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The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cechan---Editor.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip---Publisher.

VOL. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, OCT. 14, 1884. NO. 41.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & Date	MORNING	EVENING
Oct. 14	1. Gen. 1. 1-5.	1. Gen. 1. 6-11.
15	2. Gen. 12. 1-9.	2. Gen. 12. 10-13.
16	3. Gen. 22. 1-18.	3. Gen. 22. 19-24.
17	4. Gen. 24. 1-26.	4. Gen. 24. 27-34.
18	5. Gen. 27. 1-13.	5. Gen. 27. 14-28.
19	6. Gen. 29. 1-10.	6. Gen. 29. 11-15.
20	7. Gen. 31. 1-12.	7. Gen. 31. 13-16.
21	8. Gen. 1. 1-5.	8. Gen. 1. 6-11.
22	9. Gen. 12. 1-9.	9. Gen. 12. 10-13.
23	10. Gen. 22. 1-18.	10. Gen. 22. 19-24.
24	11. Gen. 24. 1-26.	11. Gen. 24. 27-34.
25	12. Gen. 27. 1-13.	12. Gen. 27. 14-28.
26	13. Gen. 29. 1-10.	13. Gen. 29. 11-15.
27	14. Gen. 31. 1-12.	14. Gen. 31. 13-16.
28	15. Gen. 1. 1-5.	15. Gen. 1. 6-11.
29	16. Gen. 12. 1-9.	16. Gen. 12. 10-13.
30	17. Gen. 22. 1-18.	17. Gen. 22. 19-24.
31	18. Gen. 24. 1-26.	18. Gen. 24. 27-34.

Portry.

SONG OF THE REMNANT.

Again upon His grave the stone,
Again His followers' cry:
And with my Lord I am alone--
My Lord alone with me!

And yet to me so doubly dear!
--Through Calvary should come,
Again in desolation drear,
Be Calvary my home--

Be Calvary my home my Lord,
If such Thy will should be,
So I but join in Thy reward,
And epp in Heaven with Thee.

How indeed have fled away
Of those who once were Thine--
A double debt I then will pay,
My brother's love and mine--

And some have added to the pain
That nailed Thee to the tree--
Then closer to the cross I'll strain,
And nail myself to Thee!

And though alone for Thee I wait,
And hear Thy name alone,
The star which now shines desolate,
In heaven will meet its own.

Will melt with them in endless day--
That starry host above--
When tears in triumph pass away,
And loneliness is love.

—Episcopal Recorder.

Religious Miscellany.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN IRELAND.

After a very interesting sketch of the operations of the L. S. Society, formed in 1818, and the Society for Irish church missions established in 1819, the writer thus commemorates the zeal and piety of the late Archbishop of Tuam.

"This venerable Power Le Poer Trench, in whose province this western district was situated, opened the way for the very successful missions which have been since in operation there. He was appointed to the Province of Tuam in 1819, where the whole energies of his noble soul, and commanding mind, and unflinching courage were giving for twenty years to re-erect the Church, and establish within it the power and fullness of the Gospel. Well did a contemporary minister say of him, in writing to a clergyman of this diocese, 'You have been spared to see the arch-episcopal throne of your province filled by one who glories in crowning Jesus, Lord of all.' Archbishop Trench immediately devoted himself to a personal visitation of a field which had been utterly neglected by his predecessors, and filling up every part, as it fell vacant, with a thoroughly evangelical ministry. He took the new ground in that part of Ireland, that the ministry of the Established Church was not a ministry to Protestants, but to the people, and therefore ought to be a direct ministry to the Remnant also. In an early address to his clergy he said:

"The Saviour of mankind did not say, go to the Jew or the Gentile, but go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature. Nor did I, when I send you forth as laborers into the vineyard of Christ commission you to go only to the Protestants, or Roman Catholics, or the Dissenters, but I direct you to preach the gospel to every creature. I would impress upon you, that the soul of every human creature within our respective parishes is given in charge to you. And if you do not speak to warn

all the wicked from their ways, whether they be members of the Established Church, Roman Catholics or Dissenters, they shall die, but their blood will the Lord require at our hands."

This was his exhortation. How admirably he fulfilled it in his own personal ministry, the eminent Bishop John thus testified in the House of Lords:—

"The Archbishop of Tuam, from morning to night, from extremity to extremity of his province, is at once the main-spring, and regulator, the minutely-considered of the admirable system, as distress deepened and spread abroad, he multiplied himself with a sort of moral ubiquity. He proved himself worthy to rank with Marcellus' good bishop, and hand in hand, go down with him to the latest posterity, among the benefactors of mankind."

This excellent man was not long in reaping blessed fruits from his faithful ministry. The conversions among the Roman Catholics were at once multiplied in all parts of the province. *Thirteen hundred and forty conversions* are recorded in the single six months between October, 1826, and April, 1827, in a single district of his province. One of his visits to a parish in the county of Sligo is thus described:—

"Here not a Sunday had passed for three months, with a single exception, without bringing forward one or more instances of conversion. The Archbishop's visit to this parish was the first Episcopal visit which had been made there for ninety years. People of all ranks, ages, and character attended upon this occasion. The country around presented the most lively appearance. Respectable well-dressed peasants were seen hastening to the spot in all directions. The dissenting chapels were closed, and their congregations were added to those of the church. Many old people came forward to be confirmed. The Archbishop said that, though he had afterward larger confirmations, he never had one so interesting. Nothing could exceed the intense anxiety of the poor for scriptural instruction."

In the western portion of the diocese of Tuam lies the district of Connemara, among the many islands on the Atlantic coast, the Island of Achill, which were first opened to the knowledge of the Christians of England, by the investigations of this devoted archbishop. Connemara, "By the Sea," had been the region of an independent and lawless race, who found among its mountains a secure retreat and defence from English interference and authority. Longer than any other part of Ireland did they resist the power of Rome and Romish England, and maintained the early purity of the faith, when other parts of Ireland had given up St. Patrick's Creed for the creed of Rome. But when subdued to these false superstitions, probably no portion of Ireland became so submissive and devoted to them, or were so much degraded and oppressed under the bondage with which they maintain their rule over the darkened mind. In later periods of their history, the few Protestants remaining there, were absolutely cut off in the means of public worship, and almost from connection with the residence of men. Of the few Protestant Clergymen scattered among them, but little evidence remains of any good influence among the people. I was myself in one globe house on the sea-shore, in the parish of Omey, which some former rector had built in a remote and solitary locality, expressly contrived with vaults and chambers, for the purposes of an extensive system of smuggling, especially in foreign intoxicating liquors. Connemara was without carriage-roads, and the predecessors of Archbishop Trench had not penetrated its wilds. Habituated to equestrian exercise, this fact formed no difficulty for him, and one of his earliest visits was made to this neglected district. In the immense union of Ballynahinch, with four thousand souls, there were but the ruins of a church. This was on the manor of Ballynahinch, the famous residence of the Martins, the last representative of whom, a young married lady, died a few years since in New York leaving this princely estate in the hands of an insurance company, to be sold under the late act for selling encumbered estates. Archbishop Trench appointed curates, and introduced faithful ministers as widely and as rapidly as the means and men at his command allowed. And it is this long-neglected and darkened district, which under the labours of the Irish Church Missionary Socie-

ty, is now beginning to bloom and flourish like the garden of the Lord.

The indefatigable and successful labors of the Rev. E. Nangle in Achill Island, are thus adverted to:—

Beyond the district of Connemara, on the western coast, the Island of Achill presented another scene of spiritual desolation, and has since displayed an other manifestation of Gospel triumph. This island contains about six thousand inhabitants. It is composed of high mountain scenery, with a very bold and striking outline. Here there were no Protestants and no Church. Remote from all the walks of civilized men, shut in on all sides by the sea, without one person of education or respectable standing in life, residing on it, the poor islanders were victims of the most degraded superstitions of Rome. In the famine of 1831, the Rev. Edward Nangle, a faithful minister of Christ in the Established Church, visited them with temporal relief, and preached to them in their own tongue, the unsearchable riches of Christ. He subsequently gave himself up to this noble work of evangelizing and elevating these neglected souls. He effected there a prosperous missionary settlement, and here established the first missionary agency among the Irish on the western coast, using only the Irish language. The colony which he established has flourished with increasing influence to the present time; and Mr. Nangle still lives to enjoy the benedictions of hundreds of rescued souls, who owe every thing to his fidelity; and the unlimited respect and confidence of the Church; though his health has obliged him within a few years past to leave the island and take a residence on the main land. Archbishop Trench entered with his whole heart into this work. He said: "No place, I believe, could be found in the world more fit than Achill, for the labors of such a man as Mr. Nangle, of whose spirit I have received the most satisfactory accounts, and whose acquirements in the Irish language will make him doubly acceptable to the poor Irish inhabitants of that remote and wild island." In 1838 the archbishop made his first visit, and the first Episcopal visit ever made to the island of Achill. The missionary says of this visit: the day was very fine, and the sun shone brightly. From the deep blue waters of the narrow gulf, the mountains tower with frowning majesty above the narrow road which runs by the water's edge, and in the distance are seen the mountains of Achill, and the hills of Erris, softened in the shade, as they recede in the perspective of the landscape. The little convoy was to conduct the first bishop of Christ's Church who had ever visited Achill to his destination. After a prosperous voyage of about fourteen miles, we reached our destination, landing on the beach, immediately under our settlement. The following day the children of our schools were examined before the Archbishop and eighteen of our more advanced scholars were confirmed. The next day he inspected our orphan institution, which was then in its infancy. How would the benevolent heart of this excellent prelate have rejoiced, were he now on earth, to witness the matured prosperity of an institution, which he regarded with so much interest, even in its infancy. The inhabitants of our little settlement, and a few of the neighboring villages, attended on his departure, to wish him God speed. This visit was most gratifying to the venerable Bishop. A friend who met with him on his return, says: "He was quite satisfied with what he had seen on the island. Indeed, I do not think I ever saw a countenance lighted up with more gratified good humor, than was that of this fine and venerable old man, when he recounted all he saw and heard in this new field of Protestant labor. A Protestant prelate had never before been on these wild shores, and now for him to return in peace and safety, after confirming thirty persons, and seeing one hundred and twenty attending worship on an island, where five years before there was not a Protestant, was to this good man a subject of gratulation, and his fine eyes sparkled with almost youthful brilliancy, as he described the settlement he had just left." Since that period the work of the Gospel has prospered most remarkably on the island of Achill. Two large churches have been built on the island. The clergymen are now faithfully laboring there; and there are twenty-nine mission-schools, containing

more than one thousand children. In August, 1862, the present Bishop of Tuam confirmed one hundred and sixty-five persons there, and consecrated one of the new churches; and in August, 1863, he consecrated the other, and confirmed sixty five.

There is also a training-school here for Irish missionaries and missionary agents, containing fifty boys, who have been selected for this purpose. The whole of this work has prospered most remarkably. The churches are filled with attentive congregations, and the whole result of Mr. Nangle's long and faithful labors, amidst incredible and unceasing persecutions, has been an amount of blessing upon this long neglected island, the value of which it is impossible to estimate.

