

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. IX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, 1868. NO. 60.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S.	Sept. 26	Isus. Act. 13.	Daniel 8. Mark 1.
S.	27	Isus. Act. 13.	Daniel 8. Mark 1.
S.	28	Isus. Act. 13.	Daniel 8. Mark 1.
S.	29	Isus. Act. 13.	Daniel 8. Mark 1.
S.	30	Isus. Act. 13.	Daniel 8. Mark 1.
S.	1	Isus. Act. 13.	Daniel 8. Mark 1.
S.	2	Isus. Act. 13.	Daniel 8. Mark 1.
S.	3	Isus. Act. 13.	Daniel 8. Mark 1.
S.	4	Isus. Act. 13.	Daniel 8. Mark 1.

Poetry.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE THREATENED NIGHT

"Gave glory to God, before He cause darkness."
Jeremiah xliii. 18.

There is a cloud altho' unseen,
That overhangs our path;
"Here is a moment set between
God's mercy and his wrath."

A time that stills the Spirit's breath,
And dims its guiding light;
The darkness and the shade of death,
The everlasting night.

It comes beneath the starless sky
Of an awaken'd age;
Or when the pulse is beating high,
And youth throws down the gauntlet.

Its path is on the flush of health;
It low'rs upon disease;
Bodims the glancing eye of wealth,
And breaks the spell of ease.

It enters where the flick'ring ray
On weary watchers fall;
Or where a thousand ligus display
Th' writing on the wall.*

No portents mark the fatal hour:
No voice proclaims it nigh;
Unseen, unheard, th' impending pow'r
Falls on the doom'd to die.

I'll wait and watch from noon till night,
With all my pow'rs awake,
To catch the faintest gleam of light
That on my soul shall break.

Lord of my life, thine eye serene
Shall guide my steps aright;
Cheer with thy ray life's shifting scene,
And make the evening light!

W. B.

Halifax, 22d Sept.

* Dan. v. † Zech. xiv. 7.

Religious Miscellany.

THE NEED OF A RIGHT SPIRIT WITHIN US.

Without care, there may be some danger of confounding in our minds the idea of *grace* with the *means* of grace, and *worship* with 'be mere external forms of worship. A person has fallen into this error who presumes to build his hopes of future happiness solely upon the performance of benevolent deeds. Such an one, though able to say with the Pharisee, "I fast twice in the week, I give tithes of all I possess," and thank God that I am not as other men," should nevertheless be mindful that "by the deeds of the law shall no man be justified," and that no amount of tears or prayers, or human righteousness, can ensure his salvation, since God has ordained that it shall be accomplished alone "by grace, through faith." Hence the mind should not be suffered to stay in the mere act or form of worship, but should endeavour to ascend, through the medium of these, up to Him from whom all our help cometh. In this, I would not be understood to depreciate the proper and established ceremonies of the Church, nor to approve the practice of those who decrie the value of decent external forms of religious worship. I am well aware of the prevalence of that contempt of God's order of things, which causes many to turn away from the baptismal font of our holy Church, like the proud and prejudiced Naaman, when he possibly replied to the man of God, "Are not Abana and Parpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel?—may I not wash in them and be clean?" Many demur at the duty enjoined upon them, to smite the spiritual Rock, and demand why the water may not as well gush forth

from the ground as from the rock, and sneer at the ceremonious use of the rod as a matter of pure superstition. Some whose fearful presumption in cavilling with truth has led them to such a disregard of the Divine Word that they can now with unsanctified boldness say, when warned to seek security within the covenant of grace: "Might not the omnipotent God save me without the sacrificial offering of his Son?—and have I not enough of intelligence and moral sense to 'raw up my own course of religious practice, without having this Son, Jesus, to reign over me?" There is reason to fear that thousands, blinded thus by their own pride and self-will, are committing a serious error by presuming that there is some other name, and/or favour, besides that of Jesus, whereby they may be saved, and by supposing they can grow more rapidly, and bring forth more fruit, by drawing the elements of their spiritual life and strength from other sources instead of the True Vine, in which, if they abide not, they must perish forever. No age has been without its weak and conceited minds, who have vainly thought to improve the ethics of the Bible, and the essential constitution of the Church, by the miserable substitutions of human wisdom for the counsels of Jehovah. But their best efforts in this their philosophy (falsely so called), have only rendered more conspicuous the superiority of Scriptural revelations over all human hypotheses. This age, notwithstanding the unparalleled progress in arts, in science, and in literature, by which it is marked, is an age in which human reason is too much exalted, and God's supremacy too little acknowledged—an age in which a vast number of those "who profess and call themselves Christians," are agitated by a sort of worldly fastidiousness, restiveness, and by an irreverent feeling of self-sufficiency. As Christians, too much concerned and cumbered with matters quite extraneous to the holy work of their own province. These evils exhibit themselves in the prevailing neglect of solemn vows and obligations; in a contemptuous carelessness about the divinely appointed means of grace; and sometimes in an impious defiance of the wholesome rules and discipline of ecclesiastical government.

We, poor puny branches, exposed every moment to fatal dangers, are often too ambitious to show to each other how *independent* we are, and by how far all established rules of order are superseded by our own superior discretion. Instead of abiding cheerfully and firmly attached to the Lowly Vine, and there yielding the fruits of humility and of righteousness, we are for stretching ourselves up above all the trees of the forest. And while thus aspiring to bring ourselves up to the unnatural altitude of "the tall cedars of Lebanon," we find ourselves severed by those unholy aspirations from the life giving Vine, and instead of being exalted, we are cast down, and not only so, but as dissevered branches, we are unfruitful, withered, and nigh unto cursing! Thus the man of intelligence, wealth, or influence, who, proud of his abilities or acquisitions, habitually neglects to attend to any of the more simple duties of a religious life, from a feeling of self-importance, or from a conceited notion of his social pre-eminence, is seldom known as a fruitful branch in the vineyard of God, because his vanity attenuates his soul, withers his heart, impairs his moral perceptivity, and gnaws like a destructive worm upon every budding fruit of the Spirit. But the humble, devoted disciple of the Lord Jesus, willing to be, in the estimation of a wicked world,

"Little and unknown,
Loved and prized by God alone."

and mingling with his godliness a spirit of submissive contentment, draws rich supplies of strength from that perennial Vine, in union with which there is always life, health, and perfect security. The vine is by no means dependent upon the branch, but the branch is dependent for life and fruitfulness upon the vine by which it is sustained. And thus God can do without man, but the spiritual man must soon perish, unless he is constantly sustained and invigorated by communications of His Spirit and "quickening grace." As a visible sign and condition of this saving union between Christ and His people, rules of government and forms of worship have been instituted, which may not, with impunity, be either despised or omitted. These religious obli-

gations, however, are those of love, consistent with reason and true dignity, and in their discharge the faithful and obedient always prove that the yoke of Christ is easy and His burden light.—*Corres. N. Y. Churchman.*

"I WILL THROW IN MY MITE."

And down falls into the plate a half-dime, a venturesome "quarter," or perhaps, this new "church money," with its star, reminding us of the wise man. This nice excuse is a very common one, because supposedly fortified by Scripture; but such is not the case for the poor widow throw in "two mites;" so, Mr. Smith, we shall expect hereafter double your usual offering. But to carry out this mite principle we must further remember she gave of her *penury*, if not the whole, at least a part of her means of livelihood, while the much larger gifts of the rich men, being merely from their abundance, were actually less, according to ability, than hers. Now, Mr. S., suppose you imitate the widow, not only in the two mites, but in giving from your penury, or even from moderate self-denial: why, the silver mites would blush into gold. O how little this is underrated! How few dispense occasionally with a dessert, that the Church may have bread! And there is no immediate prospect of this mite system being shamed away, unless indeed, the information reach us that one of our clergy came to his death through insufficient food, or clothing. Such an event, read of at our breakfast tables, would rouse our members to take into consideration the expediency of devising some means whereby they that preach the Gospel, should not starve of the Gospel.

There are, however, some who have not even a mite for the Lord's treasury: to such, the following narrative is respectfully commended:

"THE BROWN TOWN."

"One who has nothing, can give nothing," said Mrs. Sayers, the sexton's wife, as the ladies of the sewing society were busily engaged packing the contents of a large box, destined for a Western missionary.

"A person who has nothing to give, must be poor indeed," said Mrs. L., as she deposited a pair of warm blankets in the already well-filled box.

Mrs. Sayers looked at the last-named speaker with a glance which seemed to say, "You, who have never known self-denial, cannot feel for me," and remarked, "You surely think one can be too poor to give."

"I once thought so, but have learned from joyful experience, that no better investment can be made, even from the depths of poverty, than lending to the Lord."

Seeing the ladies listening attentively to the conversation, Mrs. L. continued, "Perhaps as our work is finished, I can do no better than to give you my experience on the subject. It may be the means of showing you that God will reward the cheerful giver."

"During the first twenty-eight years of my life, I was surrounded with wealth; and not until I had been married for nine years, did I know a want which money could satisfy, or feel the necessity of exertion. Reverses came, with fearful suddenness; and, before I had recovered from the blow, I found myself the wife of a very poor man, with five little children, dependent upon our exertions."

"From that hour I lost all thought of any thing, but the care of my family. Late hours and hard work were my portion, and to my unskilled hands it seemed at first a bitter lot. My husband strove anxiously to gain a subsistence, and barely succeeded. We changed our place of residence several times, in hopes of doing better, but without improvement."

"Every thing seemed against us. Our well-stocked wardrobe had become so exhausted, that I felt justified in absenting myself from the house of God with my children, for want of suitable apparel. While in this low condition, I went to church one evening, where my poverty stricken appearance would escape notice, and took my seat near the door. An agent from the West preached, and begged contributions to the Home Missionary cause. His appeal brought tears to my eyes, and painfully reminded me of my past days of prosperity, when I could give from my abundance to all who called upon

no. It never entered my mind that the appeal for assistance in any way concerned me, with my poor children banished from the house of God by poverty, while I could only venture out under the friendly protection of darkness. I left the church more submissive to my lot, with a prayer in my heart that those whose consciences had been addressed might respond. I tried in vain to sleep that night. The words of the text, 'Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give unto your bosom,' seemed continually sounding in my ears. The eloquent entreaty of the speaker to all, however poor, to give a mite to the Lord, and receive the promised blessing, seemed addressed to me. I rose early the next morning, and looked over all my worldly goods in search of something worth bestowing, but in vain; the promised blessing seemed beyond my reach.

"Hearing that the ladies of the church had filled a box for the missionary's family, I made one more effort to spare something. All was poor and threadbare; what should I do? At last I thought of my towels. I had six, of coarse brown linen, but little worn. They seemed a scanty supply for a family of seven, and yet I took one from the number, and putting it in my pocket, hastened to the house where the box was kept, and quietly slipped it in.

"I returned home with a light heart, feeling that my Saviour's eye had seen my sacrifice, and would bless my effort to do right.

"From that day, success attended all my husband's efforts in business. In a few months our means increased so that we were able to attend church, and send our children to the Sabbath school, and before ten years had passed, our former prosperity had returned fourfold. 'Good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over,' had been given us.

"It may seem superstitious to you, my dear friends, but we date all our success in life to God's blessing, following that humble gift of deep poverty.

"Wonder not that from that day I deem few too poor to give, and that I am a firm believer in God's promise that he will repay with interest even in this life all we lend to him."

Glances of deep interest unmingled with envy, were cast from the windows at Mrs. L., as, after bidding the ladies adieu, she stepped into her luxurious carriage.

Her consistent benevolence had proved to all, that in her prosperity she still retained the same Christian spirit which in her days of poverty had led to the bestowal of the brown towel.

"Well," exclaimed Mrs. Sayers, "if we all had such a self-denying spirit we might fill another box at once. I'll never again think I am too poor to give."—*Legion, or Feigned Excuses.*

News Department.

From Papers by *amer Canada, Sept. 13.*

ENGLAND.

We have already intimated, says the *Record*, the probability of a good appointment to the Bishopric of Grahamstown, and then adds:—"We have every reason to believe that the Rev. H. Cotterill, Principal of Brighton College, is to be the new Bishop. Mr. Cotterill is a clergyman of distinctly Evangelical principles, and of high scholastic attainments. He has seen service in the mission field, as chaplain in the Madras Presidency." [The *Guardian* confirms the correctness of the above information.]

The Earl of Cardigan has revived a discussion which, although little heeded by the public, goes on actively in private. It was to the private disputants that he was speaking when he appeared to be treating the Leeds people, last week, to a dissertation on the duties of a cavalry officer. Unfortunately, Lord Cardigan's theory of his duties squared with his alleged conduct at Balaklava, and omitted to touch on the main point of the issue. He lays it down that it is the duty of a cavalry general to lead his men into action, but that the enemy being reached, there his duty ends: he is not responsible for the conduct of the second line, either in making or in returning from a charge. Now, the allegation is, that Lord Cardigan acted on this theory at Balaklava. Although he was one of the first to reach, he is also said to have been one of the first to leave the enemy. In other words, he led the charge, but he did not rally the scattered regiments and follow them—he preceded them out of the fatal valley. His theory is, that a General is only responsible for the direction, compactness, and momentum of the onset. We believe the correct theory is, that a brigadier is responsible for the efficiency of the charge, and the best possible order in the retreat. This question, called from the shades at Leeds, is quite subsidiary to the greater question—

—the blunder of blunders—namely, the charge itself—but that was the work of another Earl.—*Spectator.*

Professor J. R. Hind writes to the *Times* to announce that "the reappearance of the great comet of 1858 is near at hand." He writes—"Let me suggest to those who are provided with suitable telescopes, and are desirous of searching for this long-expected comet, that no time should be lost in commencing operations. Greater vigilance will be necessary in the winter months than during the summer."

The Select Committee of the House of Lords on Transportation have reported to the following effect: That a continuance of the system of transportation to some colony or colonies would be highly desirable, provided the system could be carried on with advantage to the colony and with satisfaction to the colonists; that in order to qualify a colony as a place for the reception of convicts, it is necessary that there should be within it a considerable demand for their labour, and that there should be such an amount of free population as would prevent inequality between the sexes and too great a disproportion of the convict element; that it would not be desirable to send convicts to Moreton Bay, the Red River, or the Falkland Islands; and that, as regards Vancouver's Island, there is not evidence ample enough whereupon to ground a decision at present, although the committee think the plan worthy of full consideration by her Majesty's Government. The committee call the attention of Government, in the event of a new convict settlement being formed, to the northern portion of Australia, and more especially to the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria and the adjacent islands. Among existing colonies, Western Australia seems to offer the only field for the continuance of transportation. There the system appears to have been carried out with great advantage to the colony and satisfaction to the colonists, until within the last few months, when a change has been made in the selection of the convicts sent from home, and very much for the worse. The committee urge an immediate reversion to the previous practice of selection. The continued influx, however, of convicted prisoners into a colony so small as Western Australia will present many practical difficulties and require the vigilant attention of the Home Government. The committee recommend an early reconsideration of the provisions by which a convict is called on to repay the expense incurred in carrying him out to Australia, and in certain cases to pay a large portion of the expense of sending out his family. They also state that it is desirable to review and revise the provisions of the act 16th and 17th of Victoria, chap. 99, by which the terms of transportation, as previously existing, were commuted for shorter terms of penal servitude in England. They question whether the abridgment of the penal sentences, on condition of their being passed at home, is founded on just principles, and it is certain, they remark, that the change has placed a new and unnecessary difficulty in the way of well-regulated transportation. The minutes of evidence follow, occupying a space of more than one hundred pages.

Victoria park has for the last few Sundays been studded by congregations of different persuasions, listening to the arguments of controversialists. On Sunday week a note was taken by the police of the various meetings which assembled throughout the day.—The following is the result: Two Protestant ministers addressed the multitude; five Immanuelites, of whom one was a woman, five "total abstinents," and eleven infidels. Among the latter were two or three who used language of the most blasphemous description. One speaker gave utterance to sentiments of which the following fragments will serve as specimens:—"If there is a God, he is the author of all evil." "The Deity is unknown to man." "All crime emanates from a belief in God." "He knew nothing of a God." In consequence of these truly diabolical proceedings, the First Commissioner issued a notice, of which the following is a copy:

"Victoria Park.—Notice. Representations having been made of the great inconvenience which has been occasioned by the practice of Sunday preaching, which has recently obtained in this park, and of the blasphemous language which has in some instances been used by the speakers, notice is hereby given, that it has been determined that no further meetings for the purpose of preaching can be permitted. All persons are, therefore, requested to abstain from attending such meetings, and to furnish every assistance in their power to the park constables and others, who have directions to prevent such assemblages as those of which complaints have been made. By order of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works, &c."

Sir R. Westmacott, R. A., the well known sculptor, died in London on Monday, at night, aged 82.

The most extraordinary overdose of chloroform yet known was wilfully swallowed by a patient recently in London. The man drank about four ounces at one draught (two wine-glassfuls). Wild intoxication, followed by profound insensibility, ensued; but after various relapses and accidents, he is now quite well.—*Dublin Medical Press.*

To the *Morning Star* belongs the honor of the first publication of the fact of the coronation having taken place. Our penny contemporary published on Monday the following telegraphic despatch:—

Moscow, Sunday, Sept. 7.

"His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Alexander II. was solemnly crowned to-day, at 12 o'clock. The ceremony took place in the Uspenski Sobor, and the act of coronation was performed by Archbishop Philaret, the Metropolitan of Moscow. Among the special ambassadors who were present, I was able to recognise Earl Granville, Prince Esterhazy, M. Castiborgone, and the representative of the Sultan. The proceedings had all that august appearance which immense preparation had designed. The weather was not only favorable, but superb. An immense crowd assembled at the Kremlin Palace and in the streets, and very great enthusiasm was everywhere manifested. The ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, the parade of troops, the ceremonials of the Church, the procession to the palace and the decorations of the city, rendered the whole affair most inspiring, if not unprecedented."

The despatch appeared the next morning in all the daily papers without acknowledgment, but with the addition gathered from a French despatch, that "Count Orloff was created a Prince, Prince Woronzoff a Field Marshal, and Generals de Berg and Sumarokhoff Counts."

Another caravan of pilgrims left Marseilles on Friday last by the *Tamise*, for the Holy Land. At their head was the Bishop of Gradwardin. The Patriarch of Antioch, who is returning to his see, took passage by the same steamer.

A melancholy proof of the great distance a Minie rifle will carry a ball has been given at Magdeburg.—Some soldiers were firing at a target at 1,000 paces; laborers were at work 700 paces beyond—that was thought to be a safe distance; but one of the poor fellows was mortally wounded by a bullet. The *Spectator* says a sheep has been accidentally killed in England with the Enfield rifle from a distance of 2,500 yards.

"Mrs. and Miss Smith, from Scutari to Derbyshire."

These, says the *Daily News*, were the fellow-passengers of voyagers from the East who little knew that Florence Nightingale was at their elbow, under cover of the name of the good aunt who accompanied her. The simple *incognito* answered perfectly; and the long absent daughter entered her father's house as quietly as she left it. The workmen in a large manufactory in the neighborhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne sent an address to Miss Nightingale a few days since, congratulating her upon her safe return to her home and friends. Miss Nightingale has returned the following reply:—

"August 23, 1856.

"My dear Friends—I wish it was in my power to tell you what was in my heart when I received your letter. Your welcome home, your sympathy with me has been passing while I have been absent, have touched me more than I can tell in words. My dear friends, the things that are deep in our hearts are perhaps what it is most difficult to us to express. 'She hath done what she could.' Those words I inscribed on the tomb of one of my best helpers whom I left in the graveyard at Scutari.

"It has been my endeavor, in the sight of God, to do as she has done. I will not speak of reward, when permitted to do our country's work. It is what we live for. But I may say that to receive sympathy from affectionate hearts like yours is the greatest support, the greatest gratification that it is possible for me to receive from man.

"I thank you all, the 1,800, with grateful, tender affection. And I should have written before to do so, were not the business, which my return home has not ended, almost more than I can manage—Pray believe me, my dear friends, yours faithfully and gratefully,

"FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE."

The superior ecclesiastical authority of the Grand-Duchy of Baden has forbidden ecclesiastics to become Freemasons, and has commanded those who already belong to that order to abandon it.

It is reported that the Sultan is to be made a Knight of the Garter, and that the order is to be conveyed to "his Highness" by Sir Charles Young, Garter King of Arms.

TURKEY.

The possession of the Isle of Serpents is not yet settled—the Court of St. Petersburg refers the question to the Conference at Paris. It contends that the island is a portion of Bessarabian territory to be held till the new frontier is decided upon by the Commissioners of the Principals. Of the steps taken by the English Government we have the following particulars, related by the Constantinople correspondent of the Times:—

“In order to ascertain all the details, which was necessary in order to judge of the nature of the Russian occupation, Lord Lyons despatched Her Majesty's ship *Gladiator*, Captain Hillyar, to the spot, while the Turkish Government sent a commissioner there for the same object. The news which they brought back was, as you know, that seven Russian marines, with a lieutenant, had come to the island, giving as the object of their arrival the restoring of the lighthouse. As the officer commanding the Turkish detachment had no instructions to prevent their landing—which he could easily have done, considering that his force was not only superior in numbers but was armed, which the Russians were not—the Russians landed without opposition, and were quartered in the only house which exists on the island, where they were living on the hospitality of the Turks, who treated them as their guests.

“Before these details arrived, which showed that the Turks were actually in possession of the Island and not the Russians, and that the Turkish flag alone was waving over the lighthouse as a symbol of their occupation, the simple fact of the Russian occupation was sent to England, the answer to which was the order to Lord Lyons to remove the Russians from the Island. By the time this answer arrived the *Gladiator* had likewise arrived, bringing the above mentioned details, which modified considerably the first impression which prevailed when the occupation became known, and under which impression the order to remove the Russians had evidently been given.

“The gallant Admiral followed, therefore, more the spirit than the letter of this order, and sent back Captain Hillyar, of the *Gladiator*, with instructions to offer to the Russian lieutenant commanding the detachment on the Serpents' Island to give him and his men a passage to Odessa, and if they did not consent to this, to proceed to Odessa and ask for their removal by the authorities there. Captain Hillyar proceeded accordingly, but his offer was not accepted by the lieutenant, who excused himself by his orders to remain on the Island until further instructions from his superiors. So Captain Hillyar went to Odessa, and asked, according to his instructions, for the removal of the Russian detachment on the Serpents' Island. The Governor asked for forty-eight hours' delay, to telegraph to St. Petersburg for instructions. The answer from there was that the Russians could not be removed until the question of the Serpents' Island was settled by the Conference at Paris.

“When Captain Hillyar received the answer at Odessa he returned to the Serpents' Island and stationed himself there, sending down the gunboat which had been put at his disposal with the news to the Admiral, who sent back instructions to him to remain there in observation and prevent any attempt the Russians might make to increase their force. This precaution was not useless, as the sequel showed, for on Friday last, the 15th inst., a Russian Steamer made her appearance before the Island, having on board M. Botianoff, Counselor d'Etat and Gentleman de la Cour, and a staff for the re-establishment of the lighthouse. The Counselor d'Etat, when he made the Turkish Commander acquainted with his mission, which was to see the lighthouse restored, was told that the thing had been done, and that the commander of the Turkish detachment had no orders to receive any further reinforcement of Russians on the Island. Seeing that his intention of landing an additional force on the island had been foiled by the precautions taken by Admiral Lyons and the Turkish Government, M. Botianoff left in the evening in the direction of the mouths of the Dabuce. Captain Hillyar, suspecting that this was done with the view of taking the superior commanding Turkish officer there by surprise, and gain admittance through him to the island, sent the *Snake*, which overtook and passed her, so that when the Russian steamer arrived M. Botianoff found the Turkish Commander au fait to what had passed and on his guard, so that his object was foiled there just as well as at the Island. Thus the question rests for the moment.”

The *Morning Post* confirms the chief particulars of

this account, making, however, the chief actor on the English side Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, who is in command of the Black Sea fleet. The *Post* says:—

“The tactics of Russia are well understood by Lord Palmerston, and it was no question with him for a moment what should be done. A portion of the Mediterranean squadron was sent into the Black Sea, and the *Mannibal* and *Gladiator* soon appeared off Odessa. Sir Houston Stewart waited upon the Governor to make inquiries upon the subject and to state the views of England. He was informed that no answer could be returned within forty-eight hours. In the meantime, the Governor of Odessa contrived to send a steamer with troops to take forcible possession of the Isle of Serpents. But Sir H. Stewart has not cruised in the Black Sea with his eyes shut, and, therefore, when the Russian vessel arrived near the lighthouse it found the *Gladiator* already there with imperative orders to prevent the Russian troops from landing. In vain the Russian officers protested. The Russian steamer had to go back to Odessa. In the meantime the Governor had given his answer, on the expiration of the forty-eight hours, to Sir Houston Stewart. It was, that the Russian Government were desirous of referring the question of the occupation of Serpents' Island to the Congress of Paris. We do not know what the Governor said further when he found his *ruse* defeated, but it certainly was an unhandsome trick to attempt to steal a march upon us at the moment we were asking explanations. Sir Houston Stewart's instructions are to clear the Island of Russians. It thus has not been done, it is because the lieutenant in question has fallen seriously ill, and removal might injure him, and, as he and his men are unarmed, while the Turks have the real possession of the Island, it is not of pressing importance to us, and we can afford to act hospitably and generously.

“As to the question of reference to the Congress, it is simply absurd. There is no question to refer. We shall maintain the Turks in Serpents' Island, and in all other rights secured to them by the treaty, which is worth nothing if we cannot enforce its observance.”

SWITZERLAND.

There has been an insurrection at Neuchâtel. During the revolutionary movements of 1818 the canton was separated from Prussia and incorporated into the Helvetic League. There appears, however, to be a Prussian party of Royalists who have never approved of the change, and on the 31st inst. resolved to return to their former allegiance. Accordingly, on the 1st of August, 1845, the Prussian flag, declared the canton in a state of siege, called on the communes to nominate public committees, and arrested several members of the Council of State. A second column of insurgents marched against Chaux-de-Fonds. The Federal Government were soon in action, and ordered troops at once to the canton. The result is given by our Paris correspondent.

The following telegraphic despatch, received at Paris by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, by the French Ambassador at Bern, is all with which, I think, I need trouble you, respecting the tempest in a wine-glass which has taken place at Neuchâtel:—

“The Republicans of Chaux-de-Fonds, after having effected a junction with a squadron of Federal cavalry in garrison at Clumier, attacked this morning the Royalists who occupied the town and chateau of Neuchâtel. At one hour's combat they carried all the points. The Republicans had fifteen men killed, some thirty wounded, and from two to three hundred made prisoners. The Republican Government has been re-established. The Federal troops entered the town a few moments after the Republicans had recovered possession of it.”

CANADA.

THE “INDIAN” AND THE “ATLANTIC”—The Canadian beats the Yankee Steamer.—There is no doubt that the feats of our steamers have already created a great sensation in New York and the other American ports; but we shall be surprised if a small but highly important piece of news brought by the “Canadian” does not make our friends to the South open their eyes a little wider than ordinary. The plain truth is, that of two steamers sailing the same day, one from Quebec and the other from New York, the New-Yorker was distanced by the Quebecer, which arrived and delivered her news. Liverpool before her competitor was telegraphed. Who shall say that a new era is not dawning upon Canadian commerce? We all know the vaunts that have been made of these American vessels—and vainly, be it said, that were by no means vain boasts. We know that no money was spared in building them, and that immense subventions have been laid out to encourage their running. In short, the highest steam has been carried in its boilers, in its treasury, in the newspapers. But here is a vessel with inferior power, and with a very moderate aid from Government, which makes the passage from the Canadian port in shorter time than her powerful rival. We need not say that in imputing this success to the superiority of the route as well as to the excellence of the Canadian vessels and of the arrangements of Messrs.

Edmonstone and Allen, we in no respect disparage the latter. The gentlemen in question and the ships of their Company, have accomplished wonders; and if the advantages of the Canadian route of commerce are now demonstrated in practice as well as theory, it is to them we owe it. Still the permanent geographical superiority of this country for the purpose of communicating with Europe, is a more important fact than any accidental superiority which might have been gained by a faster steamer over one less speedy. We know now what we are capable of with inferior though excellent means. We must not be content till we prove what we can do with a class of vessels equal to those with which we have to contend.—*Montreal Herald*.

SYDNEY, C. S.

The Rev. Chas. Ingles, and his family, left Sydney on Wednesday last, for Quiboo, en route for Woodstock, C. W., the place of their intended future residence, accompanied by his son, Henry Ingles, Esq., whose removal thither we noticed in our Journal last spring, but who recently revisited Sydney to aid and facilitate the departure of his aged parent and the family, from Cape Breton.

It is a painful circumstance, in a small community like ours, to part with a family such as Mr Ingles, who have spent upwards of a quarter of a century amongst us, to the comfort and happiness of a large circle of intimate personal friends, and to the satisfaction of the inhabitants generally. For a period of upwards of twenty-eight years the Reverend Mr. Ingles filled the sacred office of Pastor of the congregation of the Church of England in this town, and that of Rector of the Parish of St. George, and the estimate of his services was testified by a most gratifying address presented to him by his parishioners on his resignation of his charge in May, 1853, at which period there was also an address of a very pleasing nature, signed by the inhabitants of Sydney, generally, accompanying it. The recent date of both these truthful attestations of affection and esteem towards that worthy clergyman, rendered unnecessary the kind intentions of many who longed to again address the Reverend gentleman, on his final removal to Canada from amongst us, which was waived in consideration of the reported delicate state of his health, and the intensity of his feelings on the occasion of the separation. It would be superfluous to hero state, what all feel and acknowledge, that Sydney has sustained a heavy loss in the departure of this amiable and benevolent family; but we cannot forbear making use of this opportunity of expressing in behalf of this people, their good wishes for their future happiness in their new arrival there, and their possession of health and all worldly comfort and prosperity, will delight their numerous friends and acquaintances.

We take pleasure in rejoining a neatly expressed and very feeling address, from the congregation of Trinity church, Sydney Mines, presented to Mr. Ingles during his brief sojourn there, previous to his embarkation, and his equally touching reply.

ADDRESS.

TO THE REV. CHAS. INGLES, B. A.
Rev. and Dear Sir,—

We the undersigned, on behalf of the Parishioners, would take advantage of your presence amongst us, previous to your final departure from this the scene of your early labours, to present you with an address, expressive of our sincere regard. To many of us you have administered the holy rite of baptism—to others of us you have broken the bread of life—and to all of us you have preached with faithfulness the Gospel of a crucified Saviour. We cannot think of you in connection with those hallowed times and scenes, without a feeling of the deepest gratitude coupled with sadness that we shall see your face no more.

Be assured Rev. and dear Sir, that wherever you go, our best wishes go with you; and we hope and pray that all happiness both temporal and spiritual may attend on you and your worthy family in that far distant home to which you are about to remove.

(Signed on behalf of the Parishioners of Trinity Church Sydney Mines.)

ROBERT ABBOTT, Rector
RICHARD BROWN, }
D. G. RIGBY, }
Sydney Mines, Sept. 15, 1856.

REPLY.

TO THE RECTOR AND CHURCHWARDENS OF TRINITY CHURCH, SYDNEY MINES.

Gentlemen,
My Friends and Brethren,—
Most sincerely do I thank you for the Address presented to me on behalf of yourselves and the Parishioners of Trinity Church. During twenty-eight years I held the undivided charge of the Parish of St. George, and according to my ability was ever ready to attend the duties of your section of the Parish; that those duties and ministrations are still borne on your memory with approbation is indeed a source of gratification to me, and earnestly do I pray that they may be blessed to us all individually and collectively, and at the great and awful day of account may be found supplied by the merits of our common Saviour. How difficult however I may be situated from the scene of my early labours, I shall ever bear in mind the many kindnesses I have received at your hands, and with much warmth of heart reciprocate your prayers for our mutual happiness as well in time as in Eternity.

CHARLES INGLES B. A.
Sydney Mines, 15th Sept. 1856.

Selections.

THE ENGLISH AS A RACE.

The British census proper reckons twenty-seven and a half millions, in the home countries. What makes this census important is the quality of the race that compose it. They are free forcible men, in a country where life is safe, and has reached the greatest value. They give the bias to the current age; and that, not by chance or by mass, but by character, and by the number of individuals among them of personal ability. It has been doubted that the English have genius. Be that as it may, men of vast intellect have been born on their soil, and they have made or applied the principal inventions. They have sound bodies, and supreme endurance in war and in labor.—The spawning force of the race has sufficed to the colonization of great parts of the world; yet it remains to be seen whether they can make good the exodus of millions from Great Britain, amounting, in 1852, to more than a thousand a day. They have assimilating force, since they are imitated by their foreign subjects; and they are still aggressive and propagandist, enlarging the dominion of their arts and liberty. Their laws are hospitable, and slavery does not exist under them. What oppression exists is incidental and temporary; their success is not sudden or fortunate, but they have maintained constancy and self-equality for many ages.

Is this power due to their race, or to some other cause? Men hear gladly of the power of blood or race. Everybody likes to know that his advantages cannot be attributed to air, soil, sea, or to local wealth, as mines and quarries, nor to laws and traditions, nor to fortune, but to superior brain, as it makes the praise more personal to him.

We anticipate in the doctrine of race, something like that law of physiology, that whatever bone, muscle, or essential organ is found in one healthy individual, the same part or organ may be found in or near the same place in its congener; and we look to find in the son every mental and moral property that existed in the ancestor. In race, it is not the broad shoulders, or biceps, or stature that give advantage, but a symmetry that reaches as far as to the wit. Then the miracle and renown begin. Then first we care to examine the pedigree, and copy heedfully the training,—what was, *quæ reserata* in school, and exercises they thought, and robust wisdom. How came such men as King Alfred, and Roger Bacon, William of Wykeham, Walter Raleigh, Philip Sydney, Isaac Newton, William Shakespeare, George Chapman, Francis Bacon, George Herbert, Henry Vane, to exist here? What made these delicate natures? was it the air? was it the sea? was it the parentage? For it is certain that these men are samples of their contemporaries. The hearing ear is always found close to the speaking tongue; and no genius can long or often utter anything which is not invited and gladly entertained by men around him.

It is race, is it not, that puts the hundred millions of India under the dominion of a remote island in the north of Europe?

The English composite character betrays a mixed origin. Every thing English is a fusion of distant and antagonistic elements. The language is mixed; the games of men are of different nations,—three languages; three or four nations;—the currents of thought are counter; contemplation and practical skill; active intellect and dead conservatism; world-wide enterprise, and devoted use and want; aggressive freedom and hospitable law, with bitter class-legislation; a people scattered by their wars and affairs over the face of the whole earth, and homelick to a man; a country of extremes,—dukes and Chariots, Bishops of Durham and naked heathen colliers;—nothing can be praised in it without damning exceptions, and nothing denounced without salvoes of cordial praise.—*Emerson's English Traits.*

Salter v. the Athenæum Insurance Company, a case which occupied two days at the Guildford Assizes last week, gives a curious insight into the profession of company-making. The plaintiff, Salter, acting with one "Sutton," was the getter-up of the company he now sued; a new board of directors had dismissed him summarily from his position as manager, pleading in defence to this action for damages, that he had "misconducted himself with reference to" the books of the company and certain cheques. The material Salter and his coadjutor Sutton, had to work upon in forging the Athenæum was slight enough. Hear his account in cross-examination of the whole process of man-aging

Mr. Harris, one of the old board, by whom witness was appointed, was a solicitor. He had been an insolvent. Did not know where he was now, but believed he was in some lunatic asylum. Mr. Howard another of the old board, was a surgeon. Did not know what had become of him. Rev. Mr. Bartlett and Sutton were also directors of the Society in 1853. The Rev. Mr. Bartlett lived at Fulham, but he did not know of his having any benefice. The Society had no money until he found them some. Their revenue in 1853 was not more than £10 or £20. Sutton was what was called the 'getter-up' of the company. He was formerly a clerk in an insurance office. Soon after he was appointed the directors gave him shares to the amount of £1,000, and they lent him £750 from the funds of the society to pay a deposit of 15s. upon each of the shares, and this was entered in the book as a real transaction, and it was made to appear that he was the actual holder of that number of shares, and that he had paid the deposit upon them. In point of fact, he did not pay a single farthing.

"The Lord Chief Baron to the witness—Why, in point of fact, the 'transaction' was all a fudge, was it not?"

"Witness—Well, my lord, it was very much like it. (A laugh.) There were only five directors at this time, and each of them had £2,000 worth of shares given to him in the same manner, and the deposits were taken from the capital of the company, and none of them paid a farthing of their own money for the shares. These transactions were all entered in the books as though they had been genuine ones. The income of the society from premiums in the year 1855 had increased to £22,000. At the time he was appointed there were no other shareholders than the five directors whose names he had mentioned. The directors and the shareholders were, in point of fact, one body. A sum of £250 which appeared in the books as having been lent to the Athenæum Life Office was, in point of fact, advanced to Mr. Carrington Jones, one of the directors. The same gentlemen who were directors of the fire-office, were also directors of the life department, and the money was entered as having been lent to that department. The entry was undoubtedly fictitious. No portion of this £250 was ever repaid to the society. What had become of Jones he did not know. Last he heard of him he was serving in a foreign regiment at Malta. The two offices—the Athenæum and the Athenæum Life Office—were occasionally borrowing money of each other. In May 1853, there was a proposition for the fire office to advance £200 to the life office, upon a deposit not at 6 per cent. The money was drawn on two cheques, one for £300, which was crossed to the life company's bankers, and another for £100. The latter was not crossed, and it never came into the possession of the life company, and no one knew what had become of it. Field, the detective officer, was employed to investigate the matter. Mr. Sutton, one of the directors, told him not to put the name of the Athenæum Life Company's bankers on the cheques, and to put his own banker's, the London and Westminster, instead. The loss of the £100 cheque was very announcing, and he was told by Field that he had traced the notes that were paid for it to within twenty yards of the Athenæum office. He believed that Mr. Sutton was at present in London, and that he was engaged in getting up another company. (A laugh.) There was another entry in the book referring to a sum of £117 16s. 6d. which was also represented as having been lent to the Athenæum Life Company, and which was fictitious. In point of fact, this money was employed to pay a bill incurred by another society, called the Security Mutual, with which witness was connected. The money was employed to take up a bill to which witness and Mr. Coyne, who was a director of the Athenæum, were parties; but it had been represented in the books that the money had been advanced to the Athenæum Life Office. Witness was the projector of the Security Mutual Office. It was now in process of being 'wound up.' (A laugh.)"

The jury, thinking probably, that the plea for the defence, to the effect that Salter had "misconducted himself with reference to the books and certain cheques" had been proved out of his own mouth, returned a verdict for the defendant.

LETTER FROM KEY. JOHN SELWOOD.—*Messrs. Editors*:—The mail from the States arrived here this week, bringing to me the *Episcopal Recorder* of May 17th, which contains a most touching obituary notice of myself, extracted from your paper. Very few persons have the opportunity of reading their own obitu-

ary notice; I am one of these few, and have had the opportunity of doing so twice: this week in the extract from your paper, and previously, while confined in the hospital at Panama, in the paper published in Aspinwall, in which the editor gave notice of my death after being in the hospital some two or three weeks, accompanied with expressions of regret.

I am yet in the land of the living. The Lord has wonderfully preserved my life, and having done so, I am fully persuaded that He has got work for me to do for Him in Oregon, and I hope the time will come, when I shall have strength and grace imparted to me to do it. At present I am feeble and doing nothing; I am, however, convalescing. It is the wish of Bishop Scott, that, when recovered, I should take charge of the church in Portland, and my brother, who is in deacon's orders, that of Salem, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Hackler. My brother accordingly came here to reside last week, and I came with him, by the advice of my bishop, for the purpose of spending a few weeks in repose, hoping in that time to recover in some considerable degree my wanted bodily health and mental abilities. At present I do not feel able, either mentally or bodily, to take charge of a church: I am very weak in body, and one of my wounds (that near my heart) will not be healed for some time yet to come; my head also is in rather a strange state, in consequence of the severe concussion of the brain which I received, so that I cannot bear much mental effort. I suffer greatly also from dizziness in it: on the whole, however, considering what I have passed through, it is surprising that I am alive.—At present I find it hard work to compose a few lines, but having seen the extract from your paper respecting myself, I felt disposed to try to write to you a short letter.

In the extract which you give from another paper, my wounds are not described correctly, with the exception that my face was crushed and mangled beyond all recognition. I received at least four distinct wounds, and am most conspicuously marked for life. One is on my forehead towards my left eye, and another where the bone of my nose, immediately between my eye, was beaten in. For some two or three weeks I could not breathe through my nostrils; since then, I have been able to do so in some degree. These wounds I received from a weapon of wood, having sharp edges; I received two or three most severe blows from it, repeatedly repeated; it is wonderful the blows did not break my skull. My forehead was severely burnt with powder, large quantities of which are to be seen remaining in the flesh, scattered all over it, and the back of my left hand grazed by a ball. All these wounds are healed; some of the fingers of each hand are stiff, and probably will always remain so, but I have not lost a single finger, much less a hand.

Simultaneously with receiving the blows on my forehead, a pistol was fired at me, when I fell to the ground as dead, when immediately those who surrounded me drew their long knives and cut up my clothes and robbed me of all I had about me. The ball passed very near my heart. After I had recovered, and previous to leaving the hospital, one of my medical attendants said to me, "I look upon your escape as a miracle: the ball passed so near the heart that it must have passed at the instant of its contraction, for had it passed at its expansion, you must have been killed. Just the one-tenth of a second made all the difference in your case between life and death. I received many wounds from the mob; in order to avoid being murdered by the police, I fell into their hands."

In your editorial you remark: "A terrible death to die, yet earth can offer no death sweeter than that which meets a Christian when about his father's business." How true! I can say from experience. I lay for several hours on the ground, feeling myself growing weaker and weaker, and expected to die there without a solitary friend near me, whilst numbers of robbers and murderers were passing by me, or, within a short distance of me, were engaged in their diabolical work, and in making the most horrible outcries and noises; yet all was tranquillity within; I was about my Master's business, and He in that trying hour, remembered His servant.

On the supposition of my death, you ask, "Who will take my place in Oregon?" I hope ere this letter reaches you, that some one who is qualified for missionary work, has responded to the call. Aye, that more than one has said to the Domestic Committee, "Here am I: send me!" and that more than one of those to whom God has entrusted the riches of this world, has said to the treasurer, "Here are the funds to send, and support a missionary in Oregon."

For the encouragement of those who have their thoughts turned towards Oregon as that portion of the Lord's vineyard in which they should labor, I would state, that notwithstanding all I have passed through—and I have passed through a great deal; I have been all but killed, and must bear the marks of my wounds conspicuously on my face and hands for life, even if I recover my bodily strength and mental faculties as before, and was likewise robbed of my all, having with me, the proceeds of my property in the States, which I had sold, intending to make Oregon my home for life—yet, I have not regretted, and do not regret my devoting myself to the missionary work in Oregon. I did not even regret it when, lying on the ground in Panama, I expected my last hour had come; the hand of Providence had so plainly pointed out to me, that it was my duty to go as a missionary to Oregon, that I could only say, "The will of the Lord be done. It is sweet to be passive in His hands, and know no will but His." Respectfully yours, JOHN SKELWOOD.

P. S. My post-office address is Portland, O. T., and my brother's, (the Rev. James R. W. Skelwood,) Salem, O. T.

SALEM, Oregon Territory, July 4th, 1853.

NEW SPECIMENS OF BIBLE TRANSLATIONS.

The following are a few examples of the translation in progress by the American Baptist Union.

John iii. 12: If I said to you the earthlies, and you did not believe, how if I say to you the heavenlies will you believe?

Phil. ii. 10: That in the name of Jesus every knee should bend of heavenlies, and of earthlies, and of infernals.

Eph. vi. 2: Struggled not against blood and flesh, but with the principalities, with the powers, with the worldly forces of the darkness of this age, with the spirituals of the badlies in the heavenlies.

Acts iv. 24: Master, thou art the God who made the heaven and the land.

Luke ii. 29: Now, Master, thou lettest thy servant depart in peace.

2 Pet. ii. 1: Destructive sects, denying even the Master who purchased them.

Tit. ii. 9: Exhort bondmen to be obedient to their own masters.

Col. iv. 1: Lords, the just and the equal give to the servants.

John xiii. 14: You title me the Teacher, and the Lord, and you designate me well, for I am.

1 Cor. x. 16: Is it not a partnership of the blood of the Anointed.

2 Cor. xiii. 14: The partnership of the Holy Spirit be with you all.

Eph. iii. 9: To me, who am less than the least of all the consecrated, was this very kindness granted—to publish among the nations the incomprehensible wealth of Anointed.

Acts iii. 19: Repent, therefore, and return, in order to the obliterating of your sins.

2 Tim. iv. 3: Announce the word; be on hand conveniently (and) inconveniently.

Phil. ii. 6-8: Who being in God's form, did not esteem the being like God a robbery; yet he divested himself—he assumed a bondman's form—he existed in a similitude of men; and, being found in appearance as a man, he let himself down—was submissive till death—death, indeed, by a cross.

Col. iii. 10: You have put on the young man.

Gal. vi. 8: He who sowed into the flesh, shall out of the flesh reap corruption.

1 Tim. iii. 16: And, without controversy, the secret of piety is great.

Matt. xx. 27: Whoever will be chief among you, let him be your bondman.

1 Cor. ii. 10: For the Spirit searches all things; yea, the depths of God.

Eph. iv. 11-13: Himself, gave indeed the Apostles, and the prophets, and the Evangelists, and the Teachers, for the adjusting of the consecrated, for a work of the ministry, for building the body of the Anointed, until we, the whole, come into the oneness of the Faith, and thorough knowledge of the Son of God—into a full grown man—into a measure of a stature of the Anointed.

It is difficult to tell which is the most striking, the inaccuracy or the absurdity of these renderings.

THE AUXILIARY SCKKW.—In a letter to the Melbourne papers Dr. Scowby speaks enthusiastically of the "behaviour" of the ship Royal Charter on her recent voyage. The combination of screw with sail (as in the Royal Charter) he considers the best thing for the Austral voyage:—"For not only is the nomin-

al power of engine of the ship small, and its requirements for speed, &c., moderate, but the consumption of coals is, comparatively, so trifling, that 13 or 14 tons are generally sufficient for a day's steaming, while the whole consumption for the recent passage has scarcely exceeded 200 tons! Yet this power of steam is capable of giving a speed of from seven to eight knots, or if the ship had been lighter, nine knots, and actually carried us through the mid-trade-winds' belt of calms, where often weeks are spent in helpless delays, in about three days.—In light winds, or in making the best of a scanty breeze under stay-sails, or advancing head to wind in calms, and, if required, proceeding in and out of port, the auxiliary steam is found to do admirable service."

APHORISMS OF ARCHBISHOP WHATELY.

KNOWLEDGE of our duties is the most useful part of philosophy.

Measure your life by acts of goodness, not by years—receive blessings with thankfulness, and afflictions with resignation.

The best practical moral rule is never to do what we should at any time be ashamed of.

A man who gives his children habits of industry, provides for them better than by giving them a fortune.

Do you want to know the man against whom you have most reason to guard yourself? Your looking-glass will give you a very fair likeness of his face.

Think not of doing as you like—do as you ought to do.

To dread danger from the progress of any truth, physical, moral, or religious, is to manifest a want of faith in God's power, or in his will to maintain his own cause.

Falsehood, like the dry rot, flourishes the more in proportion as air and light are excluded.

Truth is dangerous indeed; yes—and so are meat and drink; but who will, therefore, resolve to perish with hunger.

Unless the people can be kept in total darkness, it is the wisest way for the advocates of truth to give them full light.

Those are narrow prejudices which would set science and religion against each other, and the practical consequence—the making them indeed averse, though easy to be foreseen—is often overlooked in practice. If the efforts, formerly made by a bigoted hierarchy, to represent the cultivation of astronomy as opposed to religion, had proved successful, and consequently no Christian had been an astronomer, the result produced by themselves, namely, that no astronomer would have been a Christian, would have been triumphantly appealed to in justification of their censures.

A VERY REMARKABLE THEORY.—A Mr. Mooney has been delivering a lecture at Melbourne on the origin of gold, concerning which he propounded the following novel theory:—"I set out by declaring my belief that gold is the petrified remains of matter which was once animate; and accompanied as it generally is by ocean pebbles, quartz, crystal, and other saline and marine debris, I am of opinion that gold is the petrified fat or marrow of a peculiar fish which once floated over the gold fields when those fields were beds and bottoms of the world's great ocean." In proof of the hypothesis that gold is nothing more than the "petrified" fat of a peculiar fish, the lecturer showed specimens of quartz in which marine shells were embedded. Mr. Mooney also alluded to the fact that iron exists in the human blood, and urged from that position that gold might be deduced from the marrow of fishes!

MORMON EMIGRANTS.—The following animated sketch is from a late letter in the *Protestant Churchman*:

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 6th, 1856.

We have lately witnessed here some very strange and painful spectacles, in which these deluded people have largely figured for the last few weeks. An immense number it seems were landed in the Eastern ports, principally Boston, and were brought by railroads to Iowa City, where they encamped until they could get ready for their long and weary journey overland, and on foot, to Salt Lake. They provided a large number of small hand carts, and so, after the lapse of two months or more, they began to push on their first detachments, numbering some four or five hundred. About three weeks since, the first party passed through here. It was a pitiful sight; our bishop was then with us, and we were riding into the town when we caught sight of the long straggling cavalcade passing over the Des Moines, by the bridge of boats. We drove around some distance to get to the head of the column, and stopped

to talk with them. There were very old men and women; indeed, of all ages from the new born babe to the grand sire of eighty; all tottering on foot, in dust and heat, faint and foot sore, and one or two wagons containing the sick. They seemed full of a dogged determined spirit, though some of the females seemed willing to converse with us, and, in a few instances, would have stayed behind but for their relatives. I asked them a great many questions, mainly with reference to their past condition in life and as to what they expected. In the great majority of these cases they had been Wesleyan Methodists. In some cases Baptists, or Independents; very rarely indeed, members of the Church of England. And when they were from the Established Church, their superiority to the crowd around, in education and manner, was very marked. Our good bishop was so distressed by the spectacle, that I found it difficult to restore his cheerfulness the rest of the day. A young woman said she had been confirmed by the Bishop of Llandaff. I was standing with the Bishop, and Professor Weiser of the Central College of Iowa, as the poor creatures filed on. A woman from Somersetshire stopped to talk with us at our beckoning, and after a few minutes the elder, who was bringing up the rear, came up in a brisk impudent manner, and said, "If you want to talk with these people, I'm your man." I replied, "We are in a new country, sir, and have a right to speak to any one and on any topic in the bounds of decency."

A strange dialogue then followed, during which he ordered the poor woman off on her way.—"Your poor people," said President Weiser, "seem to be suffering very much." "They are," he replied, "we told them to look for it; you know what the Bible says, we must through much tribulation enter into the kingdom." "But," says the Bishop, "Salt Lake isn't heaven." "Yes it is," said the elder, "so we believe, and so we teach.—We have a city there which will excel all other cities in the world." "Of what denomination were you," said the bishop? "I was a Presbyterian." He was a thin man, with black hair, slightly sprinkled with gray, thin features, busy, bustling, in a coarse cotton shirt, without coat or cravat, and a cane in his hand. I think he was an American by birth, and the only one in the thousand that I have seen pass through. They cannot send them all from Iowa city at once, as even in the detachments of four or five hundred, they drink the wells dry, in a region where, as yet, so few wells are dug. The supply of water in June is everywhere abundant, but the country is new, and wells are few and far between, comparatively. Another party came along last week, numbering some three hundred, and about four hundred passed on yesterday. They had no wagons, except one or two for the sick, and a provision cart. It is a strange sight to see them around a cool well, the bucket rapidly ascending and descending, filling their cans, huddling around like bees; the old, the young, the maimed, the halt, the blind; for their old and maimed are along, as well as the sound and hearty. Last week I followed them some miles, and conversed with various groups. I found some stragglers in the grass so lame and footsore that they could hardly stir. This party, in the main, were better cared for than those that had preceded them. Some seemed to be open to conviction, and willing to stay behind, but, in most cases, they feel that they are in the bright shining of a new light. I asked a woman for the evidence of her faith; she said, her "revelations;" and when I asked "what revelations?" she said, "in dreams and visions." I told her I pitied her delusions. She replied "it's not me that's deluded, but yourself, sir." An old man told me that he had been a Wesleyan, but was a Mormon nineteen years ago. "What," said I, "would Wesley say to see you on such a tramp as this?" "Oh," said he, "he was a good man, no doubt, sir, but had not the light that we have."—"Do you give every tenth day to your leaders?" "And if we do," said he, "it would be only according to the Scriptures!" "And so," said I, "you think polygamy according to the Scriptures?" "I do," said he, "the more help a man has, the more wives he had, and so it is with us." I offered him a reward if he would show me a passage that justified polygamy in the patriarchal, Mosaic, or Christian dispensation, and called his attention to the original institution of marriage, in which a man was to leave his father and mother, and they twain, they two, (not four, six, and forty,) were to become one flesh. He was silent for some minutes. In that party were ninety four Danes, the best looking of the whole. Among them I found one well dressed, good looking man that spoke English. He said he was a Christian, and that he regarded Mormonism as only a branch of the Christian Church, or he would not have any thing to do with it; there was nothing in it opposed to Christ's teaching! So said several;

others. On this same occasion, a conversation with a very interesting young girl, was rudely cut short by one of the officious leaders. She was a young woman of Devonshire had been ten years a Mormon, and had no relatives in the creed. She was baptized in the Church of England, of superior manners, intelligence, and appearance. As the impudent elder beckoned her off, she colored deeply, made a grace courtesy, saying, "May I bid you good evening, sir?" I replied, "Mary, I see you are enslaved." The elder called her Polly. Her name is Mary Stukdale, of Devonport, Devonshire, England. What years of bitterness and degradation await her should she ever reach Salt Lake, which is doubtful. Among all these columns of deluded people, I have found scarcely a single American, and no recent converts, most of them dating from ten to twenty years, and the immense majority of them from the west of England and Wales, and from the Wesleyan and Baptist Churches.

I am yours,

Edw. W. Pratt.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, 1856.

THE LITURGICAL OFFICE.

We extract the following tribute of praise of the labours of the Bishop of London for the extension of the Colonial Church, &c from the August No. of the *Colonial Church Chronicle*—

"We believe that there is no man, certainly no one in this generation, to whom the Colonial Churches have been so much indebted for their establishment and progress as to the Bishop of London. We are unwilling to let his retirement from the See, which he has so long and so usefully occupied, take place, without expressing the gratitude and the respect for him which we feel in common with all those members of our Communion who desire the extension of the Church, either at home or in the Foreign Dependencies of the Empire.

"We believe that, under God, we owe to him the great movement which has now been going on for many years in the extension of Colonial Episcopacy. The publication, in 1840, of his letter to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, brought the matter authoritatively before the Church. He made his own convictions felt by others, that 'if we desire the good done by Missionaries, to be complete, permanent, and growing with the Church's growth, we must plant the Church among them in all its integrity. Each Colony must have not only its parochial, or district pastor, but its chief pastor, to watch over, and guide, and direct the whole. An Episcopal Church without a bishop is a contradiction in terms.' He clearly laid down the rule which the Church should adopt. 'The difference between our past labours in the work of erecting Colonial Churches, and those which are now called for, must be this: that whereas we formerly began by sending out a few individual Missionaries, to occupy detached and independent fields of labour,—unconnected with one another by their relation to a common oversight in the execution of their task, although deriving their spiritual authority from a common origin;—and then, after an interval of many years, placing them under the guidance and control of Bishops; we should now, after having supplied the wants of those older Colonies, which are still destitute of the benefit of Episcopal Government, take care to let every new Colony enjoy that blessing from the very first. Let every band of settlers, which goes forth from Christian England, with authority to occupy a distinct territory, and to form a separate community, take with it not only its civil rulers and functionaries, but its Bishop and Clergy."

"When the Bishop of London was consecrated, in 1824, there were only three Colonial Bishops—now, at his resignation, there are more than thirty; and this increase is chiefly due to him. And how great and blessed have been the results of this movement! The multiplication of Clergy, wherever a Bishopric has been erected, the greater number of converts from heathenism, and of worshippers among those Colonists who had been deprived of the ordinances of religion, the salvation of many, and the incalculable effects of the reaction on the Church at home,—all these are the consequences of this great work. And the Bishop of London has not only been the honoured instrument of advocating and advancing this measure, but he has been most liberal and munificent in his own contributions to the fund necessary for its success, and to that Society which has been the nursing-parent of all the Colonial Churches.

"We believe, too, that it was through the efforts of the Bishop of London that an attempt was made,

some years since, to bring together more closely Churchmen of various opinions in the support of the Missionary work of the Church. And though the measures which were adopted have not succeeded, as it was hoped they would, yet the attempt was one which it became the Bishop to make. The failure may, we fear in great measure, be traced to the fact that there was less religious feeling and more party-spirit than the Bishop and they who acted with him expected. And we trust that the blessing of the peacemakers will be his.

"And we owe to him very much of the progress of the Church at home. His proposals for the creation of a Fund for building new Churches in the Metropolis, printed in 1830, not only led to a great increase in the number of Churches in his own Diocese, but to the establishment of other funds for similar purposes elsewhere. The improvements in the Examination of Candidates for Holy Orders, in the character and attainments of the clergy, and in the manner of conducting Public Worship, are in a very great degree to be ascribed to him.

"And the revenues of his See have been nobly used. As we learn from the debates which have taken place in Parliament, they have not been accumulated for enriching or aggrandizing his family.—He has given, with a free and open hand, to all designs for extending the benefits of the church at home and abroad; and we believe that very much has been done in secret towards the relief of his poorer brethren in the ministry, and of their widows and orphans. No clergyman can have been long in his Diocese without learning instances of the Bishop's consideration of the poor and needy.

"We have had the privilege of laboring in his diocese; and we have always felt the advantage of being under a Bishop who had himself for many years been a working parochial clergyman. His ear was always open to applications for counsel and advice, and a call to duty was never made in vain. He has been a working clergyman to the last; and his work has worn him out. And he has not ceased to be a parochial clergyman. Notwithstanding the cares which come upon him daily, he has been a constant preacher both at St. James' and at Fulham.

"Some years since, a bishop of London died, who, like Bishop Blomfield, had been previously Bishop of Chester. A speaker at a public meeting, referring to the less than recent which the Church had sustained, expressed his hope that other Bishops of Chester and other Bishops of London might be what Bishop Porteus had been. And we will venture to express a like wish,—that the Bishop's successors may be what he has ever been—diligent in business, earnest, zealous and conscientious, kind and merciful to those in want.

"We feel as if our words needed an apology. We part from the Bishop with unfeigned gratitude and respect. We never set his value so much as we do now. We may not at present expect to see his well known face in our assemblies, or to listen to his words of warning or encouragement. But we hope it may please God long to spare him to the Church, which owes him so much; to restore to him such a measure of health, that he may spend in comfort the remainder of his days, to enable him still to be useful to the church by his example and counsel, and that when it shall please Him to remove him from this world, he may depart in peace, and at last hear these words of welcome, 'Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!'"

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

HEARTH OF NEWS.

The papers for a long time have not been so barren of news as at the present moment. The last English papers devoid of all interesting foreign intelligence save that of the entry of the Czar into Moscow, and his Coronation—are also devoid of these frightful crises, upon which journalists were

to create a profound impression in lieu of other material. We must however except the insurrection at Neufchatel which was attended with considerable loss of life in its suppression, and which seems to have been an attempt indirectly encouraged by Prussia. Whether this appearance of general tranquillity is to be depended on, or is only the calm that precedes an upheaving of the political elements, a little time will determine. Italy, Poland, Hungary, the socialism that overpreads the continent, will require the most delicate management ere they can be consolidated into a permanently peaceful state. Russia it is evident still casts a lingering look in the direction of Constantinople. Austria would be pleased no doubt with the sovereignty of the Danubian Principalities. Louis Napoleon has established himself as an army of observation close to the Spanish frontier. Prussia would scarcely be satisfied with Neufchatel in a conflict for an accession of territory. With what pride amongst all these promptings to social commotion and national ambition does Old England hold her way among the nations. Desirous to promote the freedom of the world, she seeks no unjust acquisition of territory—the arbiter of nations, she is powerful to prevent their feuds, and to reconcile the sovereigns with their subjects—dispensing the blessings of commerce, of civilization, of religion, to the whole world, she stands preeminent above them all in moral grandeur, the protected of the Almighty—an instrument in His hands for the performance of His designs, and to prepare for the coming of His kingdom.

On Sunday the 21st. inst., his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese held an Ordination at the Parish Church of Rawdon, when the Revd. John Manuel Hensley, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at King's College, Windsor; the Reverend John Randall, Missionary at Maitland; the Revd. Thomas Day Ruddle, Missionary at Sherbrooke; the Revd. Charles Bowman, Missionary at Rawdon; the Revd. David Westmore Pickett, Principal of the Collegiate School; and the Revd. Hamilton John Clare, Missionary at Brier Island and Digby Neck, were admitted to the Order of Priesthood. Prayers were read by the Revd. H. M. Spike, and his Lordship preached a logical and impressive discourse from the words of our Lord to His Apostles—"All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and, lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen." The Revd. Professor Hill presented the Candidates. The Church was crowded with a most attentive audience, who had the opportunity of witnessing the solemn manner, in which, according to the Ritual of our Church, her Ministers are set apart for their important work, and we may trust that in accordance with the Bishop's exhortation many fervent prayers were offered up for the future usefulness of those who on that day received their full commission to "preach the Word and administer the Sacraments to those over whom they should be appointed."

AN EYE WITNESS.

The R. M. S. *Arctica* arrived on Thursday night, from Boston.

The New York Herald asserts that British vessels of war had received orders to rendezvous off the coast of Mexico, and that Great Britain has taken steps to enforce the claims of the Mexican bondholders.

The English mail Steamer *Tay* was lost near Lopez Island on the 30th August—mails, passengers and crew saved.

Congress, says the New York Herald, is terribly exercised upon questions growing out of the Panama riots. It is charged upon the United States Government, that it desired to make them a pretext for seizing upon the whole isthmus.

NEW EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Mr. Hugo Reid, Professor of Language and Logic and Principal of the Day Schools, Dalhousie College, has just published a little Educational work entitled the *Elements of Geography*. It is a book of 153 pages, printed in brierly type, and contains a good deal of geographical information, together with an outline of physical and astronomical geography. Mr. Reid has compiled the above work with a view to supplying the student with more information on the Geography of British America, for which it is especially intended, than is to be found in other school Geographies, and in this respect it will be acceptable, notwithstanding the acknowledgment that it has been somewhat hastily prepared. By the time that the second edition will be required we have no doubt that Mr. Reid will be able to double the information he has now given on British America, and in this way he will be doing good service not only to the youth within it, in whose education he is interested, but helping to give to the world a knowledge of which it has hitherto been very deficient, of the natural configuration and resources of an extensive territory, capable of providing sustenance for many millions of the human race.

The great boat race between the St. John, N. B. and New York, on Monday, has resulted in the former beating the latter, the latter and her crew.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

Sir.—We have heard a good deal of late of the Weldford and Parker Memorial, which has not yet been inaugurated, altho' a long time has elapsed since its erection was authorized. A question seems to have arisen as to where it should be placed, altho' this hardly admits of a question. Surely a vacant spot on the ground of that building built by the revenue of the people, is the most fitting place for a Provincial tribute to departed bravery and worth which the country feels delighted to honor. I would suggest in connection with this, that the National Society, of one of which the gallant Weldford was a member, should be present—that his companions in arms should also be there—that the Memorial should be solemnly inaugurated by Prayer—and that the Bishop be requested to officiate at the ceremony—which should be made a special occasion, without going to the length of a public cessation of labour. The community are quite tired of the delay that has been occasioned by frivolous objections. If something is not done speedily, I would further suggest that the committee have the Memorial ground to powder, and scattered over the country as a testimony against it.

CRIM TANTAR.

Sept. 18, 1856.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

A public meeting of the citizens was held on the 19th inst. at the Temperance Hall, to nominate a Mayor; and Aldermen to fill the Wards of the City that will be vacated in October. The proceedings were rather of the uproarious kind.

C. D. Hunter, Esq. was in the Chair when we entered the Hall.

Mr. Kaulik proposed, and W. T. Woodill, Esq. seconded the nomination of Mr. Pugsley as Mayor; and Lion Wm. Stairs proposed, seconded by John Williamson, Esq. the present Mayor as a candidate for reelection.

The following nominations were made for Aldermen: No. 1. T. C. Kinnear, Esq. and Mr. Patrick Donohoe. No. 2. Mr. S. Caldwell. No. 3. Peter Morris, Esq. and Mr. M. Lawds. No. 4. Wm. Evans, Esq. No. 5. Mr. John E. Barry. No. 6. Mr. Joseph Kay, Joseph Jennings, and Thos. Hesterman, Esq.

It will be seen by Card in this paper that Senor Louis Caseres, Professor of Music, has returned to this city from his tour in Europe, where he has been distinguishing himself in high circles as a musical proficient. Being a gentleman well known in this community and an adept in his profession, we hope the Halifax public will tender him that support which he deserves.

The store of Messrs. Lorly and Stimpson was broken into on Tuesday night last, and a box containing £7 stolen therefrom.

Wednesday next is the day for the election of Mayor and Aldermen for this city. All persons who pay their Road Tax are entitled to vote.

ERRATUM.—In the Hymn on the First Page, in the first line of the fifth stanza, instead of "the stick'ring ray" read "no sign of day."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received a letter from Mr. Henry Hazard, Charlottetown, P. E. I., which needs no further reply than to assure him that the facts are exactly as we stated them, and that we feel perfectly justified in the observations we made upon the Communication to the St. John Church Witness, on the subject of the Parochial Meeting.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

J. Bonnett, Bridgetown—received 10s. E. Harrington, Esq.—rec'd 4s.

DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER,

Is one of the most common, as well as the most formidable of diseases known to American physicians. It had for years attracted the closest attention of the medical faculty in all parts of the United States, and it is up to the time of the discovery of Dr. McLane's great Specific, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa. It was almost beyond the reach of medical skill. Thousands had perished without even a hope of relief, and although thousands may yet be destined to feel the direful effects of this most complicated disease, it is now, thanks to the search of Dr. McLane, most completely brought within the scope of medical control. The proprietors, Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., of the Liver Pills, feel confident that they offer a remedy which has been fully tested by time, and which has never failed of success when fairly tried.

Persons who are careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLANE'S genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores.—None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Naylor.

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills, a certain cure for Scrofula.—Miss Martineau, of Montreal, had the misfortune to be a tedious sufferer with this dreadful malady. The doctors informed her it was constitutional, and could not be cured, although they prescribed many things to mitigate the evil; ultimately she resolved to try Holloway's Ointment and Pills. By a steady perseverance with these inestimable remedies for four months, she was completely cured, leaving not the least symptom of the disease behind. Such is the power of these mighty medicines.

Married.

On Thursday forenoon, at the Garrison Chapel, by the Rev. J. T. Twining, D. D., Chaplain, THOMAS MILBOM, Esq., Lieutenant and Adjutant of H. M. 6th Regiment, to ELIZA, eldest daughter of the late John May, Esq., Notary Public, of this city.

On Friday evening, by the Rev. Daniel Freeman, Mr. ROBT. N. BUCKWITH, to ANNA, daughter of W. L. Evans, Esq.

On Wednesday, 27th ult., at the Parish Church, Chatham, to H. JOHN STIRLING, Esq., M. D., Royal Navy, to MARY ANNE ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of William Henwood, Esq., N. A. Royal Dockyard.

Died.

On 21th inst., at Lakeland, Windsor Road, ALICIA MARY JAFFRAY, eldest daughter of Susan and Thomas N. Jaffray, Esq. aged 15 years.

On the 20th inst. LAURENCE ELIZA, daughter of Wm. H. and Liza W. Keating, aged 6 months.

On Sunday morning at 5 o'clock, WALTER SAML, infant son of Mr. John C. West.

On Thursday afternoon, SARAH JANE BARTON, in the 20th year of her age, youngest daughter of the late George and Charlotte Barton.

On 21th inst, MARGARET, daughter of Hugh and Isabella Donahoon.

On Tuesday SAMUEL BROADBENT, a native of England, and late in the employ of Sutherland & Sons, Nova Scotia Railway.

Lost overboard from on board brig Saguna, on 25th June, while in the act of furling fore-top-gallant sail, Mr. BENJ. WALLACE, aged 37 years, a native of Port Jullie.

On board brig Saguna, on passage from Demerara to Liverpool, N. S. Mr. GEO. ALLEN, seaman of this place, leaving a wife and one small child.

At Port Melville, 11th inst., of Consumption, Mr. HAMBING FOSTER, son of the late Joseph Foster, aged 29 years.

At Montevideo, Illinois, 12th ult., SUSAN E., wife of G. Blanchard, daughter of Russell Douglas, Jr. formerly of Liverpool, N. S. aged 27 years and 3 months.

At Cole Harbor, 21th inst., Mr. WILLIAM YORKE, aged 60 years.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Sept 20.—Brig: Swordfish, Bernier, Montreal, Boston, Lads, 14th; Bay Chaleur, Belle, spiron Porto Rico, 18 days; schr Blue Wave, Dunn, P. E. Island, 8 days; Gull Hunter, Labrador, R. M. S. Melim, Sampson, St. Thomas, 10 days—3 passengers.

Sunday, Sept 21.—Brig: Ireno, Boudrot, Boston; Charles Boudrot, Salem, 4 days; Gull's nest, Dering, Daly, Sable Island; Niger, Sydney; Emerald, Labrador; Roderick, Random, Bay Chaleur; Superb, Swain, Montreal, 16 days.

Monday, Sept. 22.—Schr: Villager, Watt, Miramichi; Zealand, Ryder, Labrador; Kossuth, Messerve, Bay St. George; Providence, do; Mary Jane, do; Jane, O'Brien, Newfoundland.

Tuesday, Sept. 23.—H. M. S. Tartar 20 screw, Capt. Dunlop, Havana, 10 days; H. M. S. Osprey, Corbin, St. John's N. E. 31 days; Brig: Jean Baptiste, Juggill, Havre; Roseway Belle, McKay, New York, 6 days; schr: Achiver, Banks, do, do; Mary Ann, Landry, Arichat.

Wednesday, Sept. 24.—R. M. S. Canada, Lang, Liverpool, 10 1/2 days—150 passengers—25 for Halifax, brig: Willow, Foster, Port Melville, 24 hours, schr: Witch of the Wave, Oliver, Fishing Bank; Emblem, Bagg, Labrador.

Thursday, Sept. 25.—Brigs: Sarah, Hopkins, Fortune Island, 20 days; Mrs. Thomas, Ponce, P. R.; R. M. S. Arabia, Stone, Boston, 33 hours, sailed at 10 o'clock p. m. for England.

Friday, Sept. 26.—Brig Florida, Armstrong, Barbadoes, 21 days, brig: Advalorem, Harding, Antigua, 22 days.

CLEARED.

Sept 22nd.—Atms. O'Donnell, Cape Canco, Lucy, O'Brien, Bay Chaleur; Boston Purdy, Boston; Alexander, Slielint, Ch' Town, P. E. I.; Admiral, McBurnie, St. Stephen's, N. B.

Sept 23.—Harriet Ann, Mason, Havana; Mary Jane, Terriad, Bathurst, N. B.

Sept 24.—Beverley, Maxwell, Newfld; Integrity, McDonald, St. George's Bay.

MEMORANDA.

A vessel supposed British, fore and aft schr., about 100 tons, on her beam ends, supposed to have been capsized but a few hours was passed on the 12th inst. Cape Sable west 53 miles by Fishing schr. Eliza Abby, at Gloucester, U. S. No one seen on board the wreck.

PASSENGERS.

R. M. S. Canada—Liverpool to Halifax.—Miss Edwards, Mr. Maxwell and Lady, Dr. C. P. Edwards and Lady, and two Master Edwards, Mr. B. Stewart and Lady, Mr. Wright and Lady, Mr. W. Rembler.

CARD.

SENOR LOUIS G. CASSERES, Professor of Music. PRESENT RESIDENCE—MASON'S HALL. Sept. 27. if D. C. S.

THE Annual General Meeting of the DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY of N. S. will be held (D. V.) in Halifax, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of OCTOBER next, at 2 P. M., in the National School.

By order of the Executive Committee. EDWIN GILPIN, Jr., Secy. A Public Meeting of the Society will be held in the evening of the same day at half past seven, in the Temperance Hall. E. G., Secy. August 22, 1856.

MISSIONARY SALE.

THE Friends of the Rev. J. STANNAGE have again sent him a large assortment of elegant Fancy and Useful Articles, including German Leather, and Wool Work, Drawings, &c. which he intends to offer for Sale at the Mason Hall, on Tuesday the 14th day of October next, at half-past One, P. M. The proceeds of the Sale will go towards the finishing of the St. Peter's Parsonage, St. Margaret's Bay.

The kind Ladies who have often assisted him in disposing of his Missionary Goods, will it is hoped again lend their aid, and thus prove that they do not only value the charity of Christian friends at home, who are interested in the amelioration of this country. The Rectory—St. Margaret's Bay, Aug. 18, 1856.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

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

- 1. Hume's History of England, with Smollett's Continuation and Portraits of the Authors. Beautiful type and paper. Four-copy, quite new, leaves uncut. 16 vols. Cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1819. £3 15s.
2. Carthew's History of the Church of England. Quite new, leaves uncut. 2 vols. cloth, 8vo. Oxford, 1849. 15s.
3. Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity and other Works. Complete in one vol. Fol. half bound Dublin 1721. 10s.
4. Taylor's (Bp.) Holy Living and Dying. New. Cloth, 12mo. Philad. 1841. 3s. 6d.
5. Timotheus de Bello Pelop. Libri VIII. Gr. Recensuit F. Gaellier. 2 vols. cloth. 8vo. Lond. 1835—quite new, leaves uncut. 10s.
6. Sophocles Tragedies VII. Gr. [Muggrave] 2 vols. calf, 8vo. Oxon. 1830. 5s.
7. Horati Flacci (Q.) Poemata. Cunningham. Printed on large paper. Cl. 8vo. Hag. Com. 1731. 4s.
8. Vetus Testamentum Græcum. (Septuagint). 2 vols. calf, 8vo. Amst. 1725. 12s. 6d.
9. Miscellæ Romanæ. Old Calc. 8vo. Lond. 1571. 10s.
10. Cæcæron (M. Tullii) Opera Omnia. This is the Celebrated Edition of Lallemand. Very neat 8-t. French calf. 14 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1768. (Priced £5 15s. 6d. 8s. by Dublin and by Moss.) £1 10s.
11. Chillingworth's Religion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation. New cloth, Cr. 8vo. Lond. 1846. 5s. Sept. 6.
12. Zurich Letters, containing the correspondence of English and Swiss Reformers, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Published by the Parker Society. Quite new. Cloth, 8vo. Camb. 1812. 7s. 6d.
13. Harvey's (Rev. James) Tueron and Aspasio. A Series of Dialogues and Letters. 3 Vols. Cl. 12mo. Herwick, 1802. 4s.
14. Bohn's (H. G.) Classical Catalogue, containing descriptions of about 7,000 articles. Hf. red morocco, 8vo. Lond. 1850. 4s.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

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

P. CARTERET HILL } Secys
FITZG. COCHRAN }

September 6.

MERCHANTS' CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL FOR MAN & BEAST



Has been before the public more than 20 years, and is deservedly popular in the cure of

Swains, Sweeney, Ringbone, Windgalls, Pole Evil, Callous, Cracked Heels, Gull of all kinds, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Fistula, Stitches, Sand Cracks, Strains, Lameness, Foundered Feet, Scratches or Grouse, Mange, Foot Rot in Sheep, Garget in Cows, Rheumatism, Itches of Animals, External Poisons, Painful Nervous Affections, Frost Bites, Bolls, Corns, Whitlows, Burns and Scalds, Chillsblains, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractions of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles, &c.

Propagated gratuitously furnished by agents

Sold Wholesale in Halifax, at MORTON'S Medical Warehouse No. 39, Granville Street.

Wholesale supplied, at Proprietor's Prices, on application to G. F. MORTON & CO. July 19.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

With reference to the Notice issued from this Office on the 14th May last, respecting the treatment of Letters, &c. for England, which may be dropped into the Letter Box after the hour of closing the Mail, and up to the arrival of the Steamer from Boston:—

Notice is hereby given, that the Postage upon such late Letters cannot be prepaid either in money or stamps, as there is not sufficient time to obliterate the stamps or bring to account the Postage, and further, as every Letter received in this late Bag, whether paid by Stamp or otherwise, is charged at Liverpool. The Postmaster General would beg to suggest to the Public the expediency of forwarding all such Letters unpaid.

A WOODGATE, P. M. General. 30th Aug. 1856. 2w

SPLendid ASSORTMENT of PAPER HANGINGS.

Just Received per Brig Ornate, &c. &c. PAPER HANGINGS, Newest Styles, for Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Bed Rooms, Halls, or Kitchens, from 5s. to 3s. 6d. per Roll.

Also—GREEN PAPER for Window Blinds. Also—BORDERING to match the Papers. CALL AT WM. GOSSIP'S, 24 Granville Street.

Halifax, Aug. 16, 1856.

Poetry.

CELESTIS URBS JERUSALEM.
Rev. chap. 21.

Clearly he sang, as only Angels sing,
"Turn thou, beloved of God,
Look on the city of our heavenly King
Where he alone hath trod.

"Founded she is upon the holy hills,
Four ways her buildings face;
Her light the firmament of heaven fills
Reflex'd from crown to base.

"In number as the tribes of Israel,
Of pearl her portals are;
Twelve Angels here their hymns of glory swell
To Him who reigns afar.

"Her walls are Jasper and her streets are gold,
And her foundations laid
On Sapphire, amethyst, and emerald,
Whose colours never fade.

"Nor sun by day, nor lesser moon by night,
In this blessed city burn;
E'er from out God's Throne, eternal light
Shines full where'er ye turn.

"Within these walls, unscathed by mortal strife,
Deep wells of wisdom spring,
And there the branches of the Tree of Life
Their goodly shadows fling.

"Those gates are open, and that river flows
For souls redeemed of sin,
Who with the Bridegroom and His chosen Spouse,
For ever enter in.

—Old Church Poet.

JUST PUBLISHED.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.

A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY

FOR
BRITISH AMERICA.

BEING AN ELEMENTS OF GENERAL GEOGRAPHY, IN WHICH BRITISH AMERICA IS TREATED WITH THE FULLNESS AND DETAIL REQUISITE TO IMPART TO BRITISH AMERICAN YOUTH SOME KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR OWN COUNTRY. THE WORK WILL INCLUDE THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE OTHER LEADING COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, AND OUTLINES OF PHYSICAL AND ASTRONOMICAL GEOGRAPHY.

By HUGO REID, of Dalhousie College, Halifax.
Author of "The Principles of Education," "Elements of Physical Geography," &c.
August 18. 2s.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

THE following Resolutions and Notices are published by order of the General Meeting of the Incorporated Alumni, held at Windsor in June 1855.

On motion of Hon. M. B. Almon.
Resolved—That it be notified that the subject of voting by proxy will be taken into consideration at a Special General Meeting to be held in the month of October, next as near as convenient to the Annual Meeting of the Protestant Church Society.

Mr. Almon also moved that the above Resolutions and the following notices be published by the Executive Committee, and also a notice that any other Resolutions relating to the same subject and intended to be moved shall be filed with the Secretary on or before the 20th of August next in order to be published.

1. Dr. King gave notice that the following Resolution will be moved and advocated at the Special General Meeting in October next.

Resolved, That this meeting be authorized to make such regulations relative to voting by proxy as may be deemed expedient by the meeting.

2. Rev. E. Gilpin Jy. gave notice that at the same meeting he will move as follows:

Resolved, That the right of voting by proxy be in no way interdicted or limited.

3. John C. Halliburton, Esq., gave notice that at the same Meeting he will move as follows:

Resolved, That no Member of the Associate Alumni be authorized to hold more than three proxies.

4. C. B. Bowman, Esq. gave notice of his intention to move at the same Meeting that it be

Resolved, That in all cases where the Executive Committee shall have considered a Subject to be discussed at any General Meeting, of such consequence as to require the special attention of the Members of the Corporation, and shall have given notice thereof in the Church Times at least three weeks immediately prior to such Meeting, all proxies to be used at such General Meeting shall specify the nature of the vote to be given on that subject; and on all other subjects which may come before the Meeting, the Members holding proxies, shall be at liberty to vote in such manner as they shall deem best, unless otherwise restricted by such proxies.

A true extract from the Minutes.
P. CHILLI

EAST INDIAN OUBBY POWDER,

With a Receipt for cooking a Curry—by an East Indian.

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.

Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist &c from London, Halifax, N. S. Dec. 15

NEW LADIES' SCHOOL.

A NEW SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Conducted by a Lady of a complements and experience in tuition from England, with the assistance of God-fearing, giving stated lessons in certain departments according to the method of CATHERINE COLLINGS, now generally pursued in England, will be opened in Halifax early in September.

Further particulars will be speedily announced. August 16.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
PAPER HANGINGS.

Just Received per brig Ornate, &c. &c.

PAPER HANGINGS, Newest Styles, for Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Bed Rooms, Halls, or Kitchens— from 5d. to 7s. 6d. per Roll.
Also—GREEN PAPER for Window Shades.
Also—BORDERING to match the Papers.

CALL AT WM. GOSSIP,
24 GRANVILLE STREET.

Halifax, Aug. 16, 1855.



PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Halifax, August 22, 1855.

CHAPTER 21.

AN ACT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
PHEASANTS.

Passed the 18th day of April, 1855.

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor, Council, and Assembly as follows:—

1. It shall not be lawful for any person to take or kill, within this Province, any Pheasant, or to buy, sell, or have in his possession any dead Pheasant that has been taken or killed.

2. Any dead Pheasant found in the possession of any person within this Province, shall be presumed to have been taken or killed by such person contrary to this Act, until proof to the contrary be given by such person.

3. Every person offending against this Act shall forfeit the sum of forty shillings for each offence,—to be recovered in the same manner in which similar amounts are now by law recoverable, and to be appropriated for the use of the prosecutor.

4. This Act shall be in force for the period of five years, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of the General Assembly.
Aug. 30. 1m

WILLIAM GOSSIP

Has Received per MANGO PARK, from Liverpool, 4 Cases SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, and ARTISTS' MATERIALS, viz.—

SCHOOL BOOKS—Mathematics; Stewart's Geography; Eton Latin Grammar; Greek Grammar; Barker's Demosthenes, Colenso's Arithmetic, Stewart's and Hughes' Goldsmith's Geography; Sullivan's English Grammar; Hugo Reid's Physical Geography; Chambers's Tables, Mayor's Spellings, Copy Books of all descriptions. STATIONERY—Cold Demy; Post Folio; Demy; Blotting Papers; Foolscap, Post, Letter, and Note Papers, ruled and plain; Envelopes, Printed and Bound Slate Pencils; Account Books; Red and Black Ink; Sewing Top Inkstands; Violin Strings &c &c

ARTISTS' MATERIALS—Prepared Canvas for Oil Painting; Oil Colors in Collapsible Tubes; Poppy Oil; Nat (oil) Water Colors in Collapsible Tubes; Cakes and Half Cakes all Water Colors; do Pure Searlet; Sets Graduated Pencils; Extra Super large Pencils; Ports Crayons; Grad. Pinks, &c. &c. &c.

Every Article in school Books, Stationery and Artists' Materials, constantly on hand.

Look particularly for 24 Granville Street.

WILLIAM GOSSIP.

July 19.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED.

SPIERS' & SUBENNE'S Complete French and English, and English and French Dictionary. With Pronunciation, &c.—one large 8vo. volume, 1400 pages. Spiers' & Subenne's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of French and English Languages (School Edition) 913 pages, 12 mo. new and large type.

Subenne's French and English and English and French Dictionary.

Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French—by Jewett.

Ollendorff's Method of Learning French—by Valat.

Keys to each of above Methods.

Collin's Dramatic French Reader.

Kowan's Modern French Reader.

De Fiva's Elementary French Reader.

De Fiva's Classic French Reader.

French Testaments.

De Porquet's Treasor.

Conteils A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly.

Conteils A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly.

L'Echo De Paris—by Le Page.

Jamail's French Exercises.

Les Messag' de la Vol.

Ferolon's Traicque.

Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII.

Wanurochi's Recueil Choisi.

Ferrin's Fables—by Bolmar.
May 3, 1855.

WM. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MARRH AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH BAU DE COLOGNE. The daily use of this much admired Tincture preserved 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. Feb. 1855.

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 undus means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by puffing advertisements—no certificate published respecting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constipation, 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.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY

FOR A MARVELLOUS ACH!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GRAND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

BY the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Through these this ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, disorders of the Liver, affections of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthma, Coughs and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt passes freely through bone or meat of any thickness. This healing Ointment far more readily penetrates, through any bone or any fleshy part of the living body; curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

ERYSIPELAS, RHEUMATISM AND SORE THROAT HUMOURS.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. Scabby Sores, Herpetic, or Erysipelas, cannot long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal hospitals, disseminating this Ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

CORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS.

Some of the most delicate surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumours. Professor Holloway has dispatched to the East large shipments of this Ointment, to be used in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure and ulcer, glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of the joints, even of 20 years standing.

HEMORRHOIDS AND FISTULAS.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the Ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Chilblains	Fistulas	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Chapped	Gout	Skin-diseases
Barns	Corns	Glandular	Scurvy
Blisters	Corns (Soft)	Swellings	Sore-heads
Bite of Mos	Cancers	Limbago	Tumours
chetses and	Contracted	Fles	Ulcers
Sand Flies	and Sulf	Rheumatism	Wounds
Coco-bay	Joints	Healds	Taws
Chilago-foot	Elephantiasis	Sore Nipples	

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 54 Strand near Temple Bar, London, and 10, Maiden Lane New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s 3d, 3s 3d, and 7s, each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., Newport; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Childman, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibbon, Wilmot; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; M. Goss, Yarmouth; T. B. Patten, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia; Miss Carter Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mess Neil Lovenburg; B. Leggat, Mahons Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Amherst; R. B. Russell, Wallace; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Kolson, Pictou; T. B. Frazier, New Glasgow; J. & J. Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canoe; P. Smyth, Fort Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax,
General Agent for Nova Scotia.

Jan. 24, 1855.

HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS.

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TABLE TOPS, &c.

MANUFACTURED OF the best Italian and American MARBLE on reasonable terms.

Orders from the County thankfully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

Persons in want of GRAVE STONES will find it to their advantage to call at this Establishment before purchasing elsewhere.

THOMAS WESLEY,
Corner of Barrington and Blowers Streets.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCENT APERIENT POWDER

—SUPERIOR TO SKIDLITZ—

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

FOR SALE BY WM. GOSSIP.

24 GRANVILLE STREET.

THE Constitution of the Diocesan Assembly adopted at an adjourned Meeting of the Diocesan Assembly of Nova Scotia, held at Halifax, in the Bishop's Chapel, Oct. 11, 1855. March 2.

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

I HAVE now on hand, handsomely bound in Morocco and Gold—a number of the New Edition of the PSALM & HYMN BOOK. These are well adapted for Presents. Sold singly at 3s.—a handsome discount when half a dozen or more are taken. WM. GOSSIP.

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