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# The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, OCT. 28, 1884. NO. 40.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & Date	MORNING	EVENING
Oct. 20	Joel 2 Lu 15	Micah 6 Phil. 3
21	Joel 2 Lu 15	Micah 6 Phil. 3
22	Joel 2 Lu 15	Micah 6 Phil. 3
23	Joel 2 Lu 15	Micah 6 Phil. 3
24	Joel 2 Lu 15	Micah 6 Phil. 3
25	Joel 2 Lu 15	Micah 6 Phil. 3
26	Joel 2 Lu 15	Micah 6 Phil. 3
27	Joel 2 Lu 15	Micah 6 Phil. 3
28	Joel 2 Lu 15	Micah 6 Phil. 3
29	Joel 2 Lu 15	Micah 6 Phil. 3
30	Joel 2 Lu 15	Micah 6 Phil. 3

Nov. 10. Begin ver 23, and chap 12 to ver 7. To ver 11. To ver 11.

## Hority.

### A PRAYER FOR ASSISTANCE IN PRAYER.

Aid me, O Lord! to pray:  
My soul alas! depraved by sin,  
Is ever backward to begin—  
Ready to turn away.

I know myself undone—  
Most righteously condemn'd to die,  
I see the way of mercy lie  
Reveal'd in Christ, Thy Son,

I know that thou wilt give,  
To all who pray, gifts greater far  
Than earth's most priz'd possessions are,  
By which their souls shall live.

Yet am I slow to bend  
Before Thy throne the suppliant knee;  
And seldom cry for grace to thee  
Whom I so oft offend.

And when I seem to pray,  
The lusts of earth allure my soul;  
And often, loosed from all control,  
My vain thoughts roam away.

I know it is not wise  
Thus to forget the greatest good;  
And for the trifles that intrude,  
Neglect so vast a prize.

But lusts and cares prevail;  
Lord! with so deep a sense impress,  
Of want and danger, and distress,  
That all their strength shall fall.

Aid me, O Lord! to pray—  
Grant me the purpose to begin;  
And, once thy temple gates within,  
Compel me there to stay.

## Religious Miscellany.

### A DEFENCE

Of the Constitution of the Diocese of Vermont, in reply to the Statements of the Episcopal Recorder. By JOHN H. HOPKINS, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.

#### THE EPISCOPAL VETO.

Gentlemen:—The last number of your paper, under the date of January 7th, aims a vigorous blow at the Diocese of Vermont, on the subject of what the writer calls "The Episcopal Veto," which calls on her Bishop for some notice. And as it appears that the late editor, in the same paper, has announced the termination of his duties, and the publication hereafter is to be under your immediate direction, I must rely on your justice to insert, in your next, the present communication. We have been honoured by several assaults from the same quarter, to which I have made no reply, as I have always thought it best through my whole ministerial life to take no notice of personal censure. Nor should I deviate from my general rule on this occasion, if the question were not likely to assume an important aspect in the anticipated synodical organization of the English Colonial Churches.

I am aware, indeed, that your correspondent directs his attack against the Diocese rather than against myself. But I am bound in candour to say, that if the Diocese of Vermont has been misled in this matter, I am the responsible party. It was my hand which prepared the report of the large Committee to whom the new Constitution and Canons of 1880 had been intrusted. The alterations proposed during a long and thorough discussion with that committee were few, and did not touch the point in question. The report was unanimously adopted, and as unanimously passed by the Convention. After a satisfactory experience of fifteen years under our system,

the revision of the whole was proposed by myself in A. D. 1851, in order that a new edition might be published for the use of the Diocese. And the committee appointed to act with the Bishop concurred in his opinion that there was to be no change of principles. The report was adopted, and after the constitutional interval of a year the same system was ratified again by the Convention with the same perfect unanimity.

This proves conclusively that the former attacks of the *Episcopal Recorder*, and my eloquent brother the Rev. Dr. Hawk, upon the *inordinate power* of the Bishop, had not produced the slightest effect upon the judgment of the Diocese. And assuredly I have no reason to fear that your late assault will be more likely to "disturb our peace." With respect to ourselves, therefore, I may truly say that your argument, in the words of the poet, is *imbelle telum, sine ictu*. But a fair understanding of the subject is due to truth, and may be of use to others.

In the first place, then, I shall show that the phrase, "Episcopal Veto," is grossly improper, and gives a false view of the whole question. Every man of common sense and information must know that the *veto* (according to the very meaning of the word) signifies the power by which some functionary, as a King, or a resident, or the Mayor of a city, *forbids* an act previously adopted by a Parliament, or a Congress, or Corporation of Aldermen. The King does not sit with either house of Parliament, nor the President with either house of Congress, nor the Mayor with the City Corporation. And the action of the Parliament, or the Congress, or the Corporation, must be perfect and complete in itself, before the King, or the President, or the Mayor, can be asked for his consent, or can announce his formal disapprobation. Such is, properly, the *veto power*.

Now the system of our Convention has no affinity with this, but rests on the divine law of *Church Unity*. According to our established theory, the Church in her true organization, consists of the Bishop, the clergy, and the laity, of whom the Bishop, ecclesiastically, is, under Christ, the chief. True, he is one of the clergy, just as the Governor of a State or the President is one of the public functionaries. But he is as distinct from the clergy, in his proper office, as the Governor or the President is distinct from the other agents in our political system. Hence the Church depends on the Bishop for the Apostolic work of ordination, discipline, and government, in which she is plainly justified by St. Paul's Epistles to Timothy, the first Bishop of Ephesus, and Titus, the first Bishop of Crete. Hence, too, the Church requires the solemn vow of obedience to the godly judgment of the Bishop from every clergyman at the time of his ordination. And hence, by reason of the high importance which is justly attached to the Episcopal element, we have our distinctive title from it as the Protestant Episcopal Church in these United States.

When the Diocese of Vermont, therefore, assembles in Convention, the Bishop presides, not as chairman nor as moderator, but as the chief and indispensable head of the assembly, by virtue of his Apostolic function. Along with him are the clergy and the laity, elected by the several parishes. All the proper constituents of the Church are present, under Christ, the Supreme Bishop of souls. And when they proceed to act they must act in unity, because the Bishop, the clergy, and the laity, are all *distinct and important parts of the same body*, and therefore must concur, or nothing can be done. But the Bishop has no more power over the clergy than they have over him. And the laity have the very same power against Bishop and clergy together. By what logic, then, can my worthy friend, the Rev. Dr. Hawk, prove his assertion that such a constitution makes the Bishop "absolute?" For if the fact that the Bishop's concurrence is necessary makes him absolute, it is evident that the clergy and the laity must each be equally absolute for the very same reason. So that here we should have *three absolute powers* in the same government! My respect for Dr. Hawk's will not permit me to call this Nonsense. But I must take the liberty of saying that no one ever laid down such a theory of absolutism before; and therefore he is at least entitled to the merit of perfect originality.

The truth, however, is, that no Diocesan Con-

stitution can be more just and equal to its three co-ordinate elements than ours. There is no more *veto* power in the Bishop than in the clergy and the laity, and hence the manifest result that there is *really no veto power at all*. The whole resolves itself into the simple principle of *Church Unity*. We are *one body in Christ*, and therefore, when we act, we must act together.

Suppose it otherwise—as, I am sorry to say, it might be, according to the Constitution of the older Dioceses—that the clergy and the laity could enact a canon against the consent of the Bishop, I ask any man of common sense whether this could properly be called *Episcopal* legislation? For where is the Episcopal character of the act when you have turned the Bishop adrift and consummated your work without him? Such legislation would plainly be not Episcopal, but Presbyterian, consistent, indeed, with the notions of those who abjure Episcopacy as a limb of anti-Christ, but totally absurd in a Church which venerates the Episcopate as an essential element of the Apostolic system, and believes that Christ has promised to be present with it "even to the end of the world."

To this principle of Episcopal concurrence, however, there is an obvious class of exceptions, as when there is no Bishop, or when he is himself the subject of Conventional action. Both of these arise out of the necessity of the case, and may not be extended beyond that necessity. And for both, our Constitution has made ample provision, by requiring the Bishop's consent to *acts of legislation only*.

Let me now proceed to the other points of my learned friend's objurgation, as quoted by your correspondent, and endorsed on several occasions by the *Episcopal Recorder*. Our Constitution is treated as "an innovation," because we presumed to differ from the older Dioceses, who had seen fit to ignore the Episcopal element in its proper legislative function, by reducing the Bishop in Convention to the place of a mere moderator, or rather chairman, allowing him to vote with the rest of the clergy, but giving him no higher authority over the ultimate decision than that of the youngest deacon on the floor.

Here, however, our censor must have forgotten that the system thus adopted was itself an *innovation* upon all true Church government, which never saw the light until the year 1788, being not quite fifty years older than our Constitution. It is well known that our first Bishops had to encounter the peculiar difficulties of our own infant Church, just after the war of Independence, at a time when the very name of Bishop was an object of general apprehension and hatred from one end of the country to the other, through the popular prejudice, which associated it with lordly assumption, and aristocratic rank, and monarchical principles. This was the cause why Episcopacy was put down so low, at the beginning of our American organization, that it has ever since been compelled to struggle for its proper claims in the face of a very inconsistent and thoughtless opposition. This was the cause why the Constitution of the General Convention, in A. D., 1789, only gave the Bishops a seat and a vote along with the other clergy. This was the cause why nine years elapsed before that Constitution could be so amended as to allow the Bishops to exercise the co-ordinate powers of a distinct House in our great ecclesiastical legislature. It would amuse one, if such reasoning could yield amusement, to see the Diocesan Constitution of Vermont rebuked as an *innovation*, when the General Convention had thus set the wise example of changing its first Presbyterian plan in favor of the only true Episcopal system. For it is evident that if a single Bishop in his own Diocese had no rights in legislation beyond the casting of his vote with the other clergy, there could be no good ground for making the Bishops a separate co-ordinate body in the Convention of the whole Church throughout the United States.

I grant, indeed, that this important amendment of our General Convention has not been followed by the older Dioceses, and so they still remain in their first unfortunate shape, as if it never had occurred to them that on such a plan they were depriving their Bishop of his proper place, and making the Episcopate look as much as possible like Presbyterianism. But what *authority* have they for this? Is there anything like it in the Epistles of St. Paul

Timothy and Titus? Or in the history of the primitive Church? Or in the system of any Episcopal Church since the beginning? If those Dioceses were influenced at first by the strong pressure of peculiar difficulties to adopt a new invention, in the face of Scripture, precedent, and history, it may be a very good reason why we should *crave*, but it is certainly no reason why we should *imitate* them. No new Diocese can have any apology for following their error in total contempt of all that is really authoritative in the government of the Church. Is the Diocese of Vermont, then, to be branded as an innovator, because she has faithfully resolved to reject innovation, and to be guided by the true light of Scripture and antiquity, according to the example set by the wisdom of our own General Convention? Nay, assuredly, though a score of greater divines than my friend Dr. Hawks should unite in chanting the praise of your older Diocesan Constitutions. It is not from these that any man can learn the complete principles of Episcopacy. Even Calvin himself, when he describes the office of a Bishop in the primitive Church, might teach us better.

