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Major Myers

The Evangelical

J. C. Cochran, Editor. "Evangelical Truth--Apartistic Cause." W. Goswami, Publisher. Vol. 7. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1890. No. 400

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS

Day	MORNING	EVENING
Nov. 1	Gen. 1-3	Gen. 1-3
2	Gen. 4-11	Gen. 4-11
3	Gen. 12-14	Gen. 12-14
4	Gen. 15-22	Gen. 15-22
5	Gen. 23-25	Gen. 23-25
6	Gen. 26-30	Gen. 26-30
7	Gen. 31	Gen. 31
8	Exod. 1-12	Exod. 1-12
9	Exod. 13-18	Exod. 13-18
10	Exod. 19-24	Exod. 19-24
11	Exod. 25-31	Exod. 25-31
12	Exod. 32-35	Exod. 32-35
13	Exod. 36-40	Exod. 36-40
14	Lev. 1-7	Lev. 1-7
15	Lev. 8-11	Lev. 8-11
16	Lev. 12-15	Lev. 12-15
17	Lev. 16-22	Lev. 16-22
18	Lev. 23-25	Lev. 23-25
19	Lev. 26-30	Lev. 26-30
20	Lev. 31	Lev. 31
21	Num. 1-10	Num. 1-10
22	Num. 11-15	Num. 11-15
23	Num. 16-22	Num. 16-22
24	Num. 23-25	Num. 23-25
25	Num. 26-30	Num. 26-30
26	Num. 31	Num. 31
27	Deut. 1-10	Deut. 1-10
28	Deut. 11-15	Deut. 11-15
29	Deut. 16-18	Deut. 16-18
30	Deut. 19-21	Deut. 19-21
31	Deut. 22-25	Deut. 22-25

Poetry.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

FAREWELL TO JOSEPHINE

AT THE moment when I said
With lightning speed, and no delay,
Dear Josephine, the sad "good-bye"
On quivering lips will quickly die,
But loving hearts will ever retain
The Past, and live it o'er again.

Thy fairy step and laughing eye,
Have lent to Time their ministry,
And thy sweet smile and joyous voice,
Have made its dullest hours rejoice,
And loving hearts will ever retain
The Past, and live it o'er again.

God speed thee o'er the briny foam,
And guide thee safely to thy home,
Thou absent, yet to memory dear,
The by-gone scenes our hearts shall cheer,
And loving hearts will ever retain
The Past, and live it o'er again.

We'll call thee back as thou hast been,
And make thy presence fill the scene,
And tho' between us rolls the sea,
We still shall think and talk of thee,
And loving hearts will ever retain
The Past, and live it o'er again.

Religious Intelligence.

THE LATE BISHOP CHASE.

The project of visiting England, to obtain funds for founding a Seminary of learning for educating Ministers, was first proposed by Bishop Chase, to the clergy of his diocese at the close of the Convention held at Worthington in 1823. On his return to Cincinnati, he communicated his design to his friends, and made preparations to leave home for England. He started from Cincinnati with a portion of his family in a private carriage, and, after a journey of several weeks, reached the city of New York. On his way, he heard of the strong opposition which was entered into, in influential quarters, against the whole project of his visit to England. On his arrival he soon discovered, to his great discomfort, that these rumors were not too well founded. Some of his best friends doubted of the wisdom of the undertaking. He was told that he would be opposed in England by all the "big names" of the church in America, and that in the strongest manner. To a mind of less moral courage, and less sustained by an unwavering faith, such opposition would have been overwhelming, but its only apparent effect was to confirm his purpose of laying the case of his destitute diocese before the members of the Church in England. His feelings on leaving home, on this occasion of Christian charity, cannot better be expressed than in the graphic and comprehensive language of the Bishop himself: he thus describes his embarkation.—"When the anchor was up, and the ship at sea; all the passengers seemed happy and the water tried to feel; but the remembrance of what he had left behind—his sick son, his anxious wife, his helpless children, his straggling diocese, and his angry friends!—and when he looked over the waters, he knew not who, if any, would welcome him with their greetings, but he was well assured who would attempt to drive him from the English shores, for from his own lips he heard the promise. On his arrival in England, he met with a few friends, but very soon began to realize the force of the threat which fell upon his ear before he left the United States. A printed paper was circulated warn-

