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The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. 7.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, OCT. 9, 1852.

NO. 41.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. Oct. 30. 18 eun. after Tric.	Ex. 20. Mark 13.	Ex. 24. 2 Co. 10.
Su. " 31.	Jud. 13. " 14. Jud. 14.	" 10. " 11.
Mo. " 1.	" 15. " 16. " 17.	" 12. " 13.
Tu. " 2.	Wis. 1. " 10. Wis. 2.	" 14. " 15.
W. " 3.	3. L. 1 to 30. " 4.	" 16. " 17.
Th. " 4.	" 5. " 1. " 2.	Gal. 1. 1.
Fr. " 5.	" 6. " 1. " 2.	" 2. " 3.
Sat. " 6.	" 7. " 1. " 2.	" 3. " 4.

Poetry.

AN ADVERTISEMENT.

Wanted—A hand to hold my own.
As down life's vale I glide;
Wanted—an arm to lean upon,
Forever by my side.

Wanted—a firm and steady foot.
With step secure and free,
To take its straight and onward pace,
Over life's path with me.

Wanted—a form erect and high.
A head above my own
So much that I might walk beneath
Its shadow o'er me thrown.

Wanted—an eye, within whose depth
Mine own might look, and see
Uprising from a guileless heart,
A shadow with love for me.

Wanted—a lip, whose kindest smile
Would speak for me alone;
A voice, whose richest melody
Would breathe affection's tone.

Wanted—a true, religious soul,
To pious purpose given,
With whom my own might pass along
The road that leads to Heaven.

LOOK BEYOND THE CLOUD.

BY L. M. THORNTON.

The sun's bright rays are hidden,
The rains in floods descend,
The winds with angry murmurs
The stoutest branches bend;
A gloom the face of nature,
As with a pall doth shroud,
Its influence all are feeling;
But—look beyond the cloud!

For lo! at length appeareth
A little streak of light
Increasing every moment
Till all again is bright.
So, however dark our prospects,
However by grief we're bow'd,
It will not last for ever,
But—look beyond the cloud!

Religious Miscellany.

NEW REFORMATION IN IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING HERALD.

SIR—A short time since you kindly inserted a letter from me, written in haste in the town of Westport, respecting the Reformation at the head of the Killer Bay.

Having a little more leisure, now that I have returned home, I venture to send you a sketch of a ten days' visit to "the West"—a visit which gladdened my heart, and caused me to offer up thanksgivings to the Author and Giver of all Good for the progress of the "New Reformation in Ireland."

During the ten days' visit I was present at the confirmations held by the Lord Bishop of Tuam, in Belmullet, Achill, Westport, and Louisburgh; and, notwithstanding the excitement of the recent elections, and the "reign of terror" which the priests of Rome had established, there was a large number of converts present. At Belmullet, 147, chiefly converts; at Westport 147, 24 of whom were converts, at Louisburgh 118, 106 of whom were converts. It was no ordinary triumph of the Gospel to bring out so many at this time, when it is considered that they were risking their lives in thus openly joining the ranks of Protestant truth.

Nor was Rome idle on this occasion. Archbishop

M'Hale—"the Lion of St. Jarlath's"—came down express to Belmullet, accompanied by the Roman Catholic Bishop Feeney, to hold service in the chapel of Belmullet upon the same day as the confirmation of converts was announced to take place, and an interesting scene was attempted. Something more than a year since, a Romish priest of the name of Hopkins, who officiated in this neighbourhood, avowed himself a Protestant, and his services as a missionary were offered to the Irish Society; but after due inquiry made, those services were refused. Some individuals, however, unconnected with the Irish Society, who thought it a pity to lose the services of a convert priest, provided a stipend for Mr. Hopkins, who was appointed on probation as curate of Kilmore. This morning, however (August 6), the morning of the confirmation in Belmullet, a service was held in the Roman Chapel, and Mr. Hopkins, with tears in his eyes, as his friends declare, was received back into the bosom of Mother Church, the object being, no doubt, to bring many converts back with him. In this he happily did not succeed—the bait had utterly failed. The scene itself was a failure, and the Protestant church was densely filled; a crowd also was in the church—the converts came, some five or six, some nine and ten miles, walking, or in boats, and the confirmation proceeded, and another decided step was taken in the reformation movement, just as if the name of the Rev. Father Hopkins had never been heard in the valleys or upon the wild mountains of the west!

But I must go on,—it was a lovely morning on August 8, when I rose from a hammock slung in the Bull's-mouth coast-guard station, where I had received much kindness and hospitality from Mr. Hamilton, the chief officer of the station. Our party was soon together, consisting of Mr. Campbell, the superintendent, the school-master, the scripture reader, and our crew of convert-boys; and embarking in the Erris fishery life-boat, we set sail, and before long cast anchor in Achill Sound. The new church was to be consecrated and the confirmation of other converts was to take place, and a crowd was already assembled on the beach. Then group after group appeared upon the winding road which led from the Achill colony, and the two boats hove in sight laden with converts from the Irish society's station of Innisbigil, under the charge of their missionary, the Rev. H. Maclean. The island we had visited upon the previous day, and found that the whole population consisted of about 90 individuals, upwards of 70 of whom were converts from Popery to the Protestant faith. For the interest felt and exhibited I can refer to several who were present on this occasion—the Earl of Mayo, Mr. Frown, M. P., Rev. Arthur Wynne, &c. The new parish church of Achill was consecrated, and 175 individuals, chiefly converts, were confirmed. Amongst others in Achill at the time was Archbishop M'Hale. He had followed the Bishop of Tuam from Belmullet, and whilst the consecration of the church and the confirmation were going on, he was laying the foundation of, I believe, a nunnery, with the intention doubtless, of attracting the Roman Catholics, and preventing them from listening to the Gospel which was faithfully preached in the parish church.

The next day, August 9th, I rose early, and accompanied by Mr. Campbell, we rode across the mountain to the colony in time for breakfast, the foundation of another new church was to be laid, and another crowd was gathered together, and many a tear glistened in the eyes of the poor converts as they listened to their old friends,—the Rev. Charles Seymour, now Provost of Tuam, and the Rev. E. Nangle,—addressed them, the latter in their beloved native tongue. The first stone of the new church was laid by the Bishop of Tuam, and admirably did the right rev. prelate perform his work, as a whole host of mortals was upset upon the spot, which with a beautiful silver trowel, he spread for the reception of the stone. It is a cause for thankfulness that it is now nothing new with the Bishop of Tuam to lay foundation-stones of churches, for converts from Popery to offer up spiritual sacrifices acceptable through Jesus Christ. The next day 147 persons were confirmed in Westport, 24 of whom were converts. The inspector of the Irish Society was present, and was

ready to tell their names. On the 11th, the confirmation took place at Louisburgh, 10 clergyman, besides the Bishop of Tuam, were present on this occasion, 118 persons were confirmed 106 of them converts; and instead of climbing the heights of Croaghpatrick, by way of penance, or performing a station at the holy well of Kilgeober, the practice of their ancestors for centuries gone by, they were now lifting their eyes to the hills of Sion, and desiring to be washed in that fountain which is "open for sin and for uncleanness." "Why, sir, there is not a rag among them," said a gentleman present, as he gazed upon the Louisburgh and Banlahinch converts, and certainly they were a very respectable party, though to a keen observer some few rags did occasionally appear. Truly this is a "field which the Lord hath blessed." Much remains still to be done, but much has already been accomplished; and hundreds of converts who received the truth of God in this district are now, both at home and abroad, adorning the doctrine of God, their Saviour, in all things. As I have in my former letters spoken of the station at the head of the Killeries, I will not now delay for the purpose of describing it; but it is one of the brightest spots in the missionary field. Its schools so well instructed, its converts so steadfast, and its spiritual wants so well supplied. Previous to taking my leave of the kind owners of Aasleagh Lodge, I witnessed the departure of the Bishop of Tuam, who crossed the bay in an open boat to perform many other pleasing duties in the lovely district of Connemara. It is but due to his lordship to say that he is in the fore front of the battle which is now being waged between light and darkness—Protestantism and Popery—in the west of Ireland, that battle which with the Divine blessing, must eventuate in victory on the side of Protestant truth.

One more place I must mention—Taughmascannel, near to Ballinasloe. Here there is a perfect picture of a missionary station in a foreign land. The population around is exclusively Roman Catholic, and, till lately, one of the strongholds of the Ribbon system—now we might almost describe a missionary compound—in the centre the missionary lodge, the residence of the Rev. M. H. Jeffers; attached is a large room, in which service is held on Sunday and school on week days. Immediately around may be seen the cottages of the converts and the Scripture readers going from house to house, not only amongst them, but also to tell the "story of peace" to their Roman Catholic neighbours beyond. At nine o'clock in the morning and again at nine o'clock in the evening the school bell is rang, and about 70 converts attend the missionary's family prayers.

I hope I have not wearied your readers; but the facts are many and strong, and in this day, when the priests seem to rule the mob, and when Rome strives for the mastery in Protestant England—it is cheering to know that a "new reformation" has commenced, and is rapidly progressing in what has hitherto been considered the most Popish part of our beloved Queen's dominions.

The Irish Society, in connection with the active and laborious incumbents, the Rev. J. Lees, Rev. J. Cather, Rev. Dr. Callanan, and Rev. J. C. Walker, is labouring in all the places which I have mentioned, except Achill, formerly managed by the Rev. E. Nangle, but now transferred to the Irish Church Missions.

The Irish Society also labours in Doon, Cork, Ventry, and many other places of the south, where large congregations are ministered to by its missionaries.

Two new missionaries were ordained for the Society upon last Sunday, and it is expected that two more will be ordained upon next Sunday—lay agents multiply. "The Lord of the harvest is sending forth labourers into his harvest," and churches are being built, and schools are opened, and the Roman Catholic population of Ireland cry to British Christians, "Come over and help us," but funds are low and means are wanting to carry on the work.

Yours faithfully and obliged,

JOHN E. WHITE, Clerical Secretary,
Irish Society of London.

92 Sackville-street, Piccadilly, August 28, 1852.

The above description is somewhat abridged from the Correspondence in the *Morning Herald*, that it may be made to suit the space we can allow for intelligence under this particular head.]

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Canada, Sept. 26.

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—Though singularly free from every trace of cant, his mind was no stranger to the sublime influence of religious truth, and he was assiduous in the observance of the public ritual of the Church of England. At times, even in the extreme period of his age, some accident would betray the deep current of feeling which he never ceased to entertain towards all that was chivalrous and benevolent. His charities were unostentatious but extensive, and he bestowed his interest throughout life upon an incredible number of persons and things which claimed his notice and solicited his aid. Every social duty, every solemnity, every ceremony, every merry-making, found him ready to take his part in it. He had a smile for the youngest child, a compliment for the prettiest lass, an answer to the readiest tongue, and a lively interest in every incident of life which it seemed beyond the power of age to chill. When time had somewhat relaxed the sterner mould of his manhood, its effects were chiefly indicated by an unabated taste for the amusements of fashionable society, incongruous at times with the dignity of extreme old age and the recollections of so virile a career. But it seemed a part of the Duke's character that everything that presented itself was equally welcome, for he had become a part of everything, and it was foreign to his nature to stand aloof from any occurrences to which his presence could contribute. He seems never to have felt the flagging spirit or the reluctant step of indolence or ennui, or to have recoiled from any thing that remained to be done; and this complete performance of every duty, however small, as long as life remained, was the same quality which had carried him in triumph through his campaigns, and raised him to be one of the chief ministers of England and an arbiter of the fate of Europe. It has been said that in the most active and illustrious lives there comes at last some inevitable hour of melancholy and of satiety. Upon the Duke of Wellington that hour left no impression, and, probably, it never shed its influence over him; for he never rested on his former achievements or his length of days, but marched onwards to the end, still heading the youthful generations which had sprung into life around him, and scarcely less intent on their pursuits than they were themselves. It was a finely balanced mind to have worn so bravely and so well. When men in after times shall look back to the annals of England for example of energy and public virtue among those who have raised this country to her station on the earth, no name will remain more conspicuous or unsullied than that of Arthur Wellesley, the great Duke of Wellington. The actions of his life were extraordinary, but his character was equal to his actions. He was the very type and model of an Englishman; and, though men are prone to invest the worthies of former ages with a dignity and merit they commonly withhold from their contemporaries, we can select none from the long array of our captains and our nobles who, taken for all in all, can claim a rivalry with him who is gone from among us, an inheritor of imperishable fame.—*London Times.*

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF 1853.—The committee of this undertaking, in connexion with the Royal Dublin Society, have just issued the regulations under which their proceedings will be carried on. The lawn of the Royal Dublin Society has been fixed upon as the site for the Exhibition. The building will be provided for the exhibitors free from rent, and the productions of all nations will be admitted. The general plan for the division of the exhibition will be similar as far as practicable, to that adopted for the Exhibition of 1851, viz.—Raw materials, machinery, manufactures, fine arts. The reception of goods and articles will commence on the 1st of March, and none can be received after the 31st of March, 1853.

