUIS G. CASSERES, Professor of Music. Present Residence—MASON'S HALL. Sept. 27. if

MISSIONARY SALE.

THE Friends of the Rev. J. STANNAGE have again sent him a large assortment of elegant Fancy and Useful Articles, including German, Leather, and Wool Work, Drawings, &c., which he intends to offer for Sale at the Mason Hall, on Wednesday the 17th day of December next. The proceeds of the Sale will go towards the finishing of the St. Peter's Parsonage, St. Margaret's Bay. The kind Ladies who have often assisted him in disposing of his Missionary Goods, will it is hoped again lend their aid, and thus prove that they do not undervalue the charity of Christian friends at home, who are interested in the amelioration of this country. The Rectory—St. Margaret's Bay, Oct. 3, 1856.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

A Special General Meeting of the INCORPORATED ALUMNI OF KING'S COLLEGE, will be held at the NATIONAL SCHOOL HOUSE, on FRIDAY, the 17th October, at 2 o'clock P. M. A punctual attendance is requested.

P. CARTERET HILL } Sec'ys.
FITZG. COCHRAN }

HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS.

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TABLE TOPS, &c.

MANUFACTURED of the best Italian and American MARBLE on reasonable terms. Orders from the Country thankfully received, and executed with neatness and despatch. Persons in want of GRAVE STONES will find it to their advantage to call at this Establishment before purchasing elsewhere. THOMAS WESLEY, Corner of Barrington and Howers Streets.

D. O. S.

THE Annual General Meeting of the DIOCKSAN CHURCH SOCIETY of N. S., will be held (D. V.) in Halifax, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of October next, at 2 P. M., in the National School.

By order of the Executive Committee, EDWIN GILPIN, Jr., Sec'y.

A Public Meeting of the Society will be held on the evening of the same day at half-past seven, in the Temperance Hall.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

THE following Standard Works are now offered for Sale, and may be had at the Office of the "Church Times." Immediate application is recommended, as there is only one copy of each, and the opportunity of obtaining them in this Province is of rare occurrence.

- Hume's History of England, with Smollett's Continuation, and Portraits of the Authors. Beautiful type and paper. Fine copy, quite new, leaves uncut. 10 vols. Cloth. Bro. Lond. 1818. £3 15s.
- Carwiltzen's History of the Church of England. Quite new leaves uncut. 2 vols. cloth. Cr. Bro. Oxford, 1840. 15s.
- Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity and other Works Complete in one vol. Fol. half bound. Dublin 1781. 10s.
- Taylor's (Bp.) Holy Living and Dying. New, Cloth, 12mo. Philad. 1846. 3s 9d.
- Fourvilles do Bello Pelop. Libri VIII Gr. Recensuit F. Gaeller, 2 vols. cloth. Bro. Lond. 1835—quite new, leaves uncut. 10s.
- Sophocles Tragedies VII. Gr. [Masgrave] 2 vols. calf, Bro. Oxon 1800. 5s.
- Horati Flacc. (Q.) Poemata. Cunningham. Printed on large paper. Cf. Bro. Hag. Com. 1721. 4s.
- Vetus Testamentum Græcum. (Septuagint). 2 vols. calf, Bro. Amst. 1725. 12s. 6d.
- Missale Romanum Old Cal. Bro. Lond. 1574. 10s.
- Cicero's (M. Tullii) Opera Omnia. This is the Colabrated Edition of Lallemant. Very neat Set. French calf, 14 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1708. (Priced £5 15s. 6d. Sig. by Dibdin and by Moss.) £1 10s.
- Chillingworth's Religion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation. New. cloth. Cr. Bro. Lond. 1816. 5s. Sept. 3.
- Zurich Letters, containing the correspondence of English and Swiss Reformers, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Published by the Parker Society. Quite new, Cloth, gilt, Bro. Camb. 1812. 7s. 6d.
- Harvey's (Rev. James) Theron and Aspasio. A Series of Dialogues and Letters. 2 Vols. Cf. 12mo. Berwick, 1802. 4s.
- Bohn's (H. G.) Classical Catalogue, containing descriptions of about 7,000 articles. Hf. red morocco, Bro. Lond. 1850. 4s.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER

—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ—

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street. July 2



Has been before the public more than 20 years, and is deservedly popular in the cure of Spavin, Sweeney, Ringbone, Windgalls, Polo Evil, Callous, Cracked Hoofs, Galls of all kinds, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Fistula, Stiff, Sand Cracks, Strains, Lameness, Foul, Festered Feet, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Foot Rot in Sheep, Garget in Cows, Rheumatism, Bites of Animals, External Poisons, Painful Nervous Affections, Frost Bites, Boils, Corns, Whitlows, Burns and Scalds, Chillsblains, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractions of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Oaked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles, &c.

Pamphlets gratuitously furnished by agents

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Poetry.

TREES.

How pleasant are the waving trees,
The oak, the ash, the birch;
How beautiful that old row seems,
That grows beside the church!

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

The following Resolution and Notices are published by order of the General Meeting of the Incorporated Alumni, held at Windsor in June 1856.
On motion of Hon. M. B. Almon,
Resolved.—That it be notified that the subject of voting by proxy will be taken into consideration at a Special General Meeting to be held in the month of October next as near as convenient to the Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to be weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INFIRM, of all climates, ages, sexes, and constitutions.

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CHAPTER 21. AN ACT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF PHEASANTS.

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor in Council, in full Session of the Legislature of this Province, that all persons who have in his possession any dead Pheasant that has been so taken or killed.

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

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