ing the British Clergy against the Bishop of Ohio. Bishop Chase had been favored with a letter of introduction from the late Hon. Henry Clay, to Lord Gambier, in whom he found a true friend. He was introduced to Lord Kevenor, who subsequently regarded him as an essential service in furthering the purpose of his mission. During his stay he encountered a violent opposition emanating from this side of the water, but God raised up for him many strong friends, and notwithstanding the efforts which were made to frustrate his plans, and to defeat his purposes, he was, under the smiles of that Providence, which had always so clearly recognized, entirely successful, so that he returned to Ohio, in the autumn of 1824, after an absence of about a year. After his return he continued to receive from his friends in England, the most gratifying and substantial tokens of the deep interest which was felt by them in him and in his cause. Immediately after the return of the Bishop, he commenced the work of founding a Theological Seminary. No inconsiderable difficulties were encountered in the matter of selecting upon the location. There were not wanting in Ohio those who maintained the incompetency of the founder to erect so great an establishment "from the stump" in the woods, and that it would be next to madness to try to sustain him in his project. Under these circumstances, the Bishop went, with Mr. Douglas, his hired man, and his little son Dudley, to what he called "the promised land." Near the top of a hill he erected his house after this manner—"Two crooked sticks were driven into the ground, and on them a transverse pole was placed, inclining to the ground each way. The ends, or gables, to this room, or roof shelter, were but slightly closed by some clap-boards, rived on the spot from a fallen oak tree. The beds to sleep on were thrown on bundles of straw, kept up from the damp ground by a kind of temporary platform, resting on stakes driven deeply into the earth. This was the first habitation on Gambier-hill, and stood very nearly on the site where now rises the noble edifice of Kenyon College." Here a Sunday School was held in the open air, during the morning, "till time for prayers and sermon." In June, 1827, Bishop Chase laid the corner-stones of Kenyon College and Theological Seminary of the Diocese of Ohio, on Gambier-hill.

SEEMING CONTRADICTIONS AND DIFFICULTIES IN THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

"This is Jesus the king of the Jews."—Matt. xxvi. 27.
"This is the king of the Jews."—Luke xxiii. 38.
"Jesus of Nazareth the king of the Jews."—John xix. 19.

In these verses three of the Evangelists—Matthew, Luke, and John—in describing the same thing, (namely, the written inscription on the cross of the Redeemer,) all use different words, how could this be done without the commission of an error?

Rightly to understand this, it will be necessary to call to mind that the inscription on the cross "was written in Hebrew, and Greek, and Latin," that is they were in fact three inscriptions, similar, though not exactly like each other, one in Hebrew for the Jews at Jerusalem, one in Greek for the strangers visiting the place, and one in Latin as being the court-language of the Romans.

It is probable that Matthew, as an officer under the Romans, being familiar with their language, quoted the Latin inscription, that Luke, as a good scholar, chose the Greek inscription, and that John as a Jew, preferred to quote the Hebrew inscription. This view of the subject appears to meet every reasonable objection.

"And the Lord spake unto Moses, face to face, as a man speaketh unto his friend."—Exod. xxxiii. 11.
"And he said, 'Thou canst not see my face, for there shall no man see me and live.'"—Exod. xxxiii. 20.

In every explanation of a difficult passage of Scripture, the reader shall help the writer by paying close attention to his remarks, and admitting what is fairly and reasonably inferred.

In the first of the twelve verses given, the meaning of the phrase the Lord speaking unto Moses "face to face," is, that he spoke to him as a man converses with his friend, without mystery, or the interposition of an angel, or any other attendant circumstances that would

beget a feeling of awe, or that were, to increase the distance between them. The opposite evidence from the 8th verse of the 12th chapter of Numbers. "With whom will I speak, with thy equals, and not as with thy brethren." The other is, that the Lord spake unto Moses, being an answer to the request of Moses, "I beseech thee, show me thy glory." It is clear from this, request that Moses desired to have a higher manifestation of God's presence, than he had ever yet enjoyed. The words, "thou canst not see my face," therefore, in this case, mean, that Moses could not see God's face, which, though angels, beings, human or angelic, could not endure.

"All the souls that came with Jacob into Egypt, which came out of his loins, besides Jacob's son's wives, all the souls were three-score and six; and the sons of Joseph which were born in Egypt, were two souls: all the souls of the house of Jacob which came into Egypt, were three-score and ten."—Gen. xlii. 26, 27.