FOREIGN.

TERRIFIC ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.—*Pulermo, Aug. 24.*—Mount Etna has been in full eruption ever since the night of the 20th to the 21st of August. A dismal rumbling sound and three violent shocks announced that the ominous mountain was about to shake off its lethargy, and shortly afterwards on the southern side, in the Valle del Leone, at a place called Pietra Mussarra, two new craters burst forth, from which the most minute ashes continued to issue, covering the neighbouring lands, and being blown by the wind in columns towards the sea. To this eruption of ashes that of lava succeeded, precipitating itself in three impetuous streams down the slope of the mountain. One of these molten rivers spread towards Zaffarana, the other towards the territory of Milo, and the province of Giarre. The largest of these rivers of fire is two miles wide, ten palmi deep, and its current so rapid as to cover a space of 160 palmi in less than one hour.

AUG. 25.—Telegraphic despatch to the lieutenant-general of the province of Catania:—"The eruption increases, and the lava spreads towards Zaffarana Etna with a fearful rapidity. The cultivated lands and the rich vineyards are all covered by it. It has reached to within a mile and a half of Zaffarana. Measures have been taken for saving persons and property."

Telegraphic signal of August 26, of Catania:—"Last night the lava advanced to within one mile of Zaffarana Etna. The damage done to the vines is immense. The inhabitants have all abandoned the country, and sought refuge in places of safety. The intendente on the spot.

Milo and Zaffarana are distant fifteen miles from

the crater of Mount Etna. We have received a letter from Castiglione, in Sicily, of the 25th, which states that the lava had reached to within a few yards of the houses of Zaffarana Etna. All the inhabitants had fled from the villages.

The following letter has just reached us from Catania, dated August 30:—"Yesterday afternoon we arrived at Zaffarana. The stream of lava is to be seen from the last houses of this village, within gunshot.—Even from that distance it spreads a terrific heat.—The manner in which the fearful torrent advances is really singular, and it cannot be understood, unless seen. It moves on slowly without interruption. The most advanced wave, if I may so call it, shoots up at the slightest obstacle it meets in its path, dispersing rivulets to all sides; the mass circles round them, grows smooth again, and proceeds. A continued crushing and bursting is to be heard, as of glass in the fire—no other sound—and in the meanwhile immense damage is done. Every now and then a stoppage denotes that the stream has encountered a large obstacle, or water. By day all this great mass has a reddish grey aspect, with something glassy and polished. It is impossible to describe its appearance by night. That stream of living fire, those clouds of cinders and sulphurous vapours, cannot be portrayed in words. It is horribly sublime. The river of lava becomes a species of coating above the surrounding lands, and as it grows cold, fresh sheets of fire spread over it."

UNITED STATES.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—A scheme is on foot in England to establish an Ocean Telegraph Company with a Royal Charter. It is proposed to carry telegraph wires from John O'Groat's House in the Land of Cakes through the Orkneys, Ferroc Islands, Iceland, Greenland, Labrador, to Quebec. By this route about, there will be five resting places, where the lightning chemistry may be renewed, thus leaving all the circuits less than 500 miles long. The great objection that no electric battery would be sufficiently powerful to fill the whole circuit of the Atlantic, between Newfoundland and Galway, would be thus obviated.

This is an arduous business, but perfectly feasible. If such a system were in working order, what an astonishing piece of business it would be to receive on this continent, every morning, the English, Scotch and French news of the preceding day! And yet this is what we shall witness within the next seven years. If our grandfathers, could come out of the grave to listen to such news, the shock of it would kill them all again.—*International.*

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The work on the Crystal Palace, in New York, is rapidly progressing, and it is expected that the building will be ready for the occupation of goods early in the spring. The whole part of the iron castings will be delivered by the 15th of December, and the mason work is already more than half done.

COLONIAL.

ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, APRIL 15, 1852.—*Earnings and Expenses of a Party of Gold-Diggers.*—My anxiety to reach the favoured spot limited my stay in Melbourne to a few hours. I left on the afternoon of December 29, with about 200 Adelaide men and two large drays, one drawn with five, and the other six horses, containing all our luggage, tools, tents, and requisites. The distance from Melbourne is 80 miles, a somewhat tedious journey, in consequence of the heavy hilly roads. Our goods did not arrive until Saturday, the 3d of January; but we ourselves pushed on and reached there on the 1st of January. The first appearance of the diggings is a very curious sight. Thousands of tents are studded about in all directions, as far and farther than the eye can reach. Mount Alexander itself is the highest of a numberless quantity of hills arising in rapid succession for miles; between each of these hills is a gully sloping either to the north or south, which open themselves into a variety of creeks, running in a serpentine direction from east to west. The creeks now at work are Forest Creek, Friar's Creek, Barker's Creek, Campbell's Creek, Bendigo Creek, and the River Loddon, all varying in distance from each other. The Forest Creek is the most central, and is favoured with the best office, the distance of which from Bendigo is 30 miles, from Friar's 5 miles, Campbell's 6 miles, Barker's 4 miles, and the Loddon 7 miles, but yet the whole district, containing hundreds of square miles, is known as Mount Alexander. It is an interesting sight to walk along any one of those creeks and see the washers all at work. There are two men in a working party—one to cradle, the other to puddle the earth and bale water for the cradler. The quantity of gold in a load of earth varies according to the richness. We have got as much as 15 ounces, and as little as half an ounce. Two men can wash three loads per day, while the same quantity will take four men the day to dig out and raise to the surface; hence six men can work three loads per day. If each load yields one ounce we reckon it pays. The first operation after arriving on the diggings is to select a spot where to dig, and this choice is a lottery. No one can guide you. If fortune attend you, you may hit upon a good hole the first time, if not, you may have to dig a dozen before you realise any return. I know many who have worked four or five weeks, and returned with sums varying from two to five, and even seven hundred pounds worth of gold, and one party of five men got 249lb. 9oz. of gold between them. Our party was five in number, and worked nine weeks, and the result of our exertions will be as follows. I will give you each week's earning, so that you may see the progress of a digging party. I will also give you the exact

amount of expenses, so that you may meet any queries about heavy licenses, extortionate charges, and expensive living, which is all humbug:—

	oz.	dwt.	grs.
For the week ending Jan. 10	0	15	12
" " 17	5	12	12
" " 21	5	10	0
" " 31	17	0	0
Feb. 7	16	10	0
" " 11	18	10	0
" " 21	10	10	0
" " 28	40	0	0
March. 0	39	0	0
Two days	9	10	0
	129	17	0
For two men	Lbs. 15	0	17
For each man	Lbs. 3 1	7	8
Travelling expenses from Adelaide to Mount Alexander and back to Adelaide, including carting at the mines.			£71 1 0
Cost of tools.			8 1 10
Paid for licenses at 30s per month each			22 10 0
Cost for food at the Mount			24 8 7
			5) £129 1 11

Total expense of each man £25 4 1

By these statistical figures you will get the exact balance of our labours. Each man's return of 3lbs. 10z. 8 grs. at £3 10s per ounce, a trifle below its price in Adelaide, will give £130 15s 8d, or, after deducting £25 4s 4d expenses, leaves £105 11s 4d clear, nearly £12 per week for the nine weeks we were on the diggings.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We have much pleasure in publishing the official account of the negotiations of the European and North American Railway Company with William Jackson, Esq. M. P., by which it will be seen that a Contract has been made not only for the construction of that great line of railway which is to form a link in connecting the old world with the new, but also for an extension of the line to Shediac and Miramichi, and a branch line to Fredericton. Our contemporaries have already furnished to the public full particulars of the terms of the Contract, but as they are not quite correct in some points, we will give a short outline of the agreement. The basis of the arrangement was, the proposal of Mr. Jackson to Mr. Chandler in London, as accepted by the Company and the Executive Government. By this it was arranged that the Province should advance half the cost of the Railway, taking Stock for one quarter and giving a loan for the other, the Contractors to take £100,000 in Stock, and the Bonds of the Company for the other half; and in addition, that the five miles of land on each side of the Railway, granted by the Facility Bill, should become the property of the Company.

The terms, as modified in sundry conferences between the Executive Government, the directors and Mr. Jackson, are, that the Land Facility Bill should be given up, that instead of half the cost, the Province should only be required to take an interest to the extent of £3000 sterling per mile in the Railway, and that instead of making £350,000 in Stock, the £250,000 already secured by the Facility Bill would be only required, and the balance by way of loan. The Contract is final for the line from the boundary of Maine to the boundary of Nova-Scotia, with a branch to Shediac. The price is fixed at £6,500 sterling per mile, for the portion of the line to the Eastward of St. John, and the price for the line to the Westward will be more or less as the survey and estimates may determine. The line between Shediac and the Bend is to be first constructed, and the whole is to be completed on 1st July, 1857. The extension to Miramichi and the branch to Fredericton will be constructed on like terms when required by the Executive Government.

The bargain has been made subject to the action of the Legislature, but as it has been sanctioned and adopted by the Government, and is in itself calculated to advance the prosperity and develop the resources of the Province, without calling for more Provincial assistance than can be easily and safely afforded, we are inclined to think that the measure will pass unanimously.

The Legislature will meet on 21st October. It ought to be a source of pride to every Provincialist to find that when a great question of PUBLIC GOOD like this, comes to be discussed, former differences and party strifes are thrown to the winds, and New-Brunswickers of all parties and of all classes can unite on one platform to advance the general prosperity.

The successful issue of this momentous negotiation is owing chiefly to the honourable, judicious, and energetic course pursued by the Executive Government; any trimming; any faltering; any want of business-like decision and straightforwardness, when dealing with such a man as Mr. Jackson, would have at once terminated the whole proceedings; and we believe that it was chiefly owing to his finding amongst us this unanimity and public spirit, that we are indebted for terms which would be gladly accepted by any State of the Union.

We notice that the Stock of the Quebec and Richmond Railway Company, for which Mr. Jackson has contracted at the same price as for our line, was at once taken up in London, and we have no doubt that ours will meet with a like good reception. Mr. Jackson was, we believe, much impressed with the fact, as calculated to insure the future good management of the Company, that the present Directors, although representing only twenty-five thousand pounds of Stock, fought as hard for good terms as if they were to own the whole road. As Railway stocks are now so scarce

importance, we shall take occasion to return to the subject.—*St. John Courier, Oct. 2.*

St. John, N. B., 29th Sept., 1852.

