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The Church Times.

J. C. Cochran—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VI.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, NOV. 19, 1853.

NO. 47.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
Nov. 20	26 P. of Trin	17 John 12
21	18. bef. Adv.	18. 1. Barnab 5
22		19. 1. Titus 1
23		20. 1. Titus 1
24	1. 1. Titus 1	21. 1. Titus 1
25	2. 1. Titus 1	22. 1. Titus 1
26	3. 1. Titus 1	23. 1. Titus 1
27	4. 1. Titus 1	24. 1. Titus 1
28	5. 1. Titus 1	25. 1. Titus 1
29	6. 1. Titus 1	26. 1. Titus 1
30	7. 1. Titus 1	27. 1. Titus 1

On this Sunday the Collect commencing "Stir up, we beseech thee, O Lord..."

Poetry.

THE STARS SINK ONE BY ONE FROM SIGHT.

From the Dublin University Magazine.

The stars sink one by one from sight,
No trace of them we find;
They vanish from the brow of night,
And none is left behind.

Alone,

And none is left behind.

The sun goes to his ocean bed,
In all his rays enshrined;
He wraps them round his crimson heart,
And leaveth none behind.

To mourn,

And leaveth none behind.

The beautiful and gifted dead,
The noblest of our kind,
Have cast their work aside and fled,
And we are left behind.

Alone,

And we are left behind.

The dear old friends of early time,
Hearts round our hearts entwined;
Have faded from us in their prime,
And we are left behind.

To mourn,

And we are left behind.

Fade stars, red sun, ye come again,
For whom no hearts have pined;
We call our darlings back in vain;
Still we are left behind.

Alone,

Still we are left behind.

Ah! dear ones, teach us so to run
Our race, in sun and wind,
That we may win where ye have won,
Though we be left behind.

Awhile,

Though we be left behind.

Religious Miscellany.

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

of May, 1851. I commenced my confir-
mation through the Niagara District, and was
seventeen days in traversing that beautiful
the Diocese. Confirmations were held in
places or missions, and the result in numbers
would appear rather a falling off, but I had
one year, which will account for the seem-

a few days at home to bring up my cor-
I began my second journey on the 38th
This lasted forty-two days, during which I
missions, or Parishes and stations, com-
every day, and occasionally three. Travel-
average, daily, about thirty, and sometimes

ation I preached, confirmed and addressed
Towards the termination of the tour,
then a little jaded fr. i ssant travel-
day in a carriage strongly made to suit the
for that reason less easy. quiring at
way to keep appointments, and at other
ing very late to reach comfortable quar-
night.

of August, I left Toronto for the Upper
dition comparatively easy, as it was (ex-

cepting 80 miles) travelled by water. The romance of
canoes and encamping on the islands for the night has
passed away; and now comfortable steamboats ply upon
lakes Huron and Superior. By the help of one of
these, we reached the Manitoulin islands on Sunday,
the 17th, at 9 A. M., and, as the Steamer could only
stop a very few hours, we made immediate preparations
for Divine Service.

Owing to the necessity of addressing the Indians af-
ter the confirmation through an interpreter, and the
great number of baptisms, the service was somewhat
long, but it was nevertheless a new and interesting.
Many of the Indians could read the Rev. Dr. O'Meara
their worthy Missionary's translation of our invaluable
Prayer-Book in their own language. This translation
is said by good judges to be excellent, and in great re-
quest with the American Missionaries serving among
the Ojibwa Indians.

Thi adults were baptised, and ten confirmed.—
The devout appearance of the Indians was very edify-
ing. The solemnity of their responses, the thrilling ef-
fect of the plaintive music, and indeed the whole wor-
ship was deeply affecting, and not to be witnessed by
any one without spiritual profit.

We made two visits to the Indian Village at the
mouth of Garden River, one on Sunday the 24th,
when we had a full service equal by interesting with that
at the Manitoulin (except that the Indians were
less numerous and there was only one baptism, and six
confirmed).

The weather became very stormy during divine wor-
ship, and on our way back the rain fell so heavily that
it threatened to fill our canoe, and compelled us to take
shelter in an Indian wigwam for upwards of an hour.
Having dried ourselves and bailed our canoe, we per-
sued our journey, and reached our inn some time ter
dark.

While awaiting for the return of the steamer we
took excursions to view the p and ent parts of the sur-
rounding country, one of 15 up the s con-
necting the two lakes, where we could behold the
opening of the broad sheet of Lake Superior. Two
beach lands, like the pillars of Hercules, about twenty
miles asunder, give a magnificent termination to the
strait, and beyond them Superior presents its immense
vast e e.

After a brief interval, I made a second journey west-
ward to visit eighteen or twenty missionary stations,
which occupied a fortnight.

The result of my summer's confirmation was 2088.
I have dwelt so long on the several instances con-
nected with the diocese in 1851, that I must be very
brief on those of 1852.

On the seventh of September, I returned for the
season, having completed my rounds of confirmations
in rather more than three months. The result was
very encouraging. The candidates confirmed amount-
ed to 4,058, nearly one-half more than at my former
visit.

Many things worthy of notice occurred in this pro-
tracted journey, but time permits me to select one only
—the confirmation at Kingston, on Sunday the 5th
of September, 1852—as it had more than common in-
terest.

At nine o'clock precisely, I attended at the Provin-
cial Penitentiary. Being limited as to time by the re-
gulations of the institution, I directed the litany to be
read by one of my attending clergy. I then baptised
twenty-two of the convicts and confirmed one hundred
and one. There was no time for a sermon, but I ad-
dressed them affectionately and encouragingly as long
as the time allowed. Great credit and praise are due
to the Rev. H. Mulkins, Chaplain to the Peniten-
tiary, for the extraordinary pains and labour he had
taken in preparing these candidates for confirmation
and baptism. They seemed willing and intelligent, and
I trust many were serious and well prepared.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

It gives me great pleasure to announce that this In-
stitution has proceeded so far in the most satisfactory
and prosperous manner. The remarkable way in which

it has, with unexampled rapidity, been brought into ex-
istence, may well call forth our thankful acknowledg-
ments for putting it in our hearts to attempt it, and for
blessing our labours in bringing it to a successful issue.
It will now, I think, be impossible for the enemies of
our Holy Church to destroy her, as they appear to have
contemplated, by endeavouring to cut off the succe-
sion to her ministry; since this Institution will from
henceforth furnish, from year to year, a regular sup-
ply to fill up vacancies in the Church and extend her
borders.

More than forty young gentlemen are residing with-
in the building, exclusive of medical and law students
drinking the purest instruction from our learned Pro-
vost and able professors. The present times, said the
Honorable the Chancellor at his Installation on the
Third of June last, are full of hope and promise.

This University is already surrounded with interest-
ing and endearing associations. It is the offspring of a
suffering Church; it has been watered with her tears,
and may be justly named the child of her adversity.—
But, "though weeping may endure for a night, joy
cometh in the morning." And accordingly, she now
presents a noble and living proof of the Catholicity of
the Anglican Church. In Great Britain and Ireland
—in the United States—within this Diocese—and scat-
tered all over the world, our supplication for help was
met with the kindest sympathies and the most generous
gifts.

We appealed first to our own people, and they came
forward as one man to replace the Seminary of which
we had been unjustly deprived. We went to England
and Ireland, and the same Christian spirit of liberality
met and encouraged us. We sent our messenger to our
brethren in the United States, and his journey was one
of triumph though that mighty land—a jubilee of Chris-
tian love and exultation. He was every where met
with the kindest greetings; gifts and donations were
poured into his lap with joy and gladness, and with
prayers and blessings that the privilege had been
given them of showing their Christian affection.

Hence, this University, now restored to a more holy
and perfect form, is the charitable work of the whole
Anglican Church, and stands before us this day as a
bright and lasting monument of her Catholicity. It is
also a living illustration of the communion of Saints.—
It has been built by the gifts of hundreds of
Church members, scattered through many regions,
and all influenced by the same holy motives. Few of
them can ever see or comprehend in this world the ex-
tent of the good they have done and are still accom-
plishing:—for the Trinity University will, we trust,
continue for ages to sanctify this land, by sending forth
from time to time hundreds, nay thousands of well
qualified ministers of the gospel, to cultivate the Lord's
vineyard; and these again will gather together congre-
gations of devout worshippers; and this holy process,
under the divine blessing, may be permitted to proceed
from century to century, like the Universities of our
Fatherland, preparing and moulding the baptised, ge-
neration after generation, for the Kingdom of Heaven
—and all this, being after the contributors to the struc-
ture itself, and its endowments, the Professors, the
Scholars, and all who are at present connected with it,
are mingled in the dust.

But the glorious effect of their works shall never die:
and, although unknown on earth, because they are too
vast to be known, yet all shall again appear at the last
day; and then, the benefactors and builders up and
cherishers of Trinity College will be astonished to be-
hold the infinite good in all its fulness, which they have,
through the blessing of God, brought about, by their
humble contributions, donations and prayers; because,
flowing from the love of God, they have been sancti-
fied to His glory, and produced fruits which will, on
that great day, call forth the joy of the Hosts of Hea-
ven.

It is thus that such pious works, like Trinity Col-
lege, connect the Saints who have gone before with
those who are yet to come, even to the consummation of
all things.

News Department.

UNITED STATES.

THE PARTING.—A large company of Bishops, Clergy and Laity escorted the two senior members of the English Delegation, Bishop Spencer and Archdeacon Sinclair, to their vessel homeward bound. They went together on board a steamer, at the foot of Canal Street, provided for the purpose by a lay member of our communion. On the passage across the river there was a beautiful and affecting exchange of brief valedictory addresses. The Hon. Luther Bradish, as one of the Committee of the House of Deputies, expressed the sentiments of that body. Bishop Potter, on behalf of the Board of Missions, adverted, in the happiest and most comprehensive terms, to the profitable conferences in which they had been so harmoniously engaged, to result, he had no doubt, in more effective co-operation hereafter, in their great common work. Bishop Delancey, for his brethren, spoke touchingly of the "sweet counsel they had taken together." The replies of the Bishop and Archdeacon were evidently words from the inmost heart. "Most deeply do we feel," said the Bishop, "that it is good for us to have been here. Henceforth, dear brethren, I purpose to remember you always in my family prayers." Few were the fitly chosen, honest words of the Archdeacon, in faltering tones, proving what he said—"often when we feel the most, we are able to say the least." The steamer carried the company alongside of the Arabia, at Jersey City. All went on board the noble ship. There was half an hour for individual good-byes and benedictions, of which all availed themselves—"Farewell—pray for us—farewell." Returning to the steamer, we waited until the Arabia, precisely at twelve, moved off—then the last signals of adieu, while all in silence breathed intenser prayers and blessings. The occasion was not one soon to be forgotten. The calm waters, the bland atmosphere, the mellow sunbeams of one of our loveliest autumnal days shed a benign influence on the time, and seemed to smile Amen to our prayers for a prosperous voyage.