(To be Continued.)

### News Department.

From Papers by Steamship America, Oct. 14.

#### THE TWO ARMIES.

It is a satisfactory feature in the accounts which reach us of the battle of the Alma, that no petty jealousies respecting the credit of the victory appear to have been felt between the two nations who are fighting side by side. We are each well pleased with ourselves, but proud also of our allies. And it is, perhaps, happy that each of us can afford to admire in each the qualities distinct from those on which we especially pride ourselves. Contrast the descriptions given alike by English and French spectators of the daring and supple Zouaves swarming up the precipitous cliffs which Prince Menschikoff thought inaccessible to goats, struggling into position on the top, holding their own till the arrival (from some inexplicable quarter, and in some inexplicable way) of their artillery, and then sweeping everything before them—contrast this with the obstinate advance of the English lines up a slope swept by the enemy's batteries—pursuing its onward way through the treacherous torrent—the trenched and encumbered ground—the shower of grape, canister, and musketry, which was raging against the ranks—till they felt the enemy's bayonets, and forced backward, almost by bodily strength, an enemy scarcely less determined than themselves.

A French naval officer draws the contrast well:—

"One can scarcely form an idea of the wonderful manner in which our soldiers fight, accustomed to African warfare, and attacking with surprising resolution, but with a marvellous intelligence too. Are they before a battery—quick—you see them break up into skirmishers, killing from afar, but without presenting a mark for the enemy to fire at. The same before a square—but when it comes to the charge, when they have thrown disorder into a column, you see them form quickly into a mass and charge with the bayonet. The brave English are still the iron columns which advance intrepidly to the slaughter without hurry, and without receding a foot."

And the contrast is not less characteristic in our respective modes of speech. Pass from the French officer to Band-erzergant George Berry, who tells his friends at home that "we soon showed them what the English could do"—and that the enemy were mowed down by our artillery, "who did their work to the satisfaction of all." "I must certainly say," he adds, in the tone of a man rather aggrieved at having to pay a compliment, "I must certainly say the French fought well; in fact we owe a great deal to them: they are very daring fellows; they fear no danger."

Or, turn to the Commanders-in-Chief:

"The conduct of the troops," writes Lord Raglan, "has been admirable. . . . I do not go beyond the truth in declaring that they merit the highest commendation."

"In the ardor of attack they forgot all they had endured, and displayed that high courage, that gallant spirit, for which the British soldier is ever distinguished; and under the heaviest fire they maintained the same determination to conquer as they had exhibited before they went into action."

"It is due to the French army to say that their operations were eminently successful, and that under the guidance of their distinguished commander Marshal St. Arnaud, they manifested the utmost gallantry, the greatest ardour for the attack, and the high military qualities for which they are so famed."

Indeed, the English General is reported, at the sight of the clambering Zouaves, almost to have lost his self-possession, and to have shouted that "they were not men, but lions and tigers;" but his measured language pales before Marshal St. Arnaud's appeals to the memories of Jena and Austerlitz, his enthusiastic exclamation that the Zouaves are the best troops in the world, and his declaration that Prince Napoleon's attitude in the presence of the enemy was perfect, while Lord Raglan's heroic calmness, amid a storm of bullets, was worthy of antiquity. However, if the English soldier does not turn a compliment, he has one engine of approval, which never fails him, and has at least the merit of being unmistakable:—

"The brave English" again says our French officer, "are enchanted with their allies, and they who are good judges of bravery think we have laboured well, for yesterday wherever they saw a Frenchman they saluted him with frantic cheering."

But do we lose the contrast when we come to the

individual sayings and doings of which a few have already reached us. Who does not recognise the Englishman in Sir George Brown's cry when extricating himself from his horse-and-man overthrow:—"23rd, I'm all right. Be sure I'll remember this day;" or the Scotchman in Sir Colin Campbell's "We'll have none but Highland bonnets here," in the heart of the Russian batteries? How different from the reply of St. Arnaud to his friends, "A Marshal of France should be able to die on horseback," a saying which might have been called theatrical if we did not know that the speaker had taken command of the army with the knowledge that he could not see the end of the campaign, and that the support of two cavalry soldiers scarcely enabled him to keep the saddle for twelve hours under the intense sufferings which were so soon to end his life. His career was not a blameless one, and his loss to the allied armies will probably be more than supplied by his successor, a man of military genius, probity and temper. But every one must be affected by the devotion to the honour of his country and his military duties, which marked the close of his career.—*London Guardian*, Oct. 11.

DEATH OF MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD.—*Constantinople*, Sept. 30.—Marshal St. Arnaud is dead. His remains have just arrived here on board the *Bertholet*, which is appointed to convey them to France. This vessel brings news from the Crimea of the 25th. It was supposed Prince Menschikoff had returned to Sebastopol. The allies were on the point of commencing the siege. General Canrobert had succeeded to the command of the army.

The *Moniteur* mentions Marshal St. Arnaud's death in the following becoming terms:—

"The Government has just received the painful news of the death of Marshal St. Arnaud, who succumbed, on the 25th ult., under the serious malady under which he had long been labouring. The telegraphic despatches which bring the sad news, announce at the same time that the Marshal, sinking under fatigue and disease, embarked on the 27th ult., on board the *Bertholet*, and had, according to orders previously given by the Emperor, handed over the command of the army to General Canrobert. On learning this deplorable event, the whole of France will unite in the deep regret felt by the Emperor. This cruel loss has just mixed a national mourning with the joy caused by the last news from the East. After having rendered such important services, the Marshal succumbed at the moment when he had just acquired by the expedition of the Crimea and the brilliant victory of the Alma, glorious claims to the gratitude of the country."

The *Bertholet*, which left Constantinople on the 4th with the remains of the late Marshal St. Arnaud on board, arrived on Wednesday morning at Marseilles. Madame St. Arnaud, who had been staying at Constantinople, accompanied her husband's remains, and orders had been sent to Marseilles to receive them with the same honours that were paid on their departure from Constantinople. Marshal St. Arnaud is to be buried in the Invalides, at the public expense. Louis Napoleon, in receiving the intelligence of his death, is said by the Paris journals to have retired into his cabinet, and wept bitterly. The following letter has been addressed by Lord Cowley to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:—

"PARIS, Oct. 10, 1854.

"Monsieur le Ministre.—The Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of her Majesty has requested me to convey as soon as possible to the Emperor the expressions of profound regret with which the government of the Queen received the news of the death of Marshal St. Arnaud. The government of her Majesty is desirous of offering to his Imperial Majesty and to the French nation, its condolence on the melancholy event which has deprived the Emperor and France of the services of a general as brave as he was eminent. If anything can soften the bitterness of the regrets which the government and the people of France must feel at such a loss, and which is shared by England, it is the thought, though sad in itself, that the last moments of the Marshal were brightened by the splendor of a victory which will remain eternally glorious in the military annals of the two countries. In begging your Excellency to be the interpreter of these sentiments to the Emperor, I am sure you will allow me to add the expression of my personal regrets. To know Marshal St. Arnaud was to love him, for the courteous affability of his private life was not less remarkable than his intrepid bravery on the field of battle. I take advantage of this opportunity to express, &c.

COWLEY."

#### LORD RAGLAN'S THANKS TO THE ARMY.

Head Quarters, Alma River, Sept. 2, 1854.

General Order.—No. 1.

The Commander of the Forces congratulates the troops on the brilliant success that attended their unrivalled efforts in the battle of the 20th instant, on which occasion they carried a most formidable position, defended by large masses of Russian infantry and a most powerful and numerous artillery. Their conduct was in unison with that of our gallant allies, whose spirited and successful attack on the left of the heights occupied by the enemy cannot fail to have attracted their notice and admiration. The Commander of the Forces thanks the army most warmly for its gallant exertions. He witnessed them with pride and satisfaction, and it will be his pleasing duty to report, for the Queen's information, how well they have earned her Majesty's approbation, and how gloriously maintained the honor of the British name. Lord Raglan condoles most sincerely with the troops on the loss of so many gallant

officers and brave men, whose memory it will be a consolation to their friends to feel, will ever be cherished in the annals of our army.

(Signed)

J. B. B. ESTCOURT.

#### ATTACK ON SEBASTOPOL.

In order to convey a distinct idea of the operations against Sebastopol, it is necessary to trace the movements of the allied forces after the battle of Alma. On the 23rd the allied armies left the Alma and proceeded to cross the Katcha river; on the 24th they crossed the Balbeck, where it had been intended to effect the landing of the siege *matériel* with the view to an attack on the north side of Sebastopol. It was found, however, that the enemy had placed a fortified work so as to prevent the vessels and transports from approaching this river, and the plan of operations was suddenly changed by Lord Raglan, with the concurrence of Marshal St. Arnaud. It was determined to advance once by a flank march round the east of Sebastopol, to cross the valley of the Tobernaya, and seize Balaklava as the future basis of operations against the south side of the harbor of Sebastopol. Nothing could be finer than the spirit and conception of this movement, unless it be the courage and endurance with which it was executed by the troops. Balaklava is six miles distant from Sebastopol, and contains a splendid port for the landing of artillery, &c., which service was effected under the protection of the guns of the *Agamemnon*, commanded by Sir E. Lyons, who appears to have virtually assumed the command of the fleet. Admiral Dundas's incapacity becoming more apparent every day. The bombardment of the town commenced on the 4th. At the present moment, therefore, it may be a fair subject of speculation whether the defence will be carried to the last extremity, or whether the place will be surrendered when all hope of successful resistance is at an end. As far as the fortress and the Russian fleet are concerned, the decision of Prince Menschikoff on this point is immaterial to the Allies, for, as the total destruction of these defences and implements of war is our chief object, it matters little how or when that result is obtained. For the sake of humanity, however, we must hope that the defence will not be prolonged to desperation. Sebastopol is a town which contained before the war about 80,000 souls, including soldiers, seamen, and dockyard workmen. A large portion of the town is built of wood, and, if the allies are compelled to bombard it to extremity, it is possible that the whole place may be destroyed in a vast conflagration. At present we know but little of the means of defence on which Prince Menschikoff may rely. It is said he expects reinforcements from Odessa and other places, but it is doubtful whether they will arrive in time to render the least service to him. We now proceed to give a list of the successive telegraphic despatches received in England from various places:—

"Constantinople, Oct. 5.

"Accounts from Balaklava, extending up to the 3rd, state that the allied forces had then advanced their trenches within 1,500 yards of Sebastopol, and that the bombardment would commence on the 4th. It was thought that the allies would be in possession of the place by the 8th. Lord Raglan had been made President of the Council of War.

"Two Russian generals had been buried at Constantinople that day.

"The water supply of Sebastopol was in the hands of the allies. Omar Pasha has sent 8,000 Turks to Varna as additional reserve for the Crimea, in case of necessity. He states that Russian reinforcements from Bessarabia cannot reach Perekop before the 15th of October.

"Lord Raglan has taken the supreme command of the allied expedition. General Canrobert has taken chief command of the French."

"Vienna, Tuesday, Oct. 10.

"One hundred and twenty-five pieces of siege artillery have been landed at Balaklava, and conveyed to the heights commanding Sebastopol from south."

"Vienna, October 11.

"The Siege of Sebastopol was begun in earnest on the 4th. The shower of shot and shell was terrific. It is said the Poles who form a portion of the garrison had revolted. The allied army had cut off the sources from which the town of Sebastopol derived its supplies of water.

"The Russians, it was said, were prepared to shatter the nine vessels of the line which yet remained to them. The allies expected to carry the place in a very short space of time. Prince Menschikoff had, it was stated, made an attempt on his own life when he found the allies had marched successfully on Balaklava."

Constantinople, Oct. 5.

Forty heavy guns, 650 soldiers, and 2,000 marines have been landed from the fleet at Balaklava. The army is working at his fortifications day and night."

Varna, Wednesday.

Intelligence has been received from Varna of the 26th. It was understood that the bombardment of the forts was to be continued till the 8th, on which day it was probable that an assault would be made. The Russians have formed sand batteries, and armed them with ship's guns, but the range of the allies' artillery is greater than that of the enemy. The Russians, it was said, were prepared to sink the nine vessels of the fleet that remained to them. The allies expect to carry the place in a very short space of time. Some very sharp English and French notes are said to have reached Berlin a few days since. All the reserves have left Varna for the Crimea, and two French regiments and one English are to leave the Piræus for the same destination.

Schamyl is said to have been defeated by Prince Andronikoff, who again threatens Kara."

Heights before Sebastopol, Sept. 28.

The allied army has at length arrived before Sebastopol. This day a Russian column issued from the town, and the 4th division, under Sir George Cathcart advanced to meet it. The Russians then withdrew, with an evident view to entice the English under the range of their heavy guns. This ruse had, however, no effect; for Sir G. Cathcart retired on the enemy having declined to accept battle. In consequence of this step of the Russians, the three other British divisions were ordered to advance, and they are still under arms. A great quantity of stores were burned this afternoon by the enemy. From the encampment of the 4th division, the whole town and forts can be perceived. The latter are most formidable, but are dominated by the position occupied by the allies. The town is small, and apparently deserted by the greater part of the inhabitants. It has a dreary appearance, unrelieved by shade or trees, owing to the white stone of which the forts and houses are constructed. Figures can be distinguished by the naked eye on the outer forts. We are told that mines are ready to be sprung for miles around Sebastopol.

RUSSIA.

The Russian journals insist upon the defeat of the Alma being a mere retrograde movement, more voluntary than compulsory; declare the new position taken up by Prince Montschikoff as giving a complete check-mate to the allies; give reason to understand that Sebastopol runs no danger. One despatch received from Moscow states that Prince Montschikoff left his position after a sanguinary action, in which he was outnumbered by the enemy, and that he has retreated on Sebastopol, in order to protect this harbor.

Major-General Frederick Maunsell has been placed on the list of officers in receipt of rewards for distinguished service.

Government has decided on fortifying the Orkneys, and a party of Sappers and Miners have been sent down with the necessary materials for building a fort at Kirwan.

Lord Palmerston has addressed a circular to the Lord-Lieutenant of counties in Scotland, directing that measures be immediately taken for the embodiment of the militia of their various counties. The number of men to be raised in Scotland is 16,000.

About two hundred Russian officers, men, and their wives, passed through London on Thursday, to be conveyed by railway to one of the prisons in Devonshire. A regular establishment for Russian prisoners has been formed at Millbay Barracks, a place built in the last war for French prisoners. A governor has been appointed, at a salary of £400, and a surgeon and steward. A dispensary has been ordered to be fitted, and an infirmary, and the buildings are to be lighted and warmed, both inside and out, with gas.

The revenue accounts for the quarter—made up for the first time in a sensible form—that is, to include Ireland, to show the comparisons of the quarters for the whole year, and the income and charge of the consolidated fund, were published yesterday. In fact, it is a "complete debtor and creditor statement of all public monies received in the quarter, and of the appropriation of the same." There is a net increase of £550,788 on the quarter, £16,580 on the year, and £77,897 on the last six months, as compared with the previous corresponding periods. The Times remarks on the whole that it is very clear that we are able to keep up the revenue, and probably to pay out of it the expenses of the war, without retracing our steps in that course of commercial emancipation which has brought us to our present pitch of prosperity.

UNITED STATES.

Boston, Oct. 23.—Two cargoes of Malaga fruit, which arrived yesterday, were sold at auction to-day for cash. Blue mark brought as high as \$11 25; black do. \$10 32; boxes, bunch, in-layers, \$3 44; bunch muscatels; \$3 10.

Editorial Miscellany.

The R. M. Steamship *Europa* arrived yesterday morning from Boston. She brings the melancholy intelligence of the fate of the Arctic Expedition under Sir John Franklin, whose remains and that of many of his brave associates, have at length been discovered. We trust that this sad conclusion to the highest efforts of human skill and enterprise, will terminate those northern expeditions, which circumstances show are in advance of the designs of Providence.

THE IL-FATED ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

DISCOVERY OF THE REMAINS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND HIS CREW.—THEIR DEATH FROM STARVATION.

Montreal, Oct. 20, 1854.

A despatch from Dr. Rae, dated at "York Factory, August 4, 1854," has been received by Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Territory, narrating the discovery of the remains of Sir John Franklin and his unfortunate companions, who, it appears, were starved to death in the spring of 1850, to the northwest of Fox river. The foregoing intelligence is regarded here as wholly reliable.

Montreal, Oct. 21, 1854.

The *Herald* of this morning has the following:—In our extra of yesterday evening we informed the public that a rumor was current in town that the remains of Sir John Franklin, and of his crew and their ships, had been discovered. We immediately despatched a special messenger to the Hudson Bay Company's house at Lachine, and through the kindness of the Governor, Sir George Simpson, are enabled to lay before our readers the following outlines of a despatch received by him yesterday from Dr. Rae:—

Dr. Rae has been absent on the coast since the first of the month of June, 1853, and returned to York Factory on the 28th of August last, from whence he forwarded letters by express to Sir George Simpson, via the Red River settlement.

After briefly noticing the result of his own expedition, and the difficulties with which they had to contend, he proceeds to state that from Esquimaux he had obtained certain information of the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition, who had been starved to death after the loss of their ships, which were crushed in the ice, and while making their way south to the Great Fish river of Back, near the outlet of which a party of whites died, leaving accounts of their sufferings on the mutilated corpses of some which had evidently furnished food to their unfortunate companions.

This information, although not derived from the Esquimaux who had communicated with the whites, and who found their remains, but from another band, who obtained the details *visa voce*, may yet be relied on. No doubt is left of the truth of the report, as the natives had in their possession various articles of European manufacture which had been in possession of the whites. Among these are silver spoons, forks, &c., on one of which is engraved "Sir John Franklin, K.C.B." while the others have crests and initials on them which identify the owners as having belonged to the ill-fated expedition. Drawings of some of these have been sent down.

This fearful tragedy must have occurred as long ago as the spring of 1850.

The foregoing embraces all the particulars as yet known in this city.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS CONCERNING THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND HIS COMPANIONS.

Boston, Oct. 23, 1854.

Late Montreal papers contain some additional details concerning the discovery of Sir John Franklin's party, obtained by Dr. Rae from the Esquimaux. The report is as follows:—

In the spring of 1850 a party of white men, amounting to about forty, were seen travelling southward over the ice, and dragging boats with them, by some Esquimaux Indians, who were killing seals on the north shore of King William's Land, which is a large island, named "Keliktak" by the Esquimaux. None of the party could speak the native language intelligibly, but by signs the natives were made to understand that their ships had been crushed by ice, and that the whites were now going to where they expected to find deer to shoot. From the appearance of the men, all of whom, except one chief officer, looked thin; they were supposed to be getting short of provisions, and they purchased a seal from the natives.

At a later date, during the same season, but previous to the disruption of the ice, the bodies of about thirty white persons were discovered on the continent, and five more on an island near it. About a long day's

journey—say thirty-five or forty miles—to the northwest of a large stream, which can be no other than Capt. Back's Great Fish river, as its description, and that of the low shore in the neighbourhood of Point Ogle and Montreal Island, agree exactly with that of Sir George Back's.

Some of the bodies had been buried, some were in tents, others under a boat that had been turned over to form a shelter, and several lay scattered about in different directions. Of those found on the island, one was supposed to have been an officer, as he had a telescope strapped over his shoulder, and his double-barrelled gun lay underneath him. From the mutilated state of many of the corpses, and the contents of the kettles, it is evident that the party had been driven to the last resource—"cannibalism"—as a means of prolonging life.

There appears to have been an abundant stock of ammunition, as the powder was emptied in a heap on the ground by the natives, out of the cases containing it, and a quantity of ball and shot was found below high-water mark, having been left on the ice close to the beach. There must have been a number of watches, telescopes, compasses, guns, &c., all of which appear to have been broken up, as Dr. Rae saw pieces of those different articles with the Esquimaux, together with some silver spoons and forks. As many of which as could be obtained were purchased, and a list of the most important of the relics found, with the drawings of others, were to be forwarded to London.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—The lamentable occurrence detailed in the subjoined extract from the *Colonist*, may be given as one more, in addition to other instances which every year affords of the fruits of strong drink:—

"A soldier of the 70th Regt. named McCarty, was killed on Thursday night by a man named James O'Donnell, who keeps a tavern and grocery in Albemarle street. The soldier it appears, being absent from the barracks on leave, about 11 o'clock at night entered the house mentioned, and asked for liquor, which was refused by O'Donnell's wife, O'Donnell being in bed. She was then asked to change a seven-pence-half-penny, and when handing over the change the soldier insisted that he had given her the piece of silver, which she denied. A dispute arose. The soldier became so violent that she was obliged to call her husband. O'Donnell forcibly ejected the soldier, when the latter struck at O'Donnell with a walking stick which he carried. O'Donnell wrenched the stick from the soldier, and struck with it the blow or blows which caused the death of the latter. The skull was broken, and the flow of blood upon the brain was the immediate cause of death. After receiving the injury the soldier walked by himself to a house in Barrack-street, and for some time seemed in no danger, but he died next morning. The Coroner's court was engaged investigating the matter from 2 o'clock until half past 7 yesterday afternoon, when the jury returned a verdict that O'Donnell struck the deceased in self defence."

The London *Guardian* of the 11th, contains an account of a meeting for the formation of a Church Synod, in the Diocese of New Zealand. A pressure of warlike news has prevented the publication of the proceedings, but we shall endeavour to give them next week.

D. C. S.

Received—		
Oct. 14.	Beaver Harbour - - -	£2 10 10
18.	Mahone Bay,—A. B. 5s. H. Zwicker 5s.	0 10 0
25.	Falkland, St. Paul's Parish, Halifax	5 11 3
21.	Cornwallis—Endowment of "St. John's" Parish - - -	42 10 0
For Widow's and Orphan's Fund.		
Oct. 6.	Shorbrooke - - -	0 10 0
7.	Wilmot - - -	0 4 0
	Arichat - - -	1 18 9
	Weymouth (additional)	0 5 0
	Annapolis - - -	4 0 9
	Clements Port - - -	0 16 5½
	Musquodoboit - - -	0 17 5
	Beaver Harbour - - -	0 12 11
	Shelburne - - -	2 1 3
	Amherst - - -	2 15 0
13.	Lunenburg - - -	3 0 0
	Pugwash - - -	2 4 6
	Wallace - - -	1 1 7
14.	Guyshorough - - -	1 0 0
	Yarmouth - - -	9 0 0
	Newport - - -	0 15 0
	Sydney, C. B. - - -	4 2 0
	Chester - - -	1 16 0
	Sydney Mines, C. B. - - -	0 17 10
	New Dublin - - -	0 17 4
	Granville - - -	3 0 0
	Aylesford - - -	2 3 0
	St. Mary's, Eastern Shore - - -	0 9 0
	Cornwallis & Horton - - -	3 0 0
	Albion Mines, H. Dixon, Esq. (additional) - - -	0 5 0
16.	Windsor - - -	4 13 6
20.	Country Harbor, Rev. A. Jordan	0 9 6
23.	Liverpool - - -	13 0 0
	Sackville - - -	2 0 0

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y.

## Youths' Department.

## CRADLE SONG TO NELLY.

Little Nelly is my Nelly  
With her brow so pure and pale,  
Slender Nelly, thoughtful Nelly,  
Quiet Nelly of the vale.

Lily, lily shyly blowing,  
In thy dusky, dewy dell;  
In the shade all lowly growing,  
Hangs thy snowy, tiny bell.

Listen to the spirits, Nelly,  
Whispering in the leafy cell.  
Tell us what the angels tell ye,  
Nesting in the floral shell.

Quaint and wondrous little angeling,  
White-armed, floating, airy thing;  
Art thou not a flower changeling,  
Bolen from the elfin king?

Shut thy waxen lid so tender,  
On the violet, azure eye;  
Bend thy form so lithe and slender,  
As dew-laden lilies lie.

Sleep, thy Saviour watches by thee,  
Tender truant from the skies!  
Sleep, all evil powers fly thee,  
Till the dawn shall bid thee rise.

—Independent.

POOR LITTLE ROBERT.—Poor little Robert! And why is he poor little Robert? He is dressed well and warmly, and he lives in that large, handsome house, an only son, an only child. His father is rich, and loves him as fathers are prone to love only sons, and he has many friends, and enough to eat and drink. He has also many handsome toys—a rocking-horse and blocks in abundance, railroads, and steamboats, and ships; and yet, whenever I see him, I cannot help saying, Poor Robert!

See how pale he looks, and what a mature expression of sadness rests upon his face. I say, "Good morning, Robert; how do you do this morning?" I am very well," he answers, but he does not smile, and speaks with a mournful tone, as if his little heart was heavy.

I never see him playing with children, and in the street he walks with the robot, heavy step of sorrow. Almost every day I meet him wandering alone from street to street, and sometimes he comes and sits upon the door-step, especially on Sunday mornings, with his little hands clasped across his breast, and his head drooping, while his full dark eye is fixed upon the sky, or gazing upon vacancy.

Poor little Robert! Very early in the morning he is sent to school with a little basket on his arm, which contains his dinner, though the school-room is but a little way from home, and all the long noon he lingers about with a listless air, never joining in the merry sports of other children, though always gentle and kind.

"Why do you stay all day when you are so little ways from home?" ask the children of Robert.

"Mother says I must," he says, and a deeper shade of sadness overspreads his pale face.

At night when those of his own age are permitted to leave school early, because they are little ones and get weary, Robert stays, though he looks more weary than the rest.

"Come Robert, why do you not go home?" exclaims some merry-hearted boy, who is full of glee, and whose heart is bounding with joy at the thought of freedom and a happy home.

"Mother says I must stay till school is done," Robert answers, while his eyes fill with tears. And when he does go home, there is not a gleam of pleasure upon his face; he does not leap the steps with the light bound of childhood, and hesitates before he rings the bell, as if he dreaded to enter.

Poor little Robert! His mother dreads to see him enter, too. She cannot bear the noise of children, tho' it seems to me that any noise little Robert is inclined to make would not disturb a mouse. She cannot permit him to go into the parlor, because he might "put things out of place," and the room would not be in order for callers. She cannot have him in the nursery, because his railroad and steamboats make her nervous, "she is so delicate." She cannot have him in her room, because almost every night when he returns from school there are dresses, and ribbons, and laces laid out for the evening ball or opera, and his childish curiosity might tempt him to touch them. He is not allowed to go into the kitchen, because "he must not associate with servants, and acquire their vulgar ways."

His mother cannot talk with him, because "he asks

so many questions, and is so streamy." He must not cling to her, and climb upon her knee, because he mangles her collar and spoils her dresses." When it is dark his father comes, and for a little while he is petted and caressed, and he feels that he is loved; but he is soon hurried away to some scene of excitement, and Robert goes to bed alone, and cries himself to sleep.

In the morning he does not get up crowing, and singing, and whistling and making a "terrible noise," as mothers know that boys are wont to do. No; Robert rises very quietly and steals away to some corner, almost as if he were guilty, wishing his papa would come down, for in his presence he feels a little freedom. But his papa sleeps very late, because he is out late in the night; and when he does make his appearance, he is in such a hurry for his breakfast, that he may "go down town," that he has no time to devote to Robert. Besides he has no idea of the desolation of the little boy's heart. He supplies him with books and playthings, and sends him to school, and though he sometimes thinks "he is not like other boys," and "seems he is dull," the mother has no such fears, and he is left again to his solitude.

Poor little Robert! Could he only open his heart and pour out his sorrows, he might learn to skip and play, and forget them: but there is something whispering, "She who neglects and chides me is my mother; I must not tell my grief." So he hears it like a hero and a martyr. Now his spirit seems to be purified and made manly and noble by his suffering. God grant that when he is older and is driven forth by his mother's reproaches, evil ways may not tempt him, and reproaches come back to her with tenfold bitterness.

The innocent mirth of childhood is too much for delicate nerves. May she not see the neglected boy become the ruined man; may the lip which she seals to childish prattle, and chills with her icy coldness, never burn with unhallowed passion, and taunt her with worse than heathen cruelty.

## Selections.

## OUR HOME.

From the Lamp and Lantern.

"God made the present earth as the abode of man, but had He meant it as a mere lodging, a less beautiful world would have served the purpose. There was no need for the carpet of verdure, or the coloring of blue; no need for the mountains, and cataracts, and forests, no need for the rainbow, no need for the flowers. A big round island, half of it arable, and half of it pasture, with a clump of trees in one corner, and a magazine of fuel in another, might have held and fed ten millions of people; and a hundred islands, all made on the same pattern, big and round, might have held and fed the population of the globe. But man is something more than the animal which wants lodging and food. He has a spiritual nature, full of keen perceptions and deep sympathies. He has an eye for the sublime and the beautiful, and his kind Creator has provided man's abode with effluent materials for these nobler tastes. He has built Mont Blanc, and molten the lake in which its image sleeps. He has intoned Niagara's thunder, and has breathed the zephyr which sweeps its spray. He has shagged the steeps with its cedars, and besprouted the meadows with its king-cups and daisies. He has made it a world of fragrance and music—a world of brightness and symmetry,—a world where the grand and the graceful, the awful and the lovely, rejoice together. In fashioning the home of man, the Creator had an eye to something more than convenience, and built not a barrack, but a palace,—not a union work-house, but an Alhambra; something which should not only be very comfortable, but very fair and very splendid, something which should inspire the soul of its inhabitants, and draw forth the "very good" of complacent Deity. God also made the Bible as the guide and oracle of man; but had he meant it as a mere lesson-book of duty,—a volume less various and less attractive would have answered every end? A few plain paragraphs, announcing God's own character and his disposition towards us sinners here on earth, mentioning the provision which he has made for our future happiness, and indicating the different duties which he would have us perform,—a few simple sentences would have sufficed to tell us what God is, and what he would have us to do? There was no need of the picturesque narrative and the majestic poem,—no need of the proverb, the story, and the psalm. A chapter on theology, and another of morals; a short account of the Incarnation and the great Atonement, and a few pages of rules and directions for the Christian life, might have contained the vital essence of

Scripture, and have supplied us with a Bible of simplest meaning and smallest size. And in that case the Bible would have been consulted only by those rare and wise spirits to whom the great Hereafter is a subject of anxiety, who are really anxious to know what God is, and how they themselves may please Him. But in giving that Bible, its Divine Author had regard to the mind of man. He knew man has more curiosity than piety, more taste than sanctity, and that more persons are anxious to hear some man, or read some beautiful thing, than to read or hear about God and the Great Salvation. He knew that few would ever ask: What must I do to be saved? till they came in contact with the Bible itself; and therefore, he made the Bible not only an instructive book, but an attractive one,—not only true, but enticing.—He filled it with marvellous incidents and engaging history; with sunny pictures from old world scenery, and affecting anecdotes from the patriarch times. He replenished it with stately argument and thrilling verse, and sprinkled it over with sententious wisdom and proverbial pungency. He made it a book of lofty thoughts and noble images,—a book of heavenly doctrine, but without of earthly adaptation. In preparing a guide to immortality, Infinite Wisdom gave not a dictionary, nor a grammar, but a Bible—a book which in trying to catch the heart of man, should captivate his taste; and which, in transforming his affections, should also expand his intellect. The pearl is of great price; but even the casket is of exquisite beauty. The sword is of ethereal temper, and nothing cuts so keenly as its double edge; but there are jewels on the hilt, and exquisite inlaying on the scabbard. The sheath are of the purest ore; but even the scrip which contains them is of a texture more curious than that the artists of the earth could fashion it. The apples are gold, but even the basket is silver. In speaking of the literary excellence of the Holy Scriptures, I am aware of a two-fold disadvantage. Some have never looked on the Bible as a readable book. They remember how they got long tasks from it at school, and spelled their arduous way through polysyllabic chapters and joyless genealogies. And in later life they have only heard it sounded forth in monotonous tones from the drowsy desk, or frozen in the atmosphere of some sparse and wintry sanctuary. So irksome and insipid has every association made it, that were they shut up in a parlour with an old Directory, and an old Almanac, and an old Bible, they would spend the first hour on the Almanac, and the next on the Directory, and would die of ennui before they opened the Bible. They have got at home a set of their favourite classics, and on a quiet evening, they will take down a volume of Chaucer, or Spenser, or even Thomas Fuller, or Jeremy Taylor, or an Elzevir Virgil, or a Foulis's Homer, and read it long beyond their time of rest; but so thin the Bible is not a classic. They don't care to keep it in some tasteful edition, and they would never dream of sitting down to read it as a recreation or an intellectual treat. And then there are others in a happier case to whom that Bible is so sacred—who have found it so full of solemn import, and to whom its every sentence is so fraught with divine significance that they feel it wroth or revolting to read it with the critic's eye. They would rather peruse it on their bended knees, praying God to show them the wonders in His Word, than with the scholar's pencil in their hand ready to seize on each happy phrase and exquisite. They would rather peruse it in the company of Luther or Leighton, than along with Erasmus or Grotius. We can understand the feelings of each. But we trust that both will bear with us a little whilst we endeavour to show that if no book be so important as the Bible, so none is more interesting, and that the book which contains most of the beautiful is the one which must ever remain the standard of the good and the true. And here we would only add one remark which it is important to bear in memory. The rhetorical and poetical beauties of Scripture are merely incidental. Its authors wrote not for glory nor display—not to astonish or amuse their brethren, but to instruct them and make them better. They wrote for God's Glory, not their own; they wrote for the world's advantage: not to aggrandize themselves. Demosthenes composed his most splendid oration in order to win the crown of eloquence; and the most elaborate effort of ancient oratory—the "Panegyric," to which Socrates devoted sixteen years—was just an essay for a prize. How different the circumstances in which the speech on Mount Hill was spoken; and the farewell sermon in the Upper Chamber at Troas! Herodotus and Thucydides composed their histories with a view to popular applause; and Pindar's stately pulses beat faster in prospect of the great Olympic gathering, and the praise of

presented Greece. How opposite the circumstances in which the Son of Horeb poured his faithful words, and Isaiah and Jeremiah poured forth their fearful denunciations of popular sin! The most superb of modern historians confesses the flutter which he felt when the last line of his task was written, and he thought that perhaps his fame was established. A more important history concludes:—"These things are written that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through His name." And some of you will remember the proud *faute* in which the Roman lyric predicts for himself immortal celebrity. Alongside of his obsequent but egotistic veneration you cannot do better than read the last words of Israel's sweet singer:—"His name shall endure for ever; His name shall be continued as long as the sun; and men shall be blessed in Him; all nations shall call Him blessed. Blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel, who only doeth wondrous things; and blessed be His glorious name for ever; and let the whole earth be filled with His glory. Amen, and Amen. The prayers of David the Son of Jesse, are ended."

**"DO MY DUTY IN THAT STATE OF LIFE UNTO WHICH IT SHALL PLEASE GOD TO CALL ME.**—We have learnt these words as children, and repeated them many, many times; but when we have attained to manhood's years; when our actions are under our own control, how is the maxim practised? Do our own duties present themselves before us? and, if they do, is it easy to perform them? Are we not much more ready to perceive our neighbor's duties? to remark to ourselves, or comment to others on his neglect of them? and to think, if we were in his place, how much better we should do this or that? I have often asked myself these questions, and repeated the well-known precept; and if these few lines should cause others to do so also, I pray God's Holy Spirit will bless the inquiry. Sufficient for you to examine with the greatest care your own path through life, wherever it may be marked out; diligently to search out every little duty, and cheerfully to take up every cross. Judge yourself as strictly, as severely as you can; but judge not others. In our passage through this world we must see many characters, and form many opinions regarding them; but always keep in mind that, "charity thinketh no evil." Ascribe no motives for the action of others; you are almost sure to attribute one entirely opposite to the reality; and then will have most unintentionally broken the ninth commandment.

Above all things, cultivate a contented spirit. Never for a moment allow yourself to think you could lead a better life in a different station to that wherein you are placed; or that, if you possessed some great object of your desire, you would then be able to serve God better than you now do. Complain not that you are more severely tried than others: that your afflictions are greater than you can contend with; but remember, it is the great and merciful God who places every man in the situation best fitted for him; gives to each the duties he knows him best able to perform, and the trials most suited to lead him, in humility and faith, to his Maker, through Christ, who "will always with the temptation make a way to escape, that he may be able to bear it."

**SHALL I PRAY TO CHANCE?**—An English lady, who had forsaken her God and the Bible, for the gloom and darkness of infidelity, was crossing the Atlantic, and asked a pious sailor one morning how long they should be out. "In fourteen days, if it is God's will, we shall be in Liverpool," answered the sailor. "If it is God's will," said the lady; "what a senseless expression; don't you know that all comes by chance?"

In a few days a terrible storm arose, and the lady stood clinging to the side of the cabin door in an agony of terror, when the sailor passed her.

"What do you think," said she; "will the storm soon be over?" "It seems likely to last for some time, madam." "Oh," she cried, "pray that we may not be lost." His only and calm reply was, "Shall I pray to chance?"—*Am. Messenger.*

**VICIOUS PLEASURES.**—Centries, or wooden frames, are put under the arches of a bridge, to remain no longer than till the latter are consolidated. Even so pleasures are the devil's scaffolding to build a habit upon: that formed and steady, the pleasures are sent for firewood, and the hell begins in this life.

What hope can I have, if God does not forgive what I am, as well as what I have been?—II.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

**SIR.**—The following sketch was contained in a letter from a relative in England, who was travelling last year in France. I forward it to you as a narrative of general interest, and I doubt not your readers will assent to, and unite in, the pious sentiment with which the statement closes:—

Yours, &c.,

L.

**FUNERAL AT MARSEILLES.**—One morning in October last, whilst strolling before breakfast, along the streets of Marseilles, I met a procession of Convent School boys, each boy carrying a wand, and a larger boy in advance supporting a silver crucifix at the extremity of a long stick. I was induced to follow them through several streets, when at last my curiosity was gratified by beholding a large concourse of persons collected in front of a house, evidently one of mourning, as indicated by two men representing mutes at each side of the entrance, and several candles burning in the passage. On the pavement opposite was arranged another set of school-boys, dressed and provided like the others, with wands, whilst about a dozen priests in their Canonicals, and each provided with a book and with their heads uncovered, were standing together at no great distance. In front of the house was standing what I at first supposed to be the coffin, containing the remains of the deceased, placed on a bier, but which as afterwards appeared was only the coffin in which the coffin was subsequently placed through the side, which opened on hinges.

On observing most of the persons in the crowd as well as all the priests writing in two books exposed on two small tables at each side of the doorway, I enquired of a bystander what it meant. I was informed, that in them the friends of the family inserted their names as expressive of their sympathy in their bereavement. From the same source I ascertained that the deceased was "très riche," and that the priests and school-boys were engaged by the family at considerable expense. After some delay the coffin, containing the remains of the deceased, was placed in the bier or shroud; each boy was supplied with a candle to be attached to his wand, the mourners were arranged behind the corpse; and finally the procession was formed by the boys walking in pairs, each boy being separated from his fellow by a space of five or six feet, whilst the boy carrying the crucifix occupied the centre in front of his several school. The priests similarly arranged then followed, and behind them a band, consisting of three or four brass instruments, which immediately preceded the corpse. The procession then advanced, whilst the priests with one voice began chanting the Service. At the completion of the sentence it was taken up by the band, which in their turn was followed by the boys in front in a clear tenor.—The effect was almost overpowering, and it was not without an effort I turned away to return to my hotel. Whilst following at the side of the procession, I watched the various manners with which it was received by the passers-by; and observed that whilst many of the respectably-dressed persons passed it unheeded, the majority raised their hats as the crucifix approached. The next class, for the most part, received it on their knees, whilst they make the sign of the cross. The lowest classes, however, in some instances, prostrate themselves on the ground in reverence.

As I turned away I thanked God that I had been taught to look to the Great High Priest, whose intercession can ever be obtained, not only by the rich and noble, but without money and without price by the lowest of his creatures.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. America, Oct. 14.

SKETCH OF THE BATTLE OF ALMA.

The despatches from the French and English commanders of the allied army in the Crimea, have brought us interesting and graphic details of the great battle of the Alma. It was on the 14th of September, as it is remembered, that the landing in the Crimea commenced; and it was on the 19th that the Allies marched from their first encampment to set upon the offensive against the Russians. Wearisome and most oppressive was that march beneath the rays of a burning sun, and through a tract of country where not a drop of water was to be obtained to elake the thirst, until after many a tedious mile being accomplished, the small but welcome rivulet of Bulganak was reached. The armies moved on towards the river Alma, in the neighbourhood of which they halted for the night, the Russians being in front of them, and a tremendous conflict being therefore a certainty for the morrow. On the southern side of the Alma, the land rises gradually at first—then sinks into a valley—and then rises again until it reaches an elevation forming a mountainous ridge of altitudes varying from four hundred to six hundred feet. There are numerous houses, with spacious gardens, interspersed about the valley and on the banks of the river itself, which is a little stream whose frequent sinuosities add to the picturesque appearance of the entire scene where a memorable battle has so recently been fought.

Prince Mentschikoff, the Russian General, not having dared to risk a pitched battle on the ground where

the landing of the Allies was accomplished, took up his position on the heights of the Alma—conceiving it to be one that would enable him to check the advance of the enemy for at least three weeks, and even hoping that such would be the inevitable result of his tactics. His army consisted of about 60,000 men, of whom 3000 were cavalry; he had a formidable array of artillery and a numerous corps of sharpshooters. In addition to the natural defences of his position, he threw up strong entrenchments and redoubts, and was enabled so to place his artillery that it swept as it were the whole range of the Alma's line. In the valley he posted numbers of his sharpshooters, who attended or concealed themselves in the houses, the groves, and the gardens interspersed about. Strong as his position was in every point, its greatest strength nevertheless existed at the eastern extremity of the mountains, which ended abruptly and precipitously on that point like the flanking tower of a wall of fortification. In front of this eminence the Russians had dug a deep trench, behind which they raised a covered battery as well as a redoubt; and hereupon rested their extreme right. Their left reached that western end of the mountainous ridge where it touched upon the sea-coast. Such was the position of the Russian forces, and such the strength of the line of operations which they occupied; and if my readers will follow these details by the aid of a pencil and piece of paper, they will acquire an adequate idea of the proceedings of the battle of Alma. The position of the Allies, on the northern bank of the river, has now to be described. The French formed the right wing—the British the left; and the whole line extended two miles and a half. On the extreme right was General Bosquet's division of French and Ottomans; then came the centre under Marshal St. Arnaud in person; and then Prince Napoleon's division. Next to this was Sir de Lacy Evans' division, covered by General England's corps, while Sir George Brown's division, covered by that of the Duke of Cambridge, formed the extreme left of the Allied army. General Cathcart's body of reserve, and the cavalry under Lord Lucan, were kept at hand to be in readiness to protect the left flank.

The battle began as early as six in the morning of the 20th, by the advance of General Bosquet's division, on the extreme right of the Allies, to turn the left flank of the Russians. While this movement was being commenced, the Ottoman troops, under Suleiman Pacha, were posted so as to protect it in the rear; and eight French war steamers threw their shells upon the Russians on the heights. The manoeuvre was executed with a rapidity and a dauntlessness that went far to herald the event of that great day. Not only were the Russians vanquished and pushed back on the heights, which General Bosquet's division thus secured at the point of the bayonet, but they were driven upon their centre; so that the effects of that first shock were felt far along the Russian line.—According to previous arrangements, it was settled that the English, on the left, should effect against the Russian right, a similar manoeuvre to that which was accomplished by General Bosquet. But the British had farther to march in the morning in order to take up their position; and thus it was not until past ten o'clock that their attempt could be made. It was met, however, against the strongest point of the Russian position—namely, the precipitous extremity of the ridge, the redoubt, the covered battery, and the trench—that the movement was to be undertaken. The Alma was, however, crossed in splendid style, notwithstanding the terrific play of the Russian artillery; and after an ineffectual endeavour to turn the enemy's flank, according to previous arrangement, the British joined in the general attack. This took place about one in the afternoon, when General Bosquet's troops appeared on the heights; and the conflict speedily became general. The Russian artillery and the galling fire of the sharpshooters in the gardens failed to arrest the progress of the allies.

Prince Napoleon's division took possession of and occupied the village of Alma; while the British advanced to storm the strongest point of the Russian position—that one which has been so particularly described.—Marshal St. Arnaud's despatch says, "The English encountered a very solidly organized resistance; the combat that ensued was one of the hottest, and reflects the highest honour on our brave allies." It was in this grand exploit that the 7th, 23rd, and 33rd regiments suffered such terrific loss. Indeed it would be almost impossible to conceive the disadvantages under which the British had to advance—Sir George Brown's division having to cross the river where the banks were of a broken and rugged nature, and where trees, felled by the enemy, formed additional obstacles—Sir de Lacy Evans' division having to pass at a deep and difficult ford in the neighborhood of the village of Boulouk, which the enemy had set on fire—and all these operations being accomplished amidst the sharp continuous volleys of grape and musketry poured forth by the Russians. Those divisions, however, were speedily succoured by the Foot Guards and the Highland Brigade; and between three and four o'clock the strong entrenched positions of the Russians were everywhere carried. Had the allies possessed more cavalry the retreat of the Russian army would have been converted into a perfect rout, from which it never could have recovered; but even as it was, Prince Mentschikoff had to fly precipitately with his broken corps and shattered bands—leaving ten thousand knapsacks and five thousand muskets behind upon the scene of battle, his own tent, carriage, and portfolio, the riches of his dead, and a large portion of his wounded;—and fled, by six o'clock, in the evening of that memorable day,

the Allies, to use the words of the French Marshal, "encamped on the very bivouac of the Russians."

With respect to the Turks under Suleiman Pasha, Marshal St. Arnaud thus speaks of them:—"The Ottoman division that marched to the support of the Douquet division in its flank movement, did wonders in speed to get into line, following the while the route along the border of the sea that I had traced out for them. It could not take an active part in the combat that was being fought before it; but these troops showed an ardor equal at least to our own, and I am happy at having to tell you all that I expect from the aid of these excellent auxiliaries." And now, after this well deserved eulogy upon the Turkish division, it is impossible not to take equally special notice of the splendid manner in which Marshal St. Arnaud speaks of the English General and the British troops. Of the former he says, "The bravery of Lord Raglan rivals that of antiquity: in the midst of cannon and musket shot, he displayed a calmness which never left him." In an Order of the Day to his own soldiers, the Marshal says, "You have rivalled in courage your allies the English; and your bayonets have carried formidable and well-defended positions." No compliment to the British arms could possibly be greater nor more handsomely conveyed than this; and amidst the profound sense of bereavement which numerous British families of whatsoever grade, are doomed to experience as the results of the battle, it must nevertheless prove a relief and a satisfaction to know that those whose lives they have so painfully to deplore, conducted themselves so valiantly in the great fight of Alma. And while speaking of death as one of the inevitable consequences of scenes such as that, it were ungenerous to a degree not to express a syllable of sorrow at the demise of the chief who directed the proceedings of that memorable day. He lived long enough to behold a great victory won, and to write of it to his government: he lived long enough likewise to conduct his army to the vicinage of that great Russian stronghold, the capture of which was the aim and object of the expedition: he fell not by the hand of the enemy—but because the victim to an incurable disease to which he was long a martyr.

We can conceive the painful and anguished suspense with which the Gazettes containing the lists of killed and wounded have been awaited and perused by those who have on too deep an interest therein. It would seem that the actual loss of the allies at the battle of Alma consisted of 606 killed and 2,699 wounded. Of these the British had 353 killed, and 1,383 wounded and missing. Amongst the wounded there are doubtless many cases which have already terminated, or will yet terminate fatally. The loss sustained therefore at the battle of Alma was considerable in one sense—but in another comparatively small, when all the circumstances of the conflict are taken into account. The Russian loss must have been terrific—the dead probably amounting to 6,000; and according to recent intelligence, we find that the army of Prince Menschikoff, originally 50,000 strong, had melted down to 20,000, during his retreat upon Sebastopol. After the battle the allies remained for two or three days on the scene of the conflict, and thence proceeded to Balaklava—a position entirely to the south of Sebastopol, the theatre of the battle being upon the north.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCT. 28, 1854.

### THE VETO—CONVOCAION.

We have commenced on our first page, the publication of Bishop Hopkins' pamphlet on the "Episcopal Veto." This is a subject which is very interesting at the present time to the Church in this Diocese, and any thing which has a tendency to place it in its proper light before the laity, will, we have no doubt, prove acceptable to them. Bishop Hopkins discusses the subject with much ability, and in a dispassionate manner—and his arguments must carry much weight, being those of an authority in the Church competent to speak from experience of the working of the system which he advocates. We do not intend at the present time to offer any opinion ourselves on so important a point of Church Government, it being one which will be all the better decided by the calm consideration both of clergy and laity. On the general principle of Synodical action however, we shall take care not to be mistaken. We know of no more perfect form of temporal government than that which legislates by three estates, and vests the executive authority in the chief or head of these estates. Nor can we conceive of any reason why this should not succeed in Ecclesiastical as well as in secular management. A Colonial Synod, giving to the Episcopate its full and scriptural authority, and claiming for its co-ordinate branches a similar authority, is very different indeed from a Convocation deprived of one essential feature, the lay element. It is the infusion of this element that will give consistency and stability to the Church, and without it Convocation or Synod must ever be an engine of weakness rather than of strength, —a cause of suspicion rather than of confidence, to all who are excluded from its deliberations. Nor is this primitive form of Church

Government less opposed than any other to the spiritual despotism of that erring system which claims to controul the consciences of men, and gives to the decrees of its head the character of infallibility. It is therefore a great advantage applicable to our circumstances—an object to be coveted rather than rejected,—which cannot be too soon secured when within our reach,—and which, if we be true to ourselves, we shall not only secure, but establish upon the true scriptural basis, without which our best efforts will only lead to discouragement and confusion. Who can tell how much of the acknowledged declension of the Church of England, may not have been owing to the apathy on the part of the laity, caused by their exclusion from all participation in the government of the Church, and by finding other systems around them growing into religious activity under a different state of things. Who can tell how much of her extraordinary revival in our day, may not be owing to the partial awakening of the laity to the necessity of being more fully represented in her councils. And may we not look forward to a further awakening, when the voice of her millions shall be added to the voice of her clergy, for a restoration of that self government which as a Church she ought unquestionably to possess, and which as the National Church she claims as her right. This is not a question of party, but is one which involving in one grand object diversities of doctrinal opinion, will go far to soften their acerbity, and to foster an unanimity which is essential to her prosperity at home, and her extension to the uttermost parts of the earth. We appear to have the glorious privilege of assisting to promote this crisis. The government of the Episcopal Church in the United States approaches in all its parts very nearly to the Apostolic model, and its working is not without an influence for good upon the Church of England. The Church in Canada, is making a decided effort at independence of all outward trammels. The initiative in Nova Scotia, is a promising one. The Australian and New Zealand Colonies are adopting the Synodical principle in its primitive excellence. With all these examples bringing the Church to what she is destined to become, a body united in exertion to promote the pure principles of Christianity, a holy brotherhood, a congregation of the faithful, "the glory of the whole earth," may it not be expected, that our brethren the Laity of England, will ask themselves what is their duty in this matter, and at last seeing the right way, will follow it with vigour to the end. Who shall guide and direct their counsels? Who is on the Lord's side? w. a.

The R. M. Steamship *America*, which arrived early on Wednesday morning last, brought the exciting intelligence of a great battle in the Crimea, in which victory declared for the allies; and the subsequent advance upon Sebastopol of the French and English army—at the same time proving the falsity of the news of the taking of that city, which had found universal credence in France and England.

So speedy a beating up of his quarters was far from being anticipated by Prince Menschikoff, the Russian General. The disparity of force does not seem to have been great, but the Russians were strongly entrenched by nature and art, and nothing but the most energetic exertions of the best troops of the two first nations of the world could have commanded success. The carnage was horrible on both sides, and the British regiments, which were directed against the strongest part of the enemy's position, were terribly cut up both in officers and men. The gallant 23rd, formerly in this garrison suffered severely in that way—and many of them known in this city for their gentlemanly demeanor and high character, will while their achievement is gloried in, have the tear of sorrow shed for their memory. Among the wounded we notice the name of Ensign Bazalgette, son of Lieut. Col. Bazalgette of this city, who, was struck down while gallantly carrying the colours of his regiment.

We have published such an account of this sanguinary affair, as will enable our readers to appreciate the valour displayed on all sides, and to follow the Allies to Sebastopol. Our next account will we hope present to them a view of the interior of that strong place; Prince Menschikoff's situation being all but desperate in the field, and the allies with all their communications open, being in a condition to effectually reduce in a short time the strongest position of Russia in the Black Sea. w. a.

**COLLEGE CERTIFICATES.**—Those interested are informed that the Country Certificates are now ready for delivery, on application to the Secretary at Maynard place.

**ORDINATION.**—On Sunday last an Ordination was held at Sackville, by his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, when the Revd. Mr. Jarvis, of Guysborough, was admitted to Priest's Orders, and Mr. Clare, a gentleman lately arrived from England, was ordained Deacon. The latter is to proceed, we believe, to Digby Neck, in the mission of the Revd. Mr. Gray. Prayers were read by the Rector, the Revd. Mr. Maynard. After which his Lordship delivered to a numerous congregation a most earnest and impressive address, calculated to fill the minds of the candidates with a deep sense of the awful responsibility of their sacred office, and to warn the assembled people of the corresponding obligations imposed upon them. When the Ordination Service was over, the Holy Communion was, as usual on such occasions, administered to all those who were disposed to receive it.—*Con.*

The Legislature of New Brunswick met on Thursday 10th inst. A good deal of interest was manifested on the question of the Speakership Mr. Hannington was the only candidate, Mr. Fisher having refused to be put in nomination. The question turned upon the eligibility of Mr. Hannington, he being an office holder. Upon division there appeared 23 for and 13 against his election.

On Friday, His Excellency opened the Legislative Session. The principal topic of the Speech, is the Reciprocity treaty—to consider which appears to have been the cause of the Legislature being convened at an unusual season. His Excellency says:

"I have deemed it necessary to summon you for the despatch of business at an unusual period of the year, but I am confident that in the performance of public duties you do not regard personal convenience.

"I commend to your consideration the Treaty which has recently been concluded between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States of America.

"A copy of this Treaty and of the Act passed by Congress in connection with it, will be laid before you.

"By the terms of the Treaty, the consent of each of the Legislatures of the British North American Provinces is specially required, before its provisions can have full operation.

"You will, in common with the rest of Her Majesty's subjects, rejoice in the assurance afforded by the Treaty for an uninterrupted continuance of the amicable relations which have so long existed between Great Britain and the United States; and I trust that you will see reason to believe that the large additional facilities of commercial intercourse with the United States, which are now offered for your acceptance, open to the Trade and Industry of this Province, new sources of wealth, and the prospect of increasing prosperity.

"Should you entertain those views, I shall readily co-operate with you in removing the impediments which the existing Laws of the Province now present to the full execution of the Treaty."

**THE BATTLE OF ALMA.**—Upon receipt of the intelligence of the glorious victory of the allied armies in the Crimea, the General ordered that a salute should be fired on Wednesday at noon, from the guns of the Citadel. The signal masts and flag staffs were also decorated with their gayest colors, the British and French flags flying lovingly together. The event doled as it is with melancholy associations, is nevertheless one of which every Briton feels proud, and the Provincial feeling upon the occasion, is we dare to say, not a whit less enthusiastic than that of the Mother State.

**FIRE AT WEYMOUTH.**—On Saturday the 30th at two large barns and a shed, the property of Mr. W. R. Jones, were totally destroyed by fire. About 20 tons of hay, a fine crop of wheat and of oats, besides a large quantity of corn, and some farming implements, were consumed. A horse also perished in the flames. Mr. Jones's loss is estimated at £250. It was very providential that the wind, which blew violently, had not been in an opposite direction, else it would have been impossible to have saved the dwelling-house; and it required no little exertion to prevent the fire from spreading to the premises adjoining, owned by J. O. Vail, Esq. The fire is thought to have originated in a servant's smoking in, or about, the barns.

We regret to see the following obituary notice of a gentleman, who we believe is son of Mr. Brown, of Truro, who lately gave us his name and address as one likely to contribute to the funds of King's College:—

"We record to day with feelings of sincere sympathy for his afflicted family, and sorrow for the loss of a useful citizen, the sudden death by apoplexy of Charles Brown, Esq. an active and enterprising merchant, whose successful pursuits enabled him to give employment to numerous operatives, and whose death is therefore a public loss. Our city, the county, the shipyard and the steam mill, all furnish proof of Mr. Brown's love and correct ideas of neatness and improvement."

and of his public usefulness in our industrial departments, in which many will feel and deplore his death."  
—St. John's N. B. Courier.

**CORRECTION.**—The transcriber of the List of Lay Delegates in our last, unintentionally (of course) omitted the name of the Parish of St. Margaret's Bay, which was represented by James Croucher and W. E. Brine, Esqrs. The omission was not perceived by the Editor, until attention was called to it some days afterwards.

**Certain Cure for Erysipelas.**—Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Remarkable instance of the efficacy of these medicines.—Henry Watson, of Luton, Bedfordshire, was afflicted for three years with this disease, large purple blotches came on his face, and different parts of his body, which very much irritated the system, and thus caused a derangement of his general health, although he tried many reputed remedies, nothing would cure him. He bought a quantity of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and he has informed Professor Holloway, that he is perfectly cured, and his face and complexion are as clear as possible.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. H. L. Owen—Directions will be attended to.  
From Rev. Mr. Pearson—parcel sent by Friday morning's coach.

Married.

On Wednesday, 25th inst., at Porter's Lake, in the Parish of Dartmouth, by the Rev. Dr. Shrove, Rector, Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON, to Miss MARGARET LOGAN, both of Porter's Lake.

At Charlottetown, P. E. Island, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. William Smedley, of St. James's Church, the Rev. FRANCIS NIEL, of St. John's, Newfoundland, to JANE WILLIAMS, only daughter of the late Hon. George Dalrymple.

At Trinity Church, New York, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., by the Rev. Benjamin J. Haught, D. D., CHARLES U. LEONARD, Merchant, son of the late Jonathan Leonard, Esq., M. D., to ANNE M. HOWE, daughter of the late David Howe, Esq., of Halifax.

Dece.

On Sunday morning last, after a long illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. JOSEPH A. PHILLIPS, aged 39 years, an upright man, respected by all who knew him—leaving a wife to mourn the loss of a kind husband.

On Wednesday evening, JAMES FOREMAN, Esq., aged 51 years.

On the 14th inst., after a short but severe illness, which she bore with great fortitude, Mrs. M. BRACKWILL.

On Thursday morning, 19th inst., in the 73rd year of his age, Mr. GEORGE MITCHELL, a native of Scotland.

At Hill Town, Cornwallis, on the 11th inst., Mr. GEORGE WOODWARD, in his 94th year.

At Windsor, on Sunday, 15th inst., Captain RICHARD CARD, aged 74 years, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place, and much beloved by all who knew him.

At Watertown, near Boston, on the 2nd inst., aged 68 years, HANNAH, wife of the late James Fullerton, Esq., of Halifax.

On the 7th inst., after a very brief illness, aged 52 years, MARIA ANN, the beloved wife of Mr. L. W. SMITH, of New Barrington Street, London, and of No. 95 Grove Place, Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, England, deeply lamented; and on the 10th inst., after a few hours illness at the same place, Mrs. ELIZABETH JANE PATNE, aged 53 years, the beloved mother of the above.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Friday, Oct. 20th.—R. M. S. Curlew, Sampson, St. Thomas via Bermuda: schrs. Active, Allen, New York, 7 days. Conservative, Myers, Fort aux Basque. Margaret Ann, Drake, P. E. I.

Saturday, Oct. 21st.—Barque Crimea, (now) Sheet Harbor, brig. Mary Ann, Balcom, Sydney, schr. Nautica, 8 days. Balmora, Bernier, Quebec. Sarah Ann, Gillam, St. George's Bay; Laura, Victors, and Collector, Sydney: Ann Maria, and Margaret Pictou.

Sunday, Oct. 22nd.—Barque Florence, Tove, Glasgow: brig R. Brown, Sydney; brigta. Irene, Pursuit, and Joseph, Pictou: Witch of the Wave, and Caledonia, ditto: schrs. St. Roch, Blais, Quebec. Gazelle, Julia, and Susannah, Sydney: St. John, Lady, Caroline, Annie, Maria, and Margaret, Pictou; Villager, Liverpool: Thrasher, Portland—bound to St. Peter's.

Monday, Oct. 23rd.—Barque Suleria Boyes, Cadiz: Spanish brig Dos Herman, Havana, 22 days: schrs. Rapid, Mary, Sovereign, St. Croix, Speculator, and Rose, P. E. Island.

Tuesday, Oct. 24th.—Brig. Electric, (now) Benton, Sydney, 40 hours: schrs. James Fraser, Fortune Bay, 5 days. Montano, Reynolds, George Town, 55 hours. Sea Flower, Doyle, Magdalena Isles: Princess Augusta, Cormier, ditto: Chedabucto, "new" Strachan, Gaysboro' and Spruce.

Wednesday, Oct. 25th.—R. M. S. Niagara, Shannon, Liverpool, 104 days: schr. Hope, Oser, St. George's Bay. brig. America, Crowl, Glasgow, 36 days.

Thursday, Oct. 26th.—Schr. Sarah, Campbell, Boston, 8 days: Prudence, Digardine, Montreal: Three Brothers, Talbot, ditto.

CLEARED.

Tuesday, Oct. 24th.—Brig. Maud, Johnson, Porto Rico: schrs. Topsy, Crowell, Philadelphia: Eliza Jane, Watch, Quebec: Kossuth, Messervoy, St. George's Bay.

Wednesday, Oct. 25th.—Eclipse, Mitchell, Kingston: Mlle. Anderson, ditto: Gem, N. York: R. M. S. Niagara, Shannon, Boston: Reform, McPhee, Miramichi: Catherine, Partridge, Richbucto: Zelic, Cummins, Miramichi: Lucy Ann, "pkt." Simpson, St. John, N. B.: Ariel, Gay, P. E. Island: Margaret, Moilmer, Burke, Kingston, Jamaica: Golden Age, Curtis, Fr. West Indies.

Thursday, Oct. 26th.—Schr. Mary, Nfld: brig Ambassador, Knowles, B. W. Indies: J. W. Williams: steamer Curlew, Sampson, St. John.

PASSENGERS.

Per R. M. S. Niagara FROM LIVERPOOL TO HALIFAX  
—Mr. J. G. Calden, of the Admiralty, and Lady: Capt. Thomas Jordau, Capt. Wellburn, Mr. J. Derman, Col. H. W. Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Allison, and Friend, Mr. and Mrs. Wooler, Mr. E. H. Duval, Mr. Michael Bourke, and Capt. James Fumice.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28.

Apples, per bush.	4s. a 5s.
Do. on, per lb.	7½d
Do. fresh, per cwt.	35s. a 45s.
Lamb, per lb.	3½d a 4d.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s 2d
Cheese, per lb.	6s. a 7½d.
Chickens, per pair.	2s a 2s. 6d.
Eggs, per doz.	10d.
Geese, each.	1s. 9d.
Hams, green, per lb.	6d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	8d. a 9d.
Hay, per ton.	24 15s.
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1 6d
Do. all wool,	2s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	25s.
Oats, per bus.	8s. 6d.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	4d. a 5d.
Potatoes, per bushel.	4s. a 4s. 6d.
Beans, per doz.	2s
Turkeys, per lb.	7½d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.
AT THE WHARVES.	
Wood, per cord.	22s. 6d.
Coal, per chaldron.	37s. 6d.

Advertisements.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF NEW BOOKS.

Just Received per latest Arrivals from Great Britain.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF NEW BOOKS, in Divinity, History, Ethics, and Light Literature—which will be sold at Cost and Charges!

Books suitable for PRESENTS—Illustrated, Illuminated, and Handsomely Bound—very cheap.

ONE HUNDRED SETS MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR, —4 Maps in a Set—viz 1. Europe; 2 Russia in Europe; 3. Turkey in Europe; 4. Baltic Sea and Gulf of Finland—at the low price of 1s. 3d. per Set.

WM GOSSIP,

Nova Scotia Book Store, 21 Granville Street.

Oct. 21, 1852.

E. K. BROWN,

NO. 1, ORDNANCE SQUARE,

HAS RECEIVED PER LATEST ARRIVALS, A WELL selected Stock of HARDWARE,

Bar, Bolt, Hoop, and Sheet Iron.

Cast, German, Blistered, and Spring STEEL.

Smith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Files and Knives.

Plough Mounting, Plough Plate, Shear and Stock Monlds, Manure Forks and Shovels,

Mill Saws, Circular, Pit, Cross-cut, and Hand Saws, Nails, Spikes, Latches, and Hinges.

Molasses Gates, Mahogany, Rosewood, Mineral and Iron Knobs for Mortice Locks.

Coach Wrenches, Brass Bands, Patent Axes, Carpenters' and Lunberers' Rules.

Wool, Cotton, and Cattle Cards, Cut Tacks, A general assortment of Brushes, Borax,

TABLE CUTLERY.

Pocket Knives, Scissors and Razors, Harness Mounting Cabinet Brass Ware, Glrth, Chair and Brace Web,

Stoves, Iron Pots, Oven and Oven Covers, Tea Kettles, Boilers, Fry Pans, Preserving Kettles and Saucepans,

Sash Weights, Cart Boxes, Block Bushes, Ships' Compasses, Colours and Time Glasses.

BEST LONDON WHITE LEAD

Black, Yellow, Red and Green Paints.

Linseed Oil, Copal and Bright Varnish, Turpentine, Window Glass, Putty, Whiting and Ochres,

Gunpowder, Shot and Sheet Lead, Fish Hooks—9, 12, 15, 18 Thd. Linrz,

Salmon, Mullet, Mackerel and Herring TWINES.

Brunswick Black, Venetian Green, Polishing Paste, and a great variety of other articles, which he offers for Sale at the lowest rates for Cash or approved Credit.

October 21, 1851.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

RE-OPENED.

THE PRINCIPAL of this Institution is prepared to receive Pupils either as Boarders or Day Scholars, on terms recently established by the Governors of King's College, as follow:

Boarders, at £35 per annum.

Day Scholars, at £8 "

Payment in both cases to be made quarterly, and in advance.

Parents intending to send their Sons at any time during the ensuing Winter, are requested to make early application.

Further particulars may be known by reference, at Halifax, to the Revd. J. C. COCHRAN, Secretary to the Board of Governors of King's College, or at Windsor, to D. W. PICKETT, PRINCIPAL.

N. B. Two annual exhibitions of £10 and £5 have been founded by the Alumni of King's College, and will be open for competition at the Encanaia, A. D. 1855.

October 14, 1851.

THIN IVORY VISITING CARDS.

JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES and Gentlemen's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards.

WM. GOSSIP,

No. 24 Granville Street,

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES.

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

June 10, 1851.

RAISINS.

BOXES Prime Layer Raisins; Boxes and Half Boxes Muscatel, ditto, from Cargo of Golden Age and Eclipse, Just from Malaga. For Sale cheap by WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

Oct. 28.

MORE PAPER HANGINGS.

Per late Arrivals from New York.

JUST RECEIVED, A Further Supply of ROOM PAPER, comprising a VERY EXTENSIVE Assortment of Patterns, to suit all classes of Purchasers. This, together with remainder of previous Importations, make up a Stock not surpassed in the City for cheapness and quality. Orders for the Country carefully attended to. No charge for packing.

WM. GOSSIP

Sept. 1. Look for No. 24 Granville-street

NOTICE.

DIRECT from Boston, and for sale head of Steam Boat Wharf, Next Door to Thomas Laidlaw's:—

- SUGAR, Tea,
- Coffee, Bread,
- PORK, Corn Meal,
- Buckets, Brooms,
- Lard, Candles,
- SOAP, Pipes,
- Rice, Tobacco,
- Snuff,

ALSO—A large Assortment of Mens' Womens' and Children's SHOES, BOOTS and RUBBERS. JOHN IRVINE, July 22

JUST PUBLISHED.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

BY WILLIAM BULLOCK,

Curse of St. Paul's, Halifax

To be had at the Book Store of Wm. Gossip, Sept. 30.

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J. M. CHAMBERLAIN offers for Sale, a good assortment of GOTHIC GRATES, Parlor, close and open Franklins, a variety of the best kinds of COOKING STOVES, large close for Churches, Ca-

booses, Cooking Ranges made to convey hot water through the house, Farmers' Boil-

ers, cast sinks, Oven mouths, small coal furnaces, extra boilers, kettles, oven shells,

coal linings and grates to replace on cooking and necks; Galvan caps for vessels, grate and stove

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Terms convenient to purchasers. Orders from the country answered with despatch.

CITY STORE STONE, Aug. 23, 1851.

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THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Supply of PRINTING INK from the Establishment of Morrill, Donald & Co. This Ink is in tin Cans of 12 lbs. and upwards, is used in the Harpers' Establishment and other Printing Houses in New York, and will be warranted good at the respective prices, per lb. viz. from 1s. 10d to 3s. 6d. Cash.

WM. GOSSIP,

Halifax, Sept. 23, 1851. No. 21 Granville st.

STEEL PENS. Just Received—a Variety of WM MITCHELL'S Celebrated Steel Pens, Comprising D. O. P. and S. Pens, School Pen, good and cheap; MAP- PING PENS, Magnum Bonum, Swan Quill &c. &c. Penholders to suit the above. W. GOSSIP, June 4. No. 24 Granville-street.

BIBLES, BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER,

TESTAMENTS, CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL of the above Works sold at the Book Store of the Publisher of this Paper, generally much cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere, being for the most part Importations from the Depository of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London, and are on Sale at their lowest rates—a privilege not possessed by any other Establishment in the City.

On hand—an Assortment of the above in velvet, and superior and common bindings.

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Lowest City prices—Wholesale and Retail.

TEAS—Souchong and Congo—chests and boxes.

MOLASSES—punchons and tices.

SUGAR—Porto Rico, Crushed and Loaf,

CORN MEAL, Pilot Bread, and Flour,

57 doz. Underwood Pickles, 30 do. London Pickles,

Sauces, Olives, &c.

27 doz. Preserved Fruits, Peaches, Cherries, &c., in tin cases.

105 boxes Liverpool and Halifax Soap.

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Liverpool Salt: Ground Pepper & Ginger, ALES, WINES, Liquors, &c. together with a large variety of GROCERIES for country and city trade.

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Oct. 7. 1m.

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EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

SUPERIOR TO SERRITZ.

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo,

Acidity in the Stomach, want of Appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street.

July 1, 1854.



Poetry.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME.

An Englishman's Home! let me picture the scene
Perchance it is placed in the city's rude din.

Advertisements.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

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

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ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

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UNTIL further notice, HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR will see, daily, any persons having occasion to call upon him, on public business between the hours of eleven and twelve, in the Legislative Council Chamber.

By Command,

E. RUSHWORTH Private Secretary

August 26.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS MYRRH AND BORAX PREPARED WITH FACUS OLEUM.

Solely by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London. Halifax N. S. Feb 1853.

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BILLS of LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at B. W. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store 21 Granville Street.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Copy of a Letter from J. Nicks, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lunenburg.

To Professor HOLLOWAY. Dear Sir,—Mrs. MAMAN DIXON, of Liquorwood Street Boston, has this day deposed before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG. A FRESH MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Lymington, Sussex, dated Jan. 12th, 1853.

To Professor HOLLOWAY. Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment.

A DREADEFULLY DISEASED ANGLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY, AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication by Mr D. Dixon, Chemist, King St., Norwich.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 10th, 1853.

To Mr. Dixon. Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills.

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, of Lower Moss-lan, Manchester, dated Feb. 12th, 1853.

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The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—Ague, Female Irregularities, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Fevers of all kinds, Sore Throats, Blotches on the Face, Stone and Gravel, Skin, Gout, Secondary Symp-toms, Bowel Complaints, Head-ache, Tic Douloureux, Colic, Indigestion, Tumours, Constipation of the Intestines, Inflammation, Bowels, Jaundice, Ulcers, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Venereal Affections, Debility, Lumbago, Worms of all kinds, Dropsy, Piles, Weakness from whatever cause, Dysentery, Rheumatism, whatever cause, Erysipelas, Retention of Urine, &c. &c.

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JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

Feb. 11, 1854.

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