How shall we reconcile "the three-score and six," with the "three-score and ten" of the following verse? Simply in this manner. The three-score and six who came with Jacob into Egypt, do not include Jacob himself, Joseph, who was already there, and his two sons, who were born there. Add these four to the three-score and six, and the number will be three-score and ten, agreeing to the verse which follows.

How shall we reconcile the "three-score and six," with the "three-score and fifteen"? Thus, the former number did not include Jacob's sons' wives, as is clear from the phrase, "besides Jacob's sons' wives." Now as Joseph's wife was already in Egypt, and as the wives of Judah and Simeon were dead, there were nine wives to be added, and these will make up the exact number, "three-score and fifteen souls."

And seeing a fig-tree afar off having leaves, he came, if haply he might find anything thereon: and when he came to it, he found nothing but leaves, for the time of figs was not yet.

And when Jesus answered and said unto it, No man eat fruit of thee hereafter for ever. His disciples heard it.—Mark xi. 13.

The difficulty in the former text, the seeming unreasonable of our Saviour in expecting to find figs on the tree at a time when in the nature of things there could be none. "The time of figs was not yet," is an idiomatic phrase, which may be correctly rendered, "The time of fig-gathering was not yet come." As the fig-tree produces fruit before it puts forth its leaves as the fig-tree in the text had leaves, there could be nothing unreasonable in the supposition that it had fruit upon it also. The leaves, then, without the fruit, was an unmistakable proof of its barrenness.

DO YOU PRAY?

It is morning. A dark and stormy night has passed. The winds have howled about your dwelling as though they would tear it down. Many of your fellow beings have been in great peril, and some are no more in this world. What was a quiet night of sleep to you, was to them the sleep of death. You were resting on your bed—on the great ocean they were thrown about. You see the light, are in health, and the blessings of a kind Providence are most bountiful. God has watched over you and guarded you, and brought you to enter upon the privileges and duties of the day. Do you thank him for it?

It is evening. The day has passed; and during it you have dashed on in your work. You have been fed and clothed, and have had strength to meet its many engagements. No accidents have befallen you—no loss to your property. You feel that you have done a good business. The hour of rest draws nigh. Will you sleep without thanking God for the blessings of the day and asking him to keep you through the night? How hard must be your heart, and how stupid, if all God's mercies call forth no grateful remembrance!

The sabbath has come. The church bell is beginning to make its peal. The people are going to the house of God. You are permitted to join them. You hear the prayers and praises of the sanctuary. The gospel too—its warnings and promises. You are edified and

comforted, perhaps. Do you pray, and praise, and thank God for all these privileges?

You are in health. A short time since you were sick. You were confined to your bed. You could not see to any of your business. It was thought that you might not recover. Who raised you? Who has given you health and strength again? From God cometh every good and perfect gift. Do you thank him for it?—Should you not esteem it a great privilege to do so?

Reader, you can live without prayer. You can be unmindful of all your obligations to God. You can neglect all the vital duties of religion, and go through life as stupid as an ox. But what then? There is a God, and a heaven, and a hell. You are bound to the judgment, and must answer for it all. You are most unwise to be irreligious. If you live without prayer, it will be a sad matter to settle in the end. Those who pray not have no grace, and no ground to hope. O! if you lived prayerless till now, do it no more. Pray in the morning—pray in the evening—pray upon the Sabbath—pray in health—pray always with all prayer, and watch thereunto—pray without ceasing. It will do you good. It will fit you to live or die. Pour out your heart before God.—*Religious Recorder.*

News Department.

From Papers per L. M. S. Canada, Nov. 11.