So we accompanied the brethren to the ship. "Sorrowing," as Bishop Potter had said in his address to them, like the disciples of old at the parting—but not, he trusted, "sorrowing most of all because we should see their face no more," for this has been only the beginning of brethren of the sister Churches, often seeing one another face to face, both in their land and ours.—*N. Y. Evangelical Catholic, Oct. 20.*

EFFECTS OF "SPIRIT RAPPING" IN AMERICA.—

The following extracts are from the American papers:

"The wife of Michael Catt, of Decker Township, Indiana, was shot on Monday last by her daughter-in-law, who was much excited on supernatural objects at the time. Mr. Orville Hatch of Franklin, Connecticut, has become insane, having devoted considerable attention to the 'spiritual rappings.' Mr. Hatch is a farmer, and has been instrumental in introducing many important improvements in agriculture. Mr. Barber, a deacon in one of the Churches (Congregational) in Warwick, has become insane in consequence of surrendering himself to the 'spiritual rapping' delusion. His wife and other members of the family are in a similar state. Mr. B. Peabody hung himself in a barn in Grafton, Louvain County, on Friday last. He was an amiable, intelligent, and respected young man, and became so absorbed in rappings as to unbalance his mind. His case is but one of a long list of insane, made so by modern rappings and spiritualism.

"The annual report of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum discloses the fact that there are no fewer than twenty-six persons (thirteen men and thirteen women) who have found their way there by means of spiritual rappings. Samuel Dole, of Warlington county, Ohio, was made insane by the spirit rappings, and became possessed with the idea that he must offer, like Abraham, a sacrifice to the Supreme. He accordingly proceeded to cut off one of his own feet, which he succeeded in doing in a very scientific manner and with a heroic determination. His family, fearing that some other of his limbs might be demanded in a like cause, had him conveyed to the Lunatic Asylum. A young woman was removed to the Asylum at Utica this week, having become insane in consequence of witnessing some 'spiritual experiments in Massachusetts. She is now wild with madness. Mr. Christopher Sneyely, a very worthy and industrious citizen of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has become insane in consequence of attending to 'spiritual manifestations,' and has been conveyed to the Pennsylvania Lunatic Asylum, and is now a raving

maniac. Ebenezer Pope, of Milton, hung himself on the 14th inst.—cause, 'spiritual rappings.' He was one of these select men, and leaves a family to mourn over his terrible delusion.

"We regret to announce that a lady of Northampton, Massachusetts—a lady too of great beauty, loveliness, and intelligence, the mother of six children—has become raving mad through the influence of 'spiritual manifestations.' She was conveyed to the Battleborough Insane Hospital, on Wednesday, in such a state of excitement that it took two attendants to hold her. These instances are multiplying with fearful rapidity in every quarter of the country. Some of the most sane, too, out of the mad-house, talk like madmen."

CANADA.

THE GAVAZZI TRIALS at Montreal have been terminated in the acquittal of Messrs. Howard and Morrison. After the examination of a number of witnesses for the prosecution had been closed, the Judge then stated that he intended to adjourn the Court: but the Jury having suggested that they had heard enough to satisfy them, His Honor called upon the High Constable and Sheriff to be very vigilant, and if there were any demonstration of feeling, to bring the party offending before the Court, and if any one were brought up he should suffer for the many, if many there were. He then directed that all present should sit down, and having done so, inquired of the French Jurors if they understood that they had formed an unanimous judgment. Upon their replying in affirmative, the verdict was taken. This verdict acquitted the prisoner: and the Attorney General having entered a *nolle prosequi* against Mr. Morrison, both prisoners were discharged, and the Court adjourned.

It is stated that two of the witnesses for the prosecution have been committed for perjury.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.—It was announced some time since that the Council of King's College, Fredericton, had determined that Lectures on Civil Engineering should be delivered in that College to all who might wish to attend such a course of instruction. We now learn that arrangements have been made with T. McMahon Cregan, Esq., C. E., at present engaged in the survey of the St. John and Shediac Railway, for the delivery of such a course during the coming winter. From the ability and well established reputation of Mr. Cregan, who has had peculiar advantages for studying his profession, both in the United Kingdom and France, we anticipate a series of lectures which will prove exceedingly valuable.—*New Brunswick.*

OLD winter has suddenly visited us in one of his sternest moods. On Sunday morning about 10 o'clock it commenced snowing, and ceased in the evening.—Severe frost then set in, accompanied with a heavy blow from the north and northwest, which continued until noon yesterday, when it moderated. A large quantity of ice formed in the river. We do not remember ever having experienced such cold frosty weather at so early a period of the season.

Last night a considerable quantity of snow fell.—About nine o'clock this morning it commenced raining and continued so to do until two this afternoon, at which hour we went to press.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

MRS. STOWE'S DEPARTURE FOR AMERICA.—On Wednesday morning this gifted lady took her departure from our shores in the United States Mail Steamer Arctic. Mrs. Stowe arrived in Liverpool on Monday evening, accompanied by her brother the Rev. Charles Beecher, and, as on her former visit to this town, at once proceeded to the residence of John Cropper, Esq., at Dinglebank. On Tuesday, Mrs. Stowe and party were the guests of his worship the Mayor, who took them over the public buildings and various places of interest in the town. On Wednesday morning a select party breakfasted with Mrs. Stowe, at Mr. Cropper's, amongst them his worship the Mayor and the Rev. Dr. Raffles. His worship afterwards conveyed Mrs. Stowe in his state carriage to the Landing-stage, where she embarked on board the Arctic's tender. The scene at the Landing-stage was a very animated one, and must have been highly gratifying to the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Hundreds of ladies and gentlemen had assembled there, anxious to do honour to, and obtain a glimpse of Mrs. Stowe. There was so large a number of passengers (upwards of 200) going by the Arctic, that two steamers instead of one, as usual, were alongside the stage, for the conveyance of the passengers and luggage. Mrs. Stowe was on board the inside boat, and thus those on the stage had an excellent opportunity of seeing her, and bidding their adieu. Besides her host and hostess, Mrs. Stowe was accompanied on board the steamer by the Rev. Dr. Raffles, Mr. Hewson, Principal of the Collegiate Institution, and others. The tender left the Landing-stage at ten o'clock; and, on their departure, the gentlemen took off their hats and cheered.

THE REPORT of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, just published, contains the following summary of the Society's Missionary operations:

The number of clergy wholly or in part supported by the Society in the several Colonial Dioceses, are; Nova Scotia 61: Fredericton 44: Quebec 28; Montreal 44; Toronto 137; Rupert's Land 2; Newfoundland 37: Jamaica 13; Barbadoes 5; Antigua 3; Guiana 2: Calcutta 17; Madras 26; Colombo 10; Cape Town 30; Sydney 17; Newcastle 9; Melbourne 5; Adelaide 20; New Zealand 9; Tasmania 4; Seychelles 1; Borneo 4; Tristan d'Acunha 1; Pitcairn's Island 1: total 540. Besides these clergymen the Society maintains above 700 divinity students, catechists, schoolmasters, and other agents.

The report is long and interesting, and concludes with a stirring appeal for more liberal aid, to meet the wants that are pressing upon the Society's attention from many parts of the world.

THE LATE REV. CHARLES SIMEON.—A permanent testimonial to the late Mr. Simeon is about to be erected in Cambridge of a fine marble bust, which is to be offered to the senate with a view to being placed in the university library. A committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, has been appointed to carry it out:—The Rev. W. Carus, canon of Winchester; the Rev. C. Clayton, fellow and tutor of Gonville and Caius College; the Rev. P. C. H. Moskyn, vicar of Whittleford; the Rev. J. Y. Nicholson, fellow and tutor of Emmanuel College; and the Rev. J. H. Titcomb, incumbent of St. Andrew-the-Less. Mr. R. Potts, of Trinity College, has undertaken the office of secretary.

SIR HARRY SMITH'S CLOAK.—This gallant warrior has in his possession a remarkable cloak, so large we hear, that when worn it protects the horse as well as himself. It served all through the Indian campaign, and is fairly riddled with shot; so that it is at all times regarded with much curiosity. When Sir Harry met the 50th Regiment after their arrival from the East, the soldiers recognised the martial cloak that was on his shoulders, and they bore testimony to the great service it had rendered in the vicissitudes of war.—*Plymouth Mail.*

COLONIAL BISHOPS.—The Bishop of New Zealand is expected in England early next spring, probably in February. The visit of the bishop to his native country, after an absence of twelve years, is connected with missionary objects; but his lordship is expected to bring with him his second son for the purpose of placing him at Eton. The bishop of Barbadoes is also expected to visit England for some months in the course of next year. The Bishop of Montreal left for Canada on Friday.

Editorial Miscellany.

THE BROCK MONUMENT.—A most interesting ceremonial took place on Queenstown heights, C. W., on the 13th October, when the foundation stone of a new monument was laid in memory of Sir Isaac Brock, who, together with his aid-de-camp Col. McDonnell, fell on that spot during the American war, on 13th October, 1812.—The remains of the two gallant officers were disinterred (for the second time) and deposited under the foundation of the proposed structure.

We take the following particulars from the *United Empire* :—

"Arrived at the spot, Walter Dickson, Esq., first read the following inscription, which was engraved on parchment :—

"The battle of Queenston was fought on these heights on the 13th Oct. 1812, when the Glory of Victory was clouded, by the death of Major General Sir Isaac Brock, who fell in the early part of the action, in the act of rallying a few of the brave 94th Regt. and his Aide-de-Camp Colonel McDonnell, fell mortally wounded in gallantly leading a charge of both regulars and militia against the enemy, and died the following day.

"Although fame has recorded the deeds of the Mar. the Statesman, and the Hero, yet in such veneration and respect was his memory held by all, that a Monument was erected soon after the event on the site near the brow of the hill to the eastward of this foundation, to which his remains with those of his Aide-de-Camp were removed from the bastion of Fort George, Niagara, and re-interred on the 13th Oct., 1824.

"But in consequence of the former Monument being received an irreparable injury by a lawless act, on the 27th April, 1840, it has been found requisite to take down that structure, and erect this Monument to perpetuate the Memory of the lamented Hero, by Public Subscription.

"This Foundation Stone thereto was laid on the 13th day of October, 1853, by Colonel Donald Macdonnell, Deputy Adjutant General of Militia for Canada West, the brother of the Gallant Officer who nobly fell in

mediately after the death of his General in the performance of his duty as Provincial Aide-de-Camp.