We should be glad if our limits permitted us to give the whole of the article in the *Protestant Episcopal Quarterly Review*, but this we cannot do, and must conclude our extract with what follows:—

"But what blessed results are these? The district of Connemara, as it was the last in Ireland to establish popery, gives promise to be the first finally to overthrow it. The people cling to the Gospel long and tenaciously. They are earnest in returning to it again. Their beautiful and romantic region has been opened to the travelling world, by a railway from Dublin, and by public roads through all the valleys and by all the lakes of the province; and hundreds of intelligent Christians from England and Ireland are passing through in every summer. Thus prosperity and intelligence are scattered among the people. They are brought to see the character of Protestantism in all its adaptation to elevate and bless them. Their prejudices fast give way before the influence which thus increases. The miserable servitude which they have endured to their horse-whipping priests will be endured no longer. New farms and new employments attract their profitable labor. And they are not slow to discern that for every benefit which they thus possess, they are indebted exclusively to the liberating and exalting influence of the Gospel in the ministry of Protestant freedom, energy, and love. Thus has this great work prospered. Thus does it prosper still. The *London Times* has said, that in five-and-twenty years Ireland will be a Protestant country. We should not be surprised by such a result. The tendency and progress are in the highest degree encouraging; and the brightest hopes cluster around the picture as it is rapidly opening to view. The Irish are rejoicing to learn the Protestantism of St. Patrick; to be taught from the sacred Scriptures—to pray like him not to saints, but to the Saviour—and to trust like him, not to the merits of man, but to the glorious power of Christ. How beautiful an illustration of this is there in a prayer of St. Patrick, when going to preach before the king and nobles at Tara, now circulating among the Irish!"

"At Tara to-day! The strength of God pilot me; the power of God preserve me; the wisdom of God instruct me; the eye of God watch over me; the ear of God hear me; the word of God give me sweet talk; the hand of God defend me; the way of God guide me; Christ be with me; Christ before me; Christ after me; Christ in me; Christ under me; Christ over me; Christ on my right hand; Christ on my left hand; Christ on this side; Christ on that side; Christ at my back; Christ in the heart of every person to whom I speak; Christ in the mouth of every person who speaks to me; Christ in the eye of every person who looks upon me; Christ in the ear of every person who hears me, at Tara this day." Blessed will be that time when Ireland shall throw away the superstitions and idols of the past ages, and return to the pure worship of the sacred truth which their venerated apostles so faithfully taught them.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Europa. Sept. 30.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

THE OCCUPATION OF EUPATORIA.—According to advices from Constantinople, of the 18th, on the 13th Eupatoria was occupied without opposition by 2,000 Turks, and one English and one French regiment. The Russians, 400 in number, surrendered on the first summons. On the 14th the main army landed half way between Sebastopol and Eupatoria without meeting with any opposition. The Russians, 25,000 strong, were entrenched on the Ka cha, and the allied army was to march to attack them on the 17th. A battle was expected to take place on the 18th.

VIENNA, Sept. 28.—Advices from Varna of the 25th, state that the Allies were reported to be encamping themselves at Mamasschi, a village near the mouth of the River Karcha. Their outposts were at Kamouna, in the direction of Rakchi Sarai. At Bahluk several Russian spies were shot. A deputa-

tion of submission and obedience from the native population had appeared in the Allied camp.

VIENNA, Sept. 29.—A letter from Constantinople of the 19th announces that a Russian courier had been captured bearing despatches, from which it appeared that 20,000 Russians (20,000?) were prostrated by cholera, and that the whole force in the Crimea did not exceed 45,000 men.

THE MARCH AGAINST THE RUSSIANS.—A telegraphic despatch from Marseilles announces that the steamer *Ajaccio*, which arrived at Constantinople from the Crimea, on the 19th, left the allied forces in the act of marching against the Russians. The *Monitor* also announces the departure of the allied army from Old Fort for Sebastopol, on the 19th. The force of the enemy before Sebastopol did not amount to more than 25,000 men, but they expected a reinforcement of 15,000. A battle was expected on the 20th before the Russian reinforcements came up. The weather was magnificent. Not a single accident had delayed the landing of the troops and material. The population were well disposed to the allies, and offered them the means of transport and provisions.

REPORTED BATTLE.—It is now confidently stated that on the 19th the Allies and the Russians met, and a fight ensued. A French division were the first in action. The English soon came up, and the Russians fell back with much loss. These statements reach us through Vienna.

THE BALTIC FLEET.—Rumours are still floating round that some very remarkable despatches are gone to Admiral Napier, and the *Daily News* asks—"Have they sent him orders to try now what he can do before the frost sets in? Is Cronstadt or Revel to be the scene of attack, or neither? No one at St. Petersburg or elsewhere seems to have any doubt whatever of the fall of Sebastopol, and it is plain that if we could obtain Cronstadt at the same time, the whole affair would be at an end."

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 28.—The Princess of Asturias is ill. The Queen is said to be enceinte. There is great uneasiness in the public mind, and fears are entertained of renewed disturbances.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 23.—The Government has just made a new issue of six millions of roubles, of paper money, to bear interest from the 13th of August.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 18.—Fusad Effendi has been elected a member of the commission for the reform of the haratch, or poll-tax, which is to be abolished. A reform is also to take place in the jurisdiction of the Greek patriarchs. The rayahs are to be included in the general military conscription. The administrative system is to be reorganised. All non-Mahomedan subjects of the Porte are to enjoy equal rights. Negotiations with Greece are prolonged for a month. The Sultan has reviewed 8000 troops. The barracks of Scutari have been prepared for 4000 wounded. There is a short supply of medical men both for the army and navy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 21.—The entire expedition landed in Kalamita Bay on the 18th, without resistance. The latest news from the Crimea is dated the 19th.—The Scots Greys sailed to-day for the Crimea, on board the *Himalaya*.

GREECE.

ATHENS, Sept. 22.—Mavrocordato is still opposed to the proposal of quartering 2500 French troops at Athens this winter.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER ARCTIC.—The French merchant screw steamer *Vesta*, from St. Peter's bound to Granville, arrived here on Saturday morning last, with loss of foremast and bows completely shattered to pieces, having been in collision with the Collins' paddle steamer *Arctic*, Capt. Luce, from Liverpool to New York, about 54 miles S. E. of Cape Race.

It appears that the *Vesta* left St. Peter's on Tuesday last, and on the following day at noon, in the neighbourhood of the Virgin Rocks, in an exceedingly dense fog, steaming 8 knots, came into collision with a large steamer, which was recognised as the *Arctic* of New York, whose speed is stated to have been not less than 12 knots. The *Vesta* appeared to be sinking but immediately rose again, but no hope was entertained of her ultimate safety, the passengers and crew looking upon the *Arctic* as their only chance of saving their lives. One man was killed, and others severely wounded. Two boats were put over the side, the first of which was sunk, and the second was immediately boarded by two of the crew and several of the passengers, who not heeding the order of the captain to return on board, abandoned the vessel. The fog continuing very thick they lost sight of the *Arctic* altogether,

still hoping, however, that she would not desert them. A cry of distress was now heard, which was attributed to some men of the *Vesta* who, it appears, had jumped overboard, to get on board the *Arctic*. Providentially, the bulkhead in the fore-castle was not started, which the Captain (Ducharme) noticed as affording a chance of safety. He immediately, with the utmost promptitude, gave orders for lightening the vessel by the head, which was as readily obeyed by throwing overboard all the fish, cargo, luggage of the passengers, &c., which was in the fore part of the vessel, and which raised her bows considerably. This elevation, with the firmness of the bulkhead, contributed much to stop the heavy rush of water. About 160 mattresses, palliasses, and other effects of the crew and passengers were now placed about the safety partition, over which were thrown sails backed by boards and planks, the whole being secured by cables well and firmly wrapped round all. The foremast, which had received some damage, was cut away and contributed considerably to raise the head still more. This occupied two days. They then ran under small steam for the nearest port, (St. John's), which they entered on Saturday last, most providentially before the rising of a severe gale which blew on that day. Upon mustering the hands, 13 were missed. The *Vesta* had on board 117 passengers and a crew of 60 men. The conduct of Captain Ducharme is much applauded, and the condition of the vessel, as she now appears, elicits the admiration of all who visit her. Indeed, nothing but the most indomitable energy, unwavering perseverance, and most superior seamanship, could have succeeded in bringing the vessel into port. The unfortunate men have been taken into the hospitable keeping of Mr. Toussaint (through whose kindness we have been enabled to gather the foregoing account), who spares no pains to provide for their comfort.

We regret to have to state that the only additional information relative to the ill-fated steamer *Arctic* which has been received since our last issue, is such as to afford but slight grounds for hope—if it forbids any—that the unfortunate people who were left on the wreck at the time the boat containing those who we know to have been saved, lost sight of it, was rescued from the fate with which they were then so suddenly and so fearfully threatened.

The information alluded to is contained in the following statement, which was published in an Extra from the office of the *Public Ledger* on Tuesday afternoon:—

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The following is the statement of Mr. Baahlam, 3rd officer of the ill-fated steamer *Arctic*, who was despatched from Renewa in search of the unfortunate vessel, or her boats, and who arrived in St. John's this morning at ten o'clock,—which statement is given in his own words, and therefore may be relied upon.

On Wednesday, at noon, Cape Race bearing S. W. by W. 65 miles distant, while running in a very thick fog, were struck on the starboard bow, about 70 feet abaft the cutwater, by an iron steamer, which made three large holes in the ship, two below the water, one of which was about 5½ feet in length, and 1 or 1½ in depth, leaving the whole cutwater and stem of the iron steamer clean through the *Arctic's* side. So dense was the fog that the vessel could not be seen a minute before the collision. The wheel was put hard to starboard, the engine stopped instantly, and backed at full speed, until clear of the other steamer, which occupied a couple of minutes. The French steamer seemed to be sinking, low first. Capt. Luce immediately gave orders to clear away the quarter-boats, which was done, and Mr. Gourley, chief officer, left the ship in charge of the starboard boat, and in lowering the port boat the captain exclaimed, "Hoist up that boat again, Mr. Baahlam," and beckoned me to go to him; upon doing so, he ordered me to go over the bow to ascertain if possible what damage had been done. I then found the holes above mentioned. Upon informing him of the facts, he ordered the ship's head to be kept for the land, which bore N. W. by W. By this time we had lost sight of the chief officer's boat, and the other steamer, which we supposed had sunk. We had not been on our course more than four or five minutes before we ran over a boat and crew belonging to the other vessel, all of whom perished with the exception of one, who caught hold of a rope hanging over the bow.

Directly the boat was seen, orders were given to stop the engine, which the chief engineer said could not be done, as the ship was fast sinking. In about 30 minutes all the lower fires were out, and at least there were 6 feet of water in the ship fore and aft. By this time the confusion amongst the passengers was very great, but they used all efforts to assist the crew in keeping the pumps going, and in lightening the ship forward, for the purpose of endeavouring to get at the leak from inside, which was found to be useless, and numbers of them got into the boats which were still hanging to the davits. In 45 minutes after the collision, I came up from the forehold, and informed the captain that the water was on a level with the lower deck beams, and that it was impossible to get at the leak. I then asked him what he thought would likely be the fate of the ship, when he stated his belief to me that there was no hope of saving her. He then told me to see to my boat. On going to those on the port side I found them completely filled with men and women, and so possibility of getting near them. I immediately went to the starboard side, and ordered two of the crew to lower the guard boat, and asked the captain what his intentions were, who replied that the ship's fate should be his. I then asked him if he would not allow his son to go with me, as I intended to take

a boat, but he returned me the answer that he should save his fate. I then jumped into the boat, and was ordered by the captain to cut away the tackle falls, and drop under the stern. I did so; at which time about 20 persons, as I suppose, jumped overboard, of whom 17 or 18 were picked up. Fell in with another boat which had been lowered from the other side, and lighted her of part of her complement, leaving 19 in her and 18 in my own boat. The last sight we had of the other guards were level with the water, and the surface of the sea strewed with human beings who had jumped or fallen overboard, to whom, however, it was impossible for us to render any assistance, and we soon lost sight of all, as the fog continued to be very dense. I then asked the boat's crew whether they were willing to be governed by me, which was unanimously approved, and I was put in complete command of both boats. We were then about 60 miles S. E. of Cape Rice.—Discharging my duty for the safety of all to take the nearest course for the land, and after pulling 42 hours with nothing to guide us but the run of the sea, which took to be heading from the South-west, and a thick fog, which lasted all the time, we reached Cape Rice some 12 miles N. of Cape Rice. We then proceeded by land to Benbow, which we reached on Friday last. I have obtained and took charge of a schooner, which was hired by the purser and myself, and proceeded immediately in search of the wreck, or boats. We cruised around until yesterday, in a search of wrecks or boats, but could find no trace of either. I sent word to Capt. Lettich, of the *City of Philadelphia* steamer, acquainting him with the catastrophe, who, I am informed, sent off two vessels which he had employed about his own ship. Mr. Geo. Goodridge of Benbow, also sent away a vessel on Sunday evening, but she has not yet returned.—It is with the greatest regret I have to report that no trace of the *Arctic* or her other boats could be found.—There were very many vessels in the neighborhood where the disaster occurred, it is not at all impossible that many lives may have been saved. No doubt, however, is left on my mind as to the loss of the *Arctic*.

THE PURSER'S STATEMENT.

On Wednesday, 27th Sept., at 12 o'clock, the *Arctic* was in collision with a screw steamer (name unknown) in a dense fog, 55 miles south-east of Cape Rice, which resulted in the destruction of both vessels, and in 30 minutes carrying down all on board. In an hour and a-half from the time of collision the crews of the *Arctic* ceased working on account of the fog being extinguished, and passengers and the crew of the boats, as far as able. The number of persons that arrived here in safety in two boats, one of which I had charge of was 45—14 passengers and 31 crew. A number of persons were lost by the swamping of one of the boats, in which it is painful for me to state, were Mrs. and Miss Collins, jr. We landed at a place called Benbow, in Newfoundland, and are now on our way to St. John's—distance about 100 miles, where I sent this communication by Express to the American Consul to forward to Halifax. I chartered a schooner—which sailed this morning in a fair wind, under command of Mr. Baahlam, second officer, which will probably arrive at the mouth of the disaster at 12 o'clock to-night, 29th, in which the other boats out. Annexed I send a list of passengers and crew saved in the two boats with me.

(Signed) JOHN L. GIER, Purser.

Persons saved:—Messrs. C. D. Passier, W. A. Gilbert, J. Bogart, E. F. Mitchell, E. W. Rathbone, J. Henney, H. Moore.—Deaths:—W. Gibson, Jr., J. McMath, George Dobbs, Grand of the Duke de Gramont.

Persons saved:—Mr. Gier, Purser; Mr. Baahlam, 2nd officer; Mark Graham, 4th officer, and 28 seamen. It will be seen that the writer was in error respecting the fate of the *Vesta*, which vessel is now in this bay.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

I learn the following additional particulars:—It is reported that danger was apprehended on board the *Arctic*, and the 1st officer was sent with a boat to rescue the crew of the French steamer. Soon after the discovery of danger there ceased to be hope. E. Collins, with a son and daughter, and other ladies, were put in a boat, but in the act of lowering, she was put in a party who held her, were thrown into the sea and lost. A large number of ladies and a few gentlemen were put into a life-boat, but not having sailors to row, they were unable to reach land. The ship could not be lowered; she was headed for Cape Rice after going some fifteen miles the wheels at which time one, or both the boats saved. Capt. Lettich had no hope of the vessel, and on some one wishing to put his son into a boat, declined. A large number of containing 60 or more persons, was being too heavy to launch, it is supposed to be filled with persons, hoping that she would be blown to land, and not be carried away. Some three boats are yet floating in the bay. It is hoped the schooner, which will proceed in picking some of them up. There were some 400 in all on board the *Arctic*—the first cabin passengers (150 to 200) were travelling for pleasure, and returning home. The impression is, that the steamer soon went to the *Arctic* was of 2000 tons.

Editorial Miscellany.

THE week has been one of uncommon excitement in this community. The great Exhibition appears to have daily increased in interest, several thousands being found, each morning and evening, admiring its varied attractions. The Coaches have been unequal to the work of bringing the numbers from the country who wished to come, and every day the streets might be seen filled with newly-arrived vehicles of every description. The friends of the undertaking have indeed cause to congratulate themselves on the complete success of their labours, notwithstanding all their discouragements, and it cannot be doubted that a powerful stimulus will be imparted to the whole industrial interests of the Province. We hope some qualified person will give to the public a minute account of the contents of the Building and Tents—calling due attention to the works of merit in all the departments.—Among the rich collection of the Fine Arts in the Council Chamber, the visitor cannot fail to be attracted with the beautiful picture in embroidery over the Eastern door by Mrs. Crosskill, of Bridgetown, which seems more rich the longer it is viewed. The exquisite pieces from the pencil of Mrs. Moody (Lady of Rev. J. Moody, of Yarmouth,) have also attracted crowds of admirers. Another by Dr. Farish of the same place, highly finished, was much admired, and water-colored drawings by Major Sutherland, and a highly finished Crayon drawing by Miss Slaytor, deserve particular notice, besides a great many other meritorious performances, to which we have neither space nor taste sufficient to do justice. The Temperance Hall has been occupied every evening, by Lectures on various subjects.

We subjoin from the *Colonist* a good account of the whole affair:—

The Industrial Exhibition continues to be an object of great attraction to the numerous visitors from town and country, and all parties are pleased in being able to bear witness to the great capabilities of the soil of our country, and the amount of industry and invention displayed by its inhabitants. Few can enter the tent in which the fruits, flowers, and vegetables are arranged, without being struck at the varied and fine produce of orchard and field which the stimulus induced by the exhibition has served to bring to such perfection. The whole arrangement of this tent reflects the highest credit on the committee of management, while the beautiful display of flowers and fruit adds much to its other attractions.

Passing to the southern tent, we see a very creditable assortment of mechanical and agricultural implements, stoves, wagons, &c. We think, however, our city mechanics will now regret the aptly manifested by them towards furthering the exhibition, and take shame to themselves that while all other classes in the Province have been so active in contributing towards the industrial display, they have done so little where their capabilities and opportunities enabled them to do so much.

Entering the hall of the Province Building, we find a variety of Provincial manufactures—canisters of preserved meats from the establishment of the Messrs. Hartshorne—the various products from the manufactories of the Messrs. Mott and others, consisting of soap, chocolate, &c.

Ascending to the second story, the most attractive portion of the building is the room devoted to the mineral specimens, pronounced by mineralogists as contrasting favorably with those of any country, although but an imperfect illustration of the rich stores contained in the bosom of our soil; with one of the exhibitors of these specimens for a guide, one could hardly spend an hour more pleasantly or profitably than in this threshold room to the exhibition of manufacture and industry.

The apartment in which the woollen and other specimens of the ingenuity and skill of the wives and daughters of our farmers are exhibited, is by no means the least interesting. Quills of every form and design, homespun in all colors, socks and stockings of every shade, flannel, linen towelling, and sheeting, sofa coverlets, in fact every thing that woman's ingenuity could manufacture is there displayed, and generally well executed. The hats and bonnets from Truro are unrivalled in workmanship and material; while the carpet, the work of some ladies of Antigonish, the materials of which we are informed is the Province wool dyed by the embroiderers, and worked on a grounding of native homespun, contrasts well with any of the specimens of the Berlin wool work. Some croquet work for ladies wear, under a glass case in this department, is most beautifully done, and need not blush to stand beside the far-famed Honiton, so valued by the fair sex. The Indian work is also very good, and reflects much credit on the skill and taste of the Mic-mac workwomen. Perhaps the most beautiful collection in the exhibition are the cases of stuffed birds which adorn the walls, many of them peculiar to the Province. These bear more examination than most of the articles exhibited, and could scarcely be surpassed for beauty of appearance and workmanship in any part of the world.

In the fine arts, such as painting, engraving, &c., we are but in our infancy, and therefore much cannot be

said in regard to this department. The female portion of our population have, however, been most indefatigable in their labors, and the Council Chamber is literally filled with specimens of their taste and industry.

The Pianos made by Mr. Phillips are beautifully polished and ere, we understand, of excellent quality and tone. Some side-tables in Mosaic and other patterns, are also in very superior style; and the picture frames, which are in great abundance, are generally of excellent workmanship and great beauty of appearance.

It would be a difficult task to enumerate all the various productions which make up this industrial display. We can only say it has far exceeded any previous conception of ours. We feel that every Nova Scotian who sees this collection of agricultural, mineral, and industrial wealth which forms this exhibition will be proud of his country, and confidently anticipate the time when she may take her stand by older countries in manufactures, and also in scientific and artistic productions.

We urge every one who has not yet paid it a visit to do so forthwith, and particularly call upon our friends in the country to come and judge for themselves of its attractions and its merits.

The R. M. Steamer *Europa* arrived on Wednesday morning last. The principal items of news will be found in another column. A printed extra issued by Jackson, Printer, Liverpool, and professing to be copied from the *Times*, states that an engagement had taken place between the allied troops and Russians, near Sebastopol, in which the latter were defeated and 18,000 made prisoners.—The battle is said to have been a bloody one. The Russian and allied fleets are also said to have had a rencontre, resulting in the defeat of the former.—Some discredit however is attached to the story.

I thankfully acknowledge the unexpected donation of £1 5s. referred to in the subjoined note.—A few more such will be very acceptable, in liquidation of a Balance still due on the Fisherman's Church. Oct. 13. J. C. COCHRAN.

ENGLAND, AUG. 23, 1854.

To the Editor of the "Church Times", Halifax.

REV. SIR,—Having seen in the "Church Times" Newspaper the account relative to the Fisherman's Church. I beg to express my acceptance of the accompanying trifles towards the funds of said Church, or in any way that you think best. My income is but small, being ten pounds a year less than that of "The Country Clergyman" described by the Poet "as passing rich", otherwise I would have sent a larger amount. I could have wished it a thousand fold—but I have learned the truth of that saying—"There is that scattereth and yet increaseth" by happy experience—and am quite sure that those who "lend to the Lord" are the most certain of reaping good interest. That the Redeemer's Kingdom may daily increase in the earth "all His shall come whose right it is" is the fervent prayer of

Yours respectfully,
AN ENGLISH WOMAN,
AND A TRUE FRIEND TO NOVA SCOTIA.