STATE FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The arrangements contemplated in connexion with this solemn act of reverence for the memory of the Great Duke have undergone a slight modification. It was intended that on the night previous to the interment the body should be removed to the Horse Guards, and that the funeral procession should be formed at that point. In this the precedent of Nelson's interment was followed, for his remains rested on the night preceding the burial at the Admiralty. But it has been justly considered, that Nelson had no town-house like the Duke, and that Apsley House, therefore, is the proper place at which to form the procession. In accordance with this view, the body will remain at Chelsea Hospital till the morning of the 18th, and when it reaches Apsley House, those of whom the cortege is to consist will fall into their right places. The military escort of the funeral will consist of detachments from every regiment in the service—of three battalions of the Guards, 84 pensioners representing the age to which the Duke had attained, the 38th Foot, the Rifle Brigade, six squadrons of cavalry, and 17 guns. The artillery will head the procession, but it is intended that the firing should be at the Tower, which is sufficiently near for the purpose, and is the more appropriate from the Duke having been Constable. Deputations of 100 men, with their proper complements of officers, will also attend on the occasion from each of the five Continental armies, in which the Duke held the rank of Field Marshal; and thus, in addition to a complete representation of the military force of this country, there will be assembled on the occasion types of those of Russia, Austria, Spain, and Portugal. It is not believed that more than forty equipages will take part in the procession, which will be mainly conducted on foot. Both at St. Paul's and at Chelsea Hospital the preparations for the approaching ceremonial are in rapid progress of execution. The hall of the Hospital has been completely cleared, preliminary to the arrangement for the lying in State, and the additional facilities required for ingress and egress are also being provided for. The great work of fitting up the Cathedral is likewise progressing satisfactorily, and it is expected that irrespective of the procession, at least 10,000 persons will be accommodated with seats in the interior. There is no doubt that the *coup d'oeil* of the gigantic edifice, brilliantly illuminated from end to end, and with the light of day completely excluded, will be inexpressibly grand.

TAXATION.—A Parliamentary paper has been issued which states that in the year ended the 31st January, the duty on spirits was £1,427,332, on foreign spirits, £1,097,920 on rum, and £5,030,324 on British spirits. On malt the duty in the year was £5,030,369, on hops, £426,241; on wine, £1,776,247; on sugar and molasses, £4,159,810; on tea, £5,390,625; on coffee, £144,670; on tobacco and snuff, £1,466,469; on butter, £166,780; on cheese, £83,241; on currants and raisins, £571,765; on corn, £304,921; on silk, £214,710; on paper, £934,567; on soap, £1,013,027; on candles and tallow, £67,810; on glass, £10,973; on timber, £521,872; on excise licences, £1,160,570; on post horse duties £145,432; on hackney carriages, £88,063; on stage carriages, £217,952; on railways, £287,332; and on "miscellaneous" of customs and excise, £865,241. The total duties of customs and excise in the year were £57,537,465. The duty on fire insurance realised in the year £1,134,539; on newspapers and advertisements £399,513; and on receipt stamp, £174,741. The duty on probates and legacies was £1,286,275. The total charges of collection on the revenue in the year were £2,768,426.

THE HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.—Last year the expenses of the House of Parliament amounted to £154,567, of which £5,000 was the Speaker's salary £21,500 the salaries and expenses of the officers of the two Houses of Parliament, and £58,997 for printing

FRANCE.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR BY THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE.—The pacific professions announced by Louis Napoleon at Bordeaux do not prevent him from making active preparations for war. Besides the enormous additions making to the steam navy, the fortifications on the coast are everywhere being extended and repaired. Enormous works are going on at Cherbourg, and a decree was published during Louis Napoleon's visit to Toulon, for an increase to the fortifications of that already important place. It is now the turn of Havre. The *Constitutionnel* announces great improvements about to be made in the harbour of that place, with a view to the improvement of the entry, and the increase of the accommodation.

It is really surprising with what indifference the mercantile community regard this and similar warnings of coming events. In the face of warlike preparations which under the really pacific reign of Louis Philippe would have created unusual consternation, the funds continue to pour in from foreign countries, and trade flourishes. The fact is that Parisian society is at the present moment divided into two different camps, whose opinions on passing events are diametrically opposed to each other. Go to the Bourse, and you will find that everything breathes confidence. Louis Napoleon's declaration that *l'Empire c'est la paix* is received as Gospel. France, you are told (and told truly) desires peace, and would not allow Napoleon to go to war, even if he wished it, and besides this, they contend that war would be the ruin of Louis Napoleon himself, and that he is not so bereft of common sense as not to know it. Go then among political men, and the language you will hear is just the reverse. They treat the pacific language of Louis Napoleon with contempt, or speak of it as dust thrown into the eyes of France and of Europe. They point to all that is taking place around us, to the state of Belgium; the expedition to Tripoli, the intrigues at Tunis, the conduct of the French Ambassador at Constantinople, the activity in the dockyards, and the enormous army, as proofs that not only Louis Napoleon is determined to be prepared for war, but that he will do nothing to avoid a collision with other Powers. They admit that it is the interest of France to maintain peace, but the interest of France and the interest of Louis Napoleon are two different things, and in their opinion the necessities of his position and the rising discontent in the army, will force him, sooner or later to war. They think in short that war is Louis Napoleon's last tramp, and that he keeps it in reserve to be played at the critical point of the great game which he is now playing.

