

The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip—Publisher.

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Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.		MORNING.				EVENING.			
Sept 1	1 Kings 18	1 Kings 18	1 Kings 18	1 Kings 18	1 Kings 18	1 Kings 18	1 Kings 18	1 Kings 18	1 Kings 18
Sept 2	1 Kings 19	1 Kings 19	1 Kings 19	1 Kings 19	1 Kings 19	1 Kings 19	1 Kings 19	1 Kings 19	1 Kings 19
Sept 3	1 Kings 20	1 Kings 20	1 Kings 20	1 Kings 20	1 Kings 20	1 Kings 20	1 Kings 20	1 Kings 20	1 Kings 20
Sept 4	1 Kings 21	1 Kings 21	1 Kings 21	1 Kings 21	1 Kings 21	1 Kings 21	1 Kings 21	1 Kings 21	1 Kings 21
Sept 5	1 Kings 22	1 Kings 22	1 Kings 22	1 Kings 22	1 Kings 22	1 Kings 22	1 Kings 22	1 Kings 22	1 Kings 22
Sept 6	1 Kings 23	1 Kings 23	1 Kings 23	1 Kings 23	1 Kings 23	1 Kings 23	1 Kings 23	1 Kings 23	1 Kings 23
Sept 7	1 Kings 24	1 Kings 24	1 Kings 24	1 Kings 24	1 Kings 24	1 Kings 24	1 Kings 24	1 Kings 24	1 Kings 24
Sept 8	1 Kings 25	1 Kings 25	1 Kings 25	1 Kings 25	1 Kings 25	1 Kings 25	1 Kings 25	1 Kings 25	1 Kings 25
Sept 9	1 Kings 26	1 Kings 26	1 Kings 26	1 Kings 26	1 Kings 26	1 Kings 26	1 Kings 26	1 Kings 26	1 Kings 26
Sept 10	1 Kings 27	1 Kings 27	1 Kings 27	1 Kings 27	1 Kings 27	1 Kings 27	1 Kings 27	1 Kings 27	1 Kings 27
Sept 11	1 Kings 28	1 Kings 28	1 Kings 28	1 Kings 28	1 Kings 28	1 Kings 28	1 Kings 28	1 Kings 28	1 Kings 28
Sept 12	1 Kings 29	1 Kings 29	1 Kings 29	1 Kings 29	1 Kings 29	1 Kings 29	1 Kings 29	1 Kings 29	1 Kings 29
Sept 13	1 Kings 30	1 Kings 30	1 Kings 30	1 Kings 30	1 Kings 30	1 Kings 30	1 Kings 30	1 Kings 30	1 Kings 30
Sept 14	1 Kings 31	1 Kings 31	1 Kings 31	1 Kings 31	1 Kings 31	1 Kings 31	1 Kings 31	1 Kings 31	1 Kings 31
Sept 15	1 Kings 32	1 Kings 32	1 Kings 32	1 Kings 32	1 Kings 32	1 Kings 32	1 Kings 32	1 Kings 32	1 Kings 32
Sept 16	1 Kings 33	1 Kings 33	1 Kings 33	1 Kings 33	1 Kings 33	1 Kings 33	1 Kings 33	1 Kings 33	1 Kings 33
Sept 17	1 Kings 34	1 Kings 34	1 Kings 34	1 Kings 34	1 Kings 34	1 Kings 34	1 Kings 34	1 Kings 34	1 Kings 34
Sept 18	1 Kings 35	1 Kings 35	1 Kings 35	1 Kings 35	1 Kings 35	1 Kings 35	1 Kings 35	1 Kings 35	1 Kings 35
Sept 19	1 Kings 36	1 Kings 36	1 Kings 36	1 Kings 36	1 Kings 36	1 Kings 36	1 Kings 36	1 Kings 36	1 Kings 36
Sept 20	1 Kings 37	1 Kings 37	1 Kings 37	1 Kings 37	1 Kings 37	1 Kings 37	1 Kings 37	1 Kings 37	1 Kings 37
Sept 21	1 Kings 38	1 Kings 38	1 Kings 38	1 Kings 38	1 Kings 38	1 Kings 38	1 Kings 38	1 Kings 38	1 Kings 38
Sept 22	1 Kings 39	1 Kings 39	1 Kings 39	1 Kings 39	1 Kings 39	1 Kings 39	1 Kings 39	1 Kings 39	1 Kings 39
Sept 23	1 Kings 40	1 Kings 40	1 Kings 40	1 Kings 40	1 Kings 40	1 Kings 40	1 Kings 40	1 Kings 40	1 Kings 40
Sept 24	1 Kings 41	1 Kings 41	1 Kings 41	1 Kings 41	1 Kings 41	1 Kings 41	1 Kings 41	1 Kings 41	1 Kings 41
Sept 25	1 Kings 42	1 Kings 42	1 Kings 42	1 Kings 42	1 Kings 42	1 Kings 42	1 Kings 42	1 Kings 42	1 Kings 42
Sept 26	1 Kings 43	1 Kings 43	1 Kings 43	1 Kings 43	1 Kings 43	1 Kings 43	1 Kings 43	1 Kings 43	1 Kings 43
Sept 27	1 Kings 44	1 Kings 44	1 Kings 44	1 Kings 44	1 Kings 44	1 Kings 44	1 Kings 44	1 Kings 44	1 Kings 44
Sept 28	1 Kings 45	1 Kings 45	1 Kings 45	1 Kings 45	1 Kings 45	1 Kings 45	1 Kings 45	1 Kings 45	1 Kings 45
Sept 29	1 Kings 46	1 Kings 46	1 Kings 46	1 Kings 46	1 Kings 46	1 Kings 46	1 Kings 46	1 Kings 46	1 Kings 46
Sept 30	1 Kings 47	1 Kings 47	1 Kings 47	1 Kings 47	1 Kings 47	1 Kings 47	1 Kings 47	1 Kings 47	1 Kings 47

Poetry.

THE STILL SMALL VOICE.

BY CHRIS

It is not when the thunder's crash
Resonates on high,
It is not when the lightning's flash
Illuminates the sky,
Nor is it when the raging wind
Uproots the sturdy oak,
In none of these that voices we find
Which to the prophet spoke.

When upon Horeb's trembling mound
The Hebrew prophet knelt,
Waiting with awe some dreadful sound
To make God's presence felt;
Behold the rocks in pieces fly,
A wind the mountain rent,
But in that wind the Lord most high
His presence had not sent.

Scarce had the wind its fury spent,
When lo! the heavens grew black,
And, near the gloomy firmament
The sea in fear shrinks back:
Trembles the earth, the mountains melt,
The trees in terror nod,
But in this earthquake was not felt
The Hebrew prophet's God.

Around the firmament on high
In glorious beauty shone,
When seel what sweeps athwart the sky,
That red and fiery zone;
A moment more, and all around
As far as eye can see
The wreathing flames, from mound to mound,
Rolls onward like a sea,
They reach to where the prophet kneels
In humble fervent prayer,
But as the flames sweep by he feels
His Maker is not there.

The flames are gone, nor left one stake,
The winds have sunk to rest,
No more the earth with terrors quake,
And all is calm and rest,
No sound is heard unless a wave
By gentlest zephyr stirred,
When hark! from out the mountain cave
A still small voice is heard.

This gentle voice the prophet heard,
And though no thunders told
That he who spoke was God the Lord,
Creator of the world,
He rose and with an humble mien
Towards the cave he trod,
For well he knew that voice had been
The still small voice of God.

Windsor, C. W., Aug. 2.

Religious Miscellany.

DEACONS IN THE CHURCH.

We will the late movement of our Church, in the matter of the Diaconate, as one of the best signs of the times. It is an indication of a conviction, on the part of Churchmen, that they are not doing what the Church was designed to do, and what it is capable of doing, in the work of "preaching the Gospel to every creature;" while it affords the most gratifying evidence of a disposition to return to the practice of Apostolic times, in the due employment of every order of an Apostolic ministry.

Here, in this country, as in other parts of the world, there are multitudes who must be reached by immediate personal efforts, if they are ever to see the Gospel. They are to be sought for—the Word of God is to be presented to them, as they are to be found in the haunts of pleasure, or sin, or

in both—amid the engrossing cares of that daily toil, which monopolizes the powers of both mind and body. Such are multitudes in our cities and thickly-populated towns; they are to be found in the dense population of our manufacturing villages, and throughout the sparsely-inhabited regions of country where many seem to live as if the offices, duties, and enjoyments of religion, were matters which did not concern them. The almost countless numbers of foreigners who are peopling the West, together with the black population of the South, present to the Church classes of men that need the Gospel as much as any—who will perish without it—and yet rarely receive the tidings of salvation, in the ordinary ministrations of the Gospel, as they are maintained in regularly organized parishes. Yet, for these Christ died; for these He has provided abundant means of grace in His Church; and to these He has commanded His Gospel to be preached, without any exception whatever. Nowhere do all sorts and conditions of men more fully abound than in this New World, where towns and cities spring up as if by enchantment, and sovereign States, or, come into being without asking leave of the rest of mankind. Here at this moment, in the broadest sense, is the Church's opportunity. But she cannot improve it, without employing that instrumentality, which infinite wisdom ordained to this end, when a three-fold ministry was established, as the ministry of the Christian Church.

Diocesan Bishops and Parish Priests have their appointed spheres of duty, where, if true to their calling, they may do great good to a great number; but, however faithful and devotedly laborious they may be—however exemplary in their lives, and nerving in their efforts to preach from the pulpit, and to warn the people from house to house, yet a vast multitude of precious souls will, nevertheless, not hear the truth from their lips.

Under the conviction that there was in our Church a great lack in this particular, the General Convention at its session, in 1847, passed a canon, providing for the ordination of a class of persons, who with much less literary and theological qualification than were required by the general Canon, were allowed to be admitted to the Diaconate, without being eligible to the Priesthood. This was intended for a class of pious laymen, who with respectable talents and limited learning, might be very useful to the Church as Deacons, and who did not intend to be advanced to the second Order of the Ministry. The demand for this new measure came chiefly from the South and the West. The Canon was passed, and was regarded by many as the beginning of a better state of things. But the measure was a failure. Very few were ordained under it. It had a two-fold defect, and that was enough to nullify the good it was designed to accomplish; it virtually created a fourth Order of the Ministry—a sort of sub-deacon—since a broad distinction was made between those ordained under this Canon, and such as were ordained under the old Canon, with the intention and expectation of being advanced to the Priesthood; there were thus created two distinct classes of Deacons. Now, there is not, and is not to be in the Apostolic ministry sub-Deacons, any more than there is to be sub-Priests and sub-Bishops. The people asked for Deacons—Apostolic Deacons, and the General Convention authorized the Bishops to answer this call by ordaining and sending them a supply of sub-Deacons. But besides this, it was provided that before the Canon could go into effect, in any Diocese, the Diocesan Convention should first give its sanction to the measure, before the Bishop could act under the Canon; and when this permission was granted, the Bishop had a right to refuse to admit any one to this sub-Diaconate. So that, however urgent the demand of the people—however willing the Convention—however pressing the necessity of the circumstances of any particular case—and however fit and well qualified the candidate—the Bishop had the power of his own will to frustrate the whole matter, and, in some instances, we are well aware, that our Rt. Rev. Fathers were not very backward in exercising this prerogative.

In 1853, the General Convention repealed this Canon, and enacted another, by which both errors which distinguished and extinguished the Canon of 1847 were rectified by being excluded altogether.

This Canon provides that every person hereafter to be ordained Deacon, shall be examined by the Bishop and two Presbyters, whose duty it shall be to ascertain that he is well acquainted with the Holy Scriptures and the Book of Common Prayer; and who shall inquire into his fitness for the ministrations declared in the Ordinal, &c. Such person is required to be a candidate for one year. He is not allowed to be settled over a Parish or congregation, until he shall have satisfactorily passed the three examinations prescribed in the Canon of the preparatory exercises of a candidate for Priest's Orders,—and cannot officiate in any parish or congregation, without the express consent of the Rector, and the Bishop.

The Diaconate is thus placed upon its primitive foundation, and if it be not used with primitive success, it will be our own fault.

The door is now open for every pious layman who has the ability and the disposition to serve the Church as a Deacon, to do so. There are many men of talent and piety, whose early opportunities did not admit of their studying for the ministry, and who are engaged in some secular calling, not wholly incompatible with faithful service as a Deacon, who are desirous of improving the talent which their Divine Master has committed to them, but hitherto they have been compelled to stand at a distance from a duty which they would be glad to perform, whereby they might be instrumental of great good, in extending the Kingdom of Christ on earth.

But it has been objected, that such a lowering of the qualifications for the Diaconate, will flood the ministry with a multitude of unlearned men. We have no reason to believe that there is any ground for serious apprehension in this particular. If a tent-maker, or tax-gatherer, or a fisherman or two should obtain Deacon's Orders, under this Canon, we have no fears that the Church would be turned upside down, or that there would be any sensible loss of that dignity which belongs to true godliness and real greatness.—*Boston Christian Witness.*

THE FIRST VERSE OF GENESIS.

The unbeliever in revelation, who bases his objections to the Bible upon the discrepancy which he supposes to exist between the Mosaic account of the creation and the discoveries of modern geologists, says to us, "Here are rocks which existed fifty-thousand years ago, others that have existed four times as long, and others again that were created at a period too remote for human comprehension to understand. How then can you say that none of these were in existence more than fifty-nine centuries ago? How can I believe the declarations of Moses when they contradict what science teaches me?"

To this we have to answer, that we do not assert that any such statement is deducible from the account of Moses; that we derive from his account a belief that the matter of which the earth is composed was arranged in very nearly its present form about fifty-nine hundred years ago, but that he nowhere asserts that this was the period of its creation.

Let us carefully examine what Moses does say of the period of the creation. "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth" (verse 1.) When was this beginning? only fifty-nine centuries before the present moment? Not so. Let us explain scripture by scripture; let us turn to the first verse of the Gospel according to St. John, where we read: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God and the Word was God." Here the expression means a remoter period than the human mind can conceive of the past eternity. With no propriety can the phrase, in the first verse of Genesis, be cramped to express a few centuries, that are but a moment in comparison with eternity.

The second verse says, "And the earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep."

By the word form we must understand regular form, and by being without form, being in state of chaos. But to suppose that it was needful to tell us that the earth had no regular form before it was created would be absurd. That would suppose that we might imagine matter to exist without its properties; and as there was a deep upon which darkness was, proves that a period subsequent to the creation

is here spoken of, but how long subsequent the sacred historian does not tell us, and we have no means of discovery. We may imagine myriads of ages to have elapsed between the creation and the period when some divinely appointed convulsion reduced this globe to chaos; we may speculate upon the succession of animal existences, that were suited to the prior conditions of this earth; the Scriptures tell us nothing upon the subject, and therefore is not in opposition to what geology unfolds.

The use of the word "replenish," in the 26th verse of the first chapter of Genesis, seems to recognize the fact that the earth had previously been filled with other animals than were now upon it; but whether this be so or not our positions remain unshaken, namely, that the first verse in Genesis assigns no time for the creation, and does not undertake to say when the beginning was, and that the second verse describes a condition of things subsequent to the creation, it may be long subsequent, to speak humanly. All that follows is descriptive of the gradual settlement of the earth in its present shape and condition, and that this may have occurred in the comparatively short space of fifty-nine centuries, geology cannot either prove or disprove. In the absence of all other evidence, we are satisfied with the Scripture account.—*Episcopal Recorder.*

News Department.

From Papers by R. H. S. Europa, Aug. 19.

The British Parliament was prorogued on Saturday the 12th August, by Her Majesty in person. Omitting all the preliminary routine, which our limited space, and a due attention to other matters, do not admit of publishing, the Royal Speech is as follows:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

"I am enabled, by the state of public business, to release you from a longer attendance in Parliament.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"In closing the session, it affords me great pleasure to express my sense of the zeal and energy you have shown in providing means for the vigorous prosecution of the war in which, notwithstanding my efforts to avert it, we are now engaged. This liberality in granting the supplies for the public service demands my warmest thanks: and although I lament the increased burthens of my people, I fully recognise your wisdom in sacrificing considerations of present convenience, and in providing for the immediate exigencies of the war, without an addition being made to the permanent debt of the country.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

"In cordial co-operation with the Emperor of the French, my efforts will be directed to the effectual repression of that ambitious and aggressive spirit on the part of Russia which has compelled us to take up arms in defence of an ally, and to secure the future tranquillity of Europe.

"You will join with me in admiration of the courage and perseverance manifested by the troops of the Sultán in their defence of Silistria and in the various military operations on the Danube.

"The engrossing interest of matters connected with the progress of the war has prevented the due consideration of some of those subjects which, at the opening of the session, I had recommended to your attention; but I am happy to acknowledge the labour and diligence with which you have perfected various important measures well calculated to prove of great public utility.

"You have not only passed an Act for opening the Coasting Trade of the United Kingdom, and for removing the last legislative restriction upon the use of foreign vessels, but you have also revised and consolidated the whole statute law relating to merchant shipping.

"The Act for establishing the direct control of the House of Commons over the charges incurred in the collection of the revenue, will give more complete effect to an important principle of the constitution, and will promote simplicity and regularity in our system of public accounts.

"I rejoice to perceive that amendments in the administration of the law have continued to occupy your attention, and I anticipate great benefit from the improvements you have made in the forms of procedure in the superior courts of common law.

"The means you have adopted for the better government of the University of Oxford, and the improvement of its constitution, I trust will tend greatly to increase the usefulness and to extend the renown of this great seminary of learning.

"I have willingly given my assent to the measure you have passed for the prevention of bribery and of corrupt practices at elections; and I hope that it may prove effectual in the correction of an evil which, if unchecked, threatens to fix a deep stain upon our representative system.

"It is my earnest desire that, on returning to your respective counties, you may preserve a spirit of union and concord. Deprived of the blessings of peace abroad, it is more than ever necessary that we should endeavour to confirm and increase the advantages of our internal situation; and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I regard the progress of active industry, and the general prosperity which happily prevails throughout the country.

"Deeply sensible of these advantages, it is my humble prayer that we may continue to enjoy the favour of the Almighty; and that under His gracious protection we may be enabled to bring the present contest to a just and honourable termination."

The Lord Chancellor then declared that it was her Majesty's pleasure that Parliament should stand prorogued till Thursday the 10th October, and that Parliament was accordingly prorogued till that date.

Her Majesty then rose, and bowing to the assembled Peers and Commons, returned to her carriage of State.

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY BILL.—The Act to make further provision for the good government and extension of the University of Oxford, of the colleges therein, and of the College of St. Mary, Winchester, which received the royal assent on Monday, was printed on Friday. It contains forty-eight clauses and a schedule. The preamble declares that it is expedient for the advancement of religion and learning, to enlarge the powers of making and altering statutes and regulations now possessed by the University of Oxford and the colleges thereof; and to make, and enable to be made, further provision for the government and for the extension of the said University, and for the abrogation of oaths now taken therein, and for improving the discipline and studies and good government of the University and Colleges. The commissioners appointed for the purposes of the Act are the Earl of Harrowby, Earl of Ellesmere, Bishop of Ripon, Mr. Justice Coleridge, the Dean of Wells, Sir John W. Auldrey (late Chief Justice of Bombay), and Mr. Goo. Cornwall Lewis. The powers of the commissioners are to remain in force until the 1st of January, 1857, and her Majesty may continue them in force another year. After stating the powers of the commissioners, the Act proceeds to set forth the constitution of the University. Upon the 14th day of Michaelmas next, the powers of the Hombodadal Board are to cease, and on the 15th a council is to be elected to be called the "Hombodadal Council," to which shall be transferred all the powers now possessed by the Hombodadal Board. The council elected in the manner ordered is to meet for the despatch of business on the 15th day of Michaelmas Term next. There is to be a periodical vacating of seats in the council. Several provisions detail the manner of the proceedings, to be adopted, and the promulgation of the statutes. Power is given in congregation to speak in the English tongue. The convocation of the University is retained. There are various enactments as to the power of making and repealing statutes, &c. From the 1st day of Michaelmas Term, it will not be necessary to make a declaration or to take an oath on matriculating.

The University is henceforth to be subject to the rules of common law, and not of civil law. Stamp duties, payable on matriculation and degrees, are to be abolished so soon as provision has been made by the University to the satisfaction of the Treasury, in lieu of the monies heretofore voted annually by Parliament.

THE BISHOP-ELECT OF HYPHSSY.—The Rev. Frederick Barker has been appointed to the vacant see of Sydney. This episcopal appointment has been made on the recommendation of the Primate. Mr. Barker is, we believe, but a little above the middle age. Oddly enough, the height of his stature long ago caused him to be good-naturedly styled by his friends, "The High Priest." Perhaps the happiest augury of his general acceptability in his future sphere may be found in the gratifying unanimity with which local clergymen of varying shades of sentiment—both Evangelical and Paritan—both English and Irish—to the number of between thirty and forty—all joined in a cordial testimonial to him when he lately left our town. In short, whatever may be his "private interpretations," and though many like ourselves may not share his theological opinions, still most persons will agree that Mr. Barker is an educated Englishman and a perfect gentleman; a most palatable parish

priest; and a truly good man—altogether admirably qualified for a colonial bishopric.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

THE CHOLERA IN LONDON.—There can be very little doubt that the dread visitant, the Cholera, has now taken up his abode with us. Swift and sudden as has been its progress, it has at least given us some warning. Five weeks ago, when a pestiferous breath was declimating the south of France, and our Baltic Fleet was threatened with its terrors, the return of deaths from cholera in the metropolis was nil. The next week the number was five; the week after, twenty-six; then, one hundred and thirty-three; the next week, three hundred and ninety-nine; and the week ending last Saturday, they reached the alarming amount of six hundred and forty-four, being rather more than one-third of the total amount of deaths for the week—viz., 1,832.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT JOCKLYN.—Lord Jocelyn, the eldest son of the Earl of Roden, died on Saturday of cholera at the residence of Lord Palmerston in Carlton gardens. He was attacked with Asiatic cholera while performing his military duties in the Tower, and was removed to the house of the Minister only to die there. The commencement of the illness was about three o'clock on Friday afternoon, and he was dead by one o'clock on Saturday. It is said that he had been imprudent in his choice of food previous to his illness. Here we have a nobleman in the prime of life, subject to none of those privations which render the body of the poor man so susceptible of the terrible influences of the cholera poison, who yet fell a victim, we can scarcely help supposing, to the malignant effects of the vitiated air of a cholera district. Lord Jocelyn is said also to have been nervous on account of the recent death of a man in the Tower by the same disease. The brilliant speech on the Eastern question delivered by his lordship during the past session, will be fresh in the minds of our readers.

GLASGOW.—The Glasgow returns of Cholera cases are rather irregular; but it would appear that during the first three days of this week there were at least one hundred and one cases and thirty-six deaths.

MANCHESTER.—We regret to state that cholera has made its appearance here. Three cases of virulent Asiatic cholera have already proved fatal.

We regret to announce the sudden death of Lord Beaumont, which melancholy event took place yesterday morning at his residence in Bruton-street, after a few hours attack of cholera.

MORE OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—The Rev. C. R. Alford, incumbent of Christchurch, Doncaster, commenced open-air preaching on Sunday last. In the afternoon the rev. gentleman took up his station at the junction of four streets in one of the poorest quarters of the town; and, having given out a hymn and offered up prayer, preached an energetic discourse from 1 Cor. x. 4—"For they drank of that spiritual rock that followed them, and that rock was Christ." A considerable number of persons collected round Mr. Alford during the service, which lasted about an hour, and seemed to pay respectful attention to the proceedings. Mr. Alford announced his intention of continuing his open-air preachings.

El Hami Pacha, the son of the late Pacha of Egypt, had an interview with the Queen, at Osborne House, previous to his departure from this country.

Rear Admiral Henry Byam Martin is appointed to Sir C. Napier's fleet in the Baltic. Rear Admiral the Hon. Montagu Stopford is appointed Captain of the fleet in the Black Sea, instead of to the Baltic, as previously stated.

Sir George Cathcart, the Earl of Lucan, and Sir Richard England, are to have the local rank of Lieutenant General in Turkey.

It is stated that two more regiments of cavalry and six regiments of infantry are to proceed to Turkey, and that the whole of the Militia are to be embodied.

Yesterday evening the Prussian General Prince Radzivil, was present at a review of the South Devon and First Somerset Regiments of Militia, now in garrison at Plymouth; Sir Harry Smith commanding. After the manoeuvres of the regiments in brigade on the Hoe, Sir Harry Smith introduced the officers to Prince Radzivil, who expressed himself well pleased with their performances. Addressing the Prince, Sir Harry Smith said, "Your Prussians fought well with us at the battle of Waterloo, and I have no doubt they will do so again if circumstances should render it necessary." To which the Prince replied, "Let us keep alive those reminiscences which began in the Seven Years' War, which have been continued since, and which I hope will not end to day."

NATIONAL PRAYER.—THE CHOLERA.—The Rev. W. Curlioz, incumbent of St. Saviour's, Southwark, has addressed a letter to Lord Palmerston, from which we extract the concluding paragraph:—"My Lord, address you at this time, because by a simple process—simple, but most effectual—you may be the means of bringing back health to your country. Advise your Sovereign to proclaim without delay, the solemn observance of a national fast. Let a day be taken from the business of the week, and let us fall at the feet of the Almighty, from the highest to the lowest in the realm. Away with excuses for the neglect of duty when life hangs in the balance! I write with an afflicted heart, for the poor sheep of my flock are dying. Your heart, my lord, is also afflicted, as your eyes see in the lifeless form of one of your own order, lamented by his country, an appalling proof of the irresistible power of this mysterious enemy. You will no longer gaze as to the course which you ought to pursue. You will shrink from the responsibility of leaving the nation in its present state while you have the power of helping it. Take courage, my lord—act upon conviction—perform a pious duty—cast to the winds all worldly considerations. Few will be so daring as to meet—tens of thousands will approve your conduct. Your own breast will feel satisfaction, and you will enjoy the pleasure of serving your country, whilst you please and glorify God."

The Athenæum thus describes the effects of the recent important decision in "Jeffreys v. Boosey":—"This last reversal of judgment was made at one o'clock on Tuesday the 1st inst., in the House of Lords—a reversal which, among other things, in effect, upsets all American copyrights—and before six o'clock that day the printers in London were engaged in re-printing cheap editions of American works. Messrs. Low and Co., alarmed for their property in "Sunny memories in Foreign Lands," rushed to their printers to order a cheap edition—they found them already engaged on a cheap edition for another house! By aid, however, of the Messrs. Close, Mr. Low hopes to forestall the reprinters. The mails will carry out bad news to America; this decision puts an end to all negotiation between the authors of that country and the publishers here. Mr. Bentley, we believe, has just concluded a treaty with Mr. Prescott, the historian, for his Philip the Second, at a thousand pounds a volume. It is now waste paper. The American historian is now in the same position as regards England as the English author is as regards America."

The Eber murderers, Mrs. Brough, has been acquitted of the murder of her six children, at the Guildford assizes, on the ground of insanity. Mary Ann Brough is 43 years of age, and described as of very unpropitious appearance. Her husband was in court during the whole of the trial. The prisoner herself did not betray any emotion during its progress. She was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

COST OF THE CENSUS.—The expense incurred in taking the census of Great Britain in 1761 was £125,337; or not quite 13d. per head.

IRELAND.
THE POTATO CROP.—We regret to learn that a partial failure of the potato crop in some counties is considerable inevitable.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.—This gentleman's family received a letter from him from Van Diemen's Land in May, at which time he was preparing to avail himself of her Majesty's pardon, and to leave the colony for Europe. "Mrs. Smith O'Brien (says the *Limerick Chronicle*), and other relatives, will meet the liberated exile at Brussels, where it is probable he will reside. Mr. S. O'Brien, accepted with the best feeling his Sovereign's clemency in remission of the penalty for a political offence."

THE WAR.

BOMARSUND.—On Tuesday, the 5th inst., at three a. m., 5,000 French troops, and six hundred English sailors landed upon three points of the large island and in rear of the forts of Bomarsund. A small masked battery, raised apparently for the occasion, opened fire upon them, but was almost immediately silenced by one of the French meaders. The Russians spiked their guns, and buried them in the sand, and retreated. As soon as the troops were landed and placed in position, the blue jackets and spears commenced their part. Heavy guns were got on shore, field works were begun, and preparations were actively carried on for a successful attack on the forts. A courier from Stockholm has since brought intelligence that 2,000 French troops had landed near the works of Bomarsund, and had carried a number of eight guns by assault, without losing a man. The enemy's fire was essentially defective, and the French soldiers did not give them time to rectify it. Bomarsund is defended by three bastions, two towers, and a long line of batteries. The towers, one round and the

other octagonal, are erected on the summits of the two rocks, and unconnected by any works. Each is surrounded by a broad ditch. At the foot of the rock, on which the octagonal tower stands, extends, off the sea side, a long circular front, half occupied on left by barracks, and on the right by casemated batteries. This is the strongest work: it contains seventy-two embrasures. The Russians had begun to construct a second line of batteries in front of the round tower, but have left it unfinished. A single earthen battery of five pieces of artillery is seen where the tower, about a mile in advance. The present aspect of the place is sad and dreary in the extreme. Not a living person to be seen, and the silence of death reigning over the mouldering ashes of the town and woods around the forts, which have been burnt down by the Governor, while inside them all are downhearted and discontented, they will know they can have no success, for our ships completely cut it off, and they must either die or be taken prisoners. The garrison consists of about 3,400 men, five hundred of whom are militia riflemen, and they have two years provisions. It has been reported by a deserter, who escaped yesterday, that an attempt was made to reinforce the place with 1,400 men from Abo, who were to come over in twenty-four gun-boats, sixty in each, but nothing has been heard of it yet. An aide-de-camp of the emperor managed to cross from St. Petersburg and got into the fortress on the 5th. Deserters join our ships almost daily; one man, a fine fellow, who said he had served fourteen years nearly without pay, living upon very little else but brown bread and water, having obtained leave to bathe, left his clothes upon the beach and swam off two good miles to the *Leopard*.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 7.—Schamyl is said to offer for the Porte 50,000 men, if it will recognize the independence of the Caucasus. Postoons and launches continued to be sent to Varna. There was nothing new from Asia, but a great battle was expected under the walls of Kars, where the two armies, each 30,000 strong, were encamped within a league of each other. Negotiations were carried on between the Circassian envoy and the Porte, for a joint plan of action against the common enemy. The Circassians, it is said, in order to obviate future difficulty, desire that the Porte shall formally disclaim all pretension to resume the sovereignty over the mountain tribes of the Caucasus which it surrendered in 1830. It is not expected that any difficulty will arise on this score; indeed, it is said that a compact was completed on the 4th inst. between Schamyl and the Porte, amounting to an offensive and defensive alliance.

VARNA.—Mehmet Ali Pasha has issued the following address to the allied armies:—"Soldiers of the allied Armies—We shall soon advance into the territory of our enemy, I rely on your obedience, on your bravery, and steadiness in the fight. The task we have to complete is no little one. The enemy we have to encounter is strong and numerous. The forty years of peace passed by us in promoting commerce, and industry, and the arts, have been spent by him in the study of the art of war and in military preparations. From your bravery and energy, France and England await a victory. The eyes of all Europe are on you. Show yourselves the worthy sons of your brave fathers. We march into the land of the enemy resolved on victory. As conquerors must we see our fatherland, or never more return."

BUCHAREST, AUGUST 7.—A letter says:—"The Ottoman advanced guard entered the town to-day.—Seven regiments of Russian cavalry are still within two hours march of the place. The arrival of the Turks is regarded as the signal of deliverance, and they were received with the loudest manifestations of joy. Omer Pacha is still at Ruscubuck."

The tendency of Common Fame, that educating vagabond, to outrun the truth, is shown as usual in the account of the Crimea expedition, and probably also in that of the bombardment of Bomarsund. Generals Brown and Canrobert were not heading an invasion, but executing a reconnaissance: the invasion is yet to come, and no man knows for certain that it is to be directed against the Crimea at all. There is no real doubt, however, that this will be its ultimate object, and the preparations at Varna for the transport of troops and for operating in shallow waters are on a very large scale. Large preparations will be needed. We are beginning to despise our enemies a little too much.

REPLY OF RUSSIA TO THE AUSTRIAN SUMMONS.—This document, which is drawn up with all the diplomatic subtlety of Count Nesselrode, has been published in the *Monitor* together with the reply of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the Foreign Minister at Paris, addressed to the French representative at Vienna, in which many of the Russian seemingly well-grounded arguments are unceremoniously demolished. It will be remembered that the three principal conditions in the protocol of the 9th April were the integrity of Turkey, the evacuation of the Principalities, and the consolidation of the rights of the Christians in Turkey. In the first part of these, Russia acquiesces, provided the Western Powers comply also. The assent to the second is thus nobly expressed:—"We are ready to undertake this, under proper security." The third

stipulation is commented upon in terms equally ambiguous:—"Setting out with the idea that the civil rights, to be obtained by all the Christian subjects, of the Porte are inseparable from religious rights as the protocol stipulates, and would become valueless to our co-religionists if the latter on obtaining new privileges did not retain old ones, we have already declared that, if this were so, the demands which the Emperor has made to the Porte would be fulfilled, the motive for differences would be done away with, and his majesty would be ready to concur in the European guarantee of these privileges. Such being the disposition of the emperor as to the leading points of the protocol, it appears to me, my prince, that if there be a real desire for peace, without any after thought which would render it impossible, it would not be difficult to arrive at it upon this triple basis, or at least to prepare the negotiation of it by means of an armistice."

The French Minister, after quietly upsetting a few Russian theories of most hypothetical consistency thus lays down the basis on which alone the Western Powers can consent to treat:—"1. That the Protectorate exercised up to this moment by the Imperial Court of Russia over the Principalities of Wallachia, Moldavia, and Servia, cease for the future; and that the privileges granted by the Sultans to these provinces as dependencies of their empire, by virtue of an agreement concluded with the Sublime Porte, to be placed under the collective guarantee of the powers. 2. That the navigation of the Danube to its mouth be freed from all its restraint, and subjected to the application of the principle established by the acts of the Congress at Vienna. 3. That the treaty of July 18, 1844, be revised by the high contracting Powers, with a view to establish an European equilibrium, and to limit the power of Russia in the Black Sea. 4. That no Power claim a right to exercise an official protectorate over the subjects of the Sublime Porte to whatever sect they may belong; but that France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, shall lend their mutual aid to obtain in the initiative from the Ottoman Government a respect for, and observance of, the religious privileges of the different Christian communities, and to turn to advantage, in the reciprocal interest of their co-religionists, the generous intentions manifested by his Majesty the Sultan, without there resulting any attempt to control the dignity and independence of the Crown."

VIENNA, August 15.—Yesterday evening Prince Gortschakoff received despatches from St. Petersburg, and there is reason to believe that he this morning informed Count Buol, that as long as the Turks were in Wallachia, the Russian troops would retain certain strategic points in the Principalities.

AUG. 15.—The Russian Guard and its reserves, are advancing by forced marches towards the southern frontier. Prince Paskiewitch has returned to Warsaw, and again takes command of the Southern Army. Baron Hess has left Vienna for the army. It is said that Schamyl has obtained a great victory over the Russians; but according to Russian reports, General Wrangel had advanced with the Russian troops from Erivan, and defeated the Turks near Bayazid with great slaughter.

THE AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE.—Austria agrees with the Western Powers upon the following guarantees embodied in the note to St. Petersburg of the 11th:—"Abolition of Russian protectorate in the Principalities. Declaration of independence of the orthodox Church in Turkey. Unrestricted navigation of the whole line of the Danube. Establishment of a free port on the Black Sea. Revision of the old Russo-Turkish treaties."

FRANCE.
PROTESTANTISM AT LYONS.—There are about 9,000 Germans in Lyons. An Evangelical minister has lately been obtained; he began with eight hearers—he has now two hundred in regular attendance. But the labours of Mr. Syrach are the most remarkable; he is about to build a new church that will accommodate 1,000 or 2,000 persons. Around the present place of worship, at a greater or less distance, there are eight missionary chapels, which are the centre of evangelistic efforts for the districts in which they respectively stand.

GERMANY.
The sudden death of King Frederick August of Saxony took place on the 9th inst. It appears he was thrown out of his carriage, which was upset on the road from Munich to Puzthal; the horses became unruly, the rear horse kicked out, and struck his Majesty on the back of the head.

The death from an unfortunate accident, of the King of Saxony has removed one of the most respectable of European Sovereigns. Without any pretensions to political talent, and with a certain deficiency in moral courage, he was a man of good character and simple tastes. He lived, and looked, like an English gentleman, fond of field sports and domestic pleasures, and only bent on reigning as peaceably as injudicious ministers would let him over one of the most ungovernable little states in Europe. He is succeeded by a man of sterner stuff, his brother Joseph

Youth's Department.

THE BIRDS.—I will tell you a pretty story which I have read in a French book, and which I hope you will like and understand.

Two men were neighbours; they were wood-cutters, and went every day to the forest to make up faggots. They were both blessed with children, and were willing to work hard to supply their daily food, but one man was of a cheerful, hopeful disposition, while the other was gloomy and desponding. The latter was constantly bewailing his poverty, and fearing lest some accident should overtake him, and thus deprive his young family of their means of support. "Oh, oh," murmured he, "how hard, to be so poor, so dependent! If I fall sick what will become of my wife and little children?"

"Despond not," said his neighbour; "the good God will provide."

As they went one day to the forest, they observed in a high tree two birds' nests, and discovered that the parent birds were sitting on their eggs. The men watched their nests with much interest, day after day until they heard the young birds "peep." Each morning they observed as they went through this part of the forest that the mother birds were busy feeding their young, and they longed for the time when the little ones should grow strong enough to leave the nest.

One morning the gloomy man passing by the spot, saw a mother bird approaching her nest with food in her bill. At the same moment he perceived a hawk rush fiercely down and seizing on the poor victim, bear her in his talons away.

"Oh, oh," cried the wood-cutter, "oh pitiless fate, now surely the young birds will die since they are deprived of their mother. Even so will it happen with my poor babes, should anything befall me."

So sad was he all day dwelling on this morning's scene, that he had no courage to pass that way again on his return home. The next morning, however, he said, I will go and look into the nest and bury the poor little starved and frozen birds. So he went on slowly, and was about to ascend the tree, when he observed that the other mother was approaching the nest of the bereaved birds, their little heads were up, their mouths open, and the kind parent was feeding them, as she did her own. He watched her for some time, as she went and returned, caring alike for both nests. Just then passed by his cheerful neighbour, and the astonished man related all that had happened.

"Ah," exclaimed he who trusted in God. "Said I not well? If God so takes care of the birds shall he not also care for us? Despair not. If you are taken sick I will care for your little ones and wife, even as this mother bird for the orphan nestlings. If I fall sick you will do the same for mine. If we both fail, God will take care of us and ours."

EDUCATION OF THE HEART.—It is the vice of the age to substitute learning for wisdom, to educate the head, and forget there is a more important education for the heart. The reason is cultivated at an age when nature does not furnish the element necessary to a successful cultivation of it, and the child is solicited to reflection when it is only capable of sensation and emotion. In infancy, the attention and memory are excited strongly by the senses, and move the heart. The father may instil more solid and available instruction in an hour spent in the fields, where the wisdom and goodness of God are exemplified, seen, and felt, than in a month spent in study, where they are expounded in stereotyped aphorisms.

No physician doubts that precocious children, fifty years of age, are much the worse for the discipline they have undergone. The mind seems to have been strained, and the foundation for insanity is laid.

When the studies of mature years are stuffed into the head of a child, people do not reflect on the anatomical fact, that the brain of an infant is not the brain of a man; that the one is confirmed and can bear exertion, and the other is growing and requires repose; that to force the attention to abstract facts, to load the memory with chronological and historical or scientific details, in short to expect a child's brain to bear with impunity the exertions of a man's, is as irrational as it would be to hazard the same sort of experiments on its muscles.

The first eight or ten years of life should be devoted to the education of the heart, to the formation of principles, rather than to the acquirement of what is usually termed knowledge. Nature herself points out this course, for the emotions are the liveliest and most easily moulded, being as yet unalloyed by passion. It is from this source the mass of men are hereafter to show

their sum of happiness or misery. The actions of the immense majority are under all circumstances, determined much more by feeling than reflection; in truth life presents a happiness that we should feel rightly; very few instances occur where it is necessary that we should think profoundly.

Up to the seventh year of life very great changes are going on in the structure of the brain, and demand therefore the utmost attention not to interrupt them by improper or over excitement. Just that degree of exercise should be given to the brain at this period that is necessary to its health.—*Quar. Review.*

A WORD TO LITTLE BOYS.—Who is respected? It is the boy who conducts himself well, who is honest, diligent and obedient in all things. It is the boy who is making an effort continually to respect his father and to obey him in whatever he may direct to be done. It is the boy who is kind to other little boys, who respects age, and who never gets into difficulties and quarrels with his companions. It is the boy who leaves no effort untried to improve himself in knowledge and wisdom every day; who is busy and active in endeavouring to do good acts towards others. Show me a boy who obeys his parents, who is diligent, who has respect for age, who always has a friendly disposition to do good towards others, and if he is not respected and beloved by every body, then there is no such thing as truth in the world. Remember this, little boys, and you will be respected by others, and will grow up and become useful men.

Selections.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY.—It is well said, by one who had thoroughly studied the subject, that the highest ambition of an ancient Greek was to be healthy, beautiful and rich. We cannot help thinking, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, that the old Athenians, in this respect, were wiser than ourselves. Much as we boast of our wonderful intelligence, we have not yet practically attained to a method of life so comprehensive as that pursued, not only by philosophers but by the men of fashion about town in Africa and the Peloponnesus. They placed health first, and money-making last, while we invert this order. Yet they were Pagans, and we Christians. Surely we should cry "Shame" to ourselves.