THE REGATTA.—The Regatta which came off on Tuesday, drew from four to five thousand people to George's Island, without producing any sensible diminution in the entries to the exhibition buildings. A capital display of fireworks came off in the evening at the Governor's Field, and a Lecture on "Rural Economy" by Hon. Joseph Howe, to an immense audience, at Temperance Hall, closed the amusements of the day. The exhibition of Live Stock draw all the Farmers, and a great many others to the Governor's Field on Wednesday. The Show of Horses and Sheep was only middling; the Swine very good; and the Neat Stock very fair. There were some fine bulls and cows on the ground, and 2 pairs of fat Oxen, in particular, excited the admiration of all present, as did the show of poultry, which was most excellent.

The Neat Stock purchased for the Central Board, was also much admired; the sale of which took place in the afternoon.

A conversation on Agricultural subjects, at the Hall in the evening, in which several gentlemen took part, closed the proceedings of the day.—*Chronicle*.

THE ARCTIC SEARCHERS.—*Phoenix* arrived at Queen's town 28th ult. from the Arctic Regions, with despatches. Investigator Capt. McClure, had gone through Bering's Straits. *Resolute*, Capt. Kellett, was at Melville Island Assistance. Capt. Sir E. Belcher was in Wellington Channel. Investigator went out in 1842, the other two in 1852, in search of Sir John Franklin. Nothing had been heard of the American expedition up to July 2^d. The Melville Bar was worse with ice than it had been for seven years.—*Id.*

THE BISHOP thanks those persons who have kindly sent some of the Reports of the S. P. C. required to complete the Set for the Diocesan Library, and at the same time repeats his request to the Clergy and others throughout the Diocese, to endeavor to procure and to forward to Mr. Gossip the numbers still missing for the years 1780, and all of earlier date, 1785, 1787, 1792, 1797, 1800, 1804, 1806, 1807, 1837-8.

THE Rev. J. Stannage's Missionary Goods not having arrived as early as expected, the Missionary Sale will be put off until December.

Missionary Intelligence.

From the Colonial Church Chronicle, for September.

THE MELANESIAN MISSION.

In a Letter from the Bishop of New Zealand

1. In H. M. S. *Dido*, (already described,) from December 23, 1847, to March 4, 1848, visited, Friendly and Navigators' Islands, Rotuma, Anateum, and the Isle of Pines.

2. In schooner *Undine*, from August 1 to October 1, 1849, visited, in company with H. M. S. *Havannah*, Captain Brekin, Anateum, Tanna, Erromango, Fata, Uva, Lifu, Nengone, New Caledonia, and the Isle of Pines, and brought back five scholars to St. John's College.

3. In schooner *Undine* from April 6 to June 8, 1850, in company with H. M. S. *Fly*, Captain Oliver; visited the same Islands, except the Isle of Pines, and took back native scholars to Nengone, Lifu, and New Caledonia.

4. In schooner *Border Maid*, with the Bishop of Newcastle, from July 8 to October 7, 1851: visited Anateum, Futuna, Tanna, Nua, Erromango, Nengone, Lifu, Fata, Apev, Paum, Ambrym, Mallicolo, and the Isle of Pines, calling at Newcastle and Sydney on the return voyage.

5. In schooner *Border Maid*, from June 19 to October 21, 1852: visited more than fifty Islands, including those already mentioned, with the addition of many others in the New Hebrides, Banks' Islands, and Vatikoro, Tubua, and St. Christoval in the Solomon Islands: and returning with 25 scholars for the Melanesian school at St. John's.

6. From June 11 to Sept. 7, 1853, in the barque *Daniel Webster* from Auckland to Sydney, and in the barque *Gratitude* from Sydney to Anateum, Nengone, Lifu, and Mallicolo, and back to Auckland. In this voyage the Melanesian scholars brought in last voyage were taken back to their homes, with the exception of those whom it pleased God to take from us by death.

7. From November 8 to December 11, 1853, in H. M. Colonial brig *Victoria*, with His Excellency Sir George Grey, to take R. v. W. Nihil to Nengone, and to visit Sunday and Norfolk Islands, in the hope of finding a suitable station for our Central Melanesian School: the climate of New Zealand having been found by experience to be injurious to the health of our scholars.

I shall now endeavour to combine the observations made during these voyages in one general result, in the hope of giving you a clear idea both of the present state of our Missionary work, and also of our plans and prospects for the future.

In the letter already referred to, I stated to you the duty which I felt of endeavouring to make our Colonial Church itself a new centre of Missionary effort.—Your Societies at home, I am sure, did not impose it to me as any want of respect to them, that I did not propose to them to undertake these new Missions as part of their own work. They will rejoice, I am sure, to see the branches of the Church of Christ which they have assisted to found, each in its turn sending forth new shoots, and bearing fruit for the supply of its own neighbourhood. There will always remain between us the connexion of gratitude and of love, even when we have ceased to be parts of your actual system. You will, I think, agree with me that no Society, and scarcely even any Church, unless it approach closely to a doctrine like that of the Papal supremacy, can profess to govern Episcopal communions scattered, as our Colonial Churches now are, over the whole circumference of the globe.

For these reasons I rejoiced when the opportunity was afforded to me of placing myself under the late honored and beloved Metropolitan of Sydney, as one of the Suffragans of his province, and I obeyed, without hesitation, his summons to the Conference, at which he assembled all the Bishops of Australasia in 1850. Of the other proceedings of that meeting, I leave others to retain their own opinions, as I hold my own unchanged even in the slightest particular, both as to the truth of our statements of doctrine, and the expediency of our practical recommendations; but I can claim the unanimous assent of the bishops, clergy, and laity of the six dioceses to the Resolution by which it was declared to be the bounden duty of the Australasian Churches to take prompt and efficient measures for the conversion of the heathen races within their own territories and in the adjacent islands. In the midst of many differences of opinion, the Mission cause preserved its appointed credentials of "unity and concord."

It was a great satisfaction to me to find that the charge laid upon me by the Archbishops and Bishops

of the Church in England, in 1841, was renewed and confirmed by the unanimous votes of the Bishops of Australasia, supported by large and influential meetings of private friends and public confidence, it was most gratifying to me to be associated in the Mission work with the Bishop of Newcastle. And to complete all, so liberal were the contributions of the Church in the dioceses of Sydney and Newcastle, that the Missionary Bishops found themselves in the possession of a vessel of nearly one hundred tons, bought for them at an expense to the two dioceses of more than £1,500.

My solitary voyages in the *Undine* were thus brought to an end; but I must confess that I gave up with some regret a friend at once so faithful and so cheap. In the little cabin of the *Undine* I had read almost all that I have been able to read since I left England, and had written every journal, pastoral letter, and charge. No literary man who loves his own study will wonder why I loved my little cabin. Not that I always had it to myself, for I have sometimes been obliged to trouble-bank it with native scholars, ranged like the throned ranks of Grecian warriors, some sleeping on the floor, some on the benches, and some in the berths. The varied incidents of my voyage in the *Undine*, round her wide circuit, to the south to Stewart's Island, to the north to the New Hebrides, and New Caledonia, and to the eastward to the Chatham Islands, performed without damage to the vessel, and without so much as a single serious accident or illness to any one on board, all rose up in my mind and caused a feeling of regret when I shifted my diocesan flag (a mile and three staves) to the foremast of the *Border Maid*.

It was soon found that the new vessel would swallow up all our resources. Instead of two five-shilling spars—which was the sum total of the *Undine's* demands for carrying our 20,000 miles—every topmast and yard of the *Border Maid* had to be condemned. When we had completed the rest of the rigging, the hull was found to require extensive repairs. It was evident that we should soon have an old vessel at the cost of a new one; and therefore, after two voyages to the Islands, and one round New Zealand, the *Border Maid* was sold, and is now engaged in carrying our New Zealand produce to Sydney, to supply the appetite which gold-digging creates but cannot satisfy.

Thus I found myself, for the first time for many years, altogether without a vessel of any kind, and experience soon proved that I should not only be unable to conduct the Mission duties, but even to visit the New Zealand settlements. Leaving my hopeful party of Melanesians to spend the summer of 1853 at Auckland, I set out on foot to visit Taranaki and Wellington, intending to take ship from the latter place to Nelson, Port Cooper, and Otago. There my progress ended, for I found that I could scarcely be certain of returning to Auckland in twelve months, if I trusted to the chance of communications between the New Zealand towns. All the ships that could be procured were engaged in one great race to carry potatoes to Sydney and Melbourne. Happily in this country objects of interest never failed, so I returned to Auckland overland with Sir George Grey, marking out as we came along new sites for industrial native schools, and procuring grants of the land from the native owners. In the course of two months, more than six thousand acres of beautiful land was freely given to the Church, in trust for the education of the rising generation of both races in "the love and faith of Jesus Christ, and in obedience to the Queen."

On my return to Auckland I advertised for a vessel to go to the Islands, but without success. The season drew on at which our boys would be affected by the cold and damp winds of our variable climate. Many times I wished the *Border Maid* back again, with all her defects. I could perhaps have procured the *Undine*, or another vessel of the same size, but I was advised that I should be guilty of a breach of the new navigation laws, if I took my party, more than thirty in number, in so small a vessel. Nothing remained but to go to Sydney, though I feared that climate for our tender herb-rose plants: as much as New Zealand. Still, there was more hope of finding a vessel there; and that argument decided the question. We had a rough passage, during which one of our Mallicolo boys died, a youth of such promise, whom I shall mention further when I come to speak of his Island. At Sydney we were again disappointed; though in every other respect, but the anxiety for the health of our boys, I was well content to be there. We had scarcely anchored, when we heard, for the first time, of the death of our dear friend and Metropolitan, with whom my last act of intercourse had been to present to him our nine

Melanesian scholars, collected in the first voyage of the *Border Maid*.

The Sydney Churchmen on this occasion outdid even their former liberality. The post for some days seemed to rain bank notes, and in most cases the donations were anonymous. Every expense of our voyage from New Zealand, and of our residence at Sydney, and of our voyage to the Islands, and back to Auckland, was paid in full, and with a larger balance remained in hand. Christ Church, St. Lawrence, undertook the maintenance of our boys, and raised the whole cost of a month's provision for a party of twenty-eight, at the Offertory collection on the first Sunday; St. Philip's and several other churches were equally liberal; and the whole collections amounted, I believe, to one thousand pounds. You will, I think, agree with the opinion already expressed, that the Colonial Churches need only to have the way pointed out to them, and that they will not long require the assistance of the parent Societies to enable them to discharge all their duties. The Spirit of Christ, I humbly trust, has been shed upon them to make them fruitful branches of one true Vine; and the great Societies of the English Church have fostered and guarded them in their infancy and youth. Henceforward, the best return that they can make to their friends and patrons in England, is to show by their efficiency and steady progress the value of the aid which they have received, and also the truth and power of the doctrine and discipline which they have inherited from their Mother Church.

My next letter, if I should be able to write again, will contain some details of the Islands of Melanesia, and of our native scholars, with a sketch of our future plan of operations.

I remain,
Your very faithful Friend and Brother,
G. A. NEW ZEALAND.

Selections.

THE ILLUMINATED BIBLE AND THE LIVING EPISTLE.

From the Lamp and the Lantern.

"Before the days of Printing, the copyists sometimes took great pains with their manuscripts, and Bibles were then elaborately embellished. Traced in silver and gold and brilliant colors,—occasionally executed on tinted parchment, the mere letters were often a gorgeous picture; and such illuminated manuscripts will always awaken the astonishment and delight of the tasteful antiquarian. We do not print our Bibles in silver and gold; nor have we verses marked from the others, by their vermilion ink, or their bold character. And yet, we have sometimes thought that every careful reader can illuminate his own copy as he proceeds. The book is all bright with passages which, at one time or another, have stirred or strengthened him: it is all radiant with texts which have accused, or rebuked, or consoled him. On this verse he heard a sermon which he can never forget; this chapter is associated with some affecting event in his domestic history; and here is a paragraph which gave rise to a dialogue or meditation, ever memorable in his religious career. Yet, were a hundred such illuminated Bibles compared, it would be found that in no two of them is the same set of passages marked and made prominent. Some may coincide; and a few emphatic sentences may be common to all: but according to individual peculiarities, or providential circumstances, it will turn out that portions fraught with glory to one eye, are obscure or ordinary to every other. To take two instances, suppose that each man were to mark in vermilion the verse that first converted him of sin, or that made him anxious for the saving of his soul. In the Bible of the Apostle Paul, the tenth commandment would be inscribed in red letters; for, as he tells us, "I had not known sin, except the commandment had said, Thou shalt not covet." In the Bible of Alexander Henderson, it would be, "He that entereth not by the door into the sheep-fold, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber;" for that was the shaft which pierced the conscience of the converted minister. In the Bible of the Ironsides soldier, the rubric would be found at Ecclesiastes xi. 9; for it was there that the bullet stopped, which, but for the interposing Bible, would have pierced his loins; and when the battle was over, he read, "Rejoice, O young man, in thy youth, and let thy heart cheer thee in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thine heart, and in the sight of thine eyes: but know thou, that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment."—Or suppose that each were to mark in golden letters the text which has been to him the gate of Heaven—

the rock through whose open lattice reconciled God has looked forth on him.—or through whose telescope he first glimpsed the Cross. The Ethiopian chamberlain would mark the fifty-third of Isaiah; for it was when raving about the lamb led to the slaughter, that his eye was directed to the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sin of the world, and he went on his way rejoicing. The English martyr, Hildrey, would indicate the faithful sayings, "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am chief;" for it was in the sight of these words that the burden fell from his back, which fasts and penances had only rendered more weighty. There was "a sickle reaper" who had long been panning for the water-brooks, but he had yet found no casidort; when one day, busily taking up a Testament, it opened at the words, "Whom God hath set forth to be a propitiation through faith in his blood, to declare his righteousness for the remission of sins that are past," and instantly he realized the sufficiency of the atonement, and embraced the Gospel; and doubtless, the Bard of Olney would signalize, by the most brilliant memorial, the spot where the Sun of Righteousness first shone into his soul.—"Now, unto the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, be honor and glory, for ever and ever. Amen." These were the words which instantly converted into a living temple the calm and stately mind of Jonathan Edwards, and we may be sure that, like Jacob who, at Luz, would see lingering the fight of the ladder, every time he turned to the passage—even in his most arduous pursuit—the devout theologian would perceive arriving traces of that manifestation which, into his weak, wretched soul, brought "the only wise God," and in glorifying that God, gave him an object worthy of the vastest powers and the longest existence."

THE BOOK OF NATURE AND THE BOOK OF REVELATION.

From the same.

"The Book of Nature is not exhausted. Gutta-serena, chloroform, coal-gas and steam-carriages, sun-pictures and electric telegraphs, have all come to light within the last few years; and greater things than these are coming. All that is wanting is an explorer who distinctly understands what it is that he desires, and who will accept the answer when Nature flings it at his feet. The Book of Revelation is not exhausted either. In our own day it has yielded treasures long latent; and we have seen such things come out of it as "The Astronomical Discourses," and "Elijah the Tubbite." Within the memory of some now living, it has yielded Sabbath Schools and Foreign Missions, Prison-visiting, Ragged Schools, and Convict-reformations. It has emancipated our slaves. It has ransomed from ignorance and bondage our factory children. It has sent Scripture-readers and Evangelists into all our towns. It has given our higher classes kinder and fairer feelings towards their less favored brethren.

And so early as it is even yet admitted into the faith and affections of Christendom; it is the benevolence of the Bible which at this moment keeps us spirit from sinning; and it is the "blessed hope" of the Bible which keeps its heart from breaking; just as the existence of that Bible is a pledge that its merciful Creator has in reserve for the world a long Sabbath of peace and righteousness. Yet, like the good gifts which Nature retained in her bosom, till the Sage purchased them and handed them forth to his fellows, all these great thoughts and good schemes were treasures hid in Scripture, till Chambers, Krumpholtz, Hanks, and Sadler, S.rah Martin, and Mrs. Fry, found them out and brought them forth. But the Book is not exhausted; and if you really wish to serve your fellows, this Mentor will show you the way. With its guidance, you will find that the true "exaltation" is humility, and that, like Pascal, Edwards, and Vinet, the believer on his knees goes farther than the Philosopher on tip-toe. You will find that the book which, among its affectionate copyists has yielded characters so distinct, yet so excellent, as Arnold and Buxton, Howard and Williams, Martyn and McChesney, can make you as superior to your present self as these men were superior to ordinary mortals. In one word, you will find that in things intellectual, he is likely to be the mightiest master who knows the Bible best, and most meekly trusts in God; and in things moral and philanthropic, in conduct and character, he is likely to be the greatest original who is the closest copyist—the most implicit imitator of Christ.

VOLCANOES. THEIR CAUSES.—The general theory embraced by some leading men of science, (says the Scientific American,) in reference to the cause of

volcanoes, is, that they are the smoke-pipes of the great fire in the interior of the earth. They believe that we live on the top of a huge volcano, and that volcanoes in different parts of the world are merely vents of this internal fire. The following are the views of Prof. Silliman, of Yale College, on the subject, embraced in a lecture recently delivered in New York city.

"The internal heat of the earth is proved by direct experiments. A gentleman is still living in Paris, who first called the attention of geologists and philosophers to this subject. He was one of the Scientific men who accompanied Napoleon to Egypt, when he went on that expedition—for Napoleon took with him not only the weapons of war, but he took a much more important cohort—that is, men of science, and art, and literature, able to explore and examine all the antiquities of that most important and venerable country. A great literary work resulted from this expedition which proved to the world that the interior of the earth was in a heated state, bringing together facts already known, in regard to mines and springs. This general principle announced, has been followed repeatedly by deep borings, called artesian wells. The very deep well in Paris had been worked upon for seven years, without reaching water, when Arago came forward, and gave the Government assurance that if they would continue the work, and go through the beds of chalk, they would in all probability find water. They continued their work till they got through the chalk, when the water rose up in a great volume of twelve feet.—This water still flows there, and doubtless will continue to flow till the end of time. This water was likewise found to be very hot. Many other artesian wells have been made all over Europe, for various purposes, and the uniform result has been, that we find the earth increasing in heat the lower we go down. Add to this the testimony of those who work in very deep mines, and we ascertain the fact that the rate of heat increases about one degree for every fifty feet of descent; so that if we were to go down two miles we might find water at the boiling point, and at ten miles we might reasonably expect to find ignited rocks. Is all, then, beneath us on fire? I am not prepared to say, with some, that this is the case, although there is strong evidence to justify such a theory. Witness the Geysers of Iceland, where hot waters are gushing up from the earth age after age and century after century. The result of all observation on springs goes to show that they are thermal—that is, of a high or temperature. The Azores present a very important fact in example. The hot springs of Lucea, in the Appenite Mountains, are large sporting springs, of a high temperature, so copious that they may be relied upon for hot baths all the year round. Another case is the hot springs of Bath in England. These are the more remarkable, as there are no volcanoes in the British Islands. We know that, from the time of the Romans these waters have never ceased to gush up in vast abundance.

"The hot springs of the Rocky Mountains are also very important, and the great Salt Lake in Virginia is very hot. Taking the artesian wells and the thermal, we find from these sources the best evidence of the heated temperature of the internal portion of the earth, and this is placed beyond all question, by the great volcanoes in the world. And here we have decisive evidence that the heat which will melt the solid rock, is not connected with any external cause; for among the cold, icy mountains, there are volcanoes bursting up the height of 19,000 feet.

"In Spain and South America, we find great volcanoes bursting out. The fact is, the world is on fire. It was kindled at the time of the creation, and has been burning ever since.

THE EVER-YOUTHFUL PALMERSTON.—Unlike almost every other man in the world, he doesn't get fat, and he doesn't get thin; he doesn't stoop; he doesn't totter—he doesn't use a stick, nor a wig, nor a hat-shoe, nor a top-coat; nor does he look as if he ever could, would, or should do any thing of the kind. See him in what weather you will, you always find him in the same temperate—always equable, always serene, yet always genial. Hail, rain, or snow, out of doors, it is always sunshine with him. Dog-days or in December, the other men come into the House either panting like so many semi-calced sagar-bakers, or shivering like recently-submerged skaters dragged out of the Serpentine by the barbarians of the Humane Society. But, by the thermometer at 93 of Fahrenheit or 63 of Reaumur, Palmerston is corporeally never either hot or cold, and mentally the medium is seemingly the same.—English paper.

LEARN OF ME.—How good it is for us we have such a pattern, and are permitted to follow in his blessed steps. We might despair under the best directions of our loving Saviour, if we had no one to lead the way. But in following Jesus, we cannot err. He will direct us in the path we should go, and guide us with his eye. Blessed Saviour, let me look continually unto thee.—Let me never withdraw from thy company, or seek another leader. Keep me, oh keep me under the shadow of thy wing, and receive me finally into thine everlasting kingdom.

A SEE NOT A SINECURE.—The Bishop of the Diocese of Good Hope observes that his diocese is four times as large as Great Britain; that many of his journeys have to be made in a cart or on foot; and that he is, to a large extent responsible for the support of each Clergyman whom he appoints. Natal is 1,900 miles from London; Graham's Town between 500 and 600; and at present the whole population of the diocese is 500,000. He mentions one astounding fact—that some English emigrants have actually been converted to Mahomedanism by certain Malay settlers.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING IN NORWICH.—The promoters of this practice have fixed upon fourteen stations within and without the city. The dissenting ministers throughout the country have joined in the same movement.

DECREASE OF ROMISH PRIESTS IN IRELAND.—According to the Rev. R. B. Keresteth, there were about six years ago upwards of 5,000 priests in Ireland; last year, as appeared from a return, there were only 2,366.

THE BIBLE.—The Bible is a window in this prison of hope through which we look into eternity.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MELFORD—ITS CONDITION.

No. 11.

MR. EDITOR.—At the close of my former letter, I intimated my intention shortly to give some account of the Educational and Religious condition of the inhabitants of Melford. To the former of these points I shall now confine myself, affording a simple statement of facts, for which but a few words shall suffice, and embracing the opportunity thus provided of making such practical observations as these facts naturally suggest.

It is much to be regretted that the educational condition of our people is but very imperfect and unsatisfactory. This is to be accounted for not so much by any natural indisposition of their part, or the many hindrances peculiar to their calling, as by an absolute dearth of privileges. As fishermen, perhaps they are more intelligent than the generality of their class, probably owing, in a great measure, to their frequent intercourse with their better informed neighbors. At home, however, they are sadly destitute of the means of education. As a sufficient proof of this—there is but one small school-house in the Township, and that conducted very imperfectly, in a most miserable, small, and uncomfortable building. Yes, it is a distressing fact that there is but one miserable little school to be found, where no less than five or six, large and well conducted, ought to be erected.

But the inhabitants of Melford are not quite alone in this condition. Nova Scotia fishermen, as a class, find them where you may, are sadly destitute of the advantages of Education, and of the ordinary provisions for securing them, either to themselves or their families. May not this fact lie at the root of the many evils and hindrances which constantly attend them? Generally, they are improvident and poor, unimproved and unimproving. But to what is this mainly owing but to the want of education. Again, wherever you find a settlement of fishermen—it waters not long established—you will find it pretty much as the first settlers found it, uncultivated and uncomfortable, and, in almost every respect, an hundred years behind the age. Is not this owing to the absence of education? And may not these facts be fairly adduced as proofs of the one great fact—the uneducated and consequently unhappy condition of one of the largest and most important classes of our fellow-countrymen?

Education is one of the choicest gifts it is possible for man to enjoy. It is useful as a means of obtaining a livelihood, and indispensable to success in almost every department of life; by it man is improved, refined, and to a great extent rendered happy. Whatever be the calling of the individual, wherever be his lot, or by whatever ill he be beset, education if possessed may afford assistance in need, alleviation in pain, and a peaceful refuge from discontent. Such are some of the advantages and blessings of education; but let it not be supposed that the poor fisherman is not a fit or proper subject for them, that he is not entitled to them equally with others who possess them, or that he does not at all feel the want of them.

Without education, in some measure at least, the fisherman is incompetent to conduct his own affairs either with ease, satisfaction, or the utmost success.

Thus he is constantly liable to deception, imposition, and fraud; to uncertainty, excessive anxiety, and mismanagement respecting his affairs.

Without education, he is denied the noble enjoyment of the superior part of his nature,—the pleasures of knowledge, thought, and intellect. It was designed by the Great Creator that man should derive much of his happiness from mind—that peculiar bestowment by which he is distinguished, and which elevates him above the brute, but the unfortunate fisherman, for want of education derives but little pleasure from that source. The uncultivated mind can no more afford pleasure, profit, or fruit to its possessor, than can the untilled spot in the barren wilderness, or the barren fig tree in the desert. The illiterate man seldom realises any wants but those of a physical nature, and to supply these would seem to be the great object of his being. What wonder then that he should know but little of the great advantages of education, or should feel but little disposed to procure them for his children?

Without education, the fisherman is kept in a state of the many and increasing facilities, conveniences, and comforts of life. His mind unexercised and untaught seldom leads him to better his condition. Shelter and the nearest necessaries of life are the most he has been accustomed to: these secured, he is satisfied. He aspires to little beyond his present condition, nor speculates much beyond his little fishing craft, or the probable chances of next year's catch. Old fashions and contrivances are obstinately adhered to. He looks with contempt for all improvements—considers them mere fanciful innovations, wasteful expenditures, or assumptions of pride. It is true he does not feel the want of conveniences and comforts of which he has experienced nothing, but still how much more happy and better off he would be, did he possess the means both of knowing and enjoying them.

I have now afforded some account of the educational condition of our people, and also of that of the Nova Scotia fisherman generally; but it must be allowed that the former have not fallen victims to many of the evils generally prevalent. It is really matter of agreeable surprise that, considering the lack of means of obtaining education or knowledge, our fishermen along these shores are as respectable as they are. They are in many respects far superior to the generality of their class,—a fact I can only account for by their constant intercourse with the more privileged Americans.

Permit me, before closing this paper, to ask what are the reasons why the educational advantages of the fishermen of this country are so far inferior to those of farmers, tradesmen, or any other class? The fact I believe to be indisputable;—we have only to glance at the different districts to be assured of it. Have not fishermen equal rights and claims with other men to the common fund—if so, have they not been grossly disregarded? Are not fishermen entitled to a fair share of the public funds for educational purposes—if so, has not that been denied? It will be but an empty subterfuge to say that the claims of fishermen are equally respected with those of other classes, and that they are as fairly satisfied whenever called for, so long as legislative enactments are made more especially for the convenience and benefit of the agricultural districts, and regardless of the disabilities of the poor Fisherman.

Depend upon it, our Fishermen will never thrive as to themselves, or the districts they inhabit, until they receive more of the sympathy of their fellow countrymen, and of the protection and support of the Government under which they live.

RESIDENT.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR,—As it is an acknowledged truth, that it is God who gives His people power to get wealth, and trusts it to them as His stewards,—so it is also allowed, by all true Christians, that the same God will hold the possessor of every talent of silver accountable for the use he may make of it. The faithful servant of Christ, therefore, ever remembers that wealth is not given to him to consume upon his lusts—that it is not poured into his lap to be locked up in his coffers,—nor given to him to expend in the trifles and vanities of fashionable life,—but that it is all God's gold and silver, and that they who fail to use a just portion of it as His almoners, to the glory of His name, are faithless to their trust.

It cannot, I think, be denied that hitherto the members of our Church generally have been greatly deficient in this particular. With a wealth, in proportion to our numbers, equal to, if not beyond any other body of Christians, the liberality of Churchmen,—assisted by, as they long have been, and depending upon the generosity of those noble Societies in the Parent country,—as yet has been too stinted and parsimonious.—This being the case, it consequently is always a pleasing duty to the true friend of the Church, the lover of the "faith once delivered to the Saints," to acknowledge "the good deeds which any have done for the House of our God, at the offices thereof." With this feeling, I now communicate to you that the collection you so kindly mention of in your useful paper as taken up in the Church at Dartmouth, in aid of the Clergy Widow's and Orphan's Fund, has been increased from three to £8 3 7—the sum of Five Pounds, and that of three shillings and seven-pence having been added to the sum collected,—the latter in small donations,—the former presented by a Gentleman of the legal profession, being the amount of costs or damages on a certain suit at law which the Plaintiff,—satisfied with having received a verdict in his favour,—was unwilling

to receive—but which (the proposition having been made by the Attorney) was, by mutual consent, placed in the "treasury of the Lord." The above fact might afford a useful hint to Gentlemen of the Legal and Medical profession advantageously to appropriate any costs or fees, which parties in justice should pay, but which those Gentlemen would not wish to apply to their own personal use,—while thus also contributions to the important fund you advocate would rapidly grow in amount, and which, as you justly observe, would lighten the heart of the Missionary, by thus making some provision for those whom he cannot provide for. I would here add that, the "bright sovereign" you alluded to was carefully and modestly wrapped in paper, and thus with other "money cast into the treasury," at first passed for a sum of smaller value. While acknowledging sums given for "the House of God and the offices thereof," I must not omit to mention that our late fellow townsman, John Tempest, Esq. (who we regret has lately left this country for Canada,) handed over to the Rector, a day or two previous to his departure, a sum sufficient to purchase a new Surplice, and that a very neat one has since been procured.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Dartmouth, Oct. 1854.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCT. 14, 1854.

THE PRIMARY VISITATION

Of the present Bishop of this Diocese, has been going on in this City since Wednesday last.—On that day Fifty-nine Clergymen met the Bishop in St. Paul's Church at 11 o'clock, where Divine Service was performed, and the Holy Communion was administered by the Bishop, assisted by Archdeacon Willis. The Sermon (and a good one it was) was preached by the Rev. T. H. White, of Shelburne, from Eph. 11 ch. 19, 20, 21, 22 v. a very appropriate subject, and handled with satisfaction to all. On no former occasion had so many Clergymen been gathered together. A goodly sight it was, to look upon them all. Some with their grey heads, and countenances bearing the marks of many a hard day's work, and bronzed by the storms of some 30 or 40 years. While we looked upon these we thought of the fathers in the Ministry, whose white heads had once been there, but are now rearing from their labours—their earthly trials ended and their warfare accomplished. And we thought how soon more of us will reach the bottom of the bill, and our places know us no more. But while thus the mind would dwell on those who already have put their armour off, or are likely soon to do so, the pleasing reflection came up that there were before us on that day so many youthful soldiers of the cross, who had but lately buckled that armour on—ready in all the freshness of vigour and health, to give themselves up to the same glorious service, and to "endure hardness" under the great Master of us all. May each succeeding Visitation witness increasing numbers of these, to fill up the ranks, and occupy new stations in the battle field.

After a brief space, we were again in the House of Prayer. Evening Service was read by Rev. W. Bullock, after which the names of the Clergy were called over by Rev. E. Gilpin, Jr., each one rising in turn, and then returning his seat. Then the Bishop delivered his primary charge, which was so satisfactory to the Clergy and Laity, that at a subsequent meeting, it was unanimously resolved to request his Lordship to allow it to be printed, and a Committee was appointed for the purpose. It occupied about an hour in the delivery, and was listened to with marked attention throughout. It is to be regretted, that on an occasion which, one would suppose, would have been generally regarded as one of surpassing interest, by every member of the Church, so few of the laity were found in the House of God. In the morning the Congregation was smaller than might have been gathered in a Country Parish Church, and in the afternoon it was not very much better. The same remark may apply to the attendance at Morning Prayer on Thursday at 7 45—as well as to the afternoon service of that day, when the Rev. Geo. Townsend of Amherst occupied the pulpit, and delivered a sermon worthy of a fuller audience, from 2 Acts, 42 v. The greater part of Thursday was occupied by the meeting of Clergy and laity at the National School, which commenced at 10 o'clock, and ended at 4.—We must defer a particular account of this most interesting and important meeting until our next, when we hope to give it in detail. We can only now remark that it was characterised by extraordinary harmony, and while the several speakers delivered their sentiments in the fullest manner, for or against the measure, there was, as his Lordship remarked, nothing said that any would wish unsaid, but both among Clergy and Laity the most delightful Christian courtesy was maintained from beginning to end—a result

which we think may be fairly ascribed to the presence of that spirit of love, which was fervently invoked at the outset, and for which we doubt not many a private prayer had been offered.

The Bishop delivered a full and explanatory address at the commencement, and was followed by the Chief Justice, Capt. Ouseley, Col. Gladwin, Mr. Rowley, Hon. W. Rudolf, Messrs. Hockin, Fenerty, Hartshorne, Bowman, Lowe, Clarke, Aikins, and others of the Laity. Revd. Messrs. Gilpin, Senr., Bullock, Arnold, Pilleul, A. Gilpin, Nichols, Robertson, Godfrey, and others of the Clergy, and those on the other side.

The whole matter was canvassed in all its bearings by the advocates of periodical meetings of the Clergy and Laity, and much information and light on the subject was imparted during the discussion. The Bishop submitted to the meeting this simple proposition:

It is expedient to hold periodical assemblies of the Clergy and Laity in this diocese.

The Chief Justice, as one of the Delegates for St. Paul's, then proposed in amendment, seconded by N. Clarke, Esq.:

That it is not judicious at present to establish Synods or periodical assemblies of a deliberative body in the Church in this diocese.

The result was as follows:—For the proposition, i. e. in favour of periodical Assemblies, Clergy 87, Laity 28; Against it, Clergy 9, Laity 10.—For Amendment, Clergy 10, Laity 10; Against it, Clergy 36, Laity 28. The votes were taken by orders, in the most careful and regular manner, and duly recorded, together with all the proceedings, by Henry Pryor, Esq. Registrar, and Revd. E. Gilpin, Jr. The principle being thus affirmed, a Committee of five Clergymen and as many Laymen, was then formed for the purpose of preparing a Constitution, and framing the necessary Regulations for the Synod, which is to meet this time next year. In the mean time the Committee are to publish the result of their labours, for the consideration of the Members of the Church. The following Gentlemen compose the Committee:—Rev. T. C. Leaver, Rev. E. Nichols, Rev. W. Bullock, Rev. E. Maturin, Rev. J. Cochran; Col. Gladwin, G. Bowman, Esq., Capt. Ouseley, J. W. K. Rowley, Esq., Danl. Hockin, Esq. and the Bishop of the Diocese.

Let "Prayer be made without ceasing of the Church unto God for them," that they may be endowed with wisdom from on high, for the important task assigned them. There were present 88 Lay Delegates, and only six or seven Parishes were without such representatives.

At the close of the meeting, thanks were unanimously voted to the Church Members in Halifax, who had extended hospitality to the clerical and lay members of the Convention. Also to the Venerable Societies P. G. F. and P. C. K.

The early prayers as well as the afternoon service, were new and interesting features of this gathering.

Whoever was there on Thursday morning must have marked the suitableness of the psalms, and must doubtless have felt a refreshing influence and salutary preparation for the busy hours of the day which followed. Rev. W. Godfrey read prayers A. M. Rev. R. Avery P. M. The Bishop has been mindful of a characteristic of his office, to be "given to hospitality"—throughout the visitation, accommodating some of the Clergy, and having them daily at his table. Nor have the other Clergy and lay members in the City been forgetful of the like duty, for which the thanks of the Convention were regularly offered.

On Friday at 3 o'clock the Alumni of King's College assembled according to notice, for the purpose of electing a Governor of that Institution in place of Judge Parker, when the Rev. Dr. Gray of St. John, N. B. was duly elected.

This day is set apart for a special meeting of the D. C. Society, at 2 p. m.

THE whole community has been shocked by another of those dreadful disasters, which have been so frequent during the last year. The sad fate of the Arctic steamer will be read by every one with feelings of deepest sympathy for the numerous relatives and friends of the 400 souls who it is feared have perished in that awful way. This severe dispensation should remind us not to boast ourselves on the triumphant display of human skill and ingenuity which these noble steamers present,—but to remember Him who enables man to do all these things, and who can so easily bring them to nought. A full account of the catastrophe will be found in another column.

THE 72nd Regiment embarked on Thursday, on board the *Alps*, new screw steamer, for Liverpool, and sailed yesterday morning. Among the passengers were Mrs. Booth,—Lady of D. A. C. G. Booth,—and family.

At a Public Meeting held at the Temperance Hall, Clement-port, on Tuesday, Oct. 3rd, 1854, for the purpose of taking into consideration a Circular from the Bishop of this Diocese, the Rev. W. M. Godfrey was unanimously chosen Chairman.

There were present M. Shaw, Esq., Messrs P Boies, J. H. Ditmars, J. V. Purdy, Geo. Whitman, J. Vroom, J. LeCain, R. Allison, M.E., J. G. Purdy.

It was proposed by Mr. Whitman and seconded by M. Shaw, Esq., and passed unanimously, as follows:

Resolved, That this meeting do not deem it necessary to send delegates to the Synod or Ecclesiastical meeting as requested by his Lordship the Bishop, they being opposed to any alteration of the present rules and government of the Church.

Resolved, That the Rector of this Parish lay the foregoing Resolution before the meeting at Haultax.

(Signed) GEORGE DITMARS, Vestry Clerk.

It was agreed that a copy of the above be sent to the Church Times for publication. A liberal donation was handsomely presented to the Rector, towards defraying his travelling expenses.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

SIR,—Will you be good enough to add the name of Dr. Twining to the Subscription for the General Endowment of King's College, Windsor, he having kindly contributed the sum of Twenty Five Pounds towards its Funds.

Yours, &c.,

A. M. UNIADKE, GEORGE W. HILL.

The Building Committee of Sheet Harbor Church, Eastern Shore, take this method of expressing much thankfulness to those friends who have so kindly responded to their appeal by sending forward the following contributions, by which they are enabled to continue the work at said Church:

- Capt. Bayfield, R.N., £1 5 0
Comr. Orlabar, 1 0 0
Thos. D. Shrisay, Esq., 0 10 0
By Mr. Legg.
Mr. Wm. Rennels, 0 0
Thos. Mortieith, 0 5 0
George Isles, 0 5 2 1/2
A Friend, 0 1 3

LIVERPOOL CONTRIBUTION

To the Clergy Widows & Orphans Fund, £13 0 0

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Mr. James Bevan—with £2 5. viz.—10s for Mr Thomas Haslam; £1 for Rev D. Fitzgerald; 15s for H. Stamper, Esq. From Mr. C. Hoyt—with £5; directions have been attended to.

A Cure for Erysipelas.—Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Copy of a Letter from Antonio Brazzini, of the Hotel du Peuple, Madrid.—To Professor Holloway,—Sir,—I suffered with Erysipelas in the leg for upwards of three months, which resisted all medical aid, and deprived me of rest both by night and day. In fact, I was considered beyond the reach of medicine. As I was in great danger I resolved to give your Pills and Ointment a fair trial, by the use of them conjointly, in six weeks I was perfectly cured, and am now able to walk as well as ever I was in my life, and my health is thoroughly re-established.

Obit.

On Thursday morning, after a short but severe illness, JAMES CONRANTINE BOYLE, Esq., late of the Revenue Department, aged 37. At Falmouth, on the 8th inst., Mr. JOSHUA SMITH, aged 69 years—an old and respectable inhabitant of that place. On the 12th inst. at the Poor's Asylum, ANN GAMMON, aged 82 years, a native of Halifax.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Oct. 7.—Brist. Africa, Lockhart, Boston, 46 passengers; H. M. Steamer Medea, Commandr Phillipmore, England via Kingston, Jam. 18 days; schr. Durham, Dulliver, Port Medway, 10 hours—22 passengers; packet schr. Villager, Hooker, Liverpool, F. S. 9 days—77 passengers; schr. Emerald, McDonald, Picton, bound to Portland.
Monday, Oct. 9.—Brig Eclipse, Mitchell, Malaga, 21 days.
Brig Black Swan, Boston, 3 days; Steamship Alps, New York 47 hours; Brig Golden Age, Malaga, 24 days; schr. Darms, Daly, Sable Island; Willow, Dav. St. Luce, 29 days; Bloomer, Ernat, Quebec, 9 days; Rambler, George's Bay; Albina, Matou.
Tuesday, Oct. 10.—Brig Sarah, Sydney, 4 days.
Wednesday, Oct. 11.—R. M. Steamship Europa, Leitch, Liverpool, G. B. 16 1/2 days—174 passengers, 20 for Halifax.
M. Steamship Merlin, Corbin, St. John's, N. F. 6 days.
S. S. S. B.—59 passengers. Barquo Albinus, Jol. Liverpool, 35 days; Brig Margaret, Sydney, C. B.; Brig Piscator, do 6 days; Brig D. B. Bondrot, do.; schr. Berline Elizabeth, Le Blanc, P. E. Island; schr. Gust. St. George's Bay, N. F.; schr. Caroline, Dennis, do.
R. Helle, Kenner, Nevitas, Cuba, 25 days; brig Diana, Reed, Lisbon, 35 days.
Thursday, Oct. 12th.—Schr Morning Star, St. George's brig Bloomer, returned from Sea.

CLEARED

Saturday, Oct. 7th.—Brigt. Ardel, LeBlanc, Canada; schr. Rose, Rudolf, Jamaica; Mrs. J. Smith, Gaye, Boston; Dragonet United States; Labrador, Taylor, Lebrador; Margaret Ann Thomas, P. E. Island.
Wednesday, Oct. 11th.—Boston (pkt.) Lybold, Boston; Mita, Tinson, Jamaica; Bonifera, Martell, Montreal; Africa, pkt. Meagher Boston; Nancy, Crowell, Philadelphia; Europa, Leitch, Boston.

PASSENGERS.

In the Steamer Europa from Liverpool for H. S. Young and Lady, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Kenny, Miss Bernie, Miss A. Lambart, Capt. Cox, Lady and two servants, Mr. G. Bunch, Lady and infant, two Misses, Perot, Messrs T. C. Kenny, Deza, A. Scott, C. Lord, Simpson, Welton, Capt. G. Salmon, Messrs. G. Hall, J. Holt, B. Stevenson, J. Petrot, Cunningham, Luttrell.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14.

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

AT THE WHARVES.

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

Advertisements.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S. RE-OPENED.

THE PRINCIPAL of this Institution is prepared to receive Pupils either as Boarders or Day Scholars, on terms recently established by the Governors of King's College, as follows: Boarders, at £25 per annum. Day Scholars, at £8. Payment in both cases to be made quarterly, and in advance. Parents intending to send their Sons at any time during the ensuing Winter, are requested to make early application. Further particulars may be known by reference, at Halifax, to the Revd. J. C. COCHRAN, Secretary to the Board of Governors of King's College, or at Windsor, to D. W. PICKETT, PRINCIPAL.

N. B. Two annual exhibitions of £10 and £5 have been founded by the Alumni of King's College, and will be open for competition at the Exercises, A. D. 1855. October 14, 1854.

TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES, &c.

Lowest City prices—Wholesale and Retail.

TEAS—Souchong and Congo—chests and boxes. MOLASSES—punchons and tices. SUGAR—Porto Rico, Crushed and Loaf, CORN MEAL—Pilot Brand, and Flour. 87 doz Underwood Pickles, 30 doz London Pickles, Sausages, Olives, &c. 27 doz Preserved Fruits, Peaches, Cherries, &c. in tin cases. 105 boxes Liverpool and Halifax Soap, Cavendish Tobacco, in bond or duty paid; Havana and German Cigars; boxes and half boxes Raisins; 120 bags Liverpool Salt; Ground Pepper & Ginger; ALEX. WINDS. Liquors, &c., together with a large variety of GROCERIES for country and city trade.

Oct. 7. 1m. W. D. CUTLIP & BROTHER.

LANGLEY'S EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER. SUPERIOR TO SKIDLITZ.

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of Appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street. July 1 1854.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH—is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel), and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d, each, at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street, Jan. 12.

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

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

MORE PAPER HANGINGS.

Per late Arrivals from New York.

JUST RECEIVED, A Further Supply of ROOM PAPERS, comprising a VERY EXTENSIVE Assortment of Patterns, to suit all classes of Purchasers. This, together with remainder of previous Importations, make up a Stock not surpassed in the City for cheapness and quality. Orders for the Country carefully attended to. No charge for packing.

Sept 1. Look for WM. GOSSIP No. 24 Granville-street

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP

THE Business heretofore conducted by George E. Morton and Lemuel J. Morton, under the name of Morton & Co., having been dissolved, and the affairs of their concern having been settled by the award of arbitrators, the undersigned is alone authorized to settle, pay and receive all kinds of debts due by or to the said late firm, and intends in conjunction with Mr. Leander Cogswell, to carry on the usual business.

LEMUEL J. MORTON

NOTICE.—Mr. Lemuel J. Morton begs to inform his friends and the Public, that he intends to continue the Druggist Business, and having taken Mr. Leander Cogswell into co-partnership, the business of the late firm of Morton & Co. will hereafter be conducted under the name of Morton & Cogswell.

LEMUEL J. MORTON, LEANDER COGSWELL.

Removed from Granville Street, to corner of Cheapside, and Sackville Streets, front of the Provincial Building—east Two doors north of Fuller's "American Book Store." Sept. 16. 4w.

NOTICE.

DIRECT from Boston, and for sale head of Steam-Boat Wharf, Next Door to Thomas Laidlaw's:— SUGAR, Coffee, TEA, BREAD, CORN MEAL, Buckets, Brooms, Candles, Figs, SOAP, Rice, Tobacco, Snuff.

ALSO—A large Assortment of Mens' Womens' and Children's SHOES BOOTS and RUBBERS. July 22. JOHN IRVINE

JUST PUBLISHED.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

BY WILLIAM BULLOCK,

Curate of St. Paul's, Halifax.

To be had at the Book Store of Wm. Gossip. Sept. 30.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.



J. M. CHAMBERLAIN offers for Sale, a good assortment of GOTHIC GRATES, Parlor, close and open Franklin, a variety of the best kinds of COOKING STOVES, large close for Churches, Calvernes, Cooking Ranges made to convey hot water through the house, Farmers' Boilers, cast sinks, Oven mouths, small coal furnaces, extra boilers, kettles, oven shells, coal linings and grates to replace on knocking stoves, Bake Ovens, Stovepipe, knocs and necks, Galvan caps for vessels, grate and stove Varnishes. Bales of prepared new bedding Feathers, ea. 50 to 100 lbs. weight.

Terms convenient to purchasers. Orders from the country answered with dispatch. CITY STOVE STORE, Aug. 26, 1854.

PRINTING INKS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Supply of PRINTING INK, from the Establishment of Morrill, Donald & Co. This Ink is in tin Cans of 12 lbs. and upwards, is used in the Harpers' Establishment and other Printing Houses in New York, and will be warranted good at the respective prices, per lb. viz. from 1s. 10d to 3s. 6d. Cash.

WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville St. Halifax, Sept. 23, 1854.

STEEL PENS. Just Received—a Variety of WM. MITCHELL'S Celebrated Steel Pens, Comprising D. O. P. and S. Pens, School Pen, good and cheap; MALPING PENS, Magnum Bonum, Swan Quill &c. &c. Penholders to suit the above. W. GOSSIP, June 4. No. 24 Granville-street

BIBLES, BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, TESTAMENTS, CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL of the above Works sold at the Book Store of the Publisher of this Paper generally much cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere, being for the most part Importations from the Depository of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London, and are on Sale at their lowest rates—a privilege not possessed by any other Establishment in the City. On hand—an Assortment of the above in velvet, and superior and common bindings.

WM. GOSSIP.

NOTICE

UNTIL further notice, His EXCELLENCE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR will see, daily, any persons, having occasion to call upon him, on public business between the hours of eleven and twelve, in the Executive Council Chamber.

By Command, H. RUSHWORTH, Private Secretary.

Poetry.

SATURDAY EVENING.

How sweet the evening shadows fall
Advancing from the west
As eads the weary week of toil,
And comes the day of rest.

Bright o'er the earth the star of eve
Her radiant beauty sheds;
And myriad sisters calmly weave
Their light around our heads.

Rest, man from labor, rest from sin:
The world's hard contest close,
The holy hours with God begin—
Yield thee to sweet repose.

Bright o'er the earth the morning ray
Its sacred light will cast,
Fair emblem of the glorious day
That ever more shall last.

Advertisements.

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

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, want of Appetite, Flatulency and the numerous symptoms which result from derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation and are so gentle and effectual in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax Nov. 20, 1852.

PER R M STEAMSHIP AMERICA August, 1854.

WILLIAM GOSSIP has received an excellent Assortment of STATIONERY, comprising, Folio Post, Foolscap, Letter and Note Papers—of superior qualities—Ruled and Plain.

Cream and Blue Letter ENVELOPES—all sizes—Thick and Thin.
Blank Books, Ledgers, Day Books, Ruled Books, Memo. Books, &c. &c.
Cash Blotters—various sizes.
DRAWING BOOKS—various sizes.
COPY Books, Copying Books.
GOLD and SILVER PAPER, Embossed and Plain.
Drawing Paper and Drawing Materials.
Mill Boards, Pressings, Glazed Boards, Post Cards, Wholesale and Retail, at moderate Prices at the Nova Scotia Book and Stationery Store, No. 24 Granville Street.

Aug 30, 1854

FURNITURE: FURNITURE!! ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

THE Subscriber thankful for past favours, begs leave to intimate that he has now on hand a large and general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of the latest and very best patterns, which he offers at extremely low prices, and on accommodating terms. Persons on the eve of Housekeeping, and those already established, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment.

Furniture attended to at very moderate prices.
ON HAND—A supply of Furniture POLISH, pronounced by all who use it to be a superior article.
JAMES GORDON,
12, BATHING STREET.

April 22nd.

AFRICAN SCHOOL.

A MASTER qualified to pass an Examination before the School Commissioners, is wanted immediately to take charge of the African School lately taught by Mr. Gallacher. The Master will receive a Salary from Dr Bray's Associates, in Addition to the Provincial Grant, and will reside in the School House, which is large and comfortable. Application to be made to the Venable Archdeacon Willis, at Halifax Aug. 19

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

NOTICE.

UNTIL further notice, His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR will see, admit, any persons having occasion to call upon him, on public business between the hours of eleven and twelve, in the Legislative Council Chamber.

By Command,

R. RUSHWORTH
Private Secretary

August 28

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES, JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE HOLLIS STREET Sept 10, 1854.

THIS IVORY VISITING CARDS.

JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES and Gentlemen's Ivory Visiting Cards.
Wm. GOSSIP,
No. 24 Granville Street,

THE RENOWNED REMEDY
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,
Dear Sir,—Mrs. SARAH DIXON, of Liquorpond Street Boston, has this day deposed before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body, and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse. Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that an was used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health. I remain, Dear Sir, your truly,
Dated August 12th, 1852. (Signed) J. NOBLE.

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

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Dymor, Sussex, dated Jan. 14th, 1853.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,
Dear Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and I am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Serv't.
(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.
A DREADFULLY DISEASED ANKLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY, AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

The accompanying testimonial communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, King St., Norwich.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 18th, 1853.

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

I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly,
SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,
Dear Sir, I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs. MARINA BELL, of Pitt street, in this Town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result. In fact, she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately used, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing. Her appetite was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed. I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) T. FOSTER KELL.

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

- Ague
- Acidities
- Bilious Complaints
- Blindness on the Eye
- Skin
- Bowel Complaints
- Colic
- Constipation of the Bowels
- Consumption
- Debility
- Dropsy
- Dysentery
- Erysipelas
- Female Irregularities
- Scrofula, or King's Evil
- Sore Throats
- Stones and Gravel
- Secondary Symp-toms
- Head-ache
- Indigestion
- Tic Douloureux
- Tumours
- Ulcers
- Veneral Affections
- Worms of all kinds
- Weakness from whatever cause; &c. &c.

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

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., Newport; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chapman, Kentville; E. Caldwell and S. Fuller, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibbon, Wainut; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; B. Guest, Yarmouth; T. B. Pattillo, Liverpool; F. V. More, Calcutonia; Miss Carter, Pleasant River; E. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; B. Leage, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Fuller & Co., Amherst; R. B. Huestis, Wallace; W. Cooper, Lunenburg; Mrs. Holmes, Pictou; T. B. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P. Smith, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Macdon & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

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

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—78 CHURCH LANE, LONDON. Admitting on equal terms, Persons of every Class, to all its benefits and advantages.

Capital £250,000.

Fully Subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders.

HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, OFFICE 163 HOLLIS STREET.

DIRECTORS: WILLIAM LYNCH, JR. Esq., ANDREW M. UNLACK, WILLIAM CUMAND, JAMES A. MORRIS.

Medical Referee—EDW. JENNINGS, M.D. Secretary.—BENJAMIN G. GRAY.

THE Company's operations in this Province are facilitated by the establishment of a Local Director in which every confidence may be placed, and its important features, some of which are enumerated below, combine advantages for the living not to be found in any former existing Company.

TEN per cent. of the entire profits of the Company is appropriated for the formation of a relief fund, for the benefit of parties assured for life, who have paid five years premiums, their widows and orphans, in the event of old age.

TEN per cent. for the relief of aged and distressed proprietors, married or not, their widows and orphans.

In addition to the usual business of Life Assurance, assurances are granted against paralysis, blindness, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and mental, at moderate rates.

Policies indorsed, and free of stamp duty. No extra charge for going to or residing in America, Bermuda, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and the British North American Colonies, or Northern States of America.

Medical men in all cases remunerated for their report. Every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Rates of premium for assuring £100 for the whole term of life, viz.—

Table with 4 columns: Age, £1 10/6, Age 40, £2 13/6

Detailed prospectuses and the full information may be had on application to E. C. COWLING, Esq., sub-agent at Annapolis.

G. A. MACKENZIE, P. COX, H. W. SMITH, SHEPHERD, K. P. ARCHBOLD, Esq., Sub Agent for Sydney, C. B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, 68 Hollis Street, Halifax, Agent for Nova Scotia.

May 6.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

W. M. GOSSIP.

No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET.

HAS Received in recent importations, the following Artists' Materials, which he will warrant to be of the best quality—

Oil Colors.

Wm. & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors, in the following Tubes, as follows—

- Madder Lake
- Cobalt
- Chinese Vertmillon
- Alizarin
- Indigo
- Van Dyke Brown
- Chrome Yellow
- Scarlet Lake
- Crimson Lake
- Purple Lake
- Roman Ochre
- Indian Red
- Venetian Red
- &c. &c. &c.

Oils.

Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Phials Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas.

Academy boards, 24 x 18 ins., Prepared Mill Boards for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes. Prepared CANVAS, plain and single prime—27 inches wide, of any length.

Brushes.

Bristle Brushes, flat and round, all sizes: Sable, do. Large, Medium and small; Camel hair, do. for Blenders, Flat and round do. do. Flat for Lacquering, all sizes.

Crayons, &c.

Swiss and French Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of 24, 36 and 48 shades. Le Franc's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round best. Conte Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3. Black Glazed Crayons, Italian Chalk, hard black, White Crayons, square, White Chalk, round, for Black Board, Paste Crayons: Leather and Cork Stumps. Tinted Crayon Paper.

Superfine Water Colors.

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

Published every Saturday by Wm. Gossip, Printer, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocese. All Correspondence for the Paper, intended for publication, or on matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, must be prepaid.

TERMS.—Ten Shillings per annum, payable in advance.