THE DEMAND OF PARIS FOR PEACE.—The *Moniteur* publishes an address from the Chamber of Commerce of Paris, to Louis Napoleon, in favour of the Empire. The following is the text of the address:—

"Monseigneur—You have said *L'Empire, c'est la paix*, that is to say, order, labour, credit, and an impulse given to all great public and private undertakings, it is public welfare finding its way into all classes of society, it is general prosperity! France, which has faith in your words, which relies on all that you meditate for her happiness, and which knows, by experience, that between your will and its realisation there is scarcely time for hope—France, by her immense and unanimous acclamation, decrees to you the supreme power. Yield to her wishes, Monseigneur, it will constitute another claim which you will acquire to her gratitude. The commerce of Paris, of which we are the organ, offers to you beforehand its sincere thanks. In order to live and prosper it has need of peace, and it expects it from you with the most complete security; it comprehends that it will be the more solid and more durable, as under your reign it will never be purchased at the price of the honour and grandeur of our country."

THE PRESIDENT AND THE INDIAN EXHIBITION.—Mr. Roney, Secretary of the Great Exhibition to be held at Dublin, was received by the Prince President at St. Cloud on Thursday. The Prince at once entered on the subject, with which he appeared to be perfectly familiar, regretting that he had not been able to meet Mr. Keogh with Mr. Roney on the occasion of their visit, which happened just as he was on the eve of setting out on his tour to the south. Without hesitation the Prince acceded to Mr. Roney's request to send over some choice specimens of the famous Sevres porcelain, with other objects of rare excellence in the French departments of manufactures from the national establishments of Beauvais, Gobelins, &c., under the care of his Highness's own agents, and at his own cost. The conversation, which was at some length, turned altogether on matters practically connected with the coming Exhibition, for the success of which the Prince cordially manifested his best wishes.

AUSTRIA.

From an article in the *Presse* it would seem that the Government does not intend to recognise the title of Napoleon III. A tacit acquiescence, as was said before, will be given to the choice of the French people, and the Empire, as such, will be tolerated; but in the question of succession and pedigree the Northern Powers are likely to be more susceptible. To assume the title of Napoleon III. would be, in the eyes of the Austrian organ, to set openly at defiance the treaties of Vienna.

RUSSIA.

The intelligence announcing that the Prince President of the French Republic had resolved to accept the Empire produced so profound a sensation in the highest circles that all the Ministers who were in Berlin at the time immediately held a Cabinet council, and despatched a courier with all haste to the king. His

Majesty came to the capital in the evening, accompanied by Baron Montenucci, and a council was again assembled, for the purpose of definitely drawing up the instructions which are to be given to Count von Hatzfeld, His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris.

TURKEY.

The Divan gives its justificative reasons for rejecting the loan. It appears M. Couturier, the agent of the Bank of Constantinople, and the Prince Callimachi, have acted precipitately by concluding the affair previous to its being ratified by the Sultan. The Ministers are unanimous in opinion that the 20 per cent premium is an imposition; other parties having come forward who offer 2, 3, or even 5,000,000 sterling, at 5 per cent, and without premium.

ITALY.

SIR HENRY BULWER'S MISSION TO ROME.—Sir Henry Bulwer is on the point of leaving the Eternal City, and the result of his Mission is the question to be now gone into. That he should have achieved no striking advantage in favour of the British Government, can surprise no one acquainted with the principles dominant in this country, directly opposed as they are to those which actuate our own system. Important instructions have been recently forwarded from London, as the Derby Ministry is, of course, anxious to have Cardinal Antonelli's *ultimatum* ready for the opening of Parliament. There are now two special messengers at Rome, Mr. Webster and Colonel Townley. The latter arrived on the evening of the 15th, after having performed the journey entirely by land in six days and a half, his directions from the foreign office being to use the utmost despatch. In the subsequent interviews between our minister and the cardinal, it appears that the former adopted a rather firmer tone of argument than before. Hints of coercion are the only arguments likely to produce impression, and a campaign against the Propaganda emissaries in Ireland would be more effective than a hundred diplomatic visits to the Vatican. The presence of the British fleet in the Adriatic, where it is now expected, will also have its due weight. With regard to the conduct of the Irish clergy, both the Pope and the cardinal expressed themselves to be decidedly opposed to the line of action adopted by the priests; it is well known that the Papal court looks forward with great interest to the approaching parliamentary debates on the subject. With respect to the destiny of Edward Murray, Sir Henry has been able to obtain an assurance that his life will be spared, and the capital punishment committed into perpetual imprisonment, with a further probability of subsequent diminution of this long term. No exertions have availed to procure a sight of the documents relating to the trial, which have been resolutely withheld by the Cardinal Secretary of State.

COLONIAL.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Saturday, Oct. 30.—Mr. Christie (Wentworth) moved the adjournment of the House for six weeks; amongst his reasons the alarm felt by many persons, on account of the prevalence of disease, and the consequent departure of several members.

Mr. Hincks then rose and stated that if business were proceeded with no faster than at present, it seemed impossible to get through the session before the Christmas holidays. With this fact before the House, and the present feeling of alarm, it became a question whether an adjournment should not take place than in preference to a later period. The ministry of course would remain in Quebec at any rate, and it would be more convenient for them if the session continued; but they would not commit the selfishness of keeping members in town, if they desired to leave. They therefore left it entirely to the House, except that it was absolutely necessary to finish before the House separated, and they would, therefore resist an adjournment till after some eight or ten days. A long conversation took place upon this discussion, during which

Mr. Cameron said the number of deaths altogether, since the 28th Sept., were one hundred and twenty-eight. The last three days the average was less than for some time before. The day before yesterday there were two deaths, yesterday six, to-day one. There was, therefore, nothing unusual and nothing alarming, in this return, as he thought, of the health officers, and it appeared to him that the return of that day showed no deaths in the Marine Hospital, where the greatest amount of sickness had taken place.

Mr. Stuart, while prepared to vote for the resolution, did not think there was any fear for the inhabitants of the city of Quebec. Since the 28th September, he learned from the best authorities that only 120 deaths had taken place, which amounted to only four per day. Within the last few days, however, the small average had attached itself to this locality where we were; so that three cases had occurred out of the six the day before yesterday, from persons attached to that House; and a person in attendance on a member the previous night was now a corpse. It therefore became a question whether an adjournment of some days should not take place, in order to have the House ventilated and purified.

Mr. Christie at length said that finding the sense of the House against his motion he would withdraw it, which was objected to by Mr. Boulton, and on division, the numbers were yeas 13, nays 41.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Quite an excitement sprung up at Sandusky, Ohio, last Wednesday, in consequence of the capture and subsequent rescue of a party of fugitive slaves from Kentucky. White and black citizens participated in the rescue, and immediately started the runaways for

Canada. The owners, it is probable, will sue the city for the loss of their property. Another slave stampede occurred in Washington county, Maryland, last Saturday. No less than sixteen eloped. Like their Kentucky brethren, they are very likely in Canada by this time.—*Quebec Mercury.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

An Abstract of the Bills to amend the Charter of the European and North American Railway Company.

The first clause empowers the Company to raise, by the way of loan, in addition to the amount loaned the Company by the Province, a sum not exceeding one million of pounds sterling, to issue their own bonds for the same, bearing interest not exceeding six per cent.

The second clause authorises the Governor to make free grants to the Company of such Crown lands as may be required for stations or other necessary purposes.

Clause 3rd. Provides that the management of the affairs of the Company shall be invested in 13 Directors, of whom 7, being proprietors of at least 20 shares of stock each, shall be elected by the shareholders, and the other six, who shall not necessarily be shareholders, shall be appointed during pleasure by the Governor. If the amount of stock subscribed and paid by the shareholders be less than that taken and held in the Province, then the number of Directors elected by the Company shall be diminished in proportion, and the number of Directors appointed by the Governor be increased, so as to give a representation proportionate to the stock held by the Province and by the shareholders. Not less than three of the Directors, at least one of these to be a Director appointed by the Governor, shall form a Quorum. No proxy shall give more than three votes at the meetings of Directors. If the shareholders neglect to appoint Directors, as required by the Act of Incorporation and this Act, the Directors appointed by the Governor shall have the management until Directors are duly elected.

Clause 4th. Regulates the mode of voting at meetings of shareholders. Twenty votes are the greatest number to be given by any one shareholder.