At a Meeting of the European and North American Railway Company, held in the Commercial Bank Building, this day—

Present.—The President, R. Jardine, Esq., and the Hon. John Robertson, D. J. McLaughlin, Edward Allison, W. J. Ritchie, Directors; also the Honbles. the Attorney General and the Provincial Secretary; the Hon Messrs. Hazen, Gray and Wilnot; Wm. Jackson, Esq., M. P.; Messrs. Morton, Beatty and Ross, Civil Engineers; J. A. Poor, Esq., of Portland, Me., and Capt. Rhodes, President of the Quebec and Richmond Railway.

The President took the Chair.

Read the Contract between this Company and Messrs. Wm. Jackson, M. P.; Samuel Morton Peto, Esq., M. P.; Thomas Brassey, and Edward Lidd Betts, of England, for the construction of so much of the European and North American Railway as extends from the boundary of the State of Maine to the West side of the River St. John, and from the East side of the River Saint John to Miramichi, with extensions to Shediac, frontier of Nova-Scotia and Fredericton.

And thereupon *unanimously Resolved*,

That the same be approved and confirmed, and that the Seal of the Company be attached thereto.

And further *Resolved*,

That an application be made to the Legislature for the repeal of an Act intitled, "An Act further to facilitate the Construction of the European and North American Railway, passed the 30th April, 1851."

Also to make such alterations, additions and amendments in the "Act to incorporate the European and North American Railway Company, passed 15th March, 1851." And also in the Act intitled, "An Act to facilitate the Construction of the European and North American Railway," passed 28th March, 1851.

And also in the Act 15 Vic, cap. 41, intitled, "An Act to Amend an Act to incorporate the European and North American Railway Company," as shall be necessary to carry out the provisions of a contract bearing date 29th September instant, entered into between this Company, on the one part, and Messrs. William Jackson, M. P. Samuel Morton Peto, M. P. Thomas Brassey, and Edward Lidd Betts, of England, of the other part of the construction of the European and North American Railway, the branches and extensions thereof, as contained in and referred to in the said Contract.

And that copies of this Resolution be forthwith transmitted to the Honbles. the Attorney-General and the Provincial Secretary, with the Seal of the Company, affixed thereto.

Extract from the Minutes.
THOS. B. MILLIDGE, Clerk.

William Jackson, Esq., M. P. John A. Poor, Esq. and Capt. Rhodes, with Mr. Morton and Mr. Ross, Civil Engineers, left yesterday morning in the *Admiral* and were greeted with a salute of twenty guns as the Steamer passed Reed's Point. They were accompanied to the wharf by His Worship the Mayor, the Directors of the European and North American Railway Company, and the Members of the Executive Government in the City.—*Ibid.*

SIR CHARLES LYELL'S OPINION OF NEW BRUNSWICK—This eminent Geologist, now in New-Brunswick, has visited some of the districts of Westmoreland and other parts of the Province—and we are gratified to learn that he expresses a highly favourable opinion of the geological features of this country, so far as his observations have extended. We understand that he is unable to decide the question for the Lawyers, as to whether the substance found in Albert, in such abundance, comes under the cognomen of Coal, or Asphaltum, as its character differs from both. It being a new thing to science, Sir Charles is puzzled to know, on first examination, what to call it. When in St. John he visited the black lead, or plumbago mines, at the Falls, and remarked that Anthracite Coal would yet be found in that vicinity, in immense beds, as this plumbago was but the outer encrustation of the treasure within. We hope the Company will keep on digging until they strike a vein, and their fortunes are made. In the opinion of Sir Charles Lyell, this Province abounds in mineral wealth—such as coal, iron, copper, &c. &c.—which will one day be explored and developed to the enrichment of the inhabitants. It requires but enterprise and capital to bring about these ends. Opinions from such a quarter, cannot be over-estimated. If Professor Johnston was capable of giving our Agricultural capabilities a good character, Professor Lyell will assist us in the mineral kingdom. We hope yet to hear from him, under his own hand. No doubt he will write a treatise upon what he has seen and approved of, in this Province. That alone will do us an immensity of good. We are informed that Sir Charles Lyell and our Lieut. Governor were school-mates. In company with Lady Lyell he intends to make a journey to the "Rocky Mountains" for Geological researches, and the pleasure which the prosecution of science affords him. We hope when he returns to England he will give New Brunswick as good a name as he may think it deserves.—*M. News*

The Provincial Exhibition will open on Tuesday next the 5th October, and we understand that every exertion has been made, to render it attractive and worthy of the Province. Those who have seen the temporary building erected for the occasion, pronounce it to be of a most elegant and tasty description; and we believe

that the combination of articles prepared for exhibition both in the mechanical, artistic and agricultural departments, will be worthy of admiration.—The Steamboats on the River will run, during the week, at reduced fare and at frequent hours, and will thus afford every accommodation to visitors.—*St. John Observer, Sept. 28.*

The Provincial Exhibition was formally opened at Fredericton, yesterday, in the presence of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and a vast concourse of people; a salute of nineteen guns was fired on the entrance of the Governor, and the Band played the National Anthem.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Proclamation, calling the Provincial Legislature to meet at Fredericton for the despatch of business, on Thursday the 21st inst., was issued in a Royal Gazette Extra last week.—*St. John Observer, Oct. 5.*

CANADA.

QUEBEC, Sept. 20, 1852.—The entire of last week, with the exception of Monday, was occupied by the House of Assembly in discussing certain resolutions which had been introduced by the government, on which to found an address to the Queen, for the repeal of the act of the Imperial Parliament, distributing the fund arising from the clergy reserves among the different religious denominations in Canada.

The history of these reserves is briefly this:—By an act of Parliament, passed in 1791, when the public lands in this colony belonged to the crown, one-seventh of all that should subsequently be surveyed, was to be reserved for the support of the Protestant clergy—the Roman Catholic church of Lower Canada, already possessing large endowment, arising from private donations, or grants from the French King, which were confirmed at the time of the conquest of Canada. By a provision in the act, however, power was given to the Colonial legislature to alter or repeal it, with the sanction of the Imperial Parliament, upon which is grounded the present application.

At that time, the principal portion of the inhabitants of Upper Canada belonged to the Church of England, by which the reserves was claimed; but as settlers arrived from Scotland, much dissatisfaction was expressed at this exclusive appropriation of a fund set apart for religious purposes; and it became a cause of much strife and contention. The subject was taken up at different times by the Colonial legislature; but finding this body unable to agree upon any satisfactory settlement of the question, and a bill, which was sent home in 1829, containing a retrospective clause, the Imperial Parliament passed an act, in 1830, distributing the funds arising from the clergy reserves among the different religious denominations in Upper Canada, giving two-eighths to the Church of England, deducting therefrom the cost of surveys and other expenses that had been incurred—one-eighth to the Church of Scotland, and the remaining half of the gross amount to the other religious bodies, including the Roman Catholics of that section of the province.

This was considered as a final settlement of this vexatious question at the time; but as members of the Free Church, and other dissenters from the Churches of England and Scotland came into the country, much dissatisfaction began to be expressed, the subject was made the watchword at the elections, and last session Mr. Price, one of the members of the government at that time, in his individual capacity, introduced resolutions, upon which an address was founded to the Queen, requesting that the clergy reserves might be placed at the disposal of the local legislature, to be devoted to other purposes than those which were originally intended; and an address was sent home, accompanied by a despatch from the Governor-General, expressive of his regret that the subject had again been agitated.

The action of the Queen's government ought to have satisfied the agitators here that, at all events the Imperial Parliament would not be called upon to divert the clergy reserve fund from the "support of divine worship and religious instruction in the colony;" and the despatch, received in reply, states, that "under the present distribution, no ground is left for reasonable jealousy or complaint of undue favor to particular religious denominations," but admitting that, owing to changes that may be effected in the character of the population, through immigration or any other cause, the question of distribution might, from time to time, be considered.

Notwithstanding this decision the provincial government, at the commencement of this session, brought in a series of resolutions, couched in rather strong language, which were passed on Saturday, and to day an address, in accordance with them, was presented to the Governor-General, by whom it will be transmitted to England.

It appears to me—and I have watched the proceeding throughout—that it originates in a contemptible sectarian jealousy. There is no question of Church and State at issue, as is pretended, every religious denomination being placed on a footing of perfect equality in the province. The reserves are not withdrawn from settlement, but are in the market in the same manner as other public funds, and secular education, to which it is urged they should be devoted, being amply and extravagantly provided for.—*Cor. N. Y. H.*

CANADIAN ASSEMBLY, Sept. 24.—On motion of the Hon. Mr. Morin, the House resolved to take into consideration in Committee of the whole, on Friday next, the following proposed Resolutions, on the subject of the Constitution of the Legislative Council of this Province:

1. That under the circumstances in which the Province of Canada is placed in a social, political and

economical point of view, the introduction of the elective principles into the Constitution of the Legislative Council, would not only impart greater weight to that important Branch of the Legislature than it can have under existing arrangements, however judiciously the selection of its Members may be made, but would also ensure greater efficiency in carrying out that system of Government which obtains in the Mother Country, and has been happily introduced into this Province.

2. That the object in view might best be attained by dividing each of the Sections of this Province into thirty Territorial Divisions, containing as nearly as possible an equal amount of population, and by allowing the persons qualified to vote at the Election of Members of the Legislative Assembly in each Division to elect one proper person qualified in the manner hereinafter mentioned to sit in the Legislative Council; which should be composed of sixty persons so elected, one-third of whom should be required to retire in rotation every three years.

3. That the persons qualified to be elected Members of the Legislative Council should be all subjects of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, of the full age of twenty-one years, and residing in this Province, who may have been Members of the Legislative Council of Upper or Lower Canada, or of this Province, or who shall have been elected Members of the Legislative Assembly of this Province, or of either of the said late Provinces; no person who is at present disqualified by law to be elected Member of the Legislative Assembly being eligible for the said Legislative Council.

4. That for the better working of Constitutional Government the Legislative Council so constituted ought to be liable to dissolution and re-election in the same manner as the Legislative Assembly now is,—and that under the proposed change, it should be optional to the Governor General to dissolve both or either of the Houses of Parliament whenever advised so to do.

5. That it being inexpedient under the amended Constitution of Parliament to require any pecuniary qualification from its members: that now imposed for being elected to or sitting in the Legislative Assembly ought to be abolished.

6. That the Legislative Council so constituted should elect its own Speaker, and ought to possess the exclusive power of adjudicating upon Impeachments preferred by the Legislative Assembly against high Public Functionaries, and that in all other respects the peculiar powers and privileges now possessed and exercised by each of the two Houses of Parliament should be maintained inviolate in so far as they may not be repugnant to the foregoing Resolutions.

7. That the following Territorial Divisions are fit and proper to be adopted for the said purpose viz:—

Here follows 1 to 60 to be filled up.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

NOTES OF THE BISHOP'S MOVEMENTS IN CLM-BERLAND.

September 23.—Major Norton, the worthy American Consul at Pictou, accompanied by the Rev. C. Elliott, drove His Lordship from that place to Wallace, where they were met by the Rev. G. Townshend, of Amherst. The party were hospitably entertained by Alexander McFarlane, Esq. On the morning of the 24th the Bishop left Mr. McFarlane's with Mr. Townshend, for Pugwash. At 11 o'clock Divine service was celebrated and the holy rite of Confirmation administered to five persons, several having been kept away by the stormy weather. After Divine service the Churchwardens and Vestry called upon the Bishop, and on behalf of the Parish, presented an Address to His Lordship, to which he returned an appropriate answer. Sept. 25.—The Bishop proceeded to Amherst, and attended Evening Prayers in the Parish Church. After Prayers, the Rector surrounded by his congregation, presented a School Address to His Lordship, giving him a hearty welcome; to which the Bishop replied in feeling terms. Sunday, 26th, after prayers, the Bishop instructed an overflowing congregation in the duties of their Christian calling, and then administered to many of them the Holy Eucharist, assisted by Messrs. Townshend, Simonds and Bliss.—Afternoon, prayers and confirmation, His Lordship addressed the Candidates admirably, and administered the holy rite most impressively. After which the Bishop again delivered another excellent discourse to a greatly increased congregation. Monday, 27th, the Bishop rested. Tuesday, 28th, Mr. Townshend drove his Lordship to Dorchester, in the Province of New Brunswick, to meet the Bishop of Fredericton, who was likewise visiting and confirming in that part of his Diocese. On the way over to Dorchester, the Bishop called on the Honble. Judge Botsford; the venerable Judge gave our Bishop a cordial welcome.—Having visited the Parish Church of Sackville, his Lordship proceeded to Dorchester, and met the Bishop of Fredericton, at the residence of the Honble. E. B. Chandler. Their Lordships, together with the Rev. R. Podmore, late Chaplain Priest of St. Mary Otery, Exeter, and Messrs. Townshend, Simonds and Bliss, having partaken of Mr. Chandler's hospitality, attended evening prayers in the parish church, when the Bishop of Fredericton preached from Genesis vii. 18—"And the ark went upon the face of the waters." The Bishop of Nova Scotia returned to Amherst the same evening, and next morning set out for Parrsboro. I may add that the unanimous opinion here respecting his Lordship is a most favorable one. Much good is expected from his activity and firmness. May God be with him.

Missionary Intelligence.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS

79, Pall Mall, Sept. 11, 1852.

The Society would be glad to hear of two or three gentlemen willing and qualified to undertake missionary work in places where they would have to acquire a foreign language, and to encounter a trying climate.—In one situation, a married clergyman, without family, would be preferable; in others, either young clergymen, not without parochial experience, or well-qualified candidates for Holy Orders, are desired.

It is well known that the Society has long had under consideration the possibility of extending its labours to the promising mission-field at Delhi. The following extract from a letter, dated July 15, from the Rev. M. J. Jennings, Chaplain at Delhi, will show how urgent is the call, and what ground there is for regretting the delay which has already taken place. Is it too much to hope that among those who shall now read it, there may be some whose zeal will enable the Society at once to enter on the work?

"The mail for England leaves Delhi in an hour or two, and I have but short time for writing; yet it is very desirable that you should be made acquainted with the events of the last fortnight, which may operate favourably on your Society, and, I trust, determine it to place its missionaries here without any very great delay. Never was a field riper for Missionary efforts than this one, as far as one can judge, and as I think yourself will say when I describe to you the symptoms which have been showing themselves of late.

"You must know, then, that there is a Government College at this place, where the natives study English, which makes them more accessible than they otherwise would be to the sound of the Gospel; and not only so, but Delhi has been favoured by the continued residence here of officials, who have been far from indifferent to the well-being of its inhabitants, in a higher and more than worldly sense. These two circumstances have combined together to raise a great spirit of inquiry regarding our religion, much greater than I had any idea of when I last wrote to you. This has shown itself in the fact of two important Hindoos having offered themselves as candidates for baptism, and of their having actually been baptized on Sunday last, under very interesting circumstances.

"The first, named Ram Chemder, is the mathematical teacher in the college, a very clever and intelligent man, aged about thirty-three years. The other named Chimmum Lat, is the sub-assistant surgeon of Delhi; he is also clever in his profession, and aged thirty-seven years.

"The Christian names given to them are Esoo Das, the servant of Jesus; and Maseeh Sabar, supported by Christ.

"These men have many connections in Delhi, and were in high esteem, and their baptism consequently caused the greatest excitement, throughout the city.

"The whole Hindoo population assembled around the Church on Sunday evening, and two hundred or thereabouts were admitted within the walls. Notwithstanding the excitement, the conduct of all was admirable, and no congregation of Christians could have been more respectful.

"These conversions, and this conduct on the part of the multitude, would at first sight look well for Christianity; but when we connect it with that spirit of inquiry which I have mentioned, one might feel pretty sure that many were not unfavourably disposed towards it. And this is really the case, as people of all classes who go in and out among the natives testify, which is also supported by the fact, that for some time past many natives who can speak a little English, have been constantly at church observing our worship, and attending most seriously, to what I have to say in my sermons.

"Matters are so promising in appearance, that many prognosticate the baptism of others before much time has been passed.

"But I wish to impress upon you how full of promise this missionary field is, and how incumbent on us it appears to be, to take immediate advantage of the state of things.

"But to come to the point which I know embarrasses the Society, and that is, the means. In this case, I am persuaded they need not hesitate to go forward before Christ; I shall have carried our fund to at least 20,000 rupees; and the other sum, which I have set myself to raise, will come in in due time. And, in the mean time, several have expressed to me their readiness to pay the interest of it till it is raised.

"Only announce your intention of sending two

missionaries in the approaching cold weather, and depend upon it money will come in."

CEYLON.—St. Thomas's College.—The foundation-stone of the chapel, a building to be used hereafter as the Cathedral of the diocese, was laid on Tuesday, 16th June, by the Bishop of Colombo.

Youth's Department.

THE CHAPLAIN'S STORY.—A clergyman who was the chaplain of a little squadron stationed in the Mediterranean for five years, related the following anecdote, which occurred during that time:—

The Commodore was a frank and generous man, who treated me with marked attention, and I used to preach in all the ships but one. That was a small frigate, and its captain was an irreligious and profane man. He used to say he wanted no Methodist parson for a pilot, and he embraced every opportunity of annoying me. Being a person of violent temper, he took offence, and insulted the Commodore who meant to send him home. When I heard of his intention, I waited on the Commodore, and I said I had come to ask a particular favor of him.

"That shall be granted. I am always happy to oblige you. What is it?"

"That you will overlook the conduct of Captain S——," said I.

"Nay nay; you can't be serious. Is he not your greatest enemy? and I believe the only man who does not wish to see you on board his ship."

"That's the very reason why I ask favor Commodore. I must practice as well as preach."

"Well, well, 'tis an odd whim; but if on reflection I can grant your request without prejudice to his Majesty's service, I will do it."

The next day I renewed my petition.

"Well," said he, "if Captain S—— will make public apology, I will overlook his conduct."

I instantly got into a boat, and rowed to the frigate. The Captain met me with a frown upon his countenance; but when I told him my business, I saw a tear in his eye, and taking me by the hand, he said:—

"Mr. ——, I really don't understand your religion, but I do understand your conduct, and I thank you."

The affair blew over, and he pressed me to preach in his ship. The first time I went there the crew was dressed in their best clothes and the Captain on my right hand; but hardly utter a word, my mind was so much moved, and so were the whole crew. There seemed to be a more than ordinary solemnity among us.

That very night the ship disappeared and not a soul survived to tell the tale. None ever know how it happened, but we supposed, as there had been a gale of wind, she had foundered, and went down in deep water.

How cheering the thought that the men thus suddenly summoned into eternity had listened to the blessed message of the gospel, and that too, under the circumstances which, through the blessing of God, were so peculiarly adapted to prepare their minds to welcome and receive it!

See, dear young reader, how "example" is more regarded than "precept." Persons can understand our conduct, if they cannot appreciate our principles, and they form their opinions more from what we do, than what we say. We should therefore, rather strive to live well than talk well. "Even a child is known by his doings." The religion of Christ teaches us to let our light so shine before men; and it is highly important that those who profess to love the Saviour, should be careful to adorn in all things his doctrine.

THE STREET SCHOOL.—There are many things learned out of school, and nowhere is there more learned than in the streets. Bad boys almost always live in the streets. There they are out of the way of parents, and teachers, and masters. There they see plenty of entertaining sights. There they meet with many play-mates, especially with those that are older and worse. There they can halloo and shout, laugh and sing, without restraint. Especially at night, all these things are worst, and then they learn very fast. The street school is very much a night school.

When boys are sent on errands, they sometimes stop by the way and take street lessons. They go out of their proper course, stand at corners, and gape at new sights. There are classes of the street school at the door of the theatre and circus, and whenever there is a fire, a procession, or a training, or when a crowd follows the constable and his prisoner.

The street lessons are various. Idleness is the first and the chief. Curiosity about evil is the next. Bold-

ness and impudence are also taught. Then come profane and filthy words, rib jests, unclean songs, quarrelling, fighting, and even drinking. After a while the pupils in the street school are far enough advanced to go to the upper institutions, such as the jail and the almshouse.

Thousands of parents favor this school; and some who pass for good people. It is less troublesome than any other. If you wish your boy to be entered at a street scholar, all you have to do is to let him alone. Take no care about his company. Never rebuke him for coming late from school or an errand. Do not trouble yourself about the way he passes the evenings. Never mind what time he comes home at night. Especially do not trouble yourself in sending him to Sunday School.

The street school is very expensive. The price is not paid in advance, or in ready money, but it is sure to be demanded with heavy interest. The payment is loss of conscience, loss of character, often loss of health, and sometimes the loss of soul.

Selections.

ADDRESS TO WORKMEN EMPLOYED ON CHURCHES.—The Vicar of St. Mary Church, Durham, has issued the following address to the workmen employed in the building of his new church:

"A WORD TO THE WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

"My Friends,—You are now engaged in the erection of the House of God. You should try and feel that it is a great honour to be allowed to use your strength and skill thus, to the honour and glory of your Maker and Preserver. I wish to draw your attention to the following clause in the specification of the work to be done, and the manner of doing it; and sincerely hope that none of you will give me any occasion to put the power I have reserved to myself in force.

DECENT BEHAVIOUR OF WORKMEN.—The contractor accepted for the performance of the works is expected to employ, as far as possible, labourers and others connected with the parish; and he is required seriously to caution the workmen employed by him not to conduct themselves irreverently, or to behave in a quarrelsome manner, or to use improper or profane language while engaged in the erection of the House of God, as, in the event of any improprieties of conduct coming to the knowledge of the Vicar of the parish, he will call upon the contractor summarily to dismiss any workman so misconducting himself, and the contractor is to read over this notice to every workman so employed, and this is to be considered a sufficient notice of the Vicar's intention.

"It is my daily prayer for you that God will keep all who are engaged in erecting this House of God from every vain and covetous, and unholy thought, and word, and work, and from all dangers and accidents; and I earnestly desire that your own prayers may be overruled to promote God's glory, and to set forward the Salvation of our own souls, and that of the souls of our brethren.

"As some of you may be strangers to this parish, I have to inform you that, in addition to the Daily Service, there is a Sermon in the Evening Service on Fridays which begins at seven o'clock, and that the hours of Divine Service on Sundays, are—half-past Ten in the Forenoon; three in the afternoon; and half-past six in the Evening. The Holy Communion is administered every Sunday in the Forenoon Service. On the second and fourth Sundays in the month it is also administered at eight o'clock in the morning.

"Commoning you to the blessing of God and to the Word of His Grace. I am, my dear Friends,

"Your faithful Servant in Christ Jesus,

"And (under the Bishop) your affectionate Pastor
"ALEX. WATSON.

"The Vicarage, 17th August, 1852."

JERUSALEM.—The following is the decree of the Sultan concerning the question of the Holy Sepulchre, &c., in dispute between the Greeks and the Latins:—

"This is my royal decree concerning the question of the Holy Sepulchre, &c., of Jerusalem, hitherto in dispute, after a rigorous examination of all the documents which are in the possession of my Greek and Latin subjects; a decree which confirms all the privileges accorded to the Greeks by my glorious ancestors, and particularly by my illustrious father, and which have been already sanctioned by myself. Let this decree be for the future superior to every other act.

"Firman addressed to the governor of Jerusalem, Hafiz Pacha, and to the old Cadi of the same city, as well as to the members of the council of that place.

"Whereas the differences which have frequently

nation between the Greeks and the Latins, concerning the Holy places, inside and outside Jerusalem, have again been renewed in these latter times, a commission, composed of several ministers, illustrious magistrates, and others, was formed with the consent of both parties, to examine the question. The object of this examination was the question of the places in dispute between those two religious sects, and which consist of the great cupola of the Church of the Resurrection; the little cupola in the interior of that church, covering the place where the sepulchre of Jesus Christ is situated; the descent from the cross; the Golgotha, situated in the interior of the same church; the arcades of the Holy Virgin; the Church of Bethlehem; and the cave where Jesus Christ was born; and the birth-place and tomb of the Holy Virgin. Of all these places the claims of the Latins for the great cupola, as it belongs to the whole building, for the little cupola, the descent from the cross, the Golgotha, the arcades of the Holy Virgin, the Church of Bethlehem, and the birth-place, are not just, and in consequence it has been resolved that all those places shall remain as they are. But, as the key of the northern and southern gates of the great church, and of the entrance of the cavern mentioned above, was previously given to the Greeks, as well as to the Latins and Armenians, and as that concession was confirmed by a firman, published in the year 1160, of the Hegira (1744), let them at present be contented with that concession. As to the two gardens near the Franciscan convent of Bethlehem, and also claimed by the Latins, since, according to the ancient and new edicts, they were under the superintendance of the two parties, let them still remain so. The representation on the part of the Latins for exclusive possession of the tomb of the Virgin, founded on some edicts which they possess, are not just; but inasmuch as hitherto the Greeks, the Armenians, the Syrians, and the Copts, exercised their religious ceremonies in the holy tomb mentioned above, and considering that the religious worship in the interior of that place, in consequence of the exercise of so many religious forms of worship in the same place, does not belong exclusively to a single one of those Christian creeds, and that it is known that, in virtue of ancient concessions, the Catholic Christians also perform their religious ceremonies there; in consequence, and on condition that not the slightest change is to be made in the administration and present state of the tomb in question, the confirmation of that concession to the Catholic is declared to be just. The rights accorded to the Greeks, subjects of my puissant empire, and confirmed by me in virtue of imperial decrees, and the maintenance of which is one of the particular objects of my royal solicitude, having been solemnly approved of by me, no person whatever will be permitted to undertake any act whatever, contrary to the present decision. In what concerns the Church of the Ascension, in the Garden of Olives, at Jerusalem, since hitherto the Latins have exercised their religious services there once a year, that is to say, on the day of the Ascension of Jesus Christ, and that the Greeks exercise their religious ceremonies outside the church, and that in the same place a Turkish mosque exists, the church in question does not belong particularly and exclusively to any of the Christian rites above mentioned: But considering in my royal justice that it is not proper that the Greeks, being subjects of my puissant empire, should not be able to exercise their religious worship in the church itself, it has been decided that hereafter the Greeks, the same as the Latins, are not to find any obstacles in praying and performing their religious ceremonies in the interior of that church during the religious days mentioned, on the condition that the present order and state of things be not in any way changed, and that the door of the church be kept, as hitherto, by a Mussulman porter. In order that mention be made of this state of things be the firman issued in the month of Deval of the Hegira (1254), and in the royal order passed on the subject, we have rendered an imperial ordinance, in conformity to which the present royal decree has been published by our imperial divan, and which has been handed over to the Greeks. You, taking cognizance of that act, are to direct all your attention to prevent any violation of the above-mentioned decisions, not only on the part of the Greeks, Armenians, Syrians, and Copts, but also of the Latins."

FRENCH RESEARCHES AT NINEVEH.—The Minister of the Interior has received further accounts of the explorations, which are being carried on by M. Placo, Consul of Franco at Mossul, in the ruins of Nineveh. In addition to large statues, bas-reliefs in marble, pottery, and articles of jewellery, which throw light on the habits and customs of the inhabitants of the ancient

city, he has been able to examine the whole of the palace of Khorsabad and its dependencies, and in so doing has elucidated some doubtful points, and obtained proof that the Assyrians were not ignorant of any of the resources of architecture. He has also discovered a large gate twelve feet high, which appears to have been one of the entrances to the city, several constructions in marble, two rows of columns, apparently extending a considerable distance, the cellar of the palace still containing regular rows of jars, which had evidently been filled with wine, and at the bottom of which jars there is still a sort of deposit of a violet colour. M. Placo has, moreover, discovered the storehouse of pottery, containing various other articles. In addition to all this he has caused excavations to be made in the hills of Bachiécha, Karamless, Ten Leuben, Mattai, Karkack, Dagan, &c., on the left bank of the Tigris, within ten leagues from Khorsabad. In them he has found monuments, tombs, jewellery, and some articles in gold and other metal and stone. At Dugiran there is a monument, which, it is supposed, may turn out to be as large as that of Khorsabad. At Mattai, and at a place called Barzan, M. Placo has found bas-reliefs cut in solid rock; they consist of a number of colossal figures and of a series of full-length portraits of the Kings of Assyria. M. Placo has taken copies of his discoveries by means of the photographic process; and he announces that Colonel Rawlinson has authorised him to make diggings at the places which the English are engaged in examining.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

I observed in a recent Number of the *Church Times*, that the monies collected in our churches throughout the diocese as Jubilee donations, are to be appropriated for establishing a Professorship of Pastoral Theology in connexion with King's College, Windsor. Whether the Diocesan Church Society Committee in Halifax have any right or authority to appropriate the sums thus collected (instead of applying them for the general purposes of the Church, for which they no doubt were contributed) I know not; (1) it certainly would have been better first to have submitted the matter to the consideration of the Society at the annual general meeting, when something like a representation of the whole church would be assembled to deliberate on church matters. What does the Church know, or what do Churchmen know of King's College, that their pitances should be used as an endowment for one of its professorships, the advantages of which can never be made use of by the great majority of those whose contributions are to be used for the purpose of such an endowment. (2) A pretty general opinion prevails among the laity that church money enough, or at all events money enough, has been already expended on King's to have established one or perhaps two more professorships than it now possesses; as it is none but persons who are well off can afford to send their sons there, (3) and these are the persons, together with those who have already reaped the benefits of the institution (of which there are numbers in affluent circumstances in this and the other Provinces,) who ought to come forward with their subscriptions for the purpose.

There is no question but that a professorship of pastoral theology is as much required as any other professorship, but the only objection in the present case is, the taking the money contributed for the direct use of the church, without the sanction of the Church. When the sermons were preached calling upon us to give something for the spreading of the gospel in the more distant parts of the Province, nothing was then said about Windsor professorships. I would propose that the associated alumni, and others who talk so feelingly about their beloved Alma Mater, should come down with £5 a year each (4) they can almost every one afford it), and then ask the Diocesan Church Society to add year by year the interest upon the sums thus contributed, and so let both continue to do until the sum required be made up. The Church would then be working in unison with the Alumni, and other friends of the College, and we would then have a surety that those who talk much are willing to give a little: there has been already too much acting on the principle "I'll talk and you pay." Let also the Bishop's sanction be obtained for a direct appeal to be made in each parish to the people for this specific purpose, either by sermon or otherwise as may be judged most expedient: only do not ask us to pay money for one particular purpose, and then go and make use of it for another quite different. (5)

I take the liberty of making these observations, because it is now generally conceded, all the world over, that the laity are in truth a portion of the Church, and are entitled to a voice in the establishment of those laws by which they are to be governed, and in the management of those funds which they principally contribute. (6)

It has forced itself upon the convictions of every one, that something is required as a corrective of the careless and apparently indifferent manner, in which our beautiful Liturgy is often gone through with: stops are disregarded, and pauses made in parts where no pause ought to be, whereby the sense of a sentence is often altered: particular words are in some cases left out,

others substituted in their places; and many liberties are taken with the service in direct opposition to the plainest and most unquestioned rubrics: and oftentimes the whole service is executed, (prayer, praise, aspiration and thanksgiving) in so monotonous a tone, as to have every effect but that of winning the attention and devotion of the congregation. (7)

For many years past I have made a point of observing, whenever the 9th Chap. of Acts has been read as the lesson, whether the name of the man whom St. Peter cured of palsy, mentioned in v. 33, was correctly pronounced or not, and though I have heard that chapter read a great many times for many years past, and by many different clergymen, yet I have never heard one of them pronounce the name correctly; they invariably call it *Æneas*, assimilating it in sound to Virgil's hero, the "*pius Æneas*," instead of giving the *e* the short sound of *epsilon*, and the long one of *eta*. The same inaccuracy I have observed to attend the pronunciation of the word *Parmanus*: here the *o* has always the long sound of *eta* given to it instead of that of *epsilon*: and the words *Prochorus*, *Patrobus*, *Rabboni*, are all pronounced as if their *o's* were all *omegas* instead of *omicrons*. Inaccuracies like these just mentioned betray too much indifference, and are inexcusable, because the original of the New Testament is presumed to have been studied by all our clergy, for the most of them have certain letters appended to their names indicative of their college rank and status; and it can hardly be supposed that the rules of prosody and quantity were disregarded, or considered of no consequence in the colleges in which they graduated. Many persons will, however say, or think, that it matters not what a clergyman's pronunciation is, so long as he is pious, and knows and performs his other duties. Reading, after all is but pronunciation, and good reading is good pronunciation, with the necessary and proper variety of tones and inflections added: besides too, there is but one right way in this as in every thing else, and the right way must always be the best: if it does not matter how the public prayers of the Church are conducted, whether in a careless, indifferent, or elevating manner, we are then forced back to the conclusion that there is no need of regular training for an order of clergy, no need of professorships, either for pastoral theology or any thing else. (8)

RUSTIC.

REMARKS.

We freely give insertion to the foregoing Communication, well and temperately written, and the author of which has very properly furnished us with his respectable name. We beg leave however to append a few explanatory remarks.

1.—The writer, perhaps, has forgotten, that when notice was given of the Jubilee Collections, (See *Church Times* of May 1.) it was expressly stated, that the amount raised throughout the Diocese, was to be placed at the disposal of the Executive Committee of the Diocesan Church Society. In conformity with that notice, the Committee resolved *nem. con.* to appropriate the miserable "pittance" sent in, to the long wanted, long talked of, and universally approved Professorship of Pastoral Theology at Windsor.

2.—If the "Church and Churchmen" know nothing of "King's College," it is high time they did, since, almost every clergyman under whose ministry they have sat, has been educated there; and it is to be hoped that in that way, at all events, the advantages of the Institution have been manifested. But for the better diffusion of acquaintance with poor "King's," (so long hidden under a bushel,) we suggest that every "Churchman" take the "*Church Times*," where, within the last few weeks alone, his memory would have been frequently refreshed on this and other useful subjects connected with his church.

3.—The writer is mistaken. Many of the poorest young men in the land are continually being educated at Windsor. The whole expense need not exceed £50 a year, and all this may be covered by Scholarships, which the worthy can attain.

4.—The proposal that every alumnus who can afford it, should give £5 a year to the object in question, is one we would much like the writer to help in carrying out. It is right, however, that he should know, that it is not all "talk" among the alumni. They have already, within five years, raised about £3,300 towards the support of the Institutions at Windsor, besides obtaining thereby £1,000 sterling from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which Society will also generously give another £1,000 when we raise about £700 more, for which efforts are now being made.

5.—The Bishop has already sanctioned such an appeal, and the Editor of this Paper has just returned from a visit to P. E. Island, &c. for that purpose. He hopes to give a call to "Rustic" ere long, who will do a good work if he, in the mean time, exerts his influence around him in behalf of what we are glad to see he acknowledges to be "much required."

6.—It has always been our opinion, that the laity should be called upon to take their part, and that an active one, in the affairs of that Church of which they

an important portion. And so long ago as the days of the "Colonial Churchman," (1835 to 1840) we did our best to bring them into harness, advocating a "Church Society" before it was ever mooted in any of the Colonies. And now, we hope the period is at hand, when they will be still more effectively and systematically enlisted in the cause of the Church.

7. To remedy such defects as are noticed in this and the concluding paragraphs, is one of the objects, for which it is desired to establish at Windsor, a Professor, whose special duty it shall be, besides promoting the more important matters of personal and practical religion, and doing his best to make the young men committed to his care, "able ministers of the New Testament,"—to instruct them in reading with propriety, our beautiful services, in composing and delivering sermons, and in short, in training them for the proper discharge of every portion of their ministerial duties.

8. With these remarks, we leave our Clerical Brethren, to digest the lecture which a "Rustic" Layman reads to them, (confessedly not without some reason,) on an important part of their functions. We must all look sharp, in days when such expert critics are before us.—Ed. C. T.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCT. 9, 1852.

"LIBERAL THINGS."

It is with much satisfaction that we are enabled to announce the complete extinction of all debt on the Parish of St. Paul's, Halifax. From a variety of causes, that debt had accumulated (including the liabilities incurred for the Chapel of Ease,) to the fearful amount of £4,000. To attempt the liquidation of this formidable sum, required no small degree of courage. But the result shows what may be accomplished by stout hearts and willing hands, in grappling, energetically, with even the most discouraging difficulties. The Churchwardens, P. C. Hill and James Tremain, Esqrs., a few weeks ago, undertook an appeal to the Parishioners, for a general subscription, which prepared the way for the exertions of Henry Boggs and W. Hare, Esqrs., who in a very short time succeeded in raising enough to wipe off the whole debt, thus relieving their Parish from an incubus, which has long depressed its energies, and paralyzed every effort at those various improvements, which are desirable in every Parish from time to time.

"A satisfactory meeting took place at the National School on Tuesday last, when it was announced that of the sum of £4162, the amount required, only £250 remained to be subscribed. In this emergency the Hon. Mr. Cogswell offered, in addition to the large amount already paid by him, to supply the deficiency: wishing it to be understood that he did it as a thank-offering, in memory of the ministry of his beloved son, and the happy fellowship which existed for fourteen years between the Rev. William Cogswell and the members of the Church and Parish of St. Paul's."

We shall gladly publish the list of subscribers, whose contributions have produced this happy consummation, and we hope their example will stimulate other parishes throughout the Province, to rid themselves of debt in like manner. We are happy to add, that already in St. George's, Halifax, has a movement begun in the same direction; and we hope soon to announce the good news, that like its ransomed neighbour St. Paul's, it "owes no man any thing."

It has for sometime been the fashion, throughout the country, for those who perhaps wanted an excuse for doing little themselves, to be always saying that comparatively nothing was done in the Metropolis. This fertile topic of declamation, at Parochial gatherings, will now be available no more. Perhaps justice has never been done to Halifax in this respect. It has generally been forgotten, that hither resort the waimed, the halt and the blind—all that want "help" in the various calamities which are of constant occurrence in the rural districts; or for the various undertakings of a public nature, which are there set on foot. The calculations in these things always is, "we will get something for it in Halifax."

Especially, in estimating what Church people give in this City, it is generally forgotten, that no Church is built East, West, North, or South, without an appeal to the Citizens of Halifax. The writer knows this, by his own experience, which has been to some extent; and he here records his thankful conviction, that most "liberal things" have always been done by Halifax on such oc-

casions. All the clergy in the land will say Amen to this.

Now, let it be known and read by all our censorious friends, far and wide, who have been thus "casting stones" in this direction, that within one year last past, (besides all other contributions for similar purposes,) the Parish of St. Paul's has raised for the Church, no less a sum than SIX THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED POUNDS! "Honour to whom honour is due," say we. Assuredly none that have thus given, from religious motives, to these religious objects, will find that they are the poorer at the year's end, as regards the things of this world; while they will enjoy a far richer pleasure in the consciousness of a duty performed, than they could have felt, with that duty neglected, and their money still in their hands.

We understand that the Church will now be painted at once, the funds for this purpose having been collected by the kind efforts of several Ladies, to whom, as well as to the Wardens and Messrs. Boggs and Hare, votes of thanks were unanimously passed by the Parishioners.

CLERICAL MEETINGS.

We are glad to perceive by the following extract of a letter from Bridgetown, that the Clerical Society in Annapolis County still continues in existence. We have had delightful experience of the comfort and advantage of such meetings, in years gone by, and are persuaded, that, wherever they are properly conducted they will be found refreshing and improving to the Clergy, and attractive and edifying to the Laity:—

"We had a Clerical Meeting here on the 29th ult., the Feast of St. Michael. It was attended by all the Brethren in the County, viz.: Rev. Messrs. Gilpin, Campbell, Godfrey, Stamer, and Robertson. The Services were conducted in the usual manner. Mr. Stamer read prayers; Messrs. Gilpin and Godfrey officiated at the Communion Table, and Mr. Campbell preached an excellent and impressive Sermon from 2 Cor. iii., 2. 3. The Communion was then administered, after which the Clergy retired to the Parsonage, and spent the rest of the day in reading and commenting on a part of 1 Cor. 1 ch. We all feel the beneficial influence of these meetings, and think that by the exchange of sentiment and opinion which they encourage, they tend to promote that spirit of unity and concord and love, which is so necessary to the interests of the Church at large."

MR. GLADSTONE'S BILL FOR REGULATING THE COLONIAL CHURCH.

OUR readers will probably recollect, that just before the rising of Parliament, a Bill for the above object was permitted to be introduced, but was not discussed, and now lies over until the next Session.

It was stated, that in the meantime, the Bill was to be sent out to the Colonies, in order that the views of those who are to be affected by it, if it should become Law, might be ascertained. We have as yet heard nothing in Nova Scotia, of any steps being taken to come at the opinion of this Diocese on this most important subject, but presume that ere long this will be done. We see the matter is already agitated in the Deaceries of New Brunswick, and that it is expected to be brought forward in due form at the annual meeting of their D. C. Society.

In order that the minds of Churchmen may be directed in time to the subject, we publish the Bill of Mr. Gladstone, below, and shall probably recur to the matter as occasion may arise.

"Whereas doubts exist as to the rights of the bishops, clergy, and lay persons inhabiting the colonial possessions of her Majesty, and being in communion with the Church of England, in regard to the management of their internal ecclesiastical affairs: and whereas it is expedient that such doubts should be removed, and that, under certain restrictions, they should be suffered to make regulations for the said management, by agreement among themselves: be it declared and enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that—

"1. No statute, law, rule, usage, or other authority of the United Kingdom shall be construed or shall extend to prevent any such bishop of any diocese in the colonies enumerated in the schedule (A) to this Act annexed, or in any other colony which Her Majesty shall, as hereinafter provided, have declared by order in council to fall within the operation of this Act, together with his clergy, and the lay persons of the diocese, being declared or *bona fide* members of the Church of England, or being otherwise in communion with the same, from meeting together from time to time to make, or from making at such meetings, by common consent, or by a majority of voices of the said clergy and laity, severally and respectively, with the assent of the said bishop, any such regulations as local circumstances shall in their judgment render necessary for the better conduct of their ecclesiastical affairs, or for

the holding of meetings, whether on behalf of one such diocese in combination and by mutual agreement, for the said purposes thereat: subject always, as at this time, in common with all other religious communions, to the authority of the local legislatures respectively and to such provisions as they may think proper to enact.

"2. But it shall not be lawful to impose by any such regulation any temporal or pecuniary penalty or disability, other than loss of the emoluments of any ecclesiastical office or benefice, under any sentence or proceeding affecting the tenure thereof.

"3. And no such regulation shall be binding on any person or persons other than the said bishop or bishops, and their clergy, with the lay persons residing within the said colonies, and being declared or *bona fide* members of the Church of England, or being otherwise in communion with the same.

"4. And nothing herein contained shall be held to authorise any such regulation made in respect of the nomination of bishops, except upon the consent of her Majesty previously or thereafter signified through one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

"5. And nothing herein contained shall be held to authorise any such regulation which shall touch the subordination of the said bishops, clergy and laity, to the see of Canterbury, except upon the consent of the archbishop of the said see previously or thereafter signified by him under his hand and seal.

"6. And nothing herein contained shall be held to authorise any such regulation which shall direct or allow the bishop of any diocese to confirm or consecrate, or to ordain, or to license, or institute any person to any see, or to any pastoral charge or other episcopal or clerical office, except upon such persons having immediately before taken the oath of allegiance to her Majesty, and having likewise subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles, and having furthermore declared his unfeigned assent and consent to the Book of Common Prayer; but if such see, pastoral charge, or episcopal or clerical office, be in a foreign country, then the oath of allegiance need not to be required to be taken by such person.

"7. And it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if and when she shall think fit to declare by order in Council, that this Act shall, from a day to be named in such order, be in force within any other one or more of Her Majesty's colonial possessions besides those contained in the schedule (A) to this Act annexed, and this Act shall take effect in the colony or colonies so designated accordingly."

"SCHEDULE (A) TO WHICH THIS ACT REFERS.—Canada, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Van Dieman's Land, Western Australia, New Zealand; together with the dependencies of the said colonies respectively."

NEIGHBOURLY.—It is pleasing to see our Church shaking hands, as it were, with her sister over the border, as indicated by the subjoined extract. Similar instances of good neighbourhood and cordiality are often witnessed along the line between Canada and the United States, but in this Province it is very seldom that we have the pleasure of seeing any of the U. S. Clergy:—

MAINE.—On Sunday, the 23d of August, the Bishop of Maine, visited the congregation at Calais. Morning prayer was read by the Rev. Skeffington Thouson, L. L. D., Rector of Christ Church, St. Stephen, N. B.: assisted by the Rev. Mr. Durell, Minister of the congregation, and a sermon on 1 Cor. ii. 2, was preached by the Bishop. In the afternoon, the same order was observed in the services, and the sermon was on St. John iii. 6; after which nine persons received confirmation. One person, dangerously sick, had been confirmed on the preceding day. In the evening, the Bishop preached at Christ Church, St. Stephen, on Titus ii. 6.

On the evening of Monday the 23d, the Bishop performed divine service, and preached on Psalm cxlii. 10, at the congregational meeting-house in Eastport.

It would be hard to find a missionary station, where a church is so much required as at Calais; and it is believed that, were the circumstances well understood, the necessary aid would be cheerfully offered from almost every side. A distance of more than a hundred miles separates this place from the nearest of our parishes. It is on the eastern border of the United States, a short bridge joins it to New Brunswick; the spires of English churches rise on the opposite bank, and not a few who hear the English Liturgy in the morning, unite in the American at evening. Many of the inhabitants have grown up under the influence of the Church in the adjoining province. In the hall which is now occupied as a place of worship three hundred persons are often assembled, and the present number of communicants, although the mission has not been established so long as two years, is more than fifty. Why, then, are they not already erecting a church? Because, with few exceptions, they are poor. Assisted very generously by their neighbors at St. Stephen, they make up about half of the annual expense of sustaining public worship, and, with the same assistance, they will probably provide more than half of the cost of a suitable edifice. If they hope for aid from the more western congregations of their own communion, they surely have reason. Every Churchman must wish that the long chain of churches should be completed, which ends at San Francisco, and must begin at Calais. Let us trust that another year will see, on the commanding lot which has been secured, a modest church, proving

the utmost monument which the missionary spirit of our communion can rear in this direction on American soil.—*Witness.*

HARVEST HOME.—How that our people have been permitted once more to gather in the fruits of the earth in rich abundance, "and in due time to enjoy them;" with the blessings of health and peace within our borders, it surely becomes us, as a people, to unite in an open and public manner, in acknowledging the goodness and loving kindness of the Lord, the Author and Giver of all mercies spiritual and temporal.

In the United States there is, at all events, one good practice which every nation might properly imitate, that of having a yearly Thanksgiving Day, which is appointed by the Governor of each State; whether the harvest be good or bad thus acknowledging the great truth, that we are "less than the least of all the mercies of God"—and have always "more than we deserve."

We hope that the people of Nova Scotia will shortly be thus called upon by the proper authority, to assemble in their respective places of worship, and adore Him "who openeth His hand and filleth all things living with plenteousness."

CLERICAL CHANGES.—We understand that the Rev. W. H. Snyder has removed to Mahone Bay, and the Rev. P. J. Filleul to Weymouth, and that the Reverend Gentlemen have respectively assumed their new Cures, in which, we trust that a blessing may attend them. The Rev. William Rupert Cochran has taken charge of St. Margaret's Bay, during the absence, on leave, of the Rev. J. Stannage; and the Rev. J. Griffith, (both lately ordained) has been sent to Brier Island, &c. We also understand, that the Rev. James Ritchie has been appointed to the situation of assistant Minister at Annapolis, vacant by the lamented death of the Rev. Mr. Bartlett. So many changes among the clergy of Nova Scotia, have perhaps never before occurred in the same space of time.

The Bishop of the Diocese returned to Town yesterday morning, from his extensive tour to the Eastward.

NOTICE OF ORDINATION.—The Lord Bishop purposes (D. V.) to hold his next Ordination at Halifax, on Sunday, December 19. Persons intending to offer themselves as candidates for Holy Orders upon that occasion, are desired to notify their intention to His Lordship without delay.

We thank our neighbour of the *St. John Chronicle* for the following cheer, which we hope may tell upon our "absent friends."

THE HALIFAX CHURCH TIMES.—Our valued exchange of Saturday last, appears in a new, enlarged, and improved shape. This excellent journal, deserves a great deal better patronage than we hear that it receives, and we are somewhat surprised that the thirty six thousand persons who belong to the Church of England in Nova Scotia, do not more substantially appreciate the merits which pertain to our cotemporary.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The news received during the past week does not add much of importance to previous advices.

The Steamship *Asia* had arrived at New York, with Liverpool dates of the 25th ult.

Lord Hardinge is appointed Commander-in-Chief.

The funeral of the Duke of Wellington will not take place until the meeting of Parliament, which will not be, it is half officially announced, until early in November. W. G.

MICMAC MISSION.—The Annual Meeting of the Micmac Mission was held in Salem chapel, (Congregationalist,) on the evening of the 29th ult. The Report detailed the proceedings of the Society since its commencement. Three of the Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles and Genesis, are nearly ready for publication, and the B. & F. B. S. have undertaken to bear the expense of publishing them. A Micmac Dictionary and Grammar have also been compiled. A similar meeting took place at Dartmouth on Tuesday evening last. W. G.

THE RAILWAY.—Rumours are afloat relative to interviews that Mr. Jackson, the Railway Contractor, has had with His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of Railways in Nova Scotia. It is also said that the Council are quite divided in opinion upon certain proposals he has submitted, and that a rupture is likely to follow. We do not place much dependence upon these and the like rumours; although we could easily reconcile ourselves to ever so great an explosion in that quarter, provided it cleared the way for a zealous pursuit of public improvement. W. G.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT PICTOU.—The Annual Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show, appointed to take place at Pictou, under the auspices of the Central Board of Agriculture, came off on Wednesday the 6th instant, and proved a most satisfactory exhibition of the capabilities of the soil, and the industry and zeal of the inhabitants of that beautiful and flourishing portion of the Province.—*Sun.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Religious Intelligence.—Dr. Wainwright was chosen Bishop on the 9th ballot, when the vote between him and Dr. Vinton stood as follows: For Wainwright, clerical 104, lay 94, for Vinton, clerical 47, lay 44. Dr. W. has signified his acceptance.

DEATH OF BISHOP CHASE, OF ILLINOIS.—We are pained to learn by a telegraphic despatch in the secular papers, that the venerable Bishop Chase of Illinois, died on the 22nd ult. No particulars of his sickness are stated, except that his death was caused by injuries which he received in consequence of a fall from his carriage some time ago. Bishop Chase was an extraordinary man. Such a man would exert a powerful influence anywhere, and in any station in life. As a pioneer Bishop he has done more than any other clergyman, in establishing the institutions of our Church at the far West. He had a strong mind—a strong will and a strong faith—and of course had strong friends, and sometimes, no doubt felt, that like most men of such a character, he had strong enemies. He had a hold upon the affections and sympathies of the laity which very few can hope to enjoy. He has erected his own monument in the form of Institutions which will, we trust, long remain to commemorate his memory, in the promotion of the great and good work in which his heart and life were devotedly engaged.—*Boston Chr. Witness.*

CANADIAN ASSEMBLY.—Mr Brown will move on the 11th a series of Resolutions, having in view the prevention of any additional incumbents being placed on the Clergy Reserves Fund, until the question of the final appropriation of the Reserves shall have been disposed of.

N. BRUNSWICK CURRENCY.—By Proclamation published in the last Royal Gazette, the new Currency Act is to come into operation on the 1st October next, on and from which date, coins will be a legal tender in this Province as follows:—The Sovereign 24s. 4d. currency. United States Eagle, coined between 1st July 1834 and 1st March 1852, weighing 10 pennyweights, 18 grains troy, £2 10s. currency. Multiples or divisions of the above coins, of proportionate weight, shall pass current for proportionate sums to any amount, by tale, so long as they shall not want more than two grains of the assigned weight, deducting one half penny currency for each quarter of a grain deficient. Thus the Crown of proper weight will be current at 3s. 1d. half Crown 3s. 3d. and the Shillings, 1s. 2 1/2d. In payments of more than £50, either party may determine the amount by weight in bulk:—the British Gold Coins at the rate of 94s. 10d. currency, and the United States Gold at 93s. currency, per ounce troy. Provision is made for a Provincial coinage, and directions given for its standard of fineness and value. British Silver will be a legal tender only to the extent of £2 10s. in one payment; and as the Act repeals all the former Currency Acts, it would seem that American, and all other Silver Coin, will no longer continue to be legal currency in this Province.—*St. John, N. B. Church Witness.*

RAILWAY STATIONS.—We understand that there are to be nine stations on the road between St. John and the Nova Scotia line, the first, from this City at or near the Nine-mile House; the second at Hammond River; the third at Hampton; the fourth at the Finger Board; the fifth at Sussex Vale; the sixth at the head of the Petitecodiac River; the seventh at Pittfield's; the other two between the Bend and the Nova Scotia boundary. It is also rumoured that the Railway Terminus and Station at St. John will be erected on the Flats at Courtney Bay, and that the Iron Tubular Bridge across the Falls is intended to rest upon the upper Island, at the commencement of the whirlpool.—*Courier.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We thank the Rev. Mr. Jamieson for the names of eight subscribers from the Eastern Shore. Liverpool has again added to our List. Support is thus gradually coming in, but we beg leave to say—*Make haste!*—for we are not yet up to the mark of safety for the life of the paper. From Mr. Beran, with remittance.

DIED.

At Upper LaHave, Sept. 18, Mr. CASPER FEURNER, a worthy man and respectable inhabitant, in the 59th year of his age.
At Lunenburg, Sept. 30, HENRY, youngest son of Mr. Henry Ement, in his 18th year.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Monday, Oct. 4.—Steamer *St. John Harvey*, Truro, Boston, 20 hours; *Barque Prince Arthur*, Jolly, Liverpool, 21 days; *Brig. Brisk*, Evans, Inagua, 28 days. *St. Croix*, Bernier, Sydney; *Schrs. St. Roch*, Blair, Quebec, Ocean Queen, Crowell, LaPelle, N. F., 10 days.
Tuesday, Oct. 5.—*Barque Moro Castle*, Mount, London.

24 days, *Schrs. Indus*, Matlin, New York, 7 days; packet *Schr. Charles*, Simpson, St. John, N. B., 48 hours.
Wednesday, Oct. 6.—*Brig. Harriet Ann*, Dowdlov, Matanzas, *Schrs. Mary Ann*, Slatter, Gabarus; *George Washington*, Boston, 24 days.
Friday, Oct. 8.—*Schr. G. O'Biglow*, Whitten, Bermuda, 14 days.

CLEARED.

Oct. 2.—*Barque Mario* Leondie, Vigneau, Montreal; *Brig. Undoras*, Fraser, Porto Rico; *Schrs. Stewart Campbell*, O'Bryan, New York; *Gazelle*, Frost, St. John, N. B.; *Lovely Mary*, Newfoundland; *Temperance*, Siro, New Carlisle, Gaspe.
Oct. 4.—*Brig Kingston*, Durkee, B. W. Indies, *Schr. Providence*, Baclang, Boston.
Oct. 5.—Steamer *St. John Harvey*, Truro, Boston.
Oct. 8.—*Brigs. Mary Turner*, Jamaica, Lord Lovat, Jost, Canada; *Aurette*, Michon, Canada; *Thomas*, Marchion, Quebec, *Schrs. Caroline*, Dennis, Bay St. George, *Truro Friend*, Godler, Quebec; *Morina*, Kennedy, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; *Enterprise*, Griffin, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

MEMORANDA.

DEMBARRA Sept 1st—codfish \$3, Mackarel \$5, herrings \$5, lumber \$19, a \$19; *Brig Commodore* to sail about 5th inst for Halifax.

Passengers.

Per *St. John Harvey*, from Boston to Halifax, Oct. 4.—Geo. Greig, Robert Pedin, Mr. Davis, James DeWolfe, Capt. Boyle, Benjamin Wier and Lady, Miss Wier, Miss Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. Whitman, Mr. Wier, Geo. Davies, Mr. Kelly, B. McGeer, C. Peters, John Thompson, Mr. Fallreigh, Robert Smith, J. A. Tuber, Mrs. True—12 in Fore Cabin.
From Halifax for Boston, Oct. 5th.—Douglas Clarke, John Edgar, Corporal Sireeter, J. Slayter, Otto and Morris Weeks, A. McKinlay, Rev. J. Pyke, Mr. Playle, Mr. Russell, Hafford, Blakemore, Bordman, Morton, Amos Lowell, Capt. Pedrick, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Cooper and 2 children, Miss Currie, Miss Frame, Madame Tombrook, Miss M. McManhan, Miss Stavner, Mrs. Glover, Mr. Crick, Miss Davis, Miss Harburne, Mrs. Artz, Mrs. Doyle, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Lessel, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Heutler, Miss Parker, Mrs. Conners, Dr. Allen, Rev. W. Pryor, Thomas Morris, Mr. Bryant and 41 in the steerage—in all 85.
Per *Moro Castle*, from London to Halifax, Oct. 5th.—Mr. & Mrs. Wakefield, Mrs. Cochran and Miss Brent.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9.

Fresh Beef, per cwt.	£2s. 6d. a 30s.
Mutton,	2 1/2d. a 3 1/2d.
Pork, Fresh by carcase,	4 1/2d.
Butter, "	9d. a 10d.
Cheese, "	5d. a 6d.
Eggs, per dozen.	7 1/2d.
Poultry, per pair,	1s. 6d. a 2s.
Apples, per bushel,	2s. 6d. a 3s.
Pears, "	8s.
Plums, per bushel,	8s. a 10s.
Yarn, per lb.	2s. 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel,	2s. 6d. a 3s.
Catsup, per gallon,	2s. 6d. a 3s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	12s. 6d.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB,
Clerk of Market.

Advertisements.

GENUINE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES.
G & S. WM LANGLEY has received from England his FALL SUPPLY of the above, together with a Variety of other Articles usually sold by Druggists. They are all of the best quality, and are offered for Sale at moderate prices.
Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street.
Oct. 9th, 1852.

IN THE PRESS.

And will be Published in a few days.

A SELECTION OF PSALMS AND HYMNS.
for the Diocese of Nova Scotia—sanctioned by His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia.
Will be for Sale at the Depository S. P. C. K., kept at the Nova Scotia Book Store.
WM. GOSSIP,
21 Granville Street.
Oct. 9.

NOVA SCOTIA BOOK STORE.

24 Granville Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE AT THE cheapest rate at which they can be imported, the following **RELIGIOUS AND MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS**, to which we invite the attention of his Friends and the Public.
Rev. Thos. Scott's full Commentary, 6 vols. 8 vo. £3
Do. do. do. 5 vols. quarto, £3 10
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McHvaine's Select Discourses, 2 vols,
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Wheat or Chaff—do.
Lewis' Confession of Christ.
Wainwright's Book of Church Music—the latest selection—which we confidently recommend as a superior Publication for the use of Churches and Choirs.
Look particularly for
WM. GOSSIP
Oct. 2, 1852. 21 Granville Street.

Poetry.

THE BLIND BOY.

BY REV. DR. HAWES.

It was a blessed summer's day,
The flowers bloomed—the air was mild,
The little birds poured forth their lay,
And every thing in nature smiled.

In pleasant thought I wandered on,
Beneath the deep wood's ample shade,
Till suddenly I came upon
Two children who had thither strayed.

Just as an aged birch-tree's foot
A little boy and girl reclined;
His hand in hers she kindly put,
And then I saw the boy was blind.

The children know not I was near,
A tree concealed me from their view
But still they said I well could hear,
And I could see all they might do.

"Dear Mary," said the poor blind boy,
"That little bird sings very long;
Say, do you see him in his joy,
And is he pretty as his song?"

"Yes, Edward, yes," replied the maid,
"I see the bird, on yonder tree."
The poor boy sighed, and gently said—
"Sister, I wish that I could see!"

"The flowers, you say, are very fair,
And bright green leaves are on the trees,
And pretty birds are singing there—
How beautiful for one who sees!"

"Yet I the fragrant flowers can smell,
And I can feel the green leaf's shade,
And I can hear the notes that swell
From those dear birds that God has made."

"So, sister, God to me is kind,
Though sight, alas! He has not given;
But tell me, are there any blind
Among the children up in Heaven?"

"No, dearest Edward, there all see—
But why ask me a thing so odd?"
Oh, Mary! He's so good to me,
I thought I'd like to look at God!"

Ere long, disease his hand had laid
On that dear boy so meek and mild;
His widowed mother wept and prayed,
That God would spare her sightless child.

He felt her warm tears on his face,
And said—"Oh, never weep for me,
I'm going to a brighter place,
Where Mary says I God shall see."

"And you'll be there, dear Mary, too,
But, mother, when you get up there,
Tell Edward, mother, that 'tis you—
You know I never saw you here!"

He spoke no more but sweetly smiled
Until the final blow was given—
When God took up the poor blind child,
And opened first his eyes in Heaven!

Advertisements.

DEPOSITORY

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE,
No 24, Granville Street.

JUST Received per R. M. Steamship America.
Bibles for Churches or Schools, 12mo., 1s. 3d. each.
New Testament, 6d. and 7d. ea.
Books of Common Prayer, with
new version of Psalms, 9d. each,
Do Do Do 1s. 9d. do.
Do Do Do 2s. 6d. do.
Do Do Do 3s. 0d. do.
Do Do Do 5s. 0d. do.
Com. Prayer Pearl 8 vo. Elastic
Tracts on Confirmation viz.—
Reflections on Confirmation, 2d. per doz.
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Village Conversations on Confirmation, 9d. per doz.
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firmation, 1d.
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Davies' Conversations on the Liturgy, 3d.
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Sunday School Lessons on Sheets, 6 sheets, 1d. per set.
Lewin's Church Catechism Explained, 5d.
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New Series First Reading Book, parts 1 & 2 and 3 & 4, 1d.
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Church Catechism, 4d. per doz. 1d. each.
Manners and Customs of the East, on 22 Sheets, Col'd.,
5s. 6d. per set plain, 2s. 3d. per set—for Schools.

The Bibles, Testaments and Prayer Books above noticed,
will be found of an excellent quality, both as regards the
typography and strength of binding, and are it is believed,
cheaper than ever before offered; all the other Books will
be found excellent of their kind, and remarkably cheap.

The School Books are well worthy the attention of
Teachers and Parents.
July 21, 1852.

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Books, and large School Maps; also Miscellaneous Books
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Anthon's Virgil's Aeneid; Eclogues and Georgics, do.
Horace; Cicero, De Senectute do. Amicitia, Sallust, Latin
Prose.
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Andrews' Ovid,
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Ollendorff's New Method of learning to read, write and
speak German,
Do. do. do. do. Italian,
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Keys to all of the above.
Grassman's Italian Dictionary,
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Surreno's French Pronouncing Dictionary,
LeBrun's Te'amaque,
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Vanostrouch's Recueil Choisi,
Historie de Charles XII.
Perrin's Elements French Conversation,
Do. Fables,
Do. French Spelling,
French without a Master, in six easy Lessons.

ENGLISH—from U. States and other sources.

Reid's, Walker's, and Johnson's Dictionaries,
Carpenter's Mavor's, Murray's, Dilworth's, Fenning's and
Butler's Spellings.
Murray's Large Grammar, Abridgement do. with ques-
tions, by Putnam; Lonic's, McCulloch's and Sclaus's
Grammars.
Stewart's, Goldsmith's, Gay's, Reed's, Chambers and
Butler's Geographies; Morse's Geography & Atlas, Mit-
chell's do. do., Woodbridge's do. do., Smiley's do. do.,
Olney's do. do.; Adams' do.
Mitchell's Primary Geography,
Murray's English Reader; Do. Introduction to do.
Mary Ann Swift's Natural Philosophy—parts I and II.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in English Composition.
W.M. GOSSIP,
Sept. 25. 24 Granville Street.

**MEDICINES, &c. &c. LANGLEY'S DRUG
STORE, Hollis Street.** The Subscriber has received
from England his usual supply of Drugs, Medicines, Patent
Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, articles for the Toilet, &c.
&c., which are generally sold in Drug Stores, and which
are of the best quality and reasonable in price.
May 1st, 1852. W.M. LANGLEY.

A NUMBER OF ARTICLES, CONSISTING OF
Pretty Drawings, Pictures, Stones, Shells, Necklaces,
Bracelets, and a Handsome Berry Bag, have been left for
sale at Mr Gossip's Stationery Store, for the benefit of the
Mission among the Fishermen of St. Margaret's Bay.
Miss Wells, Bible & Tract Depository, has also kindly
consented to take charge of a number of useful articles for
the same object. Aug. 7.

**MRS. KIDDER'S CORDIAL! FOR THE
CURE OF CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, DIAR-
RHOEA, &c.** Gives immediate relief in the most violent
cases. Its effect is to quiet, heal, strengthen and perfectly
regulate the stomach, and bowels. It also assists diges-
tion. It checks vomiting, and has proved an excellent re-
medy in Sea-sickness. CHILDREN THAT ARE TEETHING
are greatly benefited by it.
CERTIFICATES from persons of the first respectability
who have used this medicine accompany the directions
that are put up with each bottle.
The above is sold Wholesale and Retail at DEWOLF'S
CITY DRUG STORE, 63 Hollis Street, in bottles contain-
ing nearly a quart, at 5s. each. Sept 18.

**DEWOLF'S CITY DRUG STORE AND SEED
WAREHOUSE.** English, French, and Medicinal
Drugs, Spices and Perfumery, of the first quality, imported
from the best sources, and kept constantly for sale, at
No. 63 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.
(Formerly 84 Sackville-st.)
N. B.—A Bathing Establishment on the same premises.
July 24, 1852

**CORDIAL RHUBARB FOR THE PREVENTION
and Cure of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and all Disorders
of the Stomach and Bowels arising from debility, or loss
of tone.**
This preparation of RHUBARB, combined with valuable
aromatics, antacids and carminatives, acts as a corrective
of acidity, (the frequent cause of bowel complaints)—re-
moves irritating obstructions, and when its use is perse-
vered in, imparts tone and vigor to the digestive organs.
Sold only at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street
July 26.

SEEDS PER NIAGARA, MARCH, 1852. By
the above Steamer, the subscriber has received a fresh
supply of Garden and Flower Seeds, which may be depended
upon as the growth of 1851.
W.M. LANGLEY, Chemist and Druggist,
March 20th. Hollis Street.

**EMOLLIENT OLD BROWN WINDSOR
SOAP.** A superior quality of English Soap, well
scented and of undoubted age, for sale Cheap at DE-
WOLF'S CITY DRUG STORE, 63 Hollis Street.
Also—Other Fancy Soaps, with a general assort-
ment of Perfumery.

**JUST RECEIVED.
5000 PIECES PAPER HANGINGS, OF
various Patterns, from 5d. per piece, upwards
W.M. GOSSIP,
Sept. 1852. 24 Granville Street**

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. A MOST MIRACU-
LOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS AFTER 43 YEARS
SUFFERING.**

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of
St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 1st, 1851.
To Professor Holloway.—

Sir.—At the age of 19 my wife (who is now 61) caught
a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since
that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly
inflamed.—Her agonies were distracting, and for months
together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every
remedy that medical men advised was tried but without
effect: her health suffered severely, and the state of her
legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and
advised her to try your Pills and Ointment, and, as a
last resource, after every other remedy had proved use-
less, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks
ago, and strange to relate, is now in good health. Her
legs are painless without scum or scab, and her ap-
pearance sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the
sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and con-
trast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would
indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so great-
ly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.
(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

**A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG
OF 30 YEARS STANDING.**

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens
of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.
To Professor Holloway.—

Sir.—I suffered for a period of 30 years from a bad leg
the result of two or three different accidents at Gas
Works, accompanied by scorbute symptoms. I had re-
course to a variety of medical advice, without deriving
any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputa-
ted, yet in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and
Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time
that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.
(Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by W. P.
England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A DREADED BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH
Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst
Kent, dated Dec. 13th, 1850.
To Professor Holloway.—

DEAR SIR.—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for
more than six months, and during the whole period had
the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having be-
fore healed an awful wound in my own leg by your un-
rivalled medicine I determined again to use your Pills and
Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and
fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a per-
fect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other
branches of my family have derived from their use is really
astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my
friends.
(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

**A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF
THE KNEE.**

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing
at Nulborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.
To Professor Holloway.—

Sir.—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of my
leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years which in-
creased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent
Surgeons here, and was in a state of the Newcastle Infir-
mary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment
had been tried, I was despaired of as incurable. Having
heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to
try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured.
What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a
day in the Hay Harvest and although I have followed my
laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no
return whatever of my complaint.
(Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breachouse,
Lithian Road, Edinburgh, dated April 29th, 1851.
To Professor Holloway.—

Sir.—For more than twenty years my wife has been sub-
ject from time to time, to attacks of Inflammation in the
side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent
still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago
she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by
your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give
them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she
got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering
for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured,
and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four
years.
(Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment
in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Cancers	Scalds
Bad Breasts	Contracted and Stiff Nipples	Sore Nipples
Burns	Joints	Sore throats
Bunions	Elephantiasis	Skin diseases
Bite of Mosquitoes	Fistulas	Scurvy
and Sand-Flies	Gout	Sore-heads
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Chilgao foot	lugs	Ulcers
Chilblains	Lumbago	Wounds
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Christie & Co., Bras d'Or. P. Smith, Port Hood. Mrs.
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Strand, London, and by the most respectable Druggists and
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Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s. 9d., 4s., 6s., 3d., 16s., 6d.,
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ing in taking the larger sizes.
JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax,
July 10, 1852. General Agent for Nova Scotia.

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