Mr. MERRITT then stood upon the stone and asked as a matter of courtesy and favour, that gentlemen would make way and allow the veterans of 1812, and the Indian chiefs a place at his right hand. This arrangement having been partially effected, Mr. Merritt proceeded to address the assembly. He was conscious that he could not do justice to the subject, and he should not attempt any oratorical display, but he would wish to convey an idea of our devotion and gratitude to the true Patriots of 1812. Few now living could realize the position of Canada when war was declared in 1812. On the one side there was a newly settled Country inhabited by the U. E. loyalists and others who had emigrated from the United States, and the Indians; for the war occurred before the emigration from Europe had begun; they were without troops. Only one regiment, the 41st, was then in the Country, and they were scattered from Kingston to Mackinaw, and two troops of the 49th, and the whole population did not exceed 90,000 and they were composed by a person comparatively numerous, well provided with troops arms and munitions of war, a people so confident of victory that they were not in their inflated proclamation slow to speak of the subjection of Canada as an easy victory. Yet General Brock did not fear to go into war, depending mainly upon the Militia and Indians. In conclusion Mr. Merritt said: that he attributed the superiority of the Canada Militia to that of the United States, to the Militia Law of 1811, authorizing the Flank Companies. These Companies were so well drilled, that they came into action well prepared. The men of this generation owe a deep debt of gratitude to the men of 1812—they preserved to us the country in which we live—they defended it, and bravely too, and it is a country well worthy of being defended, for it is a magnificent one; and no country in the world was more free than Canada. Men of our own choice governed our affairs, and if they went wrong we had no one to blame but ourselves. This he was proud to say was the general feeling all through Canada.

In the course of his speech Mr. Merritt made most honorable mention of Tecumseh and Brant, and the Indians generally, who rendered such important services throughout the war.

Ms. THORBURN followed on behalf of the Indians. He spoke of their bravery and loyalty—that they were loyal, true friends of the white man, and are the same now as they were in 1812—he concluded by reading the following address written by the Indians themselves:

BROTHERS.—We, the Chiefs and Warriors, desire to speak a few words on this great occasion. We have left our Wigwams on the Grand River, that we might again behold the remains of that great and noble warrior, Major General Sir Isaac Brock, and to review the spot that was once the scene of victory. Many of our brave warriors, too, shed their blood on this battle-ground.

But there are some of us here yet whom he led on to the fight. We witnessed the valour of the brave general. Although we cannot see him now as we did then, yet we have forcibly brought to mind the transactions of that day. It was he who brought the belt of wampum to our Council Fire, and animated our air in that battle which terminated his life. It was truly a serious loss to us. Therefore have we cherished his memory sacred in our hearts, and we have come to join with you to commemorate his noble deeds.

We have contributed our mite to the erection of another monument; may it ever remain as a memorial of his great worth. He was a true friend to the Red Man; therefore we desire to do honour to his memory.

Brothers, pardon this our rude speech: compare it not to your own eloquent address. And let us further add our sincere thanks to our Pale Faced friends, who have ever taken such a deep interest in our welfare. The Word of God has entered our savage hearts; you taught us to lay aside the tomahawk and cultivate the land for our maintenance; you showed us the way of eternal life. We may now truly expect that the Pale Face and Red Man will meet together at God's right hand.

We are conscious that we are still deficient, but we beg that you will bear with us: do not yet give up the work of benevolence, if we have not attained to the summit of your wishes; nor have we forgotten the treaty of peace between us and Great Britain. We, too, love our great Mother the Queen, and we humbly pray that she may never forget her Forest Children, nor turn a deaf ear to the appeals of the Red Man.

The ties of friendship and loyalty are as firm as ever, and if our services are required, we will be ready to take up our tomahawks and shout the war whoop in defence.

JOHN JOHNSON.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

It was pleasing to see so many citizens of the United States present, joining in doing honor to the wor-

thy dead. The U. S. Steamers at Lewiston had their colors half-mast high the whole day.

There was a deep moral and a mighty lesson to be learnt by the young and robust, when the gallant Crookes and Kirby and Clarke, who, forty years ago, would have mounted a brooch at the peril of their heart's best blood, had to be assisted to mount the "Foundation stone" to address the assembled thousands on the heights. If blood was shed freely then in 1812, tears, honorable tears, were shed by many in 1853; a silent but eloquent homage to the dead, and to the warriors of those most eventful and glorious days. There were many little incidents on this day hardly adapted to a quasi-report; but which we could not overlook and cannot forget. If we should have the good fortune to be present at the gathering, to which the gallant officers are pledged, next October, we should like to have, in any part of the TENT, a place between Captain Jamieson, the Indian warrior who fought at Queenstown, Detroit and Lundy's Lane, and had two wounds in front, and who says *he is very poor*; and James Carr, once of the 82nd Foot, aged 70, now living at Niagara, whose worldly possessions are 4d a day for a pension; a medal at his breast with the words "Barossa, Corunna, Vimiera, Roleia!" and, pearl of price, a dutiful child, who contributes all she can to his support—and that child a daughter—a soldier's daughter!

At the close of the proceedings of the day, three cheers were asked for the Queen, and five thousand British and American voices responded to the call; and the loud huzzas uttered on the wooded heights of Queenstown reached the shining river and the sunlit valley below, and were echoed back distinctly from "the other side," the home of our American friends, whom, we hope, we shall never meet but in some holy errand of peace—to exchange the charities and courtesies of life; that no other rivalry shall ever arise between Christians and brethren who have a common origin, a common language, and a common home to reach at last; no struggles but those which inform and elevate each other's minds, and perpetuate the arts and sciences and literature of the glorious country from which all are sprung. God forbid that anything should arise to disturb the harmony which now exists between the two greatest countries in the world! The grave of the good and the brave is a fitting place to bury past enmities, and make earnest resolutions that we need not to have repeated to us the patriarch's injunction to his brethren—"See that ye fall not out by the way."

FISHERMAN'S CHURCH.—Many thanks for the following donations during the week, to help to pay urgent demands.

Ven. Archdeacon Willis,	£2 0 0
Capt. Seymour, R.N.	1 0 0
G. H. Starr, Esq.,	1 0 0
Mr. Belcher 10s.; Mr. E. Dodson,	1 0 0
12s. 6d.; Mr. Wetmore 5s.	1 0 0
J. C. COCHRAN, Miss'y.	

THE Supreme Court commenced its sittings on Tuesday last. All the judges were on the Bench. The Chief Justice delivered an impressive charge to the Grand Jury in reference to the murder of the sailor of the Cumberland. We heard that the goodly number of forty-five lawyers were present in the Court House on the first day of Term, to which four more are to be shortly added, Messrs. Weeks, Leonard, Tobin, and Wallace, having since passed their examination.

THE winter session of the Mechanics Institute opened on Wednesday evening in an auspicious manner. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor was present, attended by his Staff, and also Major General Gore, and of course the room was crowded. An excellent opening address was delivered by Wm. Pryor, junr. Esq., one of the vice presidents. Introductory lecture by the Rev. P. McGregor, who was highly complimented by subsequent speakers. Next came the Hon. J. W. Johnston, with a well-timed and energetic testimony in favour of Mechanic's Institutes, and an earnest appeal to the young men of the city to avail themselves of these advantages. He was followed by the Hon. Speaker, whose address was very effective, and was listened to with much interest, eliciting the warm applause of the audience. It was pleasing to hear these two able and distinguished lawyers, tho' often opposed to each other in the arena of politics, combining on this occasion, their powerful influence in behalf of an institution designed to elevate the intellectual character more especially of the operative classes of the community. It remains to be seen whether the efforts of all the speakers will be effectual, to

the filling up of the lecture room the remainder of the session, when probably the presence of rank and fashion will be withdrawn. We again repeat our cordial recommendation of this means of improvement to all our readers, and more particularly to the young, and we hope the present session, so cheerfully begun, will have a prosperous and beneficial course.

THE BISHOP.—We understand that letters were received from his Lordship by the last mail, intimating his intention of leaving England, on his return, by the last steamer in the present month, or the first in the next.

Per Telegraph to Merchant's Reading Room.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

Royal Mail Steamship Arabia arrived at 8 o'clock this morning.

MARKETS.—Flour has declined 1s. 6d. per barrel. Wheat has declined 3d. per bushel. Corn has declined considerable. The Sugar market opened heavy, but improved at the close. Provisions and coffee unchanged. Funds advancing.

There has been serious fighting on the Danube. The Turks have been victorious.

Negotiations promise a speedy termination of the war.

ITEMS.

THE new Market House is assuming an imposing appearance, and is a vast improvement upon its predecessor. A stately Cupola now surmounts the building, intended we presume as the future receptacle of the Town Clock, which looks as if it would soon tumble headlong from the site it has occupied so long. What has become of the Lunatic Asylum? and the House of Refuge? We hope nothing has occurred to thwart the efforts, that we noticed, some months ago, as being made to secure both of these much needed institutions.

It would be satisfactory to be informed that the expected war between Turkey and Russia, or any war near home, has not put a stopper on works, which, it is disgraceful to our humanity, not to have accomplished long ago.

A Toronto paper gives, among the addresses on the opening of the Winter Term at University College, that of Dr. Forneri, late of Windsor, who is Professor of Modern Languages in that Institution. The performance tho', as the editor expresses it, "not in the Doctor's vernacular," is well spoken of.

THE Grand Jury of Montreal have ignored the Bills of Indictment against the Mayor and the Military Officers concerned in the deadly fusillade of June last.

H. M. Steamer Columbia, Commander Shortland, returned on Sunday last from the westward, where she has been employed during the summer, in the arduous and important work of surveying the various harbours in that direction.

Major Oakley, the Acting Governor of Bermuda, in a letter to Vice Admiral Seymour, acknowledges in warm terms the receipt of upwards of £300 sterling, contributed by residents at Halifax, Naval, Military, and Civilians, towards the relief of distress in those Islands consequent upon the fatal epidemic prevailing there.

There was a severe snow storm at Miramichi on Sunday the 6th inst., which lasted all day. At Fredericton they have had sleighing, while we in this genial clime have been basking in bright and warm sunshine during the past week.

The Steamer Germania (formerly Cunard steamer Acadia,) put in here last week, 28 days out from Bremen to New York, short of coal—300 passengers, besides an aviary of 3,500 birds, on their way to be sold in the United States.

The Cunard Steam Company have handsomely presented the widow of the late Captain of the Andes, one of the vessels, with £500.

The Packet Brig Spray, carrying the mails to Newfoundland, was cast away on the coast of Cape Breton. Crew and passengers saved. Among the latter was the Rev. Mr. Forrester, of this city.

The Christian Visitor, (St. John, N. B.,) states that nearly £4,000 have been made up to provide a "Sailor's Home" in that city.

The Royal Gazette announces that the Railway Bills of last Session have been assented to by the Queen at last—certainly not a hasty decision. We presume the King's College Bill will be heard of some time or other.

Ecclesiastical.

CHURCH IN ENGLAND.

CASES of great individual munificence in the cause of the Church seem to be of growing frequency in England. The Bishop of WINCHESTER lately consecrated a new church at Bitterne, near Southampton, which was built at the sole cost of the Rev. H. USHORE. It is also said that a new church, two schools, almshouses, and a hospital are to be erected at Dudley by Lord WARD, the plans for them having been already prepared by a London architect.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY has completed his visitation, and expressed great general satisfaction at the state of parishes. At Faversham the most magnificent national schools in England have lately been finished; and the church, a spacious and handsome edifice, is soon to be opened for public worship.

The embellishment of sinecure rectories, also, is hastening towards extinction, there being now but few remaining. A good example in this line is recorded as having lately been given. The rectory of Eccles-by-the-Sea, Norfolk has long been a sinecure; the sea has gradually encroached, and the church gradually decayed, till at last the remains of the church were covered with sand, and the tower alone, and that ruinous, remains visible. To this church, if it can be so called, the Rev. EDWARD EVANS has been appointed, and, reversing the usual rule in such matters, the rector determined to try whether he could not get some work out of his church. With this view, on Sunday the 4th ult. he read himself in, collected a congregation of some 200 persons, and preached them a sermon. Of course his was open-air preaching: it was also, as if to make it more appropriate extempore preaching: and, having thus broken ground, the restoration of the church is to be proceeded with at once.

The clergy, having had their season of rest and relaxation, were returning to their posts, and resuming their parochial work with activity. The *Clerical Journal*, speaking of what there is to be done, and of the good mind that exists for doing it has the following:

The public mind is awake as to the vastness of the work which lies before us—the masses, festering in vice and violence, which as yet the Church has not reached; and the consideration of the great problem, how they may be brought under civilizing and Christianizing influence, is daily occupying a larger circle, and calling different classes of minds into exercise. It is well known that the Wesleyan Methodists, and many other Dissenters, have made their stronghold among the lower division of the middle class; and they have done this by a judicious and unremitting system of visiting. It is equally well known that, in the Middle Ages, the Romish Church secured the poor by her orders of preaching friars, and similar ministers, by adapting her services to the requirements of her devotees, and giving them all opportunities of joining in precisely that class of services which they felt most requisite for their wants.

These truths are gradually breaking on the minds of the more zealous and effectual of the clergy; and, accordingly, we have field-preaching, or rather open-air-preaching, in some parts of the North, the system of cottage-lectures more fully carried out; Mr. S. G. Osborne suggesting services of a plain and simple kind to the very outcasts of humanity: a strong attempt made to revive the order of sub-deacons; and in one or two places, an alteration in the arrangement of our Church services, so as to suit many classes hitherto all but excluded. Scripture readers are more and more employed: Churchmen have taken a deeper interest in city missions: and at last we are likely to have the spiritual requirements of the poor treated according to a somewhat different principle than any which have been yet exercised towards them.

The papers abound rather more, if anything, than usual with accounts of new churches built, and of old ones restored and enlarged. On the 5th ult., a new church, built at the expense of the Rev. T. E. Petty, at Bardsea, in the parish of Urswick, Lancaster, was consecrated by the Bishop of Chester.—The foundation-stone of a new church has been laid at Braishfield.—St. Mary's church, Wallingford, was rapidly undergoing demolition, with a view to its being rebuilt and enlarged.—The Bishop of Ripon had just consecrated a beautiful church at Bay Hall. The church is built by the trustees under the will of the late Sir John Ramsden, Bart., on a site presented by the Hon. Isabella Ramsden, mother of the present Lord of the Manor.

The Church contains about 530 sittings, 254 of which have been appropriated to the use of the poor to ever.—St. Dunstan's church, Fleet-street, had just been reopened, after having been closed several weeks for repairs and other improvements. The same was the case with the Temple church.—The splendid church of Godmanchester has undergone a complete remodelling of the interior: the old unsightly

pews have been demolished, the organ-loft removed, and the old floors of the church filled with seats of an uniform appearance.—The enlargement of St. Mary's church at Retford, has been completed, so as to furnish 150 additional sittings, and accommodate the children of the Sunday school.—The repairing and enlarging of the church at Retford had also been entered upon, £800 having been subscribed for that purpose. The sum of £1,800 is the amount set down to be expended on the work.—The church at Little Sompington, Sussex,—and to be one of the few churches which contain genuine Saxon remains,—is to be restored, the work to cost about £1,200, part of which is already subscribed. The peculiarities of the original construction are to be carefully retained.

ORDINATION OF A NEW ZEALANDER.—On Sunday last an ordination service was held at St. Paul's Church, by the Lord Bishop of New Zealand. A special feature of interest was connected with the occasion, by the unprecedented and deeply gratifying fact that one of the aboriginal native race of New Zealand was admitted to Deacon's orders. The name of the new Maori minister is Rota (Lot) Waita; he has been with the Bishop for several years. He is to minister, we believe, at a mission station on the east coast: and we earnestly trust that his future career may be such as to realize the expectations now formed of his usefulness amongst his countrymen.—*New Zealander*, May 25.

Selections.

A MAN MUST LIVE.—“But if I don't others will; and a man must live.” To be sure if you do not others will; and what reason is there in that? According to that you must resort to piracy and pocket-picking. “A man must live!” Yes, but a man must not live on all conditions; there are some things worse than death; and though the world is slow to own it, be assured that it is better to die than sin, better to want than defraud, better to hunger than lie. “A man must live!” Do you mean that a man can live only on the fruit of sin? If so, what great use is there in living at all? But perhaps all you mean is, that if you are to keep up your present show, if you are to be above your present circumstances, you cannot do it by fair means. YOU COULD NOT. You do not mean by fair means that you could not fit your and raiment, but that you could not take the stand you do. Well, I do not see that Providence ever meant to furnish you with facilities for keeping up a pleasant imposture; and if His government does not harm you with such a design, surely we cannot complain. But if you really mean that the way to find food and raiment is to sin against God and against your neighbor, then I protest your utter wickedness and unbelief. Do you mean to tell your Maker that, did you perform his will, He would not give you daily bread?—that you can only subsist under His heaven by yielding to Satan? Dare not to imagine such vain things; put them very far from your heart. The Father above is Father to body and soul. “The Lord is for the body;” He set every one of its strings; He has kept it from its birth till now; the breadth of it is in His hand. His own Son took upon him such a body, and with such a body went up on high, where he is seated now at the right of God.—He has chosen the body for his living temple; He has chosen its members as his instruments of righteousness; He has destined the body to outlive the everlasting hills, and rise above the unapproachable stars, incorruptible and glorious with His sons for ever. Do you then dare to think that the thing to be done for the welfare of such a body is to place it at the service of sins to let its members work wickedness. He does not promise to feed your pride, to feed your imposture, to feed your idleness, to feed your fancies, but he does in covenant grace, promise to care for your body if its members are devoted to him. “Must live!” And is it living to be doing wrong for the sake of a hundred a year more than you gain by doing right? “Man shall not live by bread alone; but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.” This is the answer to all Satan's cry about “you must live.” He is ever shewing you some method to “make bread,” but I warn you, never make bread at his bidding. You have another life than that which bread nourishes, you have another store than that which holds bread you can weigh and measure;—every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God? That is your store; a promise is better than a fraud: and he is more certain to live who trusts in the word out of the mouth of the Lord, than he who, distrusting that, proceeds under the pressure of want to make bread in the way suggested by Satan.—*Successful Merchant*.

UNSUCCESSFUL PREACHING.—SO CAUSE FOR DISHEARTENMENT.—It is not an unobvious fault with ministers of the Gospel to despond readily, if they do not immediately perceive the fruits of their labors; and if their hearers continue in positive unbelief, they are often reduced to downright despair. This ought not to be so. They forget that it is in the spiritual often as it is in the natural world; the seed sown in the ground seems to be unproductive; the soil is ungenial, the atmosphere is arid; it exhibits no signs of germination. The life, however, is still there; the dew falls upon it, and the refreshing showers moisten it: and it soon begins to swell, to break the crust of earth, and to put forth vigorous shoots. So with the Gospel sower. The heavenly seed lies dormant in the heart, but still it is not extinct. The dews of God's grace and the sunshine and rain of his Providence waken it at length into active energy, and the man hitherto dead in trespasses and sins, becomes ‘a living soul.’

The desponding clergy forget, too, that even the words of power which fell from our Saviour's lips, too often entered into heedless ears, and in some instances angered the listening multitude. Nay, even some of his own ‘disciples went back and walked no more with him,’ (John vi. 66), when he announced some of those mysterious and wonderful truths which the day are rejected and condemned by many who call themselves by His name. So many of His disciples left Him on that occasion, and united with the scoffing and unbelieving Jews, that he turned, and looking as we may suppose, mournfully on His twelve chosen followers, said with a pathos touchingly tender.—‘Will ye also go away?’

These faint-hearted Gospel warriors forget that the words of inspiration which fell with fiery energy from the eloquent St. Paul, did not convince all of his hearers; for when he addressed the Athenians, on Mars Hill, ‘some mocked; and others said, we will hear thee again of this matter.’ Nor were the classic Greeks alone insensible. For when in his own hire house at Rome, many were assembled, to whom he expounded and testified the kingdom of God, persuading them concerning Jesus, both out of the law of Moses and out of the prophets, from morning till evening, some believed the things which were spoken, and some believed not,’ (Acts xxviii. 24).

These things were ‘written for our ensample.—The word preached has a heavenly might, but we cannot see its results at a glance. They must be patiently waited for. There were life and productiveness in the unfruitful tree, though for more than one season the disappointed vine-dresser had looked in vain in its branches for the expected crop. The husbandman looks not alone to the ‘early rain’ to ripen his fields for the harvest, but waits in quiet confidence for the ‘the latter rain’ also.

Preaching is the appointed means of spreading abroad the Gospel of Christ. ‘Faith cometh by hearing.’ (Rom. xi. 7.) ‘Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved. How shall they call on him in whom they have not believed? And how shall they believe in him of whom they have heard? And how shall they hear without a preacher? And how shall they preach except they be sent? as it is written. How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the Gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things!’ (Rom. x. 15.). Alas! that it should be added to this striking description of the preacher's office and duty, the sad statement of his frequent ill-success; ‘But they have not all obeyed the Gospel, for Esaias saith, who hath believed our report?’

Let the sincere minister of the Gospel, in his discouragements, remember that he is the ambassador of Christ, and in his stead beseeches sinful men to repent, and become reconciled to their offended but merciful God: let him remember that his all-powerful Saviour has said he will never leave him nor forsake him, but on the contrary will be with him always, to the end of the world: let him remember that as the Father sent his Son, so the Son sent him, and that he could expect no greater success to attend his efforts than attended those of his Divine Master: and amid every distressing incident which may happen to him here, let the conviction never forsake him that he will in the fulness of time be with Christ where he is, and will behold His glory, which the Father has given Him.—*Church Herald*.

THE JOURNEY ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF SUZ.—The following description of the road, and of the mode of travelling from Cairo to Suez, on the route of the overland mail to India, is from a late *Paris Journal*:—

From Cairo to Suez there is about thirty hours of travel: camels take from two to three days to traverse it: merchandise was gone one day, and the horse post a little less. Cairo and Suez communicate by a high road kept in good order. The Inba mails take this route: sixteen stations have been established for it to change horses. These stations are all square buildings of a single story, with a court yard in the centre.—They resemble the chalets Switzerland. The traveller, dying with thirst and oppression of fatigue, perceives them with real joy, for he is always sure of finding there a good stock of water drawn from the Nile. They are always provided with necessary comforts.

The desert begins at the gates of Cairo. After once entering it, no verdure is met, except a miserable herb, which serves as pasture to the camels as they pass, and two or three solitary trees. One of the latter, an old and large sycamore, at about midway, is the object of great veneration among the Bedouins. All the pilgrims of Mecca suspend there some portions of their wardrobe to obtain a prosperous voyage. In Egypt a number of these trees is met, to which the people attribute a marvellous virtue. It is the tree under whose shade it is said Joseph and Mary reposed: it is the same as that of the Island of Rhodes, not far from Cairo, which has the property of removing barrenness from women. The soil on the entire route after leaving Cairo is hard and stony, so that, if it be designed to build a railroad here, there will be nothing to be apprehended from the moving sands. It would be an error to suppose that the desert is one eternal plain. The route is traversed by a range of small hills which offer to the eye new points of view—the passage of a single bird rejoices the heart, for it is a proof that living nature has penetrated into this valley of death.

Now and again a caravan passes: the camels advance with equal step, one after another, loaded with the treasures of India—Mocha coffee, mother of pearl, from the Red Sea, gum from Arabia, and African ivory. The caravan is saluted "Salam leikam," and everything becomes still again. You are once more master of the solitude, for no one is there to dispute it with you, save the sanguinary hyena, which watches the gloom and tired camels. When one traverses this sea of sand, the imagination, excited by the heat of the day and the profound calm of the night, is pleased in evoking strange forms: thus to me, a chateau appeared to rise from the midst of the sand, its windows resplendent with fantastic light.

We walk on towards the light: already we are approaching the walls, but we perceive that they are the telegraph buildings. After a journey of two nights and one day we arrived at Suez. This little city is supported by navigation and transit commerce. The inhabitants are, for the most part, sailors of the Jor and its neighbourhood. The pilgrimage of Mecca produces, particularly, great benefits to it; but this year the greater part of the pilgrims have gone by land to Kosier. There are about thirty Europeans settled in this city who are engaged in the transit to India. Suez is surrounded on all sides by the desert, and provisions must therefore be brought to it from a great distance. The water drunk there has a very disagreeable miry taste. The traveller who has come from the Nile cannot accustom himself to it, and the Frenchman is also right in saying that the water of the Nile is far from Champagne.

THE BIBLE.—It has been admitted by the most profound and erudite scholars of every nation, that the translation of the Scriptures into the English version has been the most accurate, perfect, and complete, that the zeal and piety, and learning of any age could produce; nor could there be more care or caution observed to make it faultless, as the following account of the mode and manner of the performance will prove:—

The first English translation bears date 1290; the next was Wickliffe's about 1380. The first printed English Bible was translated by Wm. Tyndall in 1535. Coverdale published a version. In 1540 a copy of the Bible was required to be placed in every church but in two years the Papal power suppressed it. In 1603, Dr John Reynolds, of Oxford, proposed a new translation, and James I. favored the suggestion, appointing 54 learned men to superintend it. Only 47 engaged in the work. They divided themselves into six companies, and assigned a portion to each. Each individual of each company was directed to take the same portion, and having translated and amended it by himself, as he thought good, all were to meet together and report what they had done. When a book was finished by one company it was sent to the rest to be finished and examined. If a book thus sent was disapproved

of in any part, it was returned to the company, with the objections and the proposed alterations noted, and the reasons assigned. If the force of these objections was not perceived, the matter was adjusted at the general meeting of the translators. In cases of particular obscurity letters were directed by authority to any learned men in the land for their judgment on the passages.—Letters were addressed by the bishops to such of their clergy, as had the reputation of being learned men, requesting them to send in their observations to the translators. The Vice Chancellors of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge chose also several of the most eminent divines as overseers of the translators. This is the common version which is now extensively circulated, and is characterised by its faithful accuracy and vigorous energy of style. The reason why two hundred and fifty years do not appear to have rendered the style and language obsolete is, that the translation is a faithful transcript of the original, and perhaps as near to the *ipsissima verba* of the Holy Spirit as could be produced. Those who can bring themselves to doubt, much less to deny, the benefit and blessing of such a work, the sole object of which is to bring glory to God and souls to Christ, are approaching a fearful extremity of guilt and danger. When men can ridicule and condemn religion and persist in artful disbelief of the Holy Scriptures, and cast contempt upon Christianity, which is the ministration of the spirit, it is little short of blasphemy against the Holy Ghost, never to be forgiven in this world or the next.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM NINEVEH.—M. Victor Place, French Consul at Mossul, where he has been for some time engaged in making excavations, has written from Nineveh a letter, of which the following is an extract:—

"This country is full of curious reminiscences.—Last week, the town of Mossul kept fast during three days, and then had a day of rejoicing, in commemoration of the penitence imposed on the inhabitants of Nineveh by Jonas. As the act has taken place from time immemorial in the country, it is looked on as a matter perfectly natural, and last year the persons whom I knew never thought of speaking to me about it until it was over. But this year I was determined to be an eye-witness of what was going on, and you may now say that you have it from a consul who was present—that a whole town in this country each year celebrated one of the most ancient facts of the Bible.—What is still more singular is, that the Mussulmans themselves respect this tradition, and keep the *fete* on the same day as the Christians. It is true that the Koran contains a whole chapter devoted to Jonas, and that opposite Mossul there is, on an artificial mound, a mosque highly venerated, which passes for covering the mortal remains of the prophet. It is even so venerated that, although we have proofs of the mound containing the most precious remains of Assyrian archæology, we have not been allowed to make any excavations in it. To meddle with the earth which supports the tomb of Jonas would expose one to the charge of seeing a revolution burst forth. Every Friday, at the hour of prayer, the inhabitants go *en masse* from Mossul, to make a pilgrimage there. Compare these facts with the respect which is still paid to the tomb of Daniel at Susa, whither men of all religious persuasions go to pray, and which no one could violate without risking to be massacred, and judge if this country ought not to interest highly one of your old pupils. Another reminiscence of the Bible often occurs to one here. Do you remember the famous fish of young Tobias, the existence of which has appeared a difficult matter to admit in a river where no one expects to see a fish large enough to frighten a man.—Well, then, this fish exists, and is often caught in the Tigris, and I can assure you that it is armed with terrible teeth. When I shall be less occupied, I will go with some men and take one of the largest possible size, and if I succeed, I will send the skin of it to the museum of natural history. One was brought to me yesterday; but, first of all, it was not I who caught it, and next, it weighed scarcely more than 300 lbs., which is too small: I distributed it to my Christian workmen, who do not eat meat on certain days.

THE FOLLY OF INFIDELITY.—Man has for the most part misconceived the use of the great facts which have been graciously placed within his reach through the instrumentality of science and research. In his fond conceit he would throw aside his allegiance to God, and arrogating to himself the command of the very elements, would, from having learned to use, fool himself into the vain imagination that he could create the world afresh, and fashion it more in accordance with his infinite understanding. To this end does the

Age of Reason insidiously urge its victims: nor are they few, for the plant is of rapid growth.—Deadly though the poison is which lies concealed within the captivating exterior of this plant, we fear that there are few of its cultivators who take the trouble to analyze it and to test its properties with patient assiduity and an earnest desire to elicit the truth.—Captivated by the perfumed atmosphere which ever floats around the object of their admiration, they are dead to all its inherent defects: and pluming themselves on their own fancied superiority over those who acknowledge the trammels of loyalty, subjection, faith, allegiance to the Supreme, they on all sides spread their toils for the waverer and wanderer from the fold of the true Shepherd. Of these there is never any lack, and many there be who fall into the net thus laid for them, for the creed of the Freethinkers is, to minds untutored by education or moral culture, a most inviting study: can be shuffled off or on, as the humor suits, with the slightest exertion of the wearer: and if it holds out no prospect of reward, it at least is silent as to punishment.

Little matter of wonder is it then that during the excitement of pursuit, and at a period when the life-blood courses through man's veins and arteries with healthy rapidity, such notions as were professed by a Bolingbroke, a Volney or Shelley, appear in their holiday attire. If, however, we trace these men in their hiding places, and sift their secret thoughts in that fearful moment when the pulse flags and the limbs refuse their office, while the reckless souls, hanging between Heaven and Hell, can find no city of refuge, and compare their last hours with those of the meek but steadfast believer and the practical Christian, theinsel will soon drop from off the worthless theory, and the doubting disciple of the creed which begins and ends in nothing, will be rudely awakened to his danger, and fly for succor and protection from his own devices to the foot of his Saviour's cross.

INVENTIONS.—Having accidentally come across the dates of the following inventions, we did not know that we could make a better use of them than to pass them over to fill some vacant corner in your paper. They may be of some convenience to your readers for reference:

Glass windows were first used in	1180
Chimneys in houses	1256
Lead pipes for conveying water	1252
Tallow candles for lights	1290
Spectacles invented by an Italian	1299
Paper first made from linen	1302
Woolen cloth first made in England	1331
Art of painting in oil colors	1410
Printing invented	1440
Watches made in Germany	1477
Variation of compass first noticed	1540
Pins first used in England	1543
Circulation of human blood first discovered by Harvey	1619
First newspaper published	1630
First steam-engine invented	1649
First fire-engine invented	1663
First cotton planted in the United States	1769
Steam engine improved by Watt	1767
Steam cotton mill erected	1783
Stereotype printing invented in Scotland	1785
Animal magnetism discovered by Mesmer	1788
Sabbath school established in Yorkshire, England	1789
Electro-magnetic telegraph invented by Morse in	1832
Daguerreotype process invented	1839

—Lewiston Farmer and Mechanic.

GOLD.—"Gold well gotten is bright and fair; but there is gold which rusts and cankers. The stores of the man who walks according to the will of God are under a special blessing; but the stores which have been unjustly gathered are accursed. "Your gold and your silver is cankered, and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat up your flesh as fire." Far better have no gold at all, than gold with that curse upon it. Far better let cold pinch this frame, or hunger gnaw it, than the rust of ill-gotten gold should eat it up as fire."

BEAUTIFUL.—There is a deep and beautiful meaning in the saying of the wife of Jael, Duke of Lithuania. Some peasants coming to her in tears, complained that the servants of the King, her husband, had carried off their cattle. She went to her husband, and obtained instant redress. "Their cattle have been restored to them," said the Queen, "but who shall give them back their tears."

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, NOV. 19, 1853.

TORONTO.

The first Synod of the Colonial Church has met and separated, and as far as we can gather from the published accounts of its proceedings, no mischief has followed, but rather presentification and the promise of much prospective advantage—so much indeed, that we are disposed to envy our Canadian Brethren the privilege they have enjoyed, and no doubt will now continue to enjoy, in such gatherings of the whole body of their Church, in one regularly organized and deliberative assembly. We trust, however, the day is not far distant in which we shall be able to record a similar meeting of the Diocese of Nova Scotia, which each revolving year renders more imperatively necessary, if it is desired to impart any vitality, energy or unity to our Church.

The proceedings of the Toronto Synod appear to have been extremely interesting, and to have been conducted with the greatest propriety and decorum. On this point, perhaps the testimony of the secular press will be regarded as even more satisfactory than the opinion of a Church paper. The *United Empire*, a large and influential journal, thus speaks:—

"We cannot take leave of this important meeting without expressing our high opinion of its great respectability and intelligence. We could not look over the large assemblage of Clergymen there—upwards of 140—many of them men of family: some of them representatives of the first educational institutions in the world, and all of them men of high attainments and talents, without feeling that the Church which possesses such a Clergy should exert a powerful influence over the religious, moral, loyal welfare of the country. Nor was the laity less remarkable for the same characteristics. Probably in Canada, or in any other part of the world, leaving titled persons out of the question, there could not have been collected, as representing the same interests, a more respectable, able, and influential class of men. We have recently been accustomed to look over Parliament and its audiences. We have, too, seen something of American Legislatures; but in all our experience of deliberative bodies, we frankly confess we have never yet seen, in America, more high intelligence, coupled with dignity of manner and conduct, than we witnessed at the first meeting of the Synod yesterday.

"There was also a short discussion upon the Clergy Reserves, and upon several other matters of high importance, which we shall have to defer alluding to till our next. A Committee of twelve Clergymen and twelve Laymen were appointed to look after the interests of the Church in relation to the Clergy Reserves, and other temporalities. And after the transaction of a vast deal of other and deeply important matters, the Synod concluded its labours at six o'clock, and adjourned. The meeting throughout was marked by the decorum and dignity of manner which characterized the previous ones: and by as the debates sufficiently indicate, great freedom of speech, and no ordinary power and eloquence."

Without adding further remarks of our own, we give the following abstract of some of the doings of the Synod abridged from the *N. Y. Churchman*:—

There were about 140 clergymen present, and a still larger number of lay delegates. The attendance of clergy included all but some eight or ten in the Diocese. After the opening religious services, which took place in St. James' Church, on the 12th, the Bishop proceeded with his charge, which occupied about two hours and a half. The proceedings of the first day closed with duly organizing the meeting, which, it should be remembered, had been called as a Conference.

At the re-assembling of the body on Thursday the 13th, after morning prayers, a vote was carried unanimously, thanking the Rev. HENRY PATTON for his excellent sermon of the previous day, and requesting the same for publication. The next resolution was as follows, carried unanimously and with acclamation:

That this meeting, convened by the Lord Bishop, and composed firstly, of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese; secondly, of the clergy of this Diocese; and, thirdly, of the lay representatives of the several congregations of the Diocese,—are the Diocesan Synod of this Diocese, and that we now proceed to the transaction of business which we have commenced.

So that the meeting, which had been merely called as a conference, was by this vote at once resolved into a Synod. The next measure passed upon had reference to their brethren in the United States, and was moved by the Rev. T. B. FULKER. It was as follows:

Whereas, During the last year the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, by and with the advice and concurrence of the Council of Trinity College, Toronto, was pleased to appeal to the Churchmen of the United States, in behalf of that Institution; and to depute the Rev. Wm. McMURRAY, D. D., Rector of Ancaster and Dundas, to present this appeal; and whereas, that gentleman was most cordially and affectionately received by the Churchmen in all parts of the Union, which he was enabled to visit, and his applications for aid answered by the most munificent donations, amounting in money, lands, and books, to the large sum of ten thousand dollars.

Resolved, unanimously, by the Synod, consisting of the Lord Bishop, the Clergy, and the Laity, representing the several parishes and missions of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Diocese of Toronto, that their warmest thanks are due and are hereby most cordially tendered to their brethren in the United States, for their fraternal, timely and munificent contributions to that most important Institution.

We regret that time and space will not allow us to enter upon the discussions of the Synod, which were marked by great ability and decorum, were full of spirit and manly determination, and showed that the minds of the speakers were thoroughly furnished and ripe for the occasion. The proceedings of the second day wound up with the appointment of suitable committees to prepare and report matter for the further action of the Synod.

The Bishop having in his charge discussed the subjects of 'The Colonial Church Regulation Bill,' of 'The Clergy Reserve Question,' of 'Education,' of 'The Division of the Diocese'; and these subjects having been referred to one of the committees aforesaid, a report thereon was offered on the morning of the third day, as follows:

The Committee appointed by the Lord Bishop, Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Toronto, in Diocesan Synod assembled, to prepare measures relative to the Colonial Church Bill, the Clergy Reserves, Education, and the Division of the Diocese, beg leave to report:—

That they have carefully considered and fully discussed the several important subjects referred to them, and that they respectfully recommend the following resolutions for adoption by the Synod in regard to the same.

1. Resolved, That a petition be presented to Her Majesty the Queen and the two Houses of the Imperial Parliament, praying for the passage of such a measure as shall remove all doubt as to the legality of the holding of Diocesan Synods in the several Dioceses of the Colonial Church, so that all question as to the proceedings of the meeting held yesterday in resolving itself into such Synod may be finally set at rest. Such application to have reference merely to a measure permitting the holding of such Synods, leaving it to the respective Synods to adopt such rules and canons as they may think proper, provided that the same be not repugnant to the laws of the local Legislature, or the Articles and Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland.

Resolved, That a petition be presented to the three Branches of the Canadian Legislature on behalf of this Synod, praying that they will withhold their sanction from any measure which may be introduced for the spoliation of the property of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Diocese, and representing the gross injustice of permitting such spoliation, as well because of the solemn and declared final settlement of the Clergy Reserve question in 1840, as because it is proposed to apply the principle of no State endowment of religion to the Protestants alone, while the State endowments of Roman Catholics are to be respected.

The Committee appointed to consider the four subjects brought before the Synod, respectfully beg leave to submit the following resolutions with reference to the important subject of the Division of the Diocese:

1. Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of this Synod, that it is high time that the recommendation of his Lordship the Bishop, that this vast Diocese should be immediately divided, should take effect as speedily as possible, and that two additional Sees should be created, one east and the other west of the then remaining Diocese of Toronto.

2. That in order to promote this important object, and to accelerate so desirable a measure as the Division of the Diocese, already presenting a field of labor much beyond the exertions of any individual Bishop, however faithfully and diligently employed, as they are in the case of our present revered Diocesan, it is expedient that an Episcopal Fund be forthwith commenced, and that the amount contributed for that purpose within the limits of the proposed Dioceses respectively, together with a moiety of what may be contributed by the then remaining Diocese of Toronto, be reserved for the maintenance of the Bishops of the new Sees respectively; that one of the four annual special collections be made for that purpose throughout the Diocese; and that the Lord Bishop of Toronto be respectfully requested, by pastoral letter or otherwise, to invite contributions from the members of the Church generally towards carrying out this important object.

3. That the Lord Bishop of the Diocese be respectfully requested again to renew his exertions for the immediate division of this important Diocese, and that he be empowered by this Synod to adopt and recommend such measures or plans to the proper authorities as may in his opinion be most expedient for ensuring this desirable object.

The several parts of the above report were taken up in succession, and all of them carried with almost entire unanimity. The Second Committee, to whom had been referred sundry miscellaneous items of business, then reported the following series of resolutions:

Resolved, That this Synod are unanimously of opinion that as in the Jewish Church they who ministered about holy things lived of the sacrifice, and they who waited at the altar were partakers with the altar; even so in the Christian Church, it is by our LORD ordained that they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Synod, one of the most serious practical difficulties connected with the Church in this Diocese is the want of an assured

respectable income for its ministers in general. That in consequence of the existence of this evil, the people are perishing for the lack of knowledge; there are comparatively few ambassadors of CHRIST to send to them: the present clergy are, many of them, seriously crippled in their means; the hearts of the young discouraged from entering the ministry, while the wealthier classes of the community, actuated by a like fear, rather hold back, than encourage their sons to take Orders.

Resolved, That a Committee for General Purposes be appointed by this Synod, consisting of 12 clerical and 12 lay delegates, of which his lordship the Bishop be *ex-officio* Chairman, who shall sit and act from time to time, until the next meeting of this Synod, to consult and advise upon matters connected with the Church in this Diocese, to frame and report rules and regulations for the future guidance of this Synod, touching the future election of delegates to the Synod—the mode of procedure at meetings thereof, and all things necessary to insure order and despatch therein; to report from time to time upon such matters as they may have considered, and from such reports to cause a condensed statement to be printed and forwarded to the members of the Synod, at least one month previous to its next meeting.

That, we the Church of the Diocese of Toronto in Diocesan Synod assembled, take this, the first opportunity which has presented itself, to offer to our Holy Mother, the United Church of England and Ireland, our hearty congratulations on the great increase which the Church has received by the return of those to the ancient Church of Ireland who had embraced the errors of Rome, and we desire to ascribe glory to GOD the Father, GOD the Son, and GOD the Holy Ghost, for this wonderful outpouring of His SPIRIT on our hitherto unhappy Ireland, and further that our Bishop be requested to communicate these our congratulations to the Primate of all Ireland, and the other Archbishops.

That this Synod would respectfully suggest that his Lordship the Bishop should adopt such means as he deems most fitting to obtain the removal of these disabilities which exist, or are supposed to exist, in the case of the clergy ordained in the United States, which prevent their being received into this Diocese on an equal footing with those who possess English or Colonial ordination.

Certain other motions were then made concerning the future meetings of the Synod, which ended in a common understanding that the Synod was not to be regarded as delinquent, but that the time and place of its assembling should be left to the Bishop. Whereupon his Lordship made a brief and earnest address, and, having expressed his satisfaction at the harmonious course and happy issue of the proceedings, dismissed the Synod with the Episcopal benediction.

Most sincerely do we congratulate our brethren in Canada West on this auspicious inauguration of the Ecclesiastical Legislature in their Diocese. Synodical action, in the real and true sense of the term, is there now a fact as well as a right. With all the smoothness of the proceedings, a spirit has been manifested, which, we are confident, will not easily be induced to back out. Their principle evidently has been, to hasten slowly; and they have taken care not to go so fast or so far in anything, as to have any steps to retrace. *The Church*, comments upon the matter thus:

"Our Synod, if not regularly constituted, has at least, an existence. What has been done, if not put down by arbitrary authority (which there is not the slightest reason to apprehend), will be repeated: and that, we have no doubt, under the sanction of an Imperial permissive law, and with requisite completeness of organization. The Church has manifested her life, and claims her rights. She has assumed her proper position with dignity and firmness, whilst she has not been forgetful of the respect due to the powers that be. Her petition to the Imperial Government, not for spiritual privileges which she inherently possesses, but for removal of doubts and disabilities, evinces her love of order; whilst her act, on the late memorable occasion, proclaims her sense of her commission and her powers."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The correspondence from Cape Breton has been mislaid, and we fear lost, in the Printing Office. Will our esteemed Correspondent oblige by providing another copy.

The Address spoken of by our Chester Correspondent, we cannot find, by an examination of our files, which are however, imperfect. It has probably therefore not been published—but our recollection does not serve us at all in the matter.

HARRIED.

On Sunday morning the 30th October, at the Parish Church, Sackville, by the Rev. T. Maynard, Rector of the Parish, Mr. GEORGE BARNET, of Beaver Bank, to ELLEN, daughter of Mr. Godfrey Shultz, of Sackville.

On the 6th inst., at Jodore, by the Rev. R. Jamieson, Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, to Miss MARY SITTMAN, of Glen Harbour.

At Dartmouth, on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Morris, Mr. WILLIAM CRAIG, of Halifax, to MATILDA CROWELL, of Porter's Lake. Also, by the same, Mr. GEORGE CRAIG, to Miss MARY ANN HAMPTON, both of Halifax.

At Annapolis on the 26th ult., by the Rev. E. Gilpin, Mr. H. H. SWYMER, of Kentucky, to MARGARET, second daughter of Alfred Whitman, Esq., M. P. P., of Annapolis Royal.

On Sunday, the 13th inst., by the Rev. J. McMurray, Mr. JAMES WARNER, to Miss JANE HENRY. At Chelsea, Mass., Oct. 29th, Mr. SILAS CURRY, to MARY E. WOODWORTH, both of Nova Scotia.

At Boston, on the 15th Oct., at the Episcopal Church of the Advent, Green Street, by the Rev. Phillip Toque. ALEX MORRISON, Esqr., of New York, to MARISSA DUMMETT, eldest daughter of Mr. William Sinclair, formerly of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

DIED.

On Friday last, Mrs. LOUISA INNES, widow of the late FRANCIS INNES, Merchant of this city, in the 50th year of her age.

Suddenly, after 2 hours illness, at Spry Harbour, Eastern Shore, on the 26th ult., JOHN C. McLAUGHLIN, Schoolmaster, a native of North Ireland. It appears that the deceased had a daughter married at Philadelphia, U. S., husband's address unknown; and as his late employers are desirous that this intelligence should reach her, Editors of religious publications there would confer a favour by giving the above one insertion.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Sunday, November 12th.—Steamer Germania. (Dutch.) Berne, Bremen 23 days, brig Magnet, White, Sydney, 6 days; brig Harris Ann, Ellinger, Fortune Island 10 days; Transit, Paynter, St. Vincent 21 days; Laura, Dav, New York 6 days; Joseph, Parov, Pictou; schrs. Elena, (Spanish,) Havana via New York; Herald, Crowell, Newfoundland; Malvina, Chasson, P. E. Island 9 days; Palestine, McConnell, P. E. Island; Mary Ann, Dolores, P. E. Island; Maydower, Henderson, Cascumpec, Virgilio, Martell, Arichat.

Monday, Nov. 13th.—H. M. Surveying Steamer Columbia, Commander Shortland, from a cruise; brig Express, Frith, Liverpool, G. B.; brig Mary, Howson, Ponce 28 days; schrs. Cinara, Rug, Salt Island 20 days; Empire, Whelan, Souris, P. E. Island; Ostrich, Tancock; Omora, —, Welsipool, bound to Newfoundland; brig Roderick, LeBlanc, Boston 5 days, for Pictou; schrs Pictou Packet, Curry, Pictou; Temperance, McDonald, Shippigan; Seaborn, Green, P. E. Island; Splendid, Boyov, Newfoundland.

Tuesday, Nov. 15th.—Brig Belle, [pkt.] Meagher, Boston, 31 days; Lunier, Scott, Londonderry, G. B., 61 days.

Thursday, Nov. 17th.—Schrs Sarah, Griffin, Baltimore 10 days; Lucy Alice, McPhee, Montreal 21 days; John Mason, Curry, Montreal 20 days; Trusty, O'Brien, St John N. B. 11 days; Betsy Bridge, Sydney 10 days; Alexander, Mollan, North Bay.

Friday, Nov. 18th.—Brig Orion, Goodwin, Liverpool 31 days; schrs Two Brothers, —, Canso; Kent, —, Magdalen Islands; Mariner, ditto; Lady Seymour, Young, P. E. Island; Darling, Dav, Sa'le Island; Swift, McLunes, Sydney; Integrity, McDonald, do; Isabella, Guysborough; James Patrick, Burke, Sydney; True Blue, Benoit, Montreal; New Messenger, Siteman, Miramichi; Rambler, Martell, Sydney; Trial, McDonald, ditto; Eliza, ditto; brig Maia, Cleverly, Boston 4 days, brig Halifax, O'Brien, Boston 3 days; schrs Shannon, Boudrot, Sydney; Seaflower, Ruperts, Arichat; Irene, Louergan, Quebec 14 days; Harriet; Brothers; Damsel; Unicorn; Littard; Elizabeth; Catherine Elizabeth; Two Brothers; Hope; Wilmot; Kude; Amegent, Nickerson; Joseph, Nickerson; Blazing Sun; Packet, Bahin; and Gold Hunter—all from P. E. Island, with oats, barley, potatoes, oysters, &c., to the estimated amount of 60,000 bushel; John and Charles Marcell, Burlin 12 days; George, Beaton, Pugwash; Margaret, O'Dell, Burlin 16 days; Western Packet, Antigonish; Laura; Regulator; Emma; Britannia; Margaret Barrington; and C. M.—Sydney.

CLEARED.

Saturday, Nov. 12th.—Brigs Bloomer, [pkt.] Parry Boston; Dahlia, Beucher, Boston; schrs Emerald, Smith St John, N. B.; Emily, O'Bryan, Charlottetown.

Tuesday, Nov. 15th.—Schrs. Prince of Wales, Jordan, Kingston, Ja.; May Flower, Purdy, Newfoundland.

Thursday, Nov. 17th.—Schrs. Herald, Crowell, Boston; Mary Jane, Winchester, St. John, N. B.; Margaret, Queria Shippigan; Active, McNutt, P. E. Island; Mary, Kemp, George town; Sea Flower, Dowie, Magdalen Isles; Lady, Arsenau, ditto; Velocity, Mann, Souris.

Friday, Nov. 18th.—Brig Belle, Meagher, Boston; schrs. Fenia, Virgineau, Magdalen Islands; Sophia, Joseph; Mag Islands; Uncle Tom, Locke, Newfld.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Apples, Beef, Butter, Catsup, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Hams, Hay, Homespun, Bacon, Oatmeal, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, Yarn.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Wood, Coal.

Advertisements.

READY FOR THE PRESS.

Songs of the Church.

BEING A SERIES OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SACRED SONGS COMPOSED AND ARRANGED FOR all the Sundays, Holy-days, and Sacred Offices observed in the Church, and adapted to the Service of Private and Domestic Worship.

By WILLIAM DULLOCK, Curate of St. Paul's, Halifax.

Nov. 19th 1853.

SUBSTITUTE FOR CROCKERYWARE. PARIS'S PATENT GLASS ENAMEL, UPON Wrought Iron. Bake Dishes, Wash Basins, Soup Plates, Meat Dishes and Frying Pans. For sale by ALBRO & CO., Birmingham House.

NOTICE.

THE following PEWS in ST. PAUL'S CHURCH are vacant, and will be let on application to the undersigned, viz:

- No. 30, 50, 81. East Gallery—No. 6, 14, 19, 20, 24, 26, 27. West Gallery—No. 20, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32. Also—the following in St. LUKE'S. No. 4, 5, 10, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 43, 44, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 81, 83, 84, 95, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 112, 121, 122, 125. East Gallery—No. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24. West Gallery—1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24. Halifax, Nov. 11, 1853.

P. C. HILL, P. LYNCH, Church Wardens.

WESLEY & SINCLAIR. MANUFACTURERS OF



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

IN MARBLE AND FREESTONE, AT THE HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS, Corner Barrington and Blowers' Streets. Halifax, Feb 20.

JUST PUBLISHED.

CUNNABELL'S NOVA SCOTIA ALMANAC, AND FARMER'S MANUAL FOR 1854.

CONTAINING, (BESIDES THE USUAL AMOUNT OF Nautical and other appropriate information, &c.) an Appeal to the Farmers of Nova Scotia, on the AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF THE PROVINCE. For sale at the Office of W. Cunnebell, 37 Granville Street, above the Electric Telegraph Office. Sold also at the Store of Morton & Co., and may be had at the City Book Stores.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by pulling advertisements—no certificate published respecting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, Want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax Nov. 20, 1853.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER. THIS POWDER IS CAREFULLY PREPARED WITH INGREDIENTS of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an Officer of the British Army, who was long a resident there. Carries made with it are pronounced excellent; and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment. For Sale at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Oct. 15th, 1853.

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

LIFE INSURANCE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING. Amount paid up and available immediately £275,115 str. HALIFAX AGENCY.—No. 172, HOLLIS STREET.

FROM THE ECONOMICAL ARRANGEMENT IN REGULATING expenses arising from the combination of Fire and Life Insurances, this Company is enabled to effect Insurances on Lives at very reduced rates of premiums as will be made evident by a comparison of their Tables with those of other Offices. Attention is called to Tables 5 of premiums for insuring a sum payable at the age of 60 or at death—and Table 6 of premiums to secure a sum on a child arriving at the age of 21 years—both which modes of insurance are coming into more extensive use. The Company's Almanac for 1853, containing Tables of Premiums and a variety of general information supplied gratis. HUGH HARTSHORNE, AGENT. Halifax, Nova Scotia, 10th February, 1853.

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY. THE TEACHERS HAVING ARRIVED FROM London who have been appointed by the above Society to assist in conducting their long projected TRAINING SCHOOL, arrangements have been made, and the Institution is now open for the reception of Students and Pupils. The subjects of instruction will be as follows: RELIGIOUS. The Holy Scriptures; Evidences of Christianity for Students of all denominations; and in addition for members of the Church of England; Thirty nine Articles; Liturgy Church Catechism. LITERARY. Art of Reading; Penmanship; English History, General and Constitutional; Grecian and Roman History; English Literature; Grammar and History of English Language Composition. SCIENTIFIC. Arithmetic, Theoretical and Practical; Euclid's Geometry; Mensuration; Algebra; Trigonometry; Analytical Practical Mechanics, including the work of Steam Engines; Physical and General Geography, Popular Astronomy, Drawing, Vocal Music. METHOD. School Organization; Art of Teaching; Preparations of the Notes and Abstracts of Lessons. Applications; for the admission of Students of both sexes should be made to the Rev. T. Dunn, or the resident Master [Mr Marriot,] at St. Andrew's Hall, 150 Gottingen Street.

The education of persons, in training for Teachers, will be entirely free, except books and Stationery. Children from the age of 7 years, of both sexes, will be received as pupils in the Model Practising School, wherein the Course of instruction will be the same as to persons intended for School Teachers. The fees in the lower division of this department will be 7s. 6d. per quarter; the second division 10s.; the upper do. 12s. 6d.—payable in advance. Application for the admission of Pupils into this branch of the Institution should be made immediately at the School House, as it is intended to limit the number which can at present be received. Both the Training and practising School will be open to all denominations. The Committee beg to make known to the public generally that the Parent Society has generously voted the whole of the stipends to the officers concerned in carrying on this Institution, and that the Halifax Association in aid of the Society have taken upon themselves to supply a School Room, Dwelling House, &c., in which they have incurred a considerable expense; and therefore, earnestly call upon all who feel interested in the improvement and extension of good Schools in the Province, to assist them in this good work by subscriptions and donations. By order of the Committee, WM. HOWE, THOMAS DUNN, Secretaries.

LAW BLANKS. IN accordance with the New Practice Act, viz: SUMMONSES, CAPTUSES, REPLEVINS, ATTACHMENTS, EJECTMENTS. For sale by WM. GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville Street.

TO PARENTS, TEACHERS, &c. ATTENTION is respectfully invited to the columns of THE YOUTH'S PRECEPTOR, a periodical designed expressly for promoting the moral and intellectual improvement of the young. The present Volume, which was commenced in February last, having now reached the 12th No., will afford the best means judging of the general character of this publication; and the exceedingly low price at which it is furnished, places it within the reach of every parent, who may be desirous of procuring for his children a paper devoted exclusively to their instruction and entertainment. Its object is to co-operate in the general movements which are now being made to facilitate the progress of popular education—by exciting in the minds of the young an interest in such departments of learning as are of the most practical utility, and by stimulating them to the cultivation and exercise of those moral principles which are the prominent features of an estimable character. Clergymen, School Commissioners, and Teachers, are requested to act as Agents for THE YOUTH'S PRECEPTOR—by forwarding subscriptions to the office of publication, and otherwise increasing its circulation in their respective communities.—The Youth's Preceptor is published once a fortnight, at the office of W. Cunnebell, 37 Granville street, Halifax, N. S. It is printed in a neat quarto form, convenient for preservation or binding—each No. contains 24 columns. Terms.—For 1 Vol. comprising 52 consecutive Nos. 3s. 9d; 1 copy of 26 consecutive Nos. 2s; 2 copies of 23 consecutive Nos. 3s. 9d.—Payable in advance. New Subscribers can be supplied with all the back Nos.

FIRE INSURANCE. THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING. Amount paid up and available immediately, £275,115 str. HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA AGENCY, No. 172, HOLLIS ST. INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE IS EFFECTED by the Subscriber as Sole Agent for this Company, on Houses, Furniture, Ships on the Stocks, and other personal property at moderate rates of premium, in all parts of the Province. HUGH HARTSHORNE, AGENT. N. B. Churches, Chapels, Court House and other Public Buildings, insured on the most favourable terms. Halifax, February 19th, 1853. Halifax, July 28 1853.

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN, GENERAL IMPORTER, AGENT, & DEALER IN SHOES AND GAITERS, has received by late arrivals, a complete assortment, which he offers for sale low for cash, or at 3, 6, and 9 months credit. Orders from the Country, Cape Breton, P. E. Island, and Newfoundland, answered with dispatch. Gw. Sept. 10, 1853.

BILLS OF LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at W. J. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street. Nov. 12

Poetry.

From the Bermuda Royal Gazette.

ARTUS DEPASCITUR ARIDA FEBRIS.
Virgil's Georgics.

Brought is thy clime, B ruda—we had thought
Thy balmy air could wait not horrid taint;
Yet had a Pestilence, with death doom fraught,
In darkness walk'd, and rais'd a far-beard plaint.

Over the sun-blead Isles—but whether sprung
Amid thy own glad scope of shore and bow'r,
Or from far distant lands upon us flung,
Through spread of quick Contagion's direful pow'r.

We know not: yet the sad results we feel—
The sudden dissolution of fond ties—
The griefs, whose tale would melt a heart of steel—
And anguish of excited sympathies!

For dreadful was its rage; and sharp the scythe,
With which it, rapid, wrought its mowing task;
Beneath its edge men saw the strongest writhe,
And, what each day brought forth, we fear'd to ask.

Nor did the hapless only, and the lone,
Enter th' untimely chambers of the grave.
But those who, Sons of rank and honor, shone—
The good, the scientific, and the brave!

Nor yet the vigorous man, with sinewy arms,
And, for high daring deeds, a glowing heart;
But those, whose softer forms from threatening harms,
We love to shield—they felt the fatal smart!

O PHILLIPOTS, faithful to thy Sovereign's trust,
Thou would'st not flee, tho' urg'd, th' infected scene,
But, stern in kindness, didst stay till dust
Commingled thee with men below'd, tho' mean.

Meek soldier of the Cross, our ears have heard
Grateful outpourings to thy memory:
Believer in, and doer of, the Word,
Thou liv'dst in Faith, and diest in Sanctity!

Firm link'd in ancient Friendship's clasping bond,
And destin'd to be link'd in one like fate,
The worthy ROSE soon follow'd thee, 'mid fond
Regrets of her, whose heart's now desolate!

WOODFORD, of courteous and accomplish'd mind,
And buoyant active spirit—thou art gone!
And youthful THACKERAY, lov'd SYKES, gay, kind,
And LAWSON* too—cold, silent and alone!

Ah! there was one,† whose gentle Wife had left
These earthly scenes in agony and pain—
He knew it not—that he had been bereft—
Until in other worlds they met again!

E'en now for them, in dreamy trance I hear
The piercing shriek across the waste of water:
Methinks I see the Father's heart-drawn tear,
While rings the Mother's bitter cry—My Daughter.

But there were some, whose almost quivering breath
Seem'd, as it were, prepar'd to wing its flight,
And who escap'd the stroke of nearing Death,
To feel their hearts o'erspread with grief's dark night.

OAKLEY! thanks be to Mercy! thou wert spar'd,
Tho' menacing the Fever's shattering strife:
Yet is a void within for her, who shar'd
Thy lot—the glooms, or flick'ring joys of life!

Thou too wert spar'd, O WHITMORE!—not until
She, whom thou lov'dst, so beautiful, so sweet,
Said, with a blessed smile's bright beaming thrill,
"I go, I go, my Saviour Lord to meet!"

While thus, a cypress-wreath I sorrowing weave,
In memory of this drear eventful time,
Can I forget the youth, for whom a" grievous—
The noble, generous ELLIS?—that were crime!

Hear him sad WOODHOUSE, GREATOREN lament—
Bidding "Go search all haunts by night, by day,
For sick and poor," and charge for aid so lent,
He, like the good Samaritan would pay.

And now my strain would cease—with sad thoughts
faint—
Again, how'er, I will its effort urge—
Echo'd by yon lone Widow's mournful plaint—
Mournful, as close of low funeral dirge.

HANSON! late did thy compeer Chiefs rejoice,
When thou didst wed a Daughter of these Isles!
Thou, too, hast heard Death's hushless mandate voice,
And for the tomb exchange'd a Bridegroom's smiles.

Bermuda! such, by Heaven's all-wise decree,
The scenes in thee present'd:—never more
May we, appall'd, the like affliction see,
But health unfold, as light illumines, thy shore!

*Dr Lawson.
† Captain and Mrs. Hart.

Advertisements.

COMPASSES, ASSORTED, DO. STEEL JOINTS
3 joints, 6 inches.
Do. Loose Leg, 3 joints, 6 inch
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Silver Pen and Pencil Cases,
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WILLIAM GOSSIP,
No. 24 Granville Street.

May 18, 1853.

NEVER FAILING REMEDY.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.
MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE, WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe, had I in her case adopted your medicines she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testify the truth of this to any enquirer.

(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

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

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) JOHN MORTON CLENNELL.

CERTAIN REMEDY FOR SCORBUTIC HUMOURS AND AN ASTONISHING CURE OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE OF A BAD LEG.

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

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

We remain, Dear Sir,

Your's faithfully

April 6th, 1852. (Signed) WALKER & Co.

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

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Bad Legs | Cancers | Scalds |
| Bad Breasts | Contracted (and) | Sore Nipples |
| Burns | Stiff Joints | Sore throats |
| Bunions | Elephantiasis | Skin-diseases |
| Bite of Moschetoes | Fistulas | Scurvy |
| and Sand-Flies | Gout | Sore-heads |
| Coco-bay | Glandular | Tumours |
| Chinco-foot | Swellings | Ulcers |
| Cold-chills | Lumbago | Wounds |
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MATTHEW H. RICHEY,
General Agent for Nova Scotia.
Feb. 5, 1852.

DEPOSITORY, S. P. C. K.

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

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Novr. 5.

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