Clause 5th. Provides that the Governor shall exercise the power of appointing six Directors, or the greater proportionate number, so long as the Company continues indebted for any Provincial Loan. When the loan is discharged the number of Directors will be in proportion to the amount of stock held by the Province. If the Provincial stock is sold or transferred then the power of appointing Directors by the Governor in Council, shall cease.

Clause 6th. No shareholder entitled to vote whose calls are not all paid up.

Clause 7th. During the period of 7 years mentioned in the Charter the average rate of profits shall not be less than £10 per cent. per annum, instead of £15 as therein specified. (This seems difficult to understand.)

Clause 8th. No higher rate of duties than those now existing shall be imposed on any article imported for the construction of the Railway.

Clause 9th. Empowers the Governor to appoint Police Magistrates, who shall have jurisdiction along the whole lines of Railway, and who shall appoint Constables, subject to the approval of the Directors. The Magistrates and Constables shall have, along the Railway, the power, authority and privileges incident to these officers by the Portland Police Act.

Clause 10th. A meeting of stockholders shall be held within six months, and not sooner than three months, to elect the Directors under this Act and do other business. The present Directors remain in office until the others are elected.

The other clauses provide that this Act shall be deemed to be incorporated in the former Act, and that all provisions of the original Act, repugnant to this, shall be deemed to be repealed. The last clause is a suspending clause.

Abstract of a Bill to repeal the Acts for facilitating the construction of the European and North American Railway, and to make other provisions for the construction of the same, with branches and extension.

Clause 1st, Repeals former Facility Bills.

Clause 2d, Provided that when the company shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the Government in Council that £20,000 sterling have been actually expended in the construction of the railway, from the boundary of Nova Scotia to that of Maine, or of any branches, that is, from a point between the Bend and Shediac, or from either of these places to the Miramichi, the branch or extension to Shediac, or that to the City of Fredericton: Then the Treasurer shall be authorised by the Governor in Council to subscribe on behalf of the Province for shares to the amount of £5,000 sterling, issuing debentures bearing interest at 6 per cent on payment, and so for every further sum of £20,000 sterling so expended, provided that the amount of shares so subscribed for, on behalf of the Province, shall not exceed in the whole, the sum of £250,000 sterling, and that the route or location of the principal line and branches, before being finally adopted, shall in all cases be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

Clause 3d, Declares the form of debenture. They are to be issued in sums not less than £500 sterling, the interest to be paid half yearly in London.

Clause 4th, Certificates of shares to be held by the Treasurer.

Clause 5th, Dividends accruing from shares held by the Treasurer, to be applied towards payment of the interest on those debentures. When due, and payable the shares are to be sold and the proceeds applied to-

wards the payment, provided that no shares shall be sold by the Province below the par value, until the expiration of 10 years from the time of the first subscription.

Clause 6th, Authorises and requires the Governor in Council to advance debentures in like manner, by way of loan to the company, payable in 20 years, with interest payable half yearly, and to an amount, which with the Provincial subscription for stock shall not in the aggregate exceed £3,000 sterling per mile of the principal line, its branches and extensions, such loan to be advanced from time to time, as the construction of the railways progresses, and under such restrictions as the Governor in Council may impose, to secure its proper application; and such loan and the interest accruing thereon, is to attach and stand as a promissory Mortgage, or first charge in favour of the Province, upon the principal railway, its branches and its extensions, stations and station houses, rolling stock, and property of every description, to attach immediately on the advance of each portion of the loan upon all property owned by the company, whether the railway, its branches, &c., be completed or in course of construction. The certificate of the President and Treasurer under seal of the company, is to be sufficient evidence of such primary mortgage.

Clause 7th, Pledges the revenues of the Province to the holders of debentures.

Clause 8th, Authorises the Governor in Council to appoint a consulting Engineer on behalf of the Province.

Clause 9th, Is the suspending clause.

There can be no better criterion of the effects likely to result from an increase of trade with the great community in our neighbourhood, than the present position of two branches of our native products—salmon and butter. A very few years ago, salmon were worth in this market not over 2s. 6d. each, and, in the comparatively inaccessible markets on the Gulf Shore, they bring but little more at this day. Some year or two ago, our salmon trade obtained a footing in the Boston and New-York markets, and now our fishermen pocket in hard dollars, at least three times the price formerly obtained, and are in consequence becoming wealthy. It appears this year that butter is scarce and in demand in the United States, and, in consequence, various parties have been scouring the country in all directions for the coveted article, and butter is now selling freely at 11d. per lb. in large lots. When the character of our excellent Westmoreland and King's County butter is once known and established in the large cities of the Union, it is probable that this, and even a much higher price, will be at all times obtainable for any quantities that may be produced. We do not think that the famous Duchess County, or the best butter in the State of New-York, is at all to be compared with some of our choice dairies in Sussex Vale and Westmoreland: and the price of the former in New-York is at all times from twenty to twenty-five cents per lb.

A reciprocity in trade will do much to open the markets of the West and South to our productions, but, with or without such reciprocity, we are satisfied that the facilities to trade which the Railways now about to be opened will introduce, will give an impetus to the agricultural, and, consequently, to the general prosperity of the Province, such as few have any conception of. Vegetables—such as potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, and beets, can be grown in this Province at a cheaper rate and of better quality than in any State to the South of us, and the large cities on the sea-board could absorb all the surplus we could spare.

On the Upper Saint John and on the Gulf Shore, potatoes—the genuine blue-noses—large, mealy, and fine flavored, such as would make Jonathan's mouth water, are now selling at from 9d. to 1s. 1d. per bushel, while in Boston and New-York, little wet waxy abortions are bringing a dollar.

Again, from our position, and the dampness of our climate, as compared with the States, our grass, pasture, and green crops are superior, and we can therefore furnish beef, mutton, butter and cheese, cheaper and better than any of the Atlantic States. Those of us who go abroad, and travellers who visit us, all concur in saying that our vegetables are unequalled, and our mutton and butter superior in quality and flavour to anything out of the Province.

If this is so, and we dare any one to dispute it, what do we require but facilities of travel and a market, to make our agricultural community the most prosperous in the world. With prices for the surplus of our agricultural products, such as the markets of Boston, New York and Philadelphia always afford, our farmers, like our fisherman, would soon become wealthy, and what then could prevent manufactures from springing up amongst us?

Much talk has been expended, and much agitation and ill feeling produced amongst those whose interests are one, by persons who foolishly arrogate to themselves the knowledge to discern other and better channels of trade than Providence has furnished to us, and the talent, the knowledge, and the skill, warranting them to say to the merchant, the farmer, and the mechanic,—"I know better what is for your interest and welfare than you do yourselves; you must not sell in the dearest market and buy in the cheapest, however much you may think it your interest, individually and collectively, to do so, I can see farther than you, and although I am as incapable of explaining as you are of comprehending why it is so, yet I expect that your prosperity does not depend on any such fallacious notions, and if you will only allow me to think for you, all will be to our advantage in the end."—*S. J. Courier.*

TRADE WITH NOVA-SCOTIA.—The following are some of the articles imported into this port from Nova-Scotia during the three months ending the 10th October last—Apples and pears, 3236 barrels, ale, 25 barrels; barley, 178 bushels; butter, 20,415 pounds; bark, 57 cords; cheese, 245 cwt.; coals, 929 chaldrons; deals, 1,205,000 feet; eggs, 14,340 doz.; firewood, 631 cords, lathwood, 104 cords; oats, 1830 bushels; plums and cherries, 1096 bushels; potatoes, 10,400 bushels; staves, 80 M., sheep-skins, 85 crates; turnips, 260 bushels; treenails, 18 M., oxen, cows and heifers, 621; calves, 60; horses, 70; sheep, 5183; dry fish, 7861 quintals; mackerel, 860 barrels; pickled herrings, &c., 2423 barrels; fish oil, 231 barrels.—16

Correspondents.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

ADDRESS.

Weymouth Sept. 27th 1852

TO THE REV. W. H. SNYDER,

Rev. and Dear Sir,—We, the Wardens, Vestry, and Parishioners of Weymouth, beg to express the deep concern with which we have learned of your intended removal from among us, and that ties of intimacy, formed by many years of affectionate intercourse, in the endearing relation of Pastor and people, are about to be severed.

To many among us you have been personally known from only youth. Our esteem for you was such, as to request our late revered and beloved Diocesan to appoint you to the charge of this Parish. That amiable and lamented Prelate gave our application that kind consideration, for which he was so remarkable, and acquiesced in our wishes; during a period of seventeen years has your Ministry been exercised among us in a manner to give universal satisfaction, being marked by zeal and ability, and your conduct by urbanity, straightforwardness and integrity of purpose. We need scarcely assure you, