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The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VI.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, 1853.

NO. 27.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & date.	MOORNING.	EVENING.
S. Sept. 11	108. ar. Terin.	Ezekiel 9
M. 12		Matt 12
T. 13		Ezekiel 13
W. 14		108. ar. Terin.
T. 15		Matt 13
F. 16		Ezekiel 14
S. 17		Matt 14

Poetry.

THE DEAD ARE EVERYWHERE.

The dead are everywhere!

The mountain-side, the plain, the wood profound,
All the wide earth, the fertile and the fair,
Is one vast burial ground!

Within the populous streets,
In solitary homes, in places high,
In pleasure domes, where pomp and luxury meet,
Men bow themselves to die.

The old man at his door,
The unweaned child, murmuring his wordless
song,

The bondman and the free, the rich, the poor,
All—all to death belong!

The sunlight gilds the walls
Of kingly sepulchres, inwrought with brass,
And the long shadow of the cypress falls
Athwart the common grass.

The living of gone time
Built their glorious cities by the sea;
And, awful in their greatness, sat sublime,
As if no change could be.

There was the eloquent tongue:
The poet's heart, the sage's soul was there;
And loving women, with their children young,
The faithful and the fair.

They were, but they are not,
Suns rose and set, and earth put on her bloom;
While man, submitting to the common lot,
Went down into the tomb.

And still amid the wrecks
Of mighty generations, passed away,
Earth's honest growth, the fragrant wild flower
decks
The tomb of yesterday.

And in the twilight deep
Go veiled women forth, like her who went—
Sister of Lazarus—to the grave to weep,
To breathe in low lament.

The dead are everyw ere!
Where'er is love, or tenderness, or faith;
Where'er is pleasure, pomp, or pride; where'er
Life is, or was, is death!

Religious Miscellany.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

(From the North China Herald of the 7th May.)

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER HERMES TO NANKIN.

The *Hermes* returned to this port on the afternoon of the 6th inst., with his Excellency Sir George Bonham on board. She has made an eventful trip up the Yangtze, during which she lay five days at Nankin, and brings back intelligence of a deeply interesting and even astounding character respecting the insurgents, giving us much cause to thank Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary for the steps taken to obtain some positive information regarding them. The following particulars we give on good authority, and hope to furnish from the same source more details in a future issue.

A supplement to the *Overland Friend of China* of 7th June, contains the following:

Owing to an oversight, a parcel, containing some patriot books, procured at Nankin, and a partial detail of the proceedings of H. E. Sir S. G. Bonham, and wife, during the expedition up the Yang tse-kiang, did not come to the editor's hands until after this morning's paper had gone to press. The particulars received are worthy we think, of being published in an extra. The narrative begins after Mr. Meadows' return from his

first trip. It appears that for some days after Mr. Meadows left, a good deal of anxiety was felt for his safety, but he was all the while at Soochow, where the Imperialist mandarins, having an inkling of his designs, took good care to throw every obstacle in his way. Mr. Meadows, however, detached from the walls, one of two proclamations by the Taoutao of the district, in which the people were given to understand that the English had promised to afford the Hienfung dynasty the use of several war steamers, and to do all they could to exterminate the insurgents. Her Majesty's plenipotentiary, on seeing them, at once determined on visiting Nankin, with the view of disabusing the patriots of the impression the lying, cowardly imperialists had endeavoured to create. At this point our correspondent (when on board the *Hermes*) writes:—

April 22nd.—Left Shanghai in the evening, and anchored at Woosung at three a. m. 23rd.—at daylight got under weigh and proceeded up the river.

24th, at six, a. m.—Under weigh and proceeded onwards. At three p. m. passed Keang-yin. Here we received a message from the acting viceroy at Keang-yin, inquiring our business up the river, to which, I believe, he received an evasive answer.

25th, at eleven a. m.—Proceeded onwards. At five p. m. sighted the Taoutao's (Samqua's) fleet, and, not wishing them to see us, anchored for the night.

26th.—At daylight proceeded onwards. At eight a. m. passed the fleet all at anchor, consisting of two schooners, (Dowan and Boxor,) eight Portuguese lorchas, and seventeen other craft, all snugly protected with hides and fishing nets, to prevent being boarded.—At ten, hove to at a place called Tautoo, about two miles below Silver Island, while Mr. Meadows and Mr. Reynolds went on shore to have an interview with the rebel chiefs, but ascertained they had not yet been there. Proceeded towards Silver Island, abreast of which the *Hermes* anchored, while the above gentlemen landed for the same purpose. At Tautoo learnt from the few priests remaining that a party of rebels had left the place only three days before, after having destroyed all the idols, &c., throwing several into the sea. We saw a number floating about, looking as if some foreign ships had been cast away, and their figure heads had got adrift. This was a most extraordinary sight, and it was difficult for one to reconcile himself to the fact, that the destruction had been committed by the Chinese themselves. Not finding any rebels there, we proceeded on (in our Chinese boat) to some junks laying off the hill which overlooks the city, but found only two or three men in charge, who directed us on shore. We were just shoving off, when, perceiving the steamer following, we remained alongside until she came up. Mr. Meadows then went on board, and told the captain that if he continued to follow so closely after the boat it would endanger their lives. While this was going on, the fort fired upon us, and in a short time it was nothing but firing all around. Several large shot falling about the steamer, matters thus assumed an unpleasant appearance. Sir George thought it best to send a letter on shore by a junk's boat; but while writing it the Taoutao's fleet, headed by a Chinese Admiral in a lorcha, hove in sight, and as soon as they neared the stockades opened fire, and in less than half an hour the whole twenty-seven vessels were engaged with the batteries on the south side of the river, making it appear to the rebels that Her Majesty's steamer had actually led in the Taoutao's fleet, in fact, the latter thought we had come up for that purpose, and took advantage of it. Had it not been that the shot from the rebels were falling thick and fast around the *Hermes* it would have been an interesting sight to have remained and witnessed it. Wishing to avoid any one being posted, the steamer moved onwards, and while passing the junks guarding the grand canal, we received a small volley, some of the shots struck the hull, and I once saw Sir George dodging to the leeward side of the mainmast to avoid the balls which were whistling over our heads. One junk with one gun (a 12 pounder,) and worked by three men, very coolly followed us, discharging round and grape as fast as he could load. After the Tartar fleet had engaged the south batteries for about an hour they moved over to the entrance of the grand canal, where we left them hard at

it, the steamer proceeding onwards, we heard the reports up to four p. m. On our way up we took up a boat, with two men, hoisted her up, and treated the men kindly. At sunset fell in with an immense fire raft, but could not imagine why it was fired. At six p. m., anchored.

At daylight, 27th, proceeded onwards, and all the way from this to Nankin the river was strewn with spars floating down the stream. At ten a. m. in sight of the city. On our approach to the town batteries the rebels opened fire upon us, and soon we had several shot falling about the steamer, but so soon as our messengers (the two men brought up) reached the shore the firing ceased simultaneously, and you could see along the stockades soldiers waving their hands to desist. The steamer anchored, and shortly after we were visited by some petty officers, who on being allowed on board the ships were much pleased and delighted to find that we had not come to fight, and had long hair like themselves. One youngster in the exuberance of his delight, took off Sir George's hat to look at his hair, and on replacing it nearly forced it over his eyes. It was a most ludicrous scene, his Excellency enjoying it much, and taking it all in good part. Finding the people so friendly, I jumped into one of their boats and was the first in the rebel camp. They behaved very kindly to me, and on my refusing to allow one of the inferiors to look through my spy-glass, he attempted to do so by force, when one of the petty chiefs pushed him with some force, and, fearing a quarrel might ensue, I took shelter in the commander of the fort's tent, who called me brother, and shortly after he and I were walking arm and arm together down to the beach. Now, I think this argues well for the friendly dispositions of the rebels towards foreigners, when you consider this took place two hours after having fired upon us. Meadows went on shore, and had a long interview with the Secretary of State and Prince of the North, who, on his approach, demanded of him to go on his knees when coming into his presence; but Meadows peremptorily refused to do so, explaining to them it was not the custom of Englishmen. They did not insist upon it, and soon became very friendly.—Amongst other questions, they asked him to repeat the Ten Commandments, which pleased them much. He left them on good terms, the Secretary of State promising to come to the steamer the next day. In the meantime the decks of the *Hermes* were crowded with visitors, and having to shift our berth further up, the rebels fell into the capstan, and assisted to weigh the anchor. I believe, at the interview with the head men, they were quite satisfied that the steamer had nothing to do with the Ching-Keang affair. At sunset the decks were cleared, and thus ended the first interview with the subjects of Tae-ping-Wang.

28th.—Hundreds of the rebels visiting the steamer, in fact, a constant stream of boats flying between the ship and the shore. At noon was visited by the Secretary of State in his boat, preceded by a smaller one, having six musicians in her, who played in the true China spirit. It was this day arranged, that Sir George and suite should land the following day at ten, to meet the chiefs. A request was made that the streets should be cleared of followers.

You would hardly credit the destruction and waste of property. When a boat, junk, or raft gets adrift from the rebel side of the river they do not attempt to bring it back, but to prevent it from getting into the hands of the imperialists they set fire to all. This evening had to get underweigh to clear a large raft on fire which came down with the stream. It was dark night, and this with several junks on fire, gave a grand and awful effect to surrounding objects.

29th.—Every one on the tip-toe of expectation of getting on shore to see the wonders of our Christian brothers' camp; but great was the displeasure manifested by all when they learnt Sir George had discovered that his going to visit the chiefs would be violating the existing treaty with China, and consequently he could not go officially. However, our brothers on shore were in earnest, for, true to their time, at ten could be seen the Secretary of State hurrying down to the landing place with a numerous and orderly retinue well provided with horses and chairs for his Excellency and suite.