In reality, the two principal objects sought by the ancient Greek, health and beauty, were but one and the same. For beauty cannot exist without health. The man who is constantly confined at the counting-desk soon acquires an habitual stoop, the one who devotes his whole soul to money-making becomes wrinkled before his time. On the contrary, he who indulges in proper exercise and recreation, as, for example, a well-to-do farmer in healthy districts, carries an erect frame to the verge of seventy, and has a ruddy cheek even when an octogenarian. The first, by neglecting the laws of nature, not only destroys his own manly bearing, but transmits a puny form and weakly constitution to his children. The last perpetuates a race of hardy sons and majestic daughters.

There is but one way to preserve the health, and that is to live moderately, take proper exercise, and be in fresh air as much as possible. The man who is always shut up in a close room, whether the apartment be a minister's study, a lawyer's office, a professor's laboratory, or merchant's gas-light store, is defying nature, and must sooner or later pay the penalty. If his avocation renders such confinement necessary during a portion of the year, he can avoid a premature breaking down of the constitution, only by taking due exercise during the long vacations of the summer and winter months. The waste of stamina must be restored by frequent and full draughts of mountain and sea-breeze air, by the pursuits of the sportsman, by travel, or other similar means. Every man who has felt the recuperative effects of a month or two of relaxation knows from his own experience how genial its influence is; how it sends him back to business with a new flow of spirits; how it almost recreates him, so to speak. Between the fall brought up to physical exercises in the invigorating open air, and one kept continually at school, or in the factory, there is an abyss of difference, which becomes more perceptible every year, as manhood approaches; the one expanding into stalwart, full-chested health, while the other is never more than a half-completed man.

The advantages of exercise are as great in females also. All that we have said about preserving health in the man is as true of the opposite sex. But this is not the whole. The true foundation of beauty in woman is exercise in fresh air. No cosmetics are equal to

these. The famous Diana of Poitiers, who maintained her loveliness until she was near sixty, owed this extraordinary result, in her own opinion, to her daily bath, early rising, and her exercise in the saddle. English ladies of rank are celebrated, the whole world over, for their splendid persons and brilliant complexions, and they are proverbial for their attention to walking and riding, and the hours spent daily out of doors. The fallow cheeks, stooping figures, susceptibility to cold, and almost constant ill-health which prevail among the American wives and daughters generally, are to be attributed almost entirely to their excessive sedentary life, and to the infirmity caused by the same life on the part of their parents.

A woman can no more become beautiful, in the true sense of the term, or remain so, without healthful exercise in the open air, than a plant can thrive without light. If we put the latter into a cellar, it either dies outright, or refuses to bloom. Shall we will our sisters, wives, or daughters by a similar deprivation of what is as necessary to their harmonious development?

In another aspect, the care of health is a more important thing than is usually supposed. There is no doubt that, as between city and country, the population of the former suffers most from want of exercise and fresh air, and that consequently the stamina, so to speak, of a city population is inferior to that of a rural one. It is even said that in some cities, Paris, for instance, few strictly town-bred families last over a century, and that, if the population was not continually recruited from the country, it would die out. It is an equally striking fact, and one that lies within the observation of all of us, that the most energetic merchants generally, in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, have been originally bred from the rural towns or counties, whose well-balanced health has not only produced well balanced, vigorous, enterprising minds, but enabled them to endure an amount of fatigue which the average of their city-bred competitors could not rival.

The public weal, therefore, as well as the happiness of the individual, is concerned in this question of health. Yet we Americans almost ignore it, and practically neglect it entirely. The old Greeks had their gymnasiums for physical exercise, which were as much state institutions as common schools are now. Were not the Greeks wiser, after all, than we are, at least in this particular?—*S. C. Advertiser.*

From a late New York date the following article is given to the acting Editor of the Freeman Newspaper, who recently at Brooklyn killed his child, and attempted to destroy his wife, and had just been arrested for the fearful act. It will be seen that he has himself been directly or indirectly the victim of a fearful foe—*Intemperance*: that from time to time he has bravely grappled with the fiend, but has at last yielded, and thus become a lost and ruined man.

We find the following in the *Daily Freeman* of last evening, of which paper Tucker was the editor at the time of the commission of the crime.

The shocking case which appears in our columns to-day of J. N. T. Tucker and his unfortunate family, is to us at once afflictive, astounding and embarrassing. Some weeks since, Mr. Tucker made our acquaintance, and through the commendations of men of character, we engaged him temporarily in the capacity of Editor of the *Freeman*. Of his spirit, enterprise and activity we were soon convinced, and hoped that our relation to him might be continued, and be useful to ourselves and others. There were times, however, when his appearance alarmed our suspicions in respect to his abstinence, of which we frankly informed him, and received from him solemn pledges of sobriety.

Mr. Tucker was altogether a stranger to us, but since the dreadful occurrence of last evening, we are briefly informed of his history. He and his unhappy family are the wretched victims of the rum trade. Some fifteen or twenty years ago he commenced life as Baptist Minister—a man of good heart, powerful impulses, and excellent abilities. The Temperance and Anti-Slavery excitement met him at the outset. He engaged in them with all his strength, and was not a little distinguished among the active agents of those enterprises. Some ten years since, we are informed he connected himself with an Anti-Slavery newspaper at Syracuse, as its Editor. Soon thereafter, his friends discovered occasional evidences of his use of liquor—nevertheless, from his talents and address, he maintained the confidence of very many of his friends—continued to preach, though independent of the Baptist connection, and was appointed Clerk of the Society, which office, we believe, he held two or three years.

We learn (although the fact was entirely unknown to us at the time he came to our office,) that of late he had become sadly victimized to intemperate habits, his pecuniary embarrassment, and the necessities of his young and increasing family, had a restraint upon his indulgence, and he occasionally shook off the tiger, strongly resolving to be himself. It was under the influence of such good resolutions that he made our acquaintance. We hoped to be benefitted by his address, learning and abilities. But the demon had a firm grasp upon his strong frame, and last night drew him with murderous weapons upon his innocent wife and children.

The following adventure in the Aland Island is related by Captain Sullivan, of the *Lightning*, who, leading a party of the Islands, visited a snug little cottage, embowered in trees and surrounded by many social rural comforts:—

Introducing himself with much suavity in mode to the lady portion of the household, he expressed a wish to purchase a few necessaries from them, the produce of the farm, and at the same time stated his desire to be on the most friendly terms with them on all occasions. They told him they do not sell anything, as the Emperor had issued positive orders forbidding the use of English money, and therefore they could not receive it, especially as his minions, whose vigilance nothing could escape, were on every side of them. While this friendly conversation was being maintained, an individual who seemed to strike awe into every countenance, walked brusquely in, and looking around him with the triumphant air of a 'man clad in a little brief authority,' (not a little), said, 'How now? What do I see? I observe you, (addressing the palpitating woman, who quailed before his gaze, receiving English money. I will send you to the interior. I will not tolerate proceedings like those.' To exonerate the innocent, and show himself the guilty one, Captain Sullivan said, 'No, on the contrary, these people have refused to take money I tendered; but, he now added, that he required a few supplies, and that if they hesitated in taking the money, he would lay it down, and help himself to the articles. 'I won't allow you,' quoth the ubiquitous imperial spy. 'I have a duty to perform, and—' Ah, then rejoined Captain S., assuming the fortiter in re, and so have I, too, a duty to perform. You are a Russian; you are therefore my enemy. You are now my prisoner.' The tables were now turned, as two sturdy seamen took him in the rear, and bringing his elbows in closer proximity behind his back than is ever found agreeable to the chest or shoulder-joints, they ran him down neck and crop into the boat. This scene was too ludicrous. The woman could bear it no longer; they laughed to pain on beholding this hated disciple of the Fourier system driven ignominiously—imperial buttons and all, to the sea-shore. The sly arch-rogue now quietly threw out a hope that we would never let him go again—at least, particularly requested, if he was set free, that he would be landed far away from the Aland Islands. This man is now a prisoner on board the *Duke of Wellington*."

DISSENTERS RUNNING AHEAD OF CHURCHMEN.—The conservative spirit of the Church is so strong, that many of our brethren retain old puritanical prejudices, long after the Dissenters with whom they originated have grown ashamed of them, and given them up. Many Baptist, Methodist and Congregational meeting-houses look wonderfully more church-like now, than the churches put up by some of our low and shabby parishes. Even in this country, Congregationalists have published an expensive volume on their meeting-house architecture, far more costly than all the publications of our American Ecclesiological Society put together. Nor is their music far behind their architecture. Read the following commencement of a Review in one of our English exchanges:

1. *Congregational Church Music: a Book for the Service of Song in the House of the Lord: with a Preface by the Rev. T. Binney. Part 1, General Psalmody (London: Ward & Co., G. H. Parlay, and J. Unwin.)*
2. *Psalms and Hymns from Holy Scripture: selected and arranged for Chanting. Second edition, enlarged and revised. (London: same publishers.)*
3. *On Chanting: its Claims and Principles. By the compilers of the above. (London: same publishers, pp. 66.)*

In the course of a series of observations which we made some months since, on the necessity of improving the mode of celebrating the Church Services, we found the fact that even Dissenters were paying great

attention to Church Music. These three publications, with their real effect, abundantly confirm what we said. Here we have three books (apparently emanating from the same Dissenting congregation) which, making allowance for an observation and peculiarity, here and there, are more thoroughly Ecclesiastical, in their tone and character, than ninety-nine out of a hundred of the books put forth by congregations of Church people—or by their organists for their use.

This Mr. Binney is one of the most prominent, popular and successful Dissenting preachers in London. His practice and tendencies are wonderfully more Churchlike than those of some Church parsons of our acquaintance. We really hope that these laggards in the cause of practical Church improvement may at length be shamed into reform by the Dissenters whom they so much admire, seeing they resist, with bitter obstinacy, all argument and entreaty from their brethren in the Church.—*Church Journal*.

REV. DR. PATTON ON CONGREGATIONALISM.—The Rev. Dr. Patton, of New York, a delegate from the New York Association to the Rhode Island Association, is reported by the Congregationalist of Boston, as having made the following speech:

Dr. Patton said his speech would be popular, for it would be short. He reported the New York Association as a very respectable body. If any one has aught to say against it, he remarked, let them say it before me. We think it is a No. 1. You have no idea of the go-ahead-attiveness of Congregationalism in New York—it is a perfect locomotive. Why, the last (and first) meeting of our Union has almost scared Boston out of seven years' growth. It used to be thought that Congregationalism could not live south of Byram river; the contrary fact is one of the greatest discoveries of our times. Our system was confined—it was *hild bound*, as they say in South America. They there punish a criminal by sowing him in a green hide, and putting him in the sun to dry; so the hide shrinks and pinches, and pinches and shrinks, till the poor fellow dies. That was to be the way with the Puritan order. But we sent out samples—not exactly such as "left their country for their country's good"—but live, orthodox samples. Why, we are extremely orthodox in New York. Compared with us, you are but the lightest shade of blue, sky-blue; New York orthodoxy is the real navy blue. We are so Calvinistic as to be strongly against slavery—Calvinism was always the champion of freedom. I have come over to this little State, and I find here men bigger than the State. So altogether we are going to have Congregationalism spread. We have never had any stereotype plate of Christian government, simply because the proof was not quite correct. Now we have it about right, so we'll stamp it, and send it round the world.—*Calendar*.

PROTESTANTISM IN ITALY.—During the past year 110 houses, with 4000 rooms, have been built in Turin; and all this is attributable to the fact that the new Constitution tolerates religious liberty. While every other Italian city is decaying like a corpse, Turin is growing under the new impulses of Protestantism like a green bay tree. The Waldenses are about opening in that city a Protestant Temple, the first in Italy, upon the very spot where the Dominicans burnt the bodies of the martyrs.

The London Globe says:—Our attention has lately been called to this subject by the publication of two important addresses by the bishops of the two ecclesiastical provinces of Turin and Savoy. It is gratifying to learn from the rival Church that Protestantism is daily gaining ground in Piedmont. Proselytism has been exercised with marked success in several of the towns and provinces, and the bishops call for legislative enactments to assist them in recalling their heretical probates to the bosom of the true Church. The Piedmontese government, however, are prepared to introduce a bill for the relief of Protestant subjects; and the Roman Catholics alarmed by the prospect of a law which will allow Protestants to propagate their doctrines without fear, are seized with profound alarm, and have already organized a powerful opposition.—Hitherto the Protestants have been allowed to preach openly in their churches. Henceforth they will be permitted to teach "out of doors, publicly, in the journals, in the colleges, and in the universities."

RAILROAD CURVES—AN INTERESTING SIGHT.—One of the most interesting sights in Paris, and what no American ever thinks of visiting, as he probably never heard of it, is the Railroad from the Barrier d'Enfer to Secaux. It is but seven miles long, and was

built as an experiment upon a new system of wheels. The engine-tender, and hindmost car of the train, are furnished with oblique wheels under the ordinary upright ones. Where the track is straight, these do not touch the rails; but at the curves they come into play, rattling along the inner edge of rails, and preventing the train from running off the track. The road was therefore made purposely tortuous, and the most sudden and seemingly dangerous bends were introduced at frequent intervals. The two stations are circular, and the train, as it receives its passengers, is doubled up into a ring of 50 feet radius. The smallest curve upon the road is 63 feet radius, and over this the train goes in full speed. The corners of the car are cut off, so that the vehicles in following the curves, do not infringe upon each other. Secaux is upon an eminence, which the road ascends spirally, with something like a mile of track—it only going, in advance, a hundred feet. The invention—which, in the way, is ten years old—has proved practically very successful; but it has never been applied to any extent.

LORD PALMERSTON ON PENMANSHIP.—The Home Secretary has lately caused the following letter to be addressed to the Secretary of the Privy Council Committee on Education: "Sir—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to request that you will submit to the Committee of Council on Education, for their consideration, 'one great fault in the system of instruction in their schools of the country lies in the want of proper teaching in the art of writing. The great bulk of the middle and lower classes write hands too small and indistinct, and do not form their letters; or they sometimes form them by alternate broad and fine strokes, which makes the word difficult to read. The handwriting which was practised in the early part and middle of last century was far better than now in common use; and Lord Palmerston would suggest that it would be very desirable that the attention of schoolmasters should be directed to this object, and that their pupils should be taught rather to imitate broad printing than fine copper-plate engraving.—I am, &c., H. WADDINGTON. Whitehall, May 24."

NOT ASHAMED OF THEIR TRADE.—Hon. W. W. Pepper, one of the Circuit Judges of Tennessee, was formerly a blacksmith; and for the fun of it, he lately made, with his own hands, an iron fire shovel, which he presented to the Governor, Hon. Andrew Johnson. In return, Governor Johnson, who was formerly a tailor, cut and made with his own hands a coat, and presented it to the Judge. The correspondence which passed between these distinguished and worthy American mechanics, is published in the Tennessee papers. Such men not only add lustre to their official positions, but set an example which 'Young America' would do well to imitate.

WOOD PAPER.—We are now writing, says the Ledger, upon foolscap paper of a very fair quality, made from wood, at Lee, Massachusetts, by Plattner & Smith. These experiments in paper-making are made necessary by the scarcity and high price of cotton and linen rags, which have advanced so much that newspapers can scarcely afford to be published at their former rates, the cost of the paper being so heavy. If wood straw, and other fibrous substances, of a cheaper price, can be made to supply the deficiency of rags, every branch of printing business will be relieved of an onerous expense.

Faith affirms many things, respecting which the senses are silent, but nothing which they deny. It is superior, but never opposed to their testimony.—*Pascal*.

A man's virtue should not be measured by his occasional exertions, but by his ordinary doings.—*Thid*. I must tell you that we do not well understand what sanctification and the new creature are: It is no less than for a man to be brought to an entire resignation of his will to the will of God; and to live in the offering up of his soul continually, in the flames of love in a whole burnt offering to Christ.—*Archbishop Usler*.

What I should like to realise is the feeling of being a stranger and a pilgrim on the earth—to shake off that obstinate delusion which binds me to the world as my home—to take up with eternity as my settled habitation.—*Chalmers*.

To be amended by a little cross, afraid of a little sin, and affected with a little mercy, is a good evidence of grace in the soul.—*Henry*.

No man asks of God so much as he is ready and willing to give.—*Luther*.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

"MEMENTO MORI"

"Memento mori!" heavily the sentence
Doth fall upon the pleasure-seeker's ear;
(He who ne'er knew thy mystic joys, repentance's)
Filling his soul with vague, yet startling fear.

"Memento mori!" shall the frame now thrilling
At rapture's touch, be stiff and motionless?
Shall Death's cold hand, its bounding pulses stilling,
Heavy upon the lifeless bosom press?

"Memento mori!" yes! oh true as solemn,
The awful words! the conqueror of Life
Is Death, who still around his trophied column,
Suspendeth signals of that fearful strife.

When, vital heat to deathly cold succumbing,
Ceaseth the still 'ning joints its wonted play;
And his chill touch, Man's palsied limbs denumbing,
Changeeth warm flesh to cold and crumbling clay.

"Memento mori!" words devoid of terror
To him whose hopes are garner'd up on high;
Whose steadfast thoughts ne'er swerve aside to error—
"Content to live, yet fearing not to die!"

"Memento mori!" oh! I may every mortal,
Diurnally, these words recall to mind;
And so improve them that Death's gloomy portal,
They may an entrance into Heaven find.

"Memento mori!" Man! thy time is fleeting—
Swiftly the present to the past doth fly.
The narrow circle of thy life completing;
Oh, wisely then—"Remember thou must die!"
Shelburne. A. B.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, SEPT. 2, 1854.

COLLEGE AGENCY.

No. 15.

To P. C. HILL, Esq.

Sec'y Incorp. Alumni King's Coll.

I had the pleasure of sending a Telegraphic message (of which I thought the announcement worthy) from Amherst, after closing my report, to inform you that the good people of that place had swelled the amount of contributions for the College, to the handsome sum of £550. To this I have every confidence another £50 has been added by this time. James S. Morse, Esq. was one of those who enabled me to make this pleasing report, by his very liberal donation of One hundred pounds.

With one exception the Amherst contribution is the largest out of Halifax, in the whole respectable list of those who have responded to our present movement; and indeed when it is remembered that the congregation there is by no means numerous, I think it may even fairly stand as number one, amongst our country parishes, in reference to good deeds for the College.

I left Amherst on Friday 25th. (some of our facetious friends said it was time I did so,) and arrived at Truro the same evening.

The Revd. Mr. Leaver received me very kindly, and afforded me much assistance in promoting the object of my mission, accompanying me in my visits to his people. I preached twice in his Parish Church on Sunday, touching as usual on the subject of the College, and inviting a full attendance at the Meeting which had been called for the following evening. I am happy to say that our notice was not in vain. The School-house was well filled, and we had deeds as well as words, in evidence of their good feeling towards the College. Mr. Leaver opened the matter by a comprehensive and suitable address, and resolutions on the merits of the Institution, and its claims on the support of all classes, were moved and seconded by gentlemen present.—Thomas J. Brown, Esq. interested us by sitting some particulars as to his early instruction at Windsor, in 1792 & 3, when the late Bishop, Drs. Rowland and Dr. St. Croix, and others, (all now passed away,) were his contemporaries. At that time there was no road to Windsor from Truro, and he was obliged to go down the Shubenceadie, and pursue his course by water. He seemed to have a vivid recollection of the discipline of the seminary in those days, and said that the young men were not allowed to go into the village without leave from the Principal. This gentleman was followed by Mr. Wiggins, A. B., now Tutor in Mr. Leaver's family, who lately distinguished himself at College, and we had thus before us the testimony of two living witnesses, as to the benefits of the Institution, at periods separated by the long interval of sixty-two years, a circumstance not likely to occur again. Geo. Reading, Esq., an Englishman, and I believe a Churchwarden, gave us a very neat and pertinent address, as

well as his pecuniary aid. John Burnyeat, Esq. Barrister, (son of the late Missionary,) spoke in a very ready and pleasing style, and with very proper sentiments, on the absolute necessity of the College for the training of our Ministry. He happily alluded to the benefits which Truro itself had recently derived from the Institution, by the education and advancement, after an honourable course within its walls, of one of its young men, the Rev. J. Ambrose, now of New Dublin. The result of the meeting was highly satisfactory. Nearly £300 has been received here and in the adjoining Districts, which will put Truro on a level with its neighbour, Pictou and Albion Mines combined. I think all who are acquainted with Church circumstances in this Parish, will consider that it has not come short of those which have been already held up to the admiration of the friends of the College. A much lower estimate had been formed a few weeks before of its prowess, by a worthy but not very sanguine friend, who thought that Truro might unite with a neighbouring congregation to take one Certificate, whereas more have now been earned in the two places. He now rejoices in his mistake.

A meeting having been called at Lower Stowiacko for Tuesday, and little more remaining to be attended to at Truro, I turned my back on its lovely scenery, and proceeded to keep my appointment, but found that owing to the busy occupations of the season, few persons came—ner could I be surprised at this. I visited several at their houses, with some effect, as will appear by the list when published.—I then passed into Musquodoboit, to which station Revd. Mr. Green has only recently gone, and where from various causes but little can be expected for the College. About £25, however, was contributed, to which some small additions may be made. Mr. Green is the first resident Missionary in this quarter, and his settlement is an effort requiring the most of the disposable means of the people.

After spending a day and two nights in this place, where I was most kindly and hospitably entertained by the Rev. John Sprout, the well known and highly respected Presbyterian Minister, I turned my face homewards. I desire to record my humble thanks to Him, who has preserved me in my going out and my coming in, and who has been pleased so to dispose the hearts of those to whom I was sent, that they have contributed to the Endowment of the College of our Church the sum of Eighteen-hundred pounds, during the six weeks of my tour.

J. C. COCKMAN.

Halifax, Sept. 2, 1854.

Musquodoboit, Aug 30—I regret to say that the frosts of last week have caused serious injury to the Buckwheat, which was sown in large quantities, and formed the chief dependence of numbers in this middle settlement. I was told that the loss may be estimated at some £1,800. The farmers in various places are sowing it for fodder. The same frost, it is said, did service to the wheat, by killing the weevil, the great enemy of that grain. Some think too that it has even stayed the progress of the blight among the potatoes.—Communicated.

The R. M. Steamship *Europa*, arrived on Wednesday last. Regular Dates from England to 19th Aug., and Telegraph Despatch to Liverpool some hours later.

Amongst the news is a considerable portion of unfounded rumor, to wit,—that Sebastopol was invested and bombarded, and that Bomarsund was taken. The first is evidently false, and the truth of the latter seems to be contained in the fact that a redoubt had been captured. The Allies are in occupation of the Aland Islands outside the fortifications,—nothing more as yet. Public proclamation has been made in these Islands on the part of England and France, that the Russian rule has been superseded.

The town of Salineb, at the mouth of the Danube, has been burnt by the allies; and preparations are making for an occupation of the Crimea; and as Sebastopol is impregnable on the water side, there is some reason to believe that the large military force in that quarter will attempt its reduction by land.

It is stated that the British squadron in the White Sea, having destroyed the establishments of the Russian Government to the north of Archangel, have entered the Bay of Onega, that arm of the White Sea which reaches furthest towards the Russian interior.

SPAIN.

The accounts from Madrid represent Espartero as being ill in bed,—by no means agreed with General O'Donnell as to the representation of the Cortes, and overruled by the Junta in the matter of Queen Christina.

The Messenger of Bayona presents the following deplorable picture:—

"Espartero is ill. The Queen is constantly in tears; the barrios bajos (law quarters) are discontented, and seem almost disposed to begin making barricades again. That the Queen is dissatisfied may easily be conceived. In the first moment of fear, amidst the emotion caused by musket-balls whizzing before her windows, she subscribed to all that was required from her. But from the moment at which it became necessary to execute the simplest measure of the programme as regarded the interior of the palace, she uttered loud cries, and would not allow the persons to whom she is accustomed to be replaced by others. I have every reason to believe that it is the intention of the present rulers to make the popular animosity against the Queen-mother the pretext of employing the most rigorous measures against her. Now as the decree necessary for this purpose must be sanctioned by the queen, it is hoped she will have sufficient dignity, or at least that the diplomatic body will advise her to refuse her sanction, as daughter and queen, to such decrees. And this refusal, it is hoped, will lead purely and simply, to her abdication. Let it not however be supposed that this abdication has the least chance in the world of leading to the establishment of the republic; no more fear of that is felt here than in France. But a regency would be proclaimed, and the queen and her mother would peaceably leave Spain, in virtue of a law voted by the two Chambers. I can assure you that the question has been discussed in private committees, as to whether the regency of Espartero is to be *una o trina*, and that it has been resolved that it shall consist of three persons—namely, Espartero, San Miguel and O'Donnell—with Pacheco as a substitute in the event of the death of either."

Queen Christina was to have taken her departure from Madrid, when the populace stopped her, and the Junta insisted upon her being imprisoned till the meeting of the Cortes, when she is to be tried. The Tribuno asserts that she is allowed to remain, of course under surveillance, at Segovia or Toledo, till her trial.—The chief charge against her is enriching herself with the public monies. The Tribuno makes out a small account of seventy-one millions of reals against her on the following heads. It says:—

"Dona Maria Christina de Bourbon is debtor to the State—twenty-four millions, which she received unlawfully as Reina Gobernadora, from 1834 to 1840, having married a second time shortly after the death of her first husband; twelve millions, which were paid to her on her return from France for the three years which she passed out of the country; and thirty-five millions, the difference between the money of Spain and America, for the ten years she has drawn her pension on the treasury of Cuba; making a total of seventy-one millions of reals."

The French Embassy was obliged to be protected with troops against the populace, who, headed by Pacheta, declared that the late Minister, Count San de Luiza, was concealed therein.

The latest accounts received from Lisbon state that the Portuguese Government energetically disavow all idea of a fusion between Portugal and Spain, and openly express regret at seeing the name of King Don Pedro mixed up with so lamentable an intrigue.

GREECE.

The Ministry at Athens is reported to be openly struggling with the King. A part of the population supports the Ministry and the allied powers. The *Observer* and *Siecle* have published an article against Otto so violent, that the Minister of Police could not do otherwise than arrest the editors. The French minister, M. Forth Rouen, paid a visit of condolence to them in prison. On hearing this, the Government set them at liberty. A revolution against the King is expected.

RUSSIA.

MURDER OF THE VICEROY.—We had not thought it right (says the *Debats*) to mention the rumors which were afloat after the death of Abbas Pasha; but at present information obtained from a good source, does not allow any doubt to be entertained that his death was one of violence. Two of his Mamelukes, who had recently witnessed the execution of several of their comrades, the victims of the cruel caprices of their master, and who had been menaced themselves with a similar fate, strangled him in the midst of his debauches, and then immediately fled, carrying with them all the jewels that they could lay hands on. It is said that one of them had been discovered in his hiding place and arrested.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. JOHN, Aug. 26.—We learn from Wm. O'Spinn, Esq. that in so far as he has been able to ascertain, after a close investigation, he has not heard of a case of cholera having proved fatal in a house where gas is used. If this fact holds good, it is one of no little importance and should be generally known.—*Courier*.

The Cholera has almost wholly disappeared from amongst us. Yesterday the reports were that no death had occurred in the City for 24 hours, ending at 10 o'clock, a. m. In Portland and on the Straight Shore there were only three deaths of children of 10 years and under. No adult had died. There was one death in Carleton each day for the last three days.

There have been some deaths at Fredericton—a cor- respondent of the Christian Leader says, as many as 6 case day. There have been cases at Woodstock, the East, Ormocois, St. Stephens, and other places—pro- viding that no place is wholly exempt.—Freeman

The Montreal Herald, in announcing the cessation of Cholera in that city, makes the total number of vic- tims, since the beginning of the epidemic, to have been 177.

The 72nd Regiment is ordered home, this evening will then be left with a detachment of the 26th Regt., which will probably make calling upon the Militia to do garrison duty indispensable.

Government House being rendered uninhabita- ble for the present, by the late fire, it is stated that one of the Buildings in the Dockyard, will be fitted up as a temporary residence of His Excellency and family.

St. PAUL'S NATIONAL SCHOOL.—The Lord Bishop will preach at St. Paul's on Sunday morning next. In aid of the funds of the St. Paul's Na- tional School. After the Evening Service also a Collection will be taken for the same object.

The sum of £175 remitted by the Bishop, has been acknowledged by the Treasurer of the Gen- eral Fund in London, for the relief of the wives and families of soldiers. The remainder of the amount collected on the Fast day, about £50, has been re- ceived here, and partly distributed amongst those women who have been sent back to this country.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY AT WINDSOR.—We have the pleasure to announce that the Rev. D. W. Pickett of Kingston, N. B. a graduate of King's College, Wind- sor, has been appointed by the Governors, Principal of the Academy at Windsor, and will probably assume his duties by the middle of October. We earnestly hope that he may have a goodly number of pupils to begin with.

It is stated in the latest English papers, that the Government has been ordered to proceed to Greytown to protect the rights of the British residents.

The R. M. Steamship America, arrived yester- day morning, from Boston. She brings no news of importance.

Rev. J. S. Smith, having removed to Melford, Strait of Canso, requests that all letters and papers for him be directed to that place.

The Sch. John Eason, has been wrecked on Mysana—total loss. The Captain, two women, down with the Fever. Two of the sick men died, one be- fore, the other after the wreck. The Captain and re- mainder of the crew were entirely dependent upon the hospitality of the inhabitants.—Sun.

D. C. S.

Rec'd. July 12. Manchester and Milford £8 7 2 18. Beaver Harbor, 3 3 9 EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y.

ERRATUM.—In last paper, heading under "Missionary Intelligence," for "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge" read "Society for Propagation of the Gospel."

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. Mr. Brine—directions will be attended to. From Rev. Mr. Jarvis, with two subscribers—other direc- tions have been attended to—will write J. P. Ward, Esq.—package sent by steamer.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills for the Cure of Wounds in the Leg.—Extract of a letter from Mrs. Simpson, of Bram- ley, near Leeds, dated October 16th, 1851. "To Profes- sor Holloway—Sir, I was afflicted for eighteen months with a very bad leg, in which there was three deep wounds. I tried all kinds of remedies, and was under the care of different surgeons here and at Leeds, but derived no bene- fit from their treatment, I was at length advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and I am happy to say that by the use of these valuable medicines my leg was completely cured, and is now as sound as ever it was."

Married.

At Bellevue, on Saturday, the 25th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Richey, D. McNeil Parker, Esq., M. D., to FANNY HOLMES, daughter of the Hon. W. A. Black. On Sunday, 27th ult., by the Rev. J. P. Thompson, Mr. EDWARD GROSS, to Mrs. ELIZABETH WHEAT, both of Halifax. At Hubbard's Cove, Western shore of Margaret's Bay, by the Rev. B. Payne, of Chester, Mr. JOHN E. COOLIF, to Miss ELLEN GROSS, both of Hubbard's Cove.

Die.

Drowned at Williamstown, Australia, on the 5th May last, Mr. CHARLES HARRISON, a native of Lunenburg, in the 25th year of his age. He was an active, enterpris- ing and promising young man—a good son, and affec- tionate brother,—and has left behind him many relatives to mourn his untimely end.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, August 26th.—Bright Lady Seymour, Com- mand, Malpas; Louisa, Lauchner, ditto; Sch. Kate, King, Boston. Sunday August 27th.—Bright, Dandy Jim, Fiquou, Quebec.

Monday, August 25th.—Barque Sperma-ceti, Oliver, Liverpool, 3 days, brings 1500 lbs. Warren, Cadiz 45 days. Faurel, Bristol, ditto 45 days; brig, Orion, Good- win Light, ditto 42 days; Jano, Cattle, 69 days; sch. Lucia Tom, Carl, Turks Island, Emily, Martin, Bahamas; Lyndon, Hales, Carlsborn; James Patrick, Manadieu, Margaret, Maggah, Bridley. Tuesday, August 26th.—Frigs. Milton, Gialster, Liver- pool, 45 days; Aurea, Yautin, Cadiz, 51 days; sch. Mary, Bona, Burtin. Wednesday, August 26th.—R. M. Steamer Europa, Lang, Liverpool; Steamer Merlin, Corbin, St. John's, N. F., 5 days; ship Chebucto, Johnston, Canton, brig Keopako, Robinson, Cullis. Thursday, August 27th.—Brig, Brisk, Dowley, Fortune Islands. Friday, Sept. 1st.—R. M. Steamship America, Lang, Boston 37 hours, 65 passengers, 12 for Halifax; sch. Wave, Forcy Grand Bank of Newfoundland, 6 days.

CLEARED.

Tuesday, August 25th.—Brig, Comodore, Curtis, F. W. Indies, brig, Maudo, Johnston, Porto Rico, Villager, Watt, Miramichi; Buskar, Pvs, Norfolk, Virginia; Provi- dence, Hulan, Bay St. George. Wednesday, August 30th.—Aurelia, Meehan, Quebec. Thursday, August 31st.—R. M. Steamer Europa, Litch, Boston; Curlew, Sampson, Bermuda, and St. Thomas, R. M. S. Merlin, Corbin, St. John's, N. F.; barque Calro, Kelly, Quebec; brig Florida, Aerostroz, D. W. Indies; sch. Providence, Desjardins, Montreal.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Table with columns for goods and prices. Includes items like Apples, Bacon, Beef, Lamb, Butter, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Hams, Hay, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, Yarn, Wood, Coal.

Advertisements.

AFRICAN SCHOOL. A MASTER qualified to pass an Examination be- fore the School Commissioners, is wanted immediately to take charge of the African School lately taught by Mr. Gallagher. The Master will receive a Salary from Dr. Bray's Associates, in addition to the Provincial Grant, and will reside in the School House, which is large and comfortable. Application to be made to the Venble. Archdeacon WILLIS, at Halifax. Aug. 10.

COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY'S MODEL AND TRAINING SCHOOL. AN Assistant Teacher has been appointed for the above School, and an additional Master is shortly expected from England. The Committee therefore are able to receive further applications for the admission of Scholars or Students. 3w Aug. 10.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, N. S. THE PROFESSORSHIP of Natural History and Chemistry and also that of Modern Languages, in the above University, are now vacant—Salary of the former £250 Or., per annum, with apartments in the College—of the latter, £120 per annum, with the privilege of taking private Classes in the neighbourhood. Immediate application to be made (post paid) to the Rev. J. C. COCHRAN, Sec'y. of the Governors, at Halifax, who will give such additional information as may be re- quired. July 22 [Ch. Witness, Church] Toronto, & Albion, N. Y.

NOTICE. UNTIL further notice, His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR will see, daily, any persons having occasion to call upon him on public business, be- tween the hours of eleven and twelve, in the Legislative Council Chamber. By Command, E. RUSHWORTH, Private Secretary. August 20.

MORE PAPER HANGINGS. Per l a 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, to- gether with remainder of previous importations, make up a Stock not surpassed in the City for cheapness and quality. Orders for packing for the Country carefully attended to. No charge for packing. Look for WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville-street. Sept. 1.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX, PRE- PARED WITH FAT DE COLOGNE. The daily use of this much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the TEETH—prevents Tartareous deposit,—arrests decay,—induces a healthy action in the GUMS,—and renders the BREATH OF GRACIOUS odour. Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London. Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1853.

FARM FOR SALE. At Sherbrooke, Co. Lunenburg. CONSISTING of 193 Acres of LAND of good quality—Cuts about 20 tons of excellent Hay—which quantity might be easily increased. The Buildings are a HOUSE containing 2 apartments—a BARN 50 by 25, and other outhouses, all in perfect repair; the House beautiful for situation, close beside the Episcopal Church, and St. C. Chapel, commands a delightful view of the Sherbrooke Lake and of Gold River, which latter washes the Farm, and both of which are so well known to the Disciples of Isaac Watton, as affording the best Trout & Salmon Fishing in the Province. No more eligible Seat could be had for a Family with whom retirement and a healthful locality would be desira- ble. The House is also well adapted for a STORE, and is an excellent Stand for a PLACE OF ENTERTAINMENT, being situated on the Post Road, half way between Ken- ville and Chester. The said Property, if not previously disposed of, to be Sold by Auction on the 23d day of September next. ALSO—Household Furniture, with all the Stock of Hor- ses, Cattle, Wagons, Sleighs, and Farming Utensils For further particulars apply to GEORGE TURNER, Esq. Sherbrooke Aug. 8.

NEW IMPORTATIONS. J. M. CHAMBERLAIN offers for Sale, a good assortment of GOTHIC CHAIRS, Parlor, close and open Franklins, a variety of the best kinds of COOKING STOVES, large chest for Churches, Ca- binets, Cooking Ranges made to con- vert hot water through the house, Farmers' Dol- lers, cast sinks, Oven mouths, small coal furnaces, extra boilers, kettles, oven shells, coal stoves and grates to replace on cook- ing stoves, Ballo Ovens, Stovepipe, knees and necks, Galvan caps for vessels, grate and stove Varnishes, Bales of prepared new bedding Feathers, ca. 50 to 100 lbs. weight. Terms convenient to purchasers. Orders from the country answered with despatch. City Stock Store, Aug. 20, 1851. 3m

GOVERNMENT LANDS AT ANNAPOLIS FOR SALE. On FRIDAY, the 13th October next, will be Sold at Public Auction, at Annapolis, the EXERCISING GROUNDS, WHITE HOUSE FIELDS, GOVERNMENT GARDEN. These Properties are divided into 22 Lots, varying from 120 feet front and 370 feet deep, to 77 feet front by 230 feet deep. Plans may be seen, and any required information obtain- ed by application to the Ordnance Office at Halifax and St. John New Brunswick, and the Barrack Sergeant at Annapolis. OFFICE OF ORDNANCE. Halifax, 3rd August, 1854. 13th Oct. 13th.]

FURNITURE! FURNITURE! ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. THE Subscriber thankful for past favours, begs to leave to intimate that he has now on hand a large and general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of the latest and very best patterns, which he offers at extremely low prices, and on accommodating terms. Persons on the eve of Housekeeping, and those already established, are respectfully invited to visit this establish- ment. Funerals attended to at very moderate prices. On HAND—A supply of Furniture POLISH, pronoun- ced by all who use it to be a superior article. JAMES GORDON, 123 Barrington Street. April 22nd.

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. WM. GOSSIP.

NOTICE. DIRECT from Boston, and for sale head of Steam- Boat Wharf, Next Door to Thomas Laidlaw's:— SUGAR, Tea, Coffee, Bread, POKE, Corn Meal, Buckets, Broths, Lard, Candles, SOAP, Figs, Rice, Tobacco, Snuff. Also—A large Assortment of Men's Women's and Children's SHOES, BOOTS and RUBBERS. July 22 JOHN IRVINE.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. 70 PRIZES Desirous to compete for Prizes at the forthcom- ing Exhibition in October. THE Subscriber has for Sale in 1lb. and 1lb. cans, Superior Blue, Green, Yellow, Red, PINKS, &c.— Also, Goss Size. Also, Gobi & Silver Powders, Bronzes, &c. &c. Also, Best Superf. Card Ink 1/2 lb. cans. Aug. 19 WM. GOSSIP.

THIN IVORY VISITING CARDS. JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES and Gentlemen's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards. WM. GOSSIP, Dec. 17. No. 24 Granville Street.

Poetry.

THE DAY OF THE LORD.

The day of the Lord is at hand,
The storms roll up the sky;
A nation sleeps starving on heaps of gold,

Gather you, gather you, angels of God:
Chivalry, Justice and Truth:
Come, for the Earth is grown coward and old:

Gather you, gather you, hounds of hell—
Famine, and Plague, and War:
Idleness, Bigotry, Cant, and Misrule,

Who would sit down and whine for a lost Age of Gold?
While the Lord of all ages is here?
True hearts will leap up at the trumpet of God,

Rev. Charles Kingsley

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,

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

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A MASTER qualified to pass an Examination before the School Commissioners, is wanted immediately to take charge of the African School lately taught by Mr Galaher.

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THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH—is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel), and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists.

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EFFERVESCENT APERIENT POWDER.

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THE RENOWNED REMEDY!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.
Dear Sir,—Mrs. SARAH DIXON, of Ligonpond 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;

Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that ail was used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c. she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Alhwick Road, near Dover, 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. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Serv't.

(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.
A DREADFULLY 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. B. Dixon, Chemist, King-st., Norwich.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 19th, 1853.

To Mr. Dixon,
Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines.—Mr. JOHN WELLES, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated ankle, and after having been in the Malta Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate four months, there, as at Malta, refusing to have the ankle amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his ankle became so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which by uninterrupted application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly,

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

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. KER, Chemist, &c. Lower Moss-lane, Manchester, dated Feb. 12th, 1853.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.
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. Mrs. MARTHA BELL, of Pitt street, in this Town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) T. FOSTER KER.
The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

- Ague Female Irregularity Scrofula, or King's Evil
Asthma Fevers of all kinds Sore Throats
Bilious Complaints Blotches on the Face Stone and Gravel
Skin Gout Secondary Symp-toms
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Colic Indigestion Typhoid Fever
Constipation of the Bowels Inflammation of the Bowels Jaundice Ulcers
Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affections
Debility Lumbago Worms of all kinds
Dropsy Piles Weakness from whatever cause.
Dysentery Rheumatism Erysipelas Retention of Urine &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

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JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia. Feb. 11, 1854.

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May 6.

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Oil Colors. Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors, in Collapsible Tubes, as follows:—

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Tracing Papers, various sizes for plans, Tracing Paper, Cambric, for Field plans; Carbon Copying Paper; Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine Rowley's do. do. Mapping Pens; Dividers; Parallel Rulers; Superior Mathematical Instruments; Drawing Pins, Bristol and London Board; Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c.
June 17

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES.

JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS STREET.
June 10, 1854.

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