30th.—Every one on the tip-toe of expectation of getting on shore to see the wonders of our Christian brothers' camp; but great was the displeasure manifested by all when they learnt Sir George had discovered that his going to visit the chiefs would be violating the existing treaty with China, and consequently he could not go officially. However, our brothers on shore were in earnest, for, true to their time, at ten could be seen the Secretary of State hurrying down to the landing place with a numerous and orderly retinue well provided with horses and chairs for his Excellency and suite.

The day was windy, yet there appeared no hesitation in giving us a proper reception. They remained there until half-past twelve, their patience no doubt much exhausted, and, not much accustomed to dance attendance on foreigners, they then marched off. At the earnest request of Meadows, it was finally arranged that himself, Fishbourne, his first Lieutenant, and Mr. Woodgate, should go on shore to apologise for the apparent slight. As soon as they landed, procured horses and rode into the city. Fishbourne took an English Bible, the Scriptures in Chinese, and Macgowan's *Anatomy*, all of which he presented to the Secretary of State. I know not what has transpired, but I believe everything passed off satisfactorily. They did not see the head chiefs, as at first intended—it was dark before they returned to the ship. During the day numbers of the people visited the ship. Having a slight knowledge of the Chinese language, I frequently put the question, when do you intend coming to Shanghai, and every answer I got convinced me the people were in total ignorance of such a place; and I am of opinion that it was of minor importance in their eyes, and had only risen in importance since 1842. The greater number of the people consist of Quang-tung and Quansi men. The crew of the *Hermes* having recently captured some piratical junks, and having a number of two-handed swords, they were much prized by the rebels; in some instances upwards of \$30 was given for one. I sold an umbrella for \$15, and an ordinary pair of pistols for \$80. The *Hermes* was quite a fair all the time, Sir George, the captain, and Mr. Meadows, being the only ones not engaged in trucking. Gold and silver rings and bracelets appeared of no value to them when in want of either a two-bladed sword or an English umbrella. Mr. — sold an umbrella for \$32, and the illustrious Mr. — could be seen cruising about with an umbrella and spy glass for which he demanded exorbitant prices; and I hear a good trade was carried on in the peep show line, some of them demanding a ring or a bracelet for a look through a spy glass. The decks were constantly crowded with visitors; some went aloft as high as the tops, while others more curious were to be seen climbing over the cranks and beams of the machinery. While the *Hermes*' crew were at meals all were ordered out of the ship, and although many had to be put out by force, they muttered no complaint. During the interval of dinner there would be quite an audience in a boat astern; at times so numerous as almost to break down the house. Many of them had great and frequent occasions to be annoyed with the foreigners; still, during all the time we were there, I never heard one obscene or obscene expression escape from their lips, but, on the contrary, it was a pleasure to hear them call each other and ourselves brothers.— Their conduct much surprised me. Several small articles were about the boat such as soda-water bottles and Chowchow stuffs; and although hundreds must have passed over the boat, in no instance was anything lost, nor did I hear of any attempt to steal. They were all young men, well clothed, fed, and all happy. We saw no lame or sick, nor any women amongst them.

30th.—This day was occupied negotiating, but while they were pending no man went on shore. An unusual number of visitors this day.

The chiefs wear a large yellow and red hood, with a scarlet gown; they have done away with the hat and button, several of which were seen lying in the gutters. During this day many minor officers visited the ship, and I should think upwards of a hundred pictures from the *Illustrated News* were distributed among them, which they very gladly received and were much pleased with.

Sunday, May 1.—After breakfast got under weigh and proceeded beyond Nankin about twelve miles.— Saw a fleet of junks which moved on as we approached. They proved to be a portion of the Imperial fleet—thirty-two vessels of all sizes, some of them southern snake boats with green bottoms, well armed and manned.— On nearing them they fired on us. A white-button mandarin came on board and asked us our business.— He was told we were neutral, and that if his boats did not cease firing they should be sunk. He went away apparently indifferent whether the firing ceased or not. Seeing this, Fishbourne called all hands to quarters, cleared for action, and anchored. The imperialists then stopped firing, and the Captain held divine service in peace. We afterwards saw a great many of the peasantry exchanging provisions for clothes. The Imperial fleet appeared but ill-provided with stores, and altogether a miserable set. Shortly after divine service, two inferior officers came on board—one a Canton man that had been in Hongkong, who on being shown one of Tse-ping-wang's Christianity books, spat on it, and said those who believed in it were thieves. Meadows

was very angry with him, and told him "he had better go." At sunset anchored close to the shore, near Nankin, where Messrs. Meadows and Reynolds went ashore to make arrangements for an intended visit to the Porcelain Tower. Several new adherents were then being sworn in.

The steamer is nearly at Woosung. I have merely to add, that, before leaving Nankin, they would not let Sir George land to see the tower. He told them that, if the steamer was fired upon at Chin-kiang-foo, on returning she would resent it. We left on Monday at noon, and reached Ching-kiang-foo next morning, at eight, a.m. Nearing the first stockade at the canal, we were fired at, and gave it them sweetly in return, and with considerable effect. Several of their shot struck the steamer's hull and ropes. We passed slowly through the fortifications, giving them shot and shell in a way which must have surprised them.

We anchored at Silver Island, and shortly after a letter was sent on board, apologizing for having fired upon us; the chiefs declaring that it was all a mistake; the general not being able to reach the outer works, in time to prevent them. However, they know us now. I distinctly heard them say that in the event of their coming to Shanghai, foreigners should have three days notice of their approach.

Every joss (idol) is completely demolished. Monday evening we anchored amongst Samqua's fleet, about fifteen miles below Nankin—a miserable turn out. I heard that they have 4,000 Tartar troops ashore, and when they are reinforced by the *Agnes* and *Antelope*, they contemplate another attack on Chin-kiang-foo, as on the 8th of May.)

(Conclusion next week.)

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Europa, August 19.

THE REVIEW OF THE FLEET.

SOME faint idea may be formed of yesterday's review from the aggregate of guns, horse-power, and tonnage, in the fleet, and from the number of men required for the full complement of each ship. There were employed 1,076 guns, the power of 9,680 horses, 40,207 tons of shipping, and ships' companies that should altogether have amounted to 10,423 hands. The fleet thus comprising about the same number of men as are encamped at Chobham; only that, instead of being distributed in tents stretching over two miles of heath, they are cooped up in twenty-five ships of war, thirteen of which are screw steamers, nine paddle-wheel, and three sailing ships-of-the-line.

During Wednesday afternoon and throughout the night a constant succession of trains brought an immense concourse to visitors of Portsmouth. All the hotels and lodging houses were crammed, and enormous prices paid for accommodation. The price of tickets issued by the various excursion steamers rose to a great sum, and transactions of this nature were even effected at an advance of three hundred per cent, on the original cost, the tickets to a great extent having been bought up by speculators—one, two, and three guineas being freely paid for the permission to go in the vessels.

At six o'clock in the morning, Portsmouth Harbour presented a very animated scene. Twenty Government and about an equal number of private steamers were preparing to go out of the harbour, to attend on the fleet, for the accommodation of the visitors to whom they were respectively apportioned. At five minutes past eight, the first excursion train from London arrived, bringing some 1,500 persons, and this was followed by other trains on both the South-Western and South Coast Railways in rapid succession. The Government steamers in attendance on the squadron remained at their moorings till about half-past nine o'clock, by which time the members of the Houses of Lords and Commons had arrived down. In the meantime steamers of every class continued to arrive at Spithead from Southampton, Brighton, Shoreham, and Weymouth, and even the old *Father Thames* was found among them.

At half-past ten the Queen left Osborne House for East Cowes, where she embarked on board the royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*. The royal standard on board the yacht was seen by the fleet, when a general royal salute was fired. Her Majesty steamed through the fleet; and the numerous private steamers, yachts, and boats by which Spithead and the Solent were literally covered, in very beautiful style, many a hearty burst of cheering greeting her as she passed by.

On her Majesty's going on board of the *Duke of Wellington*, the royal standard was immediately hoist-

ed at the main of that ship, when another general royal salute was fired by the fleet. In a few moments afterwards, however, the signal was hoisted by the *Duke of Wellington*, "Annul all Salutes." Whilst the Queen remained on board the *Duke of Wellington* the private steamers took advantage of the opportunity to steam around that magnificent vessel, the company of each steamer as they did so giving a hearty and enthusiastic round of cheers. The scene now was of the most animating character.

At five minutes past eleven the Queen left the *Duke of Wellington*, and repaired on board the *Victoria and Albert*, a casualty of an awkward character occurring at this moment, the *Stromboli*, steam sloop, carrying away the jibboom of a private yacht. The contact of the two vessels appeared rather a serious one, but no other damage than that already stated occurred. The signal was now made from the *Duke of Wellington* for the commencement of the evolutions of the review, the fleet formed in two columns, Her Majesty's yacht *Victoria and Albert* taking the lead of the two lines.— So large a number of men-of-war under steam excited the greatest interest, being a spectacle that had perhaps never been seen before.

At 12.40 the enemy was seen approaching under sail in very beautiful order, the wind being very favourable. A signal was now made to "form line abreast," and shortly after the demand was hoisted, and the *Terrible* steam-frigate, Capt. McCleverty, sent out to reconnoitre the enemy. The Queen's yacht dropped astern, and the *Prince Regent* fired two guns to bring the ships of her squadron in order of battle. At this period the Queen, 116, was coming up, under royal sails, topsails, topgallant sails; the *Prince Regent* under topsails, topgallant sail and jib; and the *London*, under courses and topsails. The action commenced with a shot from the *Agamemnon*, 91, flag of Rear-Admiral Corry, second in command, and it was immediately joined in by the entire fleet. The two opposing squadrons kept up an incessant cannonade for about a quarter of an hour, soon enveloping themselves in an impenetrable cloud of smoke, hiding themselves from the spectators of the fight and from each other. At the conclusion of the combat, and as the smoke gradually cleared away, the enemy were found to be in apparently a very distressed condition—the sails of the ships of his squadron were so disposed as to appear torn and destroyed by the shot of the other fleet; and chase being made one vessel after another was successively captured.

The signal to "proceed to the nearest port" was hoisted about four o'clock on board the *Duke of Wellington*, and the whole fleet commenced a retrograde movement towards Spithead. This was effected in admirable order, though the signal to the ships of the port division "to keep your stations" was frequently made from the *Agamemnon*.

The royal yacht, with her Majesty on board took up her position off Southsea-castle, and around them, as the finale of the day's proceedings, the boats of the fleet assembled for the purpose of making a combined attack on the *Magicienne* and *Conflict* steamers. This they did in a cannonade of a heavy and continuous character, which was returned in vigorous style by the two steamers, which resisted with great guns and small arms. The boats, in two divisions, after ten rounds of firing, gave three cheers, and the victory was supposed to remain to them.

The above completed the programme of operations, and her Majesty then took her departure from the fleet for Osborne, another general royal salute being fired as she did so. The review, having lasted from ten in the morning to eight in the evening, was brought to a close by the return into harbour of the ships in attendance on the fleet, and the anchoring at Spithead.

There has been no such excitement felt in the south of England since that which was evoked by the spectacle which greeted the eyes of the Allied Sovereigns nearly forty years since. Chobham has been completely cut out by Spithead. The railway people say that the desire to see the famous camp was not half so great as the wish to see the great channel fleet. The visit of the Queen to the naval review there seems to have given great satisfaction to her subjects, and convinced them that she is not—

"All for the land service,

Forgetting Duncan, Nelson, Howe, and Jervis."

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to express her entire satisfaction of the day's proceedings, and promotes the senior lieutenant and the senior mate of the fleet. Lieutenant Mason is the lucky "Luff."

PATENT SEALED.—A most important patent, involving the well-being of millions of persons both in town and country, has just been sealed, for the inven-

tion of Mr. Bardwell, the architect, of a rapid filter for large bodies of water and sewage, through which filtered liquids will pass nearly as fast as they run in; and, in the case of sewage, will leave behind a most valuable manure, the water issuing perfectly limpid.—Mr. Bardwell proposes to place such machines at or near the mouth of the great sewers, and to connect the smaller sewers therewith. Thus in a very short time, it is possible for the Thames to be perfectly freed from pollution, and to become as clear and bright as it was in the days of Sir Phillip Sydney: the simple and easily understood proposition being that, if no filth is allowed to enter, our "great silent highway" must become pellucid; and, instead of evolving the most pestiferous gasses, will give out life and health to the millions borne on its water by the steamboats. But this is not all; for the manure which is intercepted, estimated at many hundreds of thousands of tons, eventually will render our agriculturists entirely independent of guanos and such like; as it will become a valuable base for artificial manures of any strength or degree of concentration, producing a means of wealth almost fabulous—some persons asserting that there is sufficient wealth in the sewers to pay off the National Debt.—*Ch. & St. Gaz.*

Editorial Miscellany.

WE take the following from the United Empire, a large and influential paper published at Toronto. It shows what our Canadian friends think of the Bill lately postponed in the British House of Commons.

COLONIAL CHURCH BILL.—The chief matter of importance, at least to Colonial readers, which has taken place in Parliament, was the rejection of the *Colonial Church Regulation Bill* by the Commons on the 22nd ultimo.

It will be seen after the debate which follows, that this was done, as we supposed it would be, on the ground of the Bill being an interference with Colonial matters. We did not anticipate this result, because we certainly did not expect that Mr. Gladstone would have shown the white feather in the way he did; but when men, once let principle give place to expediency, as Mr. Gladstone did on the Clergy Reserve question, there is no marking the point at which they will stop in their downward course. We sincerely hope that the Venerable Bishop of Toronto will no longer wait the action of the Imperial Legislature, but will at once proceed to convene his Clergy and Laity, and act upon the powers which are innate to the Church herself—Powers which, it is true, the Church at home has consented to suspend, but which are naturally her own, and can be used whenever circumstances should require their exercise. We understand that the Bishop purposes assembling the Clergy and Representatives from the Laity, sometime in October next. Only let that meeting proceed to business in an orderly methodical manner, and the want of Imperial permission will never be felt. Parliament has declined to remove the doubts as to the powers of the Church of England in the colonies to act for themselves. It therefore remains for the Church to act, and if the Imperial Parliament think fit to interfere let them do so. All that the Church of England in the Colonies wants, is permission to meet and to make regulations for the good government of their own body. A power which is possessed by every voluntary association in the country. Nothing is required with regard to property which is not already granted; and the Church Societies' rules and regulations might be modified so as to be, in fact, a board for the management of the temporalities of the Church under the direction of the Synod or Convention.

WE were sorry to see in the last Recorder some severe strictures on the Honble. Samuel Cunard, for the answers which he gave before a Committee of the House of Commons, in reference to the terminus of the line of steamers which bears his name. To make this terminus at Halifax Mr. Cunard states would be ruinous to the interests of the Company, probably meaning and present circumstances, with no Railway connection Halifax with the United States.

At all events, we are unable to see in any part of Mr. C.'s reported evidence, any foundation for such violent epithets, and such grave charges as the Recorder has applied to that distinguished Nova Scotian, who has done more to benefit this country than any man or any body of men within it.—It is too late in the day to arraign such an individual before a public proud to regard him as a countryman, merely for stating that he could not be a party to a measure which would be ruinous to his Company's enterprise.

Is there any man in his sober senses who would have answered differently? We must confess our extreme regret and astonishment that our contemporary should have been betrayed into a line of remark so much at variance with his usual moderation and sagacity, and should even go so far as to speak of an indignation meeting in reference to the subject. There are many matters with which such a meeting might with propriety deal—such as the establishment of a Race course, or the violation of the Sabbath—or the rampancy of intemperance. In a meeting to express "indignation" against each and all of these things, and in efforts to put them down, we would most cordially join. But certainly to couple the idea of such a meeting with a name honourably known in both hemispheres, and standing high in the great commercial emporium of the world, is what we imagine would enter into the heads of very few, even in this day of strange things. We hope the Recorder will make the *amen* honourable for his hasty and unfounded effusion.

FREDERICTON CATHEDRAL.—We had hoped to have been able to give our readers to-day a full account of the consecration of this edifice, but can find nothing in our exchanges, as yet received, beyond the subjoined notice. The Church Witness of Wednesday last, will probably furnish us with the particulars. We understand that the Bishop of Toronto, and Bishop Southgate of the P. E. Church in the U. States, with many Clergymen of that Church, were present.

"The Consecration of the Cathedral at Fredericton took place on Wednesday last, and attracted a large number of Churchmen to the Seat of Government. Among the visitors who attended on the occasion were several eminent Divines from the United States and Canada, and nearly all the Episcopal Clergymen in New Brunswick."

"We understand that the fine structure was crowded to excess, and that great numbers were unable to obtain admission. The offertory on the occasion was a large one, amounting to £265.—*St. John Courier.*

THE FISHERMAN'S CHURCH.—The undersigned thankfully acknowledges kind and timely donations during the week from the following parties.

T. B. Atkins, Esq.,	£2	0	0
Mrs. John Clark,	2	0	0
J. S. Morris, Esq., Sur. Gen.	1	5	0
A. Friend,	1	5	0
Mr. Doull,	1	0	0
Mrs. Mackay, Windsor,	1	0	0
Mrs. Simpson, 5s.; Mrs. Macara 10s.	0	15	0
Collected in small sums by Miss Brehm,	0	14	4d.
	J. C. C.		

Extract of a Letter from Granville, Sept. 3.—"It is gratifying now to hear from all sides, such remarks as these. "The Church Times is becoming a very good and interesting paper!" "I don't know of any better paper than the Church Times is, now a days." I do not hear any objections made to subscribing for it on the score of cheapness and deficiency in news."

Extract of a letter from Bridgetown, dated September 6th.—"You will be sorry to learn that the usual blight has very extensively affected the potatoe crop throughout the lower parts of this County. Other crops however look well, and promise most abundant returns.—Indian corn, it is supposed, will yield considerably beyond an average crop."

SUSPICION OF MURDER.—A Sailor attached to H. M. Ship Cumberland, named Allan, who bore the character of a sober and inoffensive man, and stood well with his shipmates, was found in a dying state lying in front of "Waterloo Tavern"—a house of ill-fame, in Barrack Street, on Thursday morning between twelve and one o'clock, by Watchmen No. 3 and 4, dreadfully cut in several places in the temple, either cut, it is said, being sufficiently severe to cause death. The Watchmen called up Mr. James Stewart Clarke, City Clerk, who repaired to the place designated, and had the unfortunate man conveyed to the Police Office.—Dr. Allen was in attendance, and pronounced him dead. Orders for the arrest of all parties in the house were then given; Thomas Murphy, landlord, John Gordon, David Henderson, and Sarah Mires, were taken into custody, conveyed to the Police Office, and put into separate apartments. This was about 2 o'clock, a. m. The wounds bled profusely—and the body lay in the Court Room. Notice having been given to the Coroner, at a ¼ before 9 o'clock, it was taken charge of by him and conveyed to the Poor House, for post-mortem examination, and the adjudication of a Coroner's Inquest.

Murphy, the landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, al-

lows that the deceased was wounded and covered with blood when he entered his house between 10 and 11 o'clock, (who said he had been beaten by his comrade,) and that he fell or threw himself out of window of the 3rd story, there being nobody with him in the room at the time, a woman, who had been there, having gone down stairs for a "glass of grog." Ship-mates of the deceased say he was perfectly sober at 10 o'clock when they parted with him. The Coroner's Jury did not conclude their enquiry yesterday evening.

Meantime threats of violence touching the premises, which were rumoured, induced the corporate authorities to summon, under the Act of the past Session, one hundred citizens to be sworn in as special Constables, to meet any emergency that might arise, under the circumstances, and we are glad to note that there was a very general, and ready response to the sudden call. The presiding Alderman, Mr. W. G. Anderson, and his honor the Recorder, also called upon His Excellency Sir George Seymour, and represented the prudence of not extending leave of absence to seamen during the present excitement, there being already 50 men ashore, with which His Excellency willingly acquiesced.—*Sun.*

COST OF COLONIES.—From a Parliamentary paper, recently published, it appears that the expense of the North American Colonies to the British Government, last year, was as follows:—Canada, £322,293; Nova-Scotia, £132,570; New-Brunswick, £12,616—less than one-tenth of the amount paid for Nova-Scotia; Prince Edward Island, £3245; Newfoundland, £81,100.

YANKERS IN CANADA.—In any direction we may turn our steps, we perceive our American friends; they fill up our steamboats, hotels, omnibuses, cabs, calashes, churches, seminaries, colleges, and, in a word, are every where, diffusing among our population thousands of pounds daily, and adding by their purchases a stimulus to our retail business, hitherto unprecedented.—Such visits are what we most want, and which are sure to meet with a cordial welcome.—*Montreal Transcript.*

MAP OF THE RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE AT MONTREAL.—We have received a map of the proposed bridge over the St. Lawrence.—It is one of the most remarkable engineering works in any country, being two miles long, and the centre arch 100 feet high, so as to permit the free and uninterrupted navigation of the St. Lawrence. The directors of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad will accomplish a great work in the building of this bridge.—*International Journal.*

The estate on the North West Arm, well known as Belmont, has been purchased by Scott Tremain, Esq., for the sum of £5000.—*Chronicle.*

Moran's Building Lots were disposed of at auction on Tuesday last. The amount realized was about fifty per cent above the cost.—*Ibid.*

The site selected for the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition, to come off in October ensuing, is said to be at or near where the old Stand House formerly stood.—*Ibid.*

The new Market House in this city is going up rapidly—the workmanship is really creditable to Mr. Davis, the Contractor—and it promises to be not a bad looking edifice after all.—*Ibid.*

The sum of £250 is to be expended on the old Exchange Buildings, in this city for the purpose of making offices, etc, to accommodate the several Civic officials.—*Ibid.*

The Packet Brig *Belle*, on her last trip from this port to Boston, took up as freight one hundred and fifty tons of old cannon, condemned and sold as old iron by order of the Board of Ordnance.—*Ibid.*

A return shows that the number of barrels of flour weighed during the quarter, ending June 30, was 42,316, in which quantity the deficiency by light weight was 7,538 brls.—*Ibid.*

We fear that further delay in the erection of a new County Court House, in this city, will have to be incurred.—the sum allowed (£5000) being considered altogether inadequate to the erection of such an edifice as the Act of the Legislature contemplated.—*Ibid.*

It may interest our Halifax friends to be informed, that the first cargo of iron for the European and North American Railway Company, is now on its passage from England to Shediac, in the Barque *Mary*, owned by Thomas Killam, Esq., M. P. for the County of Yarmouth.

DIED.—On the 12th June, at Jerusalem, aged ten months, FREDERICK WILLIAM, infant son of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jerusalem.

Missionary Intelligence.

TASMANIA.—(From the *Tasmanian Church Chronicle* of March 1.—*New Cathedral.*)—We were most agreeably surprised by the announcement of a proposal to erect a new Cathedral in Hobart Town, in order to meet the increasing demand for Church accommodation, caused by the influx of population attracted to this quarter of the world by the gold discovery. We rejoice to find that the proposal emanated from those who, having experienced God's blessings, determined in a spirit of humble thankfulness to dedicate some portion of their gains in promoting God's glory and the eternal welfare of their fellow-citizens; and knowing, as they well did, the very great deficiency of spiritual instruction in our crowded city, and the impossibility of supplying the numerous applicants for sittings in our present Cathedral, suggested that now was the time to put forth an appeal to our brethren in the Lord, inasmuch as there could scarcely be found a person who had not, more or less, profited by the gold dippings. Most heartily was the proposal entertained by those to whom it was mentioned, and in that genuine spirit of Christian liberality which has ever characterised our community, they determined to put their shoulders to the wheel, and set to work in good earnest to promote, both by their subscriptions and personal exertions, this glorious work.

We understand that the plans are to be obtained in the Colony: but in case they should not be satisfactory, Archdeacon Marriot, who proceeds to England by the *Derwentwater*, will be instructed to send plans, which he has kindly offered to obtain at his own cost. It is also proposed to lay the foundation, if possible, on the 9th of August—being the 50th anniversary of the formation of the colony—Lieutenant Bowen having landed at Risdon on that day, in the year 1803. By a Cathedral, we are not to understand one of those gorgeous edifices which have so often excited our admiration in the mother country, but a plain, substantial Church, adapted to Cathedral purposes.

MELBOURNE.—(From the *Hobart Town Advertiser* of Jan. 13.)—By the Legislative Council of the province of Victoria, on the 7th of January, the following sums were passed for the purposes of education:—

EDUCATION.

	£	s.	d.
Salary and contingencies of the Educational Board	450	0	0
For the establishment of Denominational Schools	5,800	0	0
For the establishment of National Schools	6,250	0	0
For the erection of School Houses	37,500	0	0
Towards the erection of an University at Melbourne	20,000	0	0

Total Educational Department £70,000 0 0

We find, too, from the debates, that while our legislators have determined to abolish the Normal School, the Victoria Legislature advocates the foundation of such an institution. But of this anon.

Nor is this all. We find, among the other items connected with science and literature the following:—

	£	s.	d.
Salary of the Government Botanist	300	0	0
Contingencies	600	0	0
Salary of the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens	300	0	0
Salary and Contingencies of the Government Meteorologist	500	0	0
For Astronomical purposes	300	0	0

The sum originally set down upon the Estimates for the Library was £3,000, but upon the Report of the Committee on the subject, it was proposed to appropriate the sum of 10,000*l.* to the erection of a suitable building for this purpose.

£ s. d.

Towards the erection of a Public and General Library	10,000	0	0
For the purchase of books	3,000	0	0

The following item was then passed:—

For the purchase of Maps	100	0	0
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CANTERBURY.—*St. Augustine's College.*—The Midsummer Examination:—

Theology.—Class 1. Carter (Prize), Fussell. Class 2. Ansell, Betts, Chambers, Emery, Gamble, Loosemore, Gelling, Levin. Class 3. Bristowe, Godfrey.

Classics.—Class 1. Fussell (Prize), Carter, Gamble, McKenzie. Class 2. Ansell, Betts, Emery, Pearson, Chambers, Loosemore. Class 3. None. Class 4. Bristowe, Godfrey, Gelling, Levin.

Mathematics.—Class 1. Bristowe (Prize), Betts, Gamble. Class 2. Carter, Loosemore, Ansell, Gelling, McKenzie. Class 3. Fussell, Pearson. Class 4. Emery, Levin.

Hebrew.—Class 1. None. Class 2. Ansell, Carter, Chambers, Emery, Fussell, McKenzie. Class 3. Gamble, Pearson. Class 4. Bristowe.

Medicine.—Class 1. Pearson, Carter. Class 2. Gamble. Class 3. Binery, Levin.

*The Prize for the English Essay, given by a friend to the College, was adjudged to Carter.

The commemoration Sermon was preached in the College Chapel, by the Lord Bishop of Guiana, after which the Holy Communion was administered to the entire congregation.—*Colonial Church Chronicle.*

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL. A resolution having recently been adopted by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to send a deputation of its members to the triennial meeting of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the American Church, and a grant having been at the same time voted towards the expenses of that deputation, we are requested to state that the persons deputed have declined to draw upon the said grant, and that consequently no portion of the funds of the Society will be applied to the purposes of the deputation.—*Times.*

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—It is the intention of the Committee of the Church Missionary Society to take leave of six missionaries about to proceed to India and Palestine, on Friday, the 26th instant, at the Missionaries' Childrens Home, Highbury-grove, Islington.

Selections.

IT'S WHAT YOU SPEND.—"It's what thou'll spend my son," said a sage old quaker, "not what thou'll make, which will decide whether thee's to be rich or not." The advice was right, for it was but Franklin's in another. "Take care of 'o pennies, and the pounds will take care of themselves." But it can not be too often repeated. Men are continually indulging in small expenses, saying to themselves that it is only a trifle, yet forgetting that the aggregate is serious, that even the sea shore is made of petty grains of sand. Ten cents a day even is thirty-six dollars and a half a year, and that is the interest of a capital of six hundred dollars. The man who saves ten cents a day only, is so much richer than him who does not, as if he owned a life estate in a house worth six hundred dollars. Every sixteen years ten cents a day becomes six hundred dollars, and if invested quarterly does not take half that time. But ten cents a day is child's play, some will exclaim. Well then, John Jacob Astor used to say, that when a man, who wishes to be rich, has saved ten thousand dollars, he has won the battle. Not that Astor thought ten thousand dollars much, but he knew that, in making such a sum, a man acquired habits of prudent economy which would constantly keep him advancing in wealth.—How many, however, spend ten thousand in a few years in extra expenses, and when looking back, cannot tell, as they say, "where the money went to." To save is the golden rule to get rich. To squander, even in small sums, is the first step towards the poor house.—*Phil. Ledger.*

THE LUXURY OF THE TIMES.—"Among the mercantile class, Luxury is a devouring evil. It swallows down the virtues wholesale. For their means they are far more addicted to it than the higher classes; their houses are enlarged and decorated with the most pretentious rivalry one of the other, their tables testify against all moderation, (eschewing of course drunkenness) they make haste to march to the music of carriage wheels, to feast their eyes on plush and livery buttons. The rage to make vast fortunes arises as much from the rage for display as from the desire to accumulate, and style is pushed up to such a height that soon a man must have an immense revenue to keep pace even with the lower circles of respectable life. This is all bad, comes of badness, and leads to badness. Yet, alas, the men we call by emphasis "good," do little as a class to cure it; the religious merchant or manufacturer of wealth is generally a very splendid gentleman. Even men whose personal carriage, whose heart, life, and likings are meek and lowly, allow their establishments to slide up into the splendors.

This habit is enervating our youth, rendering family happiness dependent on superfluities, straining

health and principles in a race for dashing style, setting up splendour on the legitimate throne of moderation, and icing over domestic piety with caudied incrustations. Unless it is put down, where are we to look for a race of men who can do without a dinner now and then for a work of charity, or spend years in frugal habits and benevolent hardship. The homes of the comfortable classes are morally unfavourable to the formation of self-denying, heroic men. Among the poor, early hardship fits for subsequent privation. Among the older families, ancestral traditions, military or naval associates, early familiarity with historic enterprise, tend to make a youth spurn dependence on the indulgences which surround him. The one class, gives us hardy soldiers, the other heroic officers; but the comfortable class have neither hardship nor family tradition to kindle heroism in their youth, and the whole course of their modern progress is towards a generation of creatures dependent upon every sort of luxury, and energetic only to win the gold which will buy it. The continuance of peace, removing from our eyes the examples of self-devotion which war, detestable as it is, constantly presents, renders it all the more incumbent on us to protest against habits which would turn this hardy northern island into a nursery of soft gentlemen who will whine and mope if they have only a warm house with a fire, a loaf, a joint and a cup of tea.

The outcry of extravagance and luxury of the day needs a most masterful hand laid upon it; statesmen should smite it, authors and journalists should set the pen upon it, parents should make it a fireside laughing stock, religious men should walk over it, and preachers should burn it with living coals of eloquence.

It does one's heart good to see the "Edinburgh Review," in an article replete with sense and vigour, pointing to a reduction of the prevalent extravagance as the wise, safe, short path to universal plenty. "If," says the judicious writer, "the English people could all at once be induced to lay aside their luxurious wasteful and showy mode of life, and adopt the frugality and temperance of the Spaniards, the simple habits of the Tyrolese, and the unostentatious hospitality of the Syrians, how few among us would not find a superfluity at their disposal? We rejoice to believe that this more rational and homely spirit is spreading among us, especially in detached localities, and we do not think that a good citizen could render any more valuable service to his country than in promoting it by argument and example wherever his influence extends.—Selected for the *Church Times* from "The Successful Merchant," By W. Arthur.

ENGLAND, ITS LEADERS, AND ITS ADVANCEMENT IN ART AND SCIENCE.—England is a young country, not an old country, as some mistakingly assert. The energy in it at this moment is enormous; we are but commencing to move, and have a mighty future in store. Statesmen, as it seems to us, are beginning to have glimpses of their real duty, the welfare and advancement of the people committed to their charge. The time is coming when leaders will have to be leaders, and the world will not be governed or trammelled by shams. The recognition of the importance of the fine arts and practical science in the late speech from the Throne is a promising sign of the times, and the proposed Industrial and Artistic University will be looked forward to hopefully. The application of art to the manufactures of the country, and the general advancement and elevation of the industrial, is no longer a matter of preference or otherwise, but one vital necessity. If we stand still, other countries will not, and we shall be passed in the race. The mind must be set to work to aid the hand. As the Duke of Newcastle truly said at the late meeting of the Sheffield School of Design—"These are the days in which education is no longer one of the luxuries of life; it has become one of its greatest necessities, for all classes and for all grades of society. It has become the daily bread of us all."—*The Builder.*

GOOD THOUGHT.—Afflictions, desertions, and temptations, are as needful as consolations. Jonah's whale will teach a good lesson as well as Pisgah's top; and a man may sometimes learn as much from being a night or a day in the deep, as from being forty days in the mount. I see Jonah come out of a whale and cured of rebellion. I see Moses go up into the mount with meekness, and come down in a huff and break the tables. Further, I see three picked disciples attending their Master into the Mount and falling asleep there. It is well for you to be clothed in sackcloth while you tarry in the wilderness.

Look upwards and press forwards. Heaven's eter-

rial hills are before you, and Jesus stands with arms wide open to receive you. One hour's sight and enjoyment of the Bridegroom in his place above will make you forget all your troubles on the way.

It is the battle tries the soldier, and the storm the pilot. How would it appear that Christians can be not only patient but cheerful in poverty, in disgrace, and temptations, and persecutions, if it were not often their lot to meet with them.

NOON IN THE TROPICS.—The soil (says Humboldt, in his "Narrative,") appeared to undulate, from the effect of mirage, without a breath of wind being left. The sun was near the zenith, and its dazzling light reflected from the surface of the river, contrasted with the reddish vapors that enveloped every surrounding object. How vivid is the impression produced by the calm of nature, at noon, in these burning climates. The beasts of the forest retire to the thickets; the birds hide themselves beneath the foliage of the trees, or in the crevices of the rocks. Yet, amidst this apparent silence, when we lend an attentive ear to the most feeble sounds transmitted through the air, we hear a dull vibration, a continual murmur, a hum of insects filling, if we may use the expression, all the lower strata of the air. Myriads of insects creep upon the soil and flutter round the plants parched by the heat of the sun. A confused noise issues from every bush, from the decayed trunks of trees, from the clefts of rocks, and from the ground undermined by lizards, millepedes, and cecilians. These are so many voices proclaiming to us that all nature breathes, and that, under a thousand different forms, life is diffused throughout the cracked and dusty soil, as well as in the bosom of the waters, and in the air around us.

CONVERSION OF ROMAN BISHOPS.—The Episcopal Recorder publishes the following paragraph from a correspondent of that paper.

Since the unfortunate event of the apostacy of the Bishop of North Carolina, and his consequent reception into the Papal Church, the question has been, for the sake of information, asked by many, whether Ecclesiastical History records the submission of any Roman Catholic Bishops to the Anglican Church since the era of the Reformation?

Two examples of Prelates of Roman consecration forsaking her corrupt Communion, occur to the writer, viz: those of Mark Antonio De Dominis, Lord Archbishop of Spalatro, in the reign of King James I: who became a prelate of the English Church, and on Dec. 14th, 1631, united with the Archbishop of Canterbury and four other Bishops in the consecration of Bishops Felton and Montaigne: through whose instrumentality we possess, whenever desirable, an *argumentum ad hominem*, in our controversy with Rome, on the transmission of the Episcopacy.

The other instance is that of Lord Dunboyne, a Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, and the founder of the Dunboyne Foundation in the celebrated Papal College of Maynooth—who also joined with other Anglo-Hibernian Prelates in Episcopal consecration.

Are there any others on Record?

THE JEWISH SABBATH.—It is unlawful to ride on horseback or in a carriage—to walk more than a mile from their dwellings—to transact business of any kind—to meddle with any tool—to write—to play upon any musical instrument—to bathe—to comb the hair; and even to carry a pin in their clothes which is unnecessary. These, and a great many others, are complied with by the most rigid. There is one command in the law of Moses to which all Jews most scrupulously adhere—"Ye shall kindle no fire throughout your habitations upon the Sabbath day." (Exod. xxxv. 3).—Consequently they never light fire, or a lamp, or a candle on the Sabbath day, nor eat food prepared on that day—all must be done on the Friday. As it is impossible to spend the Sabbath in cold climates without fire and light, the Jewish families who keep servants make it a point to have a Gentile in their service to do these things, and, amongst the humbler classes, a number of families generally unite in securing the service of a Gentile neighbour for the day.—Nothing could wound the conscience of a Jew more than to be under the necessity of putting fuel on his fire, or snuffing his candles on the Sabbath.—*The British Jews.*

A RARE RELIC FOR A KING.—The King of Bavaria, during his recent visit to Rome, received from the Pope a rare relic, declared to be a small piece of the robe of the Virgin Mary, set in a valuable gold frame!

BISHOP WILSON OF SODOR AND MAN.—It is recorded of the excellent Bishop Wilson that he regularly and successively preached in all the churches of his diocese: so that his person was known throughout the Isle of Man as a "familiar face," longed for and beloved. True enough, he had his troubles there, and there are and ever will be those who are set against what is good in any shape. Good, however, he did, and that on no small scale: and much of it is to be attributed to his showing himself a prelate who thanked God for "every remembrance" of His people, in "every prayer" of his (like St. Paul) "making request for them all with joy." His fellowship in the Gospel was no mere form of words, but real and substantial. The consequence was as stated, and when he died, no such mourning in that island was ever known. All the inhabitants (save such as sickness, or age, or other necessity kept at home) turned out as one man to his burial: "at every resting place was a contest among the crowd to bear him on their shoulders, and happy were they who could pay this last sad office to their friend and benefactor." To this day the Manksman still tells of his good bishop, and his name is in all the churches.

A LARGE FAMILY.—There is a lady now living whose name we have been favoured with, the widow of a Scotch clergyman, who has had a family of not less than nine sons and nine daughters, the eldest of whom is about 70 years of age, and the youngest about 10, one of whom has had a family of fifteen children, all living. Supposing the descent of this lady had all lived, and had gone on increasing their families in like proportion to the original stock, that lady would have now living eighteen children or thirty-six by marriage. 324 grandchildren or 648 by marriage, and no less than 5,832 great grand-children, in all 6,517 souls—a number amply sufficient to populate a town requiring two members of Parliament! We are assured the lady is still in the full possession of all her faculties, writes a beautiful hand, and one of her sons has been heard to declare he would back her, even now, against any other lady of the same age to jump over a five-barred gate.—*Manchester Courier.*

THE CHEAPNESS OF GOODNESS.—"Give me health of body, soundness of heart, as far as the heart of man can be sound, with the freshness of nature around me, and I may deem the pomp of the Emperor ridiculous." So saith an American thinker wisely and well. Cheap, too, is such glory and enjoyment, too cheap to be accepted by all—for with pleasures of the heart and mind, as well as those of another kind, the higher price is thought to confer the highest value. What says the poet Lowell?—

"Earth gets its price for what it gives us;
The beggar is taxed for a corner to die in,
We bargain for the graves we lie in.
For a cap and bells our lives we pay;
Bubbles we earn with the whole soul's tasking;
'Tis heaven alone that is given away;
'Tis only good may be had for the asking.
There is no price set on the lavish summer,
And June may be had by the poorest comer."

BOOKS.—In former times a kind of reed was used to write upon. That reed was called *Papyrus*. It is from this name that we speak of our *paper*. In former times also they wrote upon the leaves of trees; it is from this cause that we talk of the *leaves* of a book.

The Romans called a book *liber*. This word made us call a room where books are kept, a *library*.

In those old times, when skins were written upon, they were rolled up. This roll was called *volumen*. This old word has been kept by us as near as may be. We call a single book a *volume*.

The inner bark of trees was used for writing upon. The people who lived in England many hundred years ago, used to write upon the bark of the beech tree. They called this bark, *hoc*. We have not changed the word much. We still talk of a *book*.

EXTRAORDINARY SITE OF A TREE.—At the village of Witherley in Leicestershire, seven miles from the Market Bosworth, a gooseberry tree with a stalk as thick as a stout man's thumb, and the bush from four to five feet in diameter, may be seen springing out of a joint in the stone wall of the church tower at a height of eighty-four feet from the ground. It has grown there for a century or more, thriving greatly in moist seasons and dwindling and pining during drought. The seed was probably dropped where it has germinated by a bird. Mr. W. Ward of Hylton Street, Leicester, who is a native of Witherley, and has known this curiously situated tree for more than fifty years, had a strong offshoot taken from it the other day, and some good-sized gooseberries which it bore.

THE RAILWAY PILGRIMAGE.—The mummery of the exhibition of the holy relics of Aix-la-Chapelle commenced last week with the usual ceremonies, and attracted immense crowds to the ancient city of Charlemagne, who presented the relics to the cathedral.—These consist—1st, of the cloth that girded the loins of our Saviour on the day of crucifixion: 2nd, the napkin which was stretched under the infant Saviour in his cradle: 3rd, a white robe worn by the Virgin Mary: and 4th, a cloth employed by John the Baptist.—Charlemagne's bequest proved a profitable spec. to the railway shareholders, and the shares have advanced in price accordingly.—*Ch. & St. Gazette, Aug. 12.*

MORMONISM.—The minds of all the thinking community, particularly the better-educated Christians, are seriously contemplating the effects this mania has had, and will have, on many from whom you would expect better things. Fancy the fact of an aged widow lately, who has seen seventy summers, and about fifty of those in a married life, with a numerous family of grown up sons and daughters, selling her little all, consisting of a cow, hay, pigs, &c., buying a new suit of clothes for her husband who has been dead several years, and starting off in an emigrant ship for the Salt Lake, there to meet him in perfect health! A Mormon, a few days ago, said that his faith was such that he could remove a mountain from where it is, and place it in front of Sir Charles Morgan's seat, in Trodegar-park, only that he had too much respect for the baronet! But this is not so striking as the following performance between Blaina and Nantyglo, where a Mormon priest met a cripple walking on crutches. He accosted him, enquiring how long he had lost the use of his limbs. On receiving a reply, he asked him if he had faith in Mormonism.—The poor fellow acknowledged his ignorance, but, after a tedious explanation of the fixed principles of the sect, he asked him in a loud voice if he had any faith. He replied that he had. Then throw those crutches away. This was done. "Walk"—and he walked. "Run"—and he ran. The priest said—"Now that you have the use of your limbs, tell me if your faith is strong on you now." "Strong," rejoined the cripple. "Then I don't see why I could not make you fly." In a moment the fellow began to flutter, and away he went to the Salt Lake. Passing over Risca he sung out "Cuckoo!" when a fellow run out of his house with a gun, fired, and fetched him down like a crow. Alas! poor Joe Smith, his "mockery, delusion, and snare" is becoming the laughing-stock of every right-minded person.—*Monmouthshire Beacon.*

PERFUMERY.—Some idea may be formed of the importance of perfumery as an article of commerce, when it is stated that one of the large perfumers of Grasse, in France, employs annually 80,000 lbs. of orange blossoms, 60,000 lbs. of cassia flowers, 54,000 lbs. of rose leaves, 32,000 lbs. of jessamine blossoms, 35,000 lbs. of violet flowers, 20,000 lbs. of tuberose, 16,000 lbs. of lilac flowers, besides rosemary, mint, lavender, thyme, lemon, orange, and other odorous plants in like proportion.—*East's Annals of Pharmacy and Chemistry.*

A SIX-MILE SERMON.—All cannot be ministers, but all can preach by their example. A man who lived far from the sanctuary once complained to his minister of the distance, while many others had but a few steps to walk to enjoy divine ordinances. "Never mind" said the good pastor; "remember that every Sabbath you have the privilege of preaching a sermon six miles long. All the residents and people you pass, you preach the Gospel to."

ANECDOTE.—A merchant in New York inquired of a countryman the character of a Deacon, his neighbor, who made a great profession of religion, and had applied to the merchant for a credit. The countryman replied, that Godward, the deacon, was counted a very honest, upright man; but manward, he was a little twisted or so. An excellent description of thousands of our neighbours.

DR. FRANKLIN'S ADVICE TO PAINÉ.—When Paine had written an infidel book, which was submitted to Dr. Franklin in manuscript, he returned it to the author with a letter, from which the following is extracted:—"I would advise you not to attempt unchained the tiger, but to burn this piece before it is seen by any other person. If men are so wicked with religion, what would they be without it?"

AN "IMPOSING" ARRAY.—In the Cathedral Church of St. Bavo, Bruges, upwards of five hundred men find employment, as bishops, priests, deacons, vergers, choristers, &c.

Correspondence.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

No. 62.

BOUNTIFUL HARVEST.

"He reserveth unto us the appointed weeks of harvest."

JEREM. v. 21.

O Lord! Thy promises prevail,
Seed time and harvest never fail,
Our labours to repay:
The ripen'd fruits our fields adorn,
And valleys standing thick with corn,
Thy bounteous love display.

The clouds drop fatness on the fields,
Enrich'd, the soil abundance yields,
The earth is stored with food:
At Thy command the teeming ground,
Its plenty pours on all around,
And all is fill'd with good.

To Thee, O Lord, our God and King,
The tribute of our love we bring,
Our grateful notes we raise:
And while the valleys laugh and sing,
Our tongues shall make the temple ring,
With anthems of our praise.

W. H.

UNPRODUCTIVE HARVEST.

"Your iniquities have turned away these things from you, and your sins have withholden good things from you."

JEREM. v. 25.

"Thy will be done," O King,
Whate'er that will ordain,
Whatever ill it bring,
Although the barren land and dearth,
With famine overspread the earth,
Our tongues shall not complain.

"Thy will be done," O God,
Though stern Thy judgments be,
Our lips shall kiss the rod:
Altho' the fruits should fail, and all
The cattle perish in the stall,
Our hearts shall trust in Thee.

"Thy will be done," Most High,
That will is good and just;
On Thee our hopes rely;
All we desire and all we want,
We know 'tis in Thy pow'r to grant,
And in that pow'r we trust.

"Thy will be done," once more
Beneath the genial Sun,
The earth shall yield its store,
And we will lift our grateful voice,
In Thy salvation to rejoice.
Amen! Thy will be done!

W. B.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.

There is much that might be done in this way that is left undone among us. Only occasionally a start is made in the right direction. The evidence of profit must either be palpable, or some necessity must arise to force us upon the track, or occasionally in a fit of desperation an individual whose means are too limited will enter upon a strange occupation alone, in the vain hope that merit will be appreciated, and industry rewarded. Yet the natural facilities which Halifax possesses, not only to manufacture for itself and the Province, but for the adjoining Colonies, makes it a matter of profound astonishment that no pains are taken to encourage the exercise among us of the mechanical improvements and dexterity of other countries, and to make them available as sources of wealth.

Sometimes however, occasions arise, which if properly taken advantage of, may tend to push us onward in spite of ourselves. For one of these we are indebted to the care of the Government for the proper lodgement of its soldiers, in the construction of the new Barracks at Fort Needham, the cornerstones of which, it is generally understood, will be laid in a few days hence with military honours.

Halifax is a wooden town, a circumstance of itself sufficiently indicative to strangers of its being at least a century behind the age. At a distance of 48 hours' steaming from this collection of wooden houses, there is a City called Boston, built chiefly of brick, containing 150,000 inhabitants, with a climate like our own, and less natural advantages, and which seems to be placed just there, as an example to us of all improvement worthy our imitation. Now we venture to affirm, that an intelligent Bostonian visiting Halifax, however much he might appreciate, for a week or so, the contrast between the din and bustle of business he has just experienced, and the quiet repose of animated nature which is presented by our streets, would not fail to commiserate the lot of the people, to whom Providence had denied enough of clay to build their houses. But it is not difficult to imagine

what he must think of us, knowing as he does the comprehensive readiness of his countrymen to avail themselves of their natural resources, and to improve them also, when he discovers, that along nearly the whole eastern shore of the harbour there is a superstratum of excellent clay, sufficient to make brick to build a hundred cities of the size of Halifax. The comparison in his mind, alike of the place and the people, with his own home, may be odious; but in the way in which it is presented we may learn to profit by its justice.

Something is doing at present, as we have before stated, to enable the City to take away its reproach. The extensive saw barracks are to be constructed chiefly of brick, and the Contractors, at considerable outlay for steam machinery, and competent persons to superintend the work, have commenced a brick-making establishment at the Eastern Passage, not only to supply their own consumption, but any other demand.—This is not the only brick yard in that direction, but it is the first attempt in this community to introduce all the various improvements in the manufacture of the article. Their machinery is fitted with a crushing apparatus, which pulverises the small stones that mingle with the clay, which in its passage downward is kneaded by another process, made of proper consistency, and pressed into the moulds, which are capable of turning out 30,000 bricks per day. The establishment has also machinery for making pressed brick, which performs its work in a satisfactory manner, and turns out a beautiful and superior article. A part of the crushing apparatus was at work when the writer was present on Saturday last, and appeared quite equal to its duty; and it is calculated that an increased power, and some additional machinery, will enable the proprietors to make brick of surpassing fineness and quality, in quantity to meet any demand. The machinery has been fitted up by Messrs. Adams and Ward, Englishmen, who kindly explained its operation.

This brick yard is a few miles from the Dartmouth Ferry, by an excellent carriage road, and about the same distance by water from the City, and will be well worthy the visit of persons desirous of witnessing the application of mechanical improvement.

It is to be hoped that this enterprise will succeed, and that the Proprietors, leaving nothing to be desired in the sufficiency of the article, will reap an abundant profit from its adaptation to our circumstances, and to quicken our progress in the path of public improvement—that in this instance, at least, Halifax may not be amenable to the charge of being a laggard therein.

W. G.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, 1853.

RACES.

The friends of good morals and decency were startled by an application last week to the City Council, for permission to use a part of the Common as a race course. We regret to say that the first consideration of the subject resulted in favour of the application. A motion, however, to rescind was entered, and in the meantime petitions against thus re-opening the floodgates of all abomination, were numerous signed, and we are happy to say that they prevailed. How any one who looks with half an eye at the idleness, gambling, drunkenness, blasphemies, cruelties and other violations of order, decency and religion, which are invariably and in every country the concomitants of the race course, can yet advocate such things, or what is much the same, refuse to exercise his influence against them, is what we cannot understand.

But the matter has been so well treated in one of the secular papers, (not to be suspected of over strictness,) that we transfer the remarks to our columns.

Extract from the Colonist of Tuesday:—

"We regret to hear that there is a movement afoot to revive the old Halifax races. We had hoped that Halifax had done with these things forever. Nothing brings together more vice and rascality, nothing tends more to deprave the mind than horse-racing. In England the race meetings are always scenes of profligacy and vice. There however it is considered that the breed of fine horses is kept up by the sports of the turf. Here we have the gambling and the iniquity without the smallest corresponding benefit. Even in those times when the races were held annually, nothing in the shape of good horse-flesh came of them. The New Brunswickers or the Yankees sent over a horse that cleared off all the prizes. No one can point to a single benefit derived from them. We do not want

race-horses. We want good cart and coach-horses. The young men of the town will be much better attending to their business than gambling, and for recreation they will find cricket, rowing, and sailing much more wholesome, both for body and mind, than watching two or three scrub horses persecuted round a mile of ground, with more money depending on the event than they can afford, and more liquor in their heads than they can steadily carry. Halifax is made for regattas, not for horse-races. The former always do us credit. The latter are contemptible."

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILROADS.—Active preparations have been going on in St. John for some time past for the great celebration of the 14th, which is likely to be in every way suitable to the importance of the occasion.

It is said that leading men of all parties in this city have been invited to be present, and we hope they will go, and be led to bury all their petty hostilities under the sods of New Brunswick, returning here animated with one spirit—that of love for their country, and with a disposition to unite in all good works for its advancement. We have long enough exhibited the unseemly spectacle to our neighbours of party and personal warfare, which has done too much to retard the progress of the Province in Railroad enterprise, and every thing else.

We hope henceforth, and especially when Mr. Jackson comes on, as they say he will immediately after the 14th, to decide whether we are a people among whom it is possible for him to work; that both sides will bury their hatchets and take up the pickaxe and the spade, and agree on the time and place for turning the first Railroad Sod in Nova Scotia. A St. John paper has the following in reference to this subject:

"Our various 'Trades' and public bodies in general, are actively employed in preparation for the ceremonies of the 14th of September; which we believe will be carried out in such a style as has never yet been equalled by any public 'Demonstration' in this Province. A superb procession will be formed, and the ceremony of 'turning the first sod' on the intended line of Railway between St. John, Shediac, and the American border, will be performed with all due observance and eclat.—As the day will of course be observed as a public holiday, the general turning out of our citizens, with the hosts of visitors expected from other places, will form an exciting and lively display.

The various surveying parties are zealously prosecuting their labours on different sections of the route, and in various directions, so as to determine accurately the most favourable line for adoption; and it is expected that by the 14th of September the route from St. John to the Bend will be positively located. A party of surveyors commenced operations last Monday, on the Marsh near the City, and will proceed eastwardly to meet the party working westwardly from the Bend."

For remainder of Editorial see pag: 291.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. J. M. Campbell, two subscribers who have paid in advance. From Mr. Smith, Amherst. Rev. J. Robertson, one subscriber—directions will be attended to. From the Rev. J. T. T. Moody, with £1 5s. From Isaac Wyld, Guysborough, with remittance £1.

Mr. Avery, St. John, will oblige by remitting any money that may have been paid to him on account of this paper.

Birth.

In this City, on Thursday Sept. 1st., the Lady of the Rev. E. Maturin, of a daughter.

Married.

On Saturday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Willis, Mr P BEARAWAY, to CAROLINE F., daughter of the late Captain Parker, both of Newfoundland.

At Bridgetown, on the 5th inst., by the Rev J Robertson, DAVID M. DICKIN, Esq., of Boston, Mass., to Miss KATE HOWE, daughter of Mr. James Fellows.

At Trinity Church, Liverpool, on the 9th inst., by the Rev J. Ambrose, A. B., Mr FREDERICK A. DEWOLFE, of New Orleans, to Miss JOSEPHINE FERNETTE, daughter of the late Capt. Henry Fernette, of Lunenburg.

On Thursday last, at Christ Church, Dartmouth, by the Rev. J. Stewart, JOHN B. FAY, Esq., Merchant of this city, to EMILY L., eldest daughter of James R. Smith, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

At Lunenburg, on the 25th August, by the Rev. H. L. Owen, Mr. JOHN LOY, to CHRISTIANA SMITH. Also, Sept. 3, Mr. EDWARD MULLOCH, to Mrs. MARY ANNE SILVER, of Upper La Have.

Died.

On Friday evening, 2nd September, Col. JOSEPH CHIBLON-TON, formerly of the 5th Regt.

At Melbourne, Australia, on the 1st day of March last, Mrs. JANE CAMPBELL, consort of Mr. Angus Campbell, and daughter of the late Mr. John McKay, of West River, Pictou, aged 23 years. The deceased was passenger in the Barque Aurora, from Pictou to Melbourne.

Also at the same place on the 11th of March, JOHN, son of Mr. Angus Mackay, formerly of West River, Pictou, likewise passenger in the Aurora, aged ten and a half months.

At the same place on the 16th of March, JONATHAN EDWARD McLEOD, son of the Rev N McLeod, formerly of St. Ann's, Cape Breton.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, September 3—Schr Willow, Morgan, Inagua, 21 days; Isabella, Hadley, Guystarough, 3 days; Villager, Watt, Altraucht, 6 days; New Messenger, Siteman, Pincella, 8 days; Ianthe, Fenton, Berlin, 5 days; Pictou Packet Carry, Pictou; Cordella, Chester; Hauner, (Am.) from the Banks—bound to Gloucester.
 Sunday, Sept. 4—Schr. Indus, Day, Baltimore.
 Monday, Sept. 5—Government schr Daring, Dalry, Sablo Island, 4 days; schr. Union, Lyvacho, Arichat, 4 days; Victoria, Leslie, Spry Harbour.
 Tuesday, Sept. 6—Schr. Triumph, Crowell, Ponce, 18 days; Emma, Poirier, Montreal, 15 days; Alliance, Jocas, do. 10 days; Joseph Howe, Nearing, St George's Bay, Providence, Johnson, ditto; Martha Ann, Shears, P. E. Island; Volceir, Mann ditto; Ann, ditto—bound to Boston, Enterprise, McInnes, Sydney, 6 days; John & Charles, Macell, ditto; Britannia, Muggah, ditto; Hanuau, Bay of Islands.
 Wednesday, Sept. 8—Schr. Kossuth, St. George's Bay, N. F.; Sarah, Labrador; Providence, St. George's Bay, N. F.
 Friday, Sept. 9—Brigt. Vistula, Matthewson, Sydney, 5 days; schr. Jane Scott, McNab, Newfoundland, 12 days; Morning Starr, Hall, Newfoundland, 9 days; Isabella, Henneberry, Bay of Islands; Emerald, King, Lunenburg; Helen Maud, (new) Lunenburg.

CLEARED.

Saturday, September 3—Brigs Doctor, Forbes, Richtbucko, Mirwood, Higgs, Miramichi; brigt Harriet Ann, Ellinger, Jamaica; schr. Three Brothers, Talbot, Canada; Emily, Crowell, St. John, N. B.; Mary Ann, Shalnut, Gaspe; Sarah Ann, Messervey, St. George's Bay; Carolina, Dennis, ditto; Combine, Reid, Bedeque.
 Monday, Sept. 5—Ship Gutschan, Phillips, St. Andrew's, N. B.; schr Moselle, Simpson, St. John, N. B.; Conservatore, Myers, St. John's, N. F.; Emily, Shaw, Newfoundland; Gad, Hagg, St. George's Bay.
 Tuesday, Sept. 6—Schr Commerce, Legg, St. George's Bay; Morning Starr, McKinlay, Newfoundland.
 Thursday, Sept. 9—Brig Rob Roy, Boston; Mary, F. W. Judds; Rainbow, P. E. Island.
 Friday, Sept. 9—schr. Meteor, Frost, Boston, Maria, Smith, St. John, N. B.; Kossuth, Messervey, Bay St. George; Martha Ann, Speer, Shediac.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 3.

Apples, per bush.	5s. a 6s.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	35s. a 40s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	9d. a 10½d.
Catsup, per gallon.	none.
Cheese, per lb.	4d. a 6d.
Chickens, per pair.	2s. a 2s. 6d.
Eggs, per doz.	6½d. a 7½d.
Geese, each.	none.
Hams, green, per lb.	5d. a 6d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Hay, per ton.	£4 a £4 10s
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. a 9d.
Do. wool,	2s. 6d.
Bacon, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	15s.
Oats, per bus.	1s. 9d. a 2s.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	8d.
Potatoes, per bushel.	1s. 9d a 2s.
Socks, per doz.	10s.
Turkies, per lb.	none.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.
Peas, per bush.	12s. 6d. a 15s.
Plums, per bush.	12s. a 20s.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord.	16s.
Coal, per chaldron.	25s.

Advertisements.

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN,

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

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- Cesar de Bello Gallico, Algebra: Key to ditto.
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- Chemistry.
- Electricity.
- Rudiments of Geology, Hydro-tatics.
- Matter and Motion; Mechanics.
- Introduction to Sciences.
- Introduction to Arithmetic, Bookkeeping.
- Drawing—First Book; Ditto Second Book.
- Geographical Primer.
- Geographical Text Book for England.
- Atlas.
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- Simple Lessons.
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GREEK.
 Liddell & Scott's Greek Lexicon.
 Bloomfield's Greek Testament, 2 vols.
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 Trollope's Homer's Iliad.
 Stocker's Herodotus.
 Barker's Demosthenes.
 Walker's Selections from Lucian.
 Brasse's Sophocles' Plays, English Notes.
 Major's Euripides' do.
 Edwards' Translations (single) Greek Plays.
 Anthon's Homer.
 Hickie's Longinus.
 Longinus on the Sublime (Translation).
 Westminster Greek Grammar (Greek & Eng.)
 Edinburgh Academy Greek Grammar.
 Do. do. Delectus.
 Valpy's Greek Delectus.
 Do. do. Exercises.
 Anthon's Greek Exercises.
 Do. do. Lessons.
 Owen's Xenophon's Anabasis.

LATIN.
 Riddle's Critical Latin English Lexicon.
 Anthon's Latin Dictionary.
 Dymock's Anthon's Lat & Eng Dictionary.
 Entick's Lat & Eng Dictionary, complete.
 Lempriere's Classical Dictionary.
 Adams' Roman Antiquities.
 Duncan's Virgil Delphic.
 Chambers' Cæsar.
 Ellis's Latin Exercises.
 Clark's Introduction.
 Carr's Selections.
 Alvarez's Prosody.
 Arnold's Cornelius Nepos.
 Arnold's Latin Prose Composition.
 Harkness' Arnold's First Latin Book.
 Henry's Arnold's First Latin Book.
 Do. do. Second do. and Prac. Grammar.
 Edwards' Eton Latin Grammar.
 Westminster Latin Grammar.
 Edinburgh Academy Latin Grammar.
 Do. do. Delectus.
 Riddiman's Rudiments.
 Valpy's Latin Delectus.
 Anthon's Sallust.
 Do. Horace; do. Eng. Edit. Jacob's Doyd.
 Do. Cicero; do. do.
 Do. do. De Senectute Do Amicitia.
 Do. Virgil; do. Eng. Edit. by Trollope.
 Do. do. Eclogues and Georgics.
 Do. Cæsar; do. Eng. Edit.
 Do. Latin Prosody.
 Tacitus' Germania and Agricola.
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 Sureau's French Dictionary, Fr. & Eng.—Eng. & French.
 Do. do. Abridged.
 De Fiva's Classic French Reader.
 Do. Elementary French Reader.
 Collot's Dramatic French Reader.
 Rowan's Modern French Reader.
 Wanostrucht's Recueil Choisi.
 Le Bran's Telemaque.
 Historie de Charles XII. par Voltaire.
 Perrin's Elements of French Conversation.
 Porcin's Fables.
 Porquet's Tresor.
 ITALIAN.
 Ollendorff's New Method of Learning to Read, Write and Speak Italian,
 Key to Do. do. do.
 Graglia's Italian Dictionary.
 GERMAN.
 Ollendorff's New Method of Learning to Read, Write and Speak German.
 SPANISH.
 Ollendorff's New Method of Learning to Read, Write and Speak Spanish,
 Key to Do. do. do.
 Metodo de Ollendorff Para Aprender El Ingles.
 Neuman & Barotti's Span & Eng. and Eng. & Span. Dictionary.
 Velasquez's New Spanish Reader.
 Sold at the NOVA SCOTIA BOOK STORE,
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 Aug 20, 1853. By WILLIAM GOSSIP.

DEPOSITORY, S. P. C. K.

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

- BIBLES for Schools, large, 1s. 3d.
- Do. smaller size, 1s 1½d.
- TESTAMENTS, School, large, 7d.
- Do. smaller size, 6d.
- BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER, 6d. and 1s. 1½d.
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- Hymns for Sunday Schools, 2s. per doz.
- Crossman's Introduction
- INSTRUCTOR, No. 2, 2s. 3d.
- Gastrell's Faith and Duty of a Christian.
- Outlines of English History, for Schools, 1s. 3d.
- Monthly Record S. P. C. K. 1s. 1½d.
- Outline of the History of the Brit. Church, to the period of the Reformation, 1s. 9d.
- The Gospel Missionary, 1852, 1s. 1½d.

WM. GOSSIP, Depository. Aug. 20.

TO PARENTS, TEACHERS, &c.

ATTENTION is respectfully invited to the columns of THE YOUTH'S PRECEPTOR, a periodical designed expressly for promoting the moral and intellectual improvement of the young. The present Volume, which was commenced in February last, having now reached the 12th No., will afford the best means for judging of the general character of this publication; and the exceedingly low price at which it is furnished, places it within the reach of every parent, who may be desirous of procuring for his children a paper devoted exclusively to their instruction and entertainment. Its object is to co-operate in the general movements which are now being made to facilitate the progress of popular education—by exciting in the minds of the young an interest in such departments of learning as are of the most practical utility, and by stimulating them to the cultivation and exercise of those moral principles which are the prominent features of an estimable character.
 Clergymen, School Commissioners, and Teachers, are requested to act as Agents for THE YOUTH'S PRECEPTOR—by forwarding subscriptions to the office of publication, and otherwise increasing its circulation in their respective communities.—The Youth's Preceptor is published once a fortnight, at the office of W. Cunnebell, 37 Granville street, Halifax, N. S. It is printed in a neat quarto form, convenient for preservation or binding—each No. contains 24 columns.
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 WM. GOSSIP.
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 The Essays to be given in before the close of the present year to any of the following Clergymen.
 Rev. J. T. Twining, D. D. Rev. E. A. Crawley, D. D.
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 Halifax, July 28, 1853.

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 The Company's Almanac for 1853, containing Tables of Premiums and a variety of general information supplied gratis.
 HUGH HARTSHORNE, AGENT.
 Halifax, Nova Scotia, 19th February, 1853.

Poetry.

WATER.

BY WM. OLAND BURNS.

'Water! water! cries the bird,
With his singing, gentle note;
And the liquid cry is heard
Pouring from the little throat:
Water, water! clear and sweet:
'To-weet! To-weet!'

'Water, water! roars the ox,
While it rushes at his side,
Down among the mossy rocks
Rippling with its crystal tide:
Water, water! pure and true!
'Moo! Moo!'

'Water, water! said the tree,
With its branches spreading high;
'Water, water! rustled he,
For his leaves were very dry;
'Water, water! for the tree!
'Pure and free!

'Water, water! said the flower,
Whispering with his perfumed breath;
'Let me have it in an hour,
Ere I thirsting droop in death!
'Water, water! soft and still,
Is my will!'

'Water, water! said the grain,
With its yellow head on high;
And the spreading, fertile plain,
Ripening, joined the swelling cry:
Water, for the grains of gold!
Wealth unfold!

Water, Water! sparkling pure,
Giveth Nature overywhere—
If you drink it, I am sure
It will never prove a snare!
Water is the thing for me—
Yes, and thee!

Water, Water! young and old!
Drink it crystal-like and sweet!
Never heed the tempter bold—
Crush him underneath your feet,
Water, water! youth for thee—
Thee and me!

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. A CRIPPLE

SATS ARISE HIS CLUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist, Liverpool dated August 20th, 1852.

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

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

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

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

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

(Signed) J. BIRD, Draper.
ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE OF ULCERATED BAD LEGS, DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.
Copy of a letter from Mr. J. M. Clennell, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, dated September 20th, 1852.

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

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) JOHN MORTON CLENNELL.
CERTAIN REMEDY FOR SCORBITIC HUMOURS AND AN ASTONISHING CURE OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE OF A BAD LEG.

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

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

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

We remain, Dear Sir,
Your's faithfully
April 6th, 1852. (Signed) WALKER & Co.
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| Cheese-foot | Swellings | Tumours |
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July 9th. 1852. Sir.

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THE SCHOOL PREMISES, OFFICE AND DEPOSITORY of the above Institution, are at St. Andrew's Hall 150 Gottingen Street, where attendance is given every day from 1 to 3, p. m., and information as to the aim and object of the Society can be obtained, together with Books Tracts, and a variety of School Materials and apparatus. The Society's School will be opened about the first week in September, by Mr. Marriot from London, for the reception of pupils, of which further notice with particulars will be given.
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Nov. 20, 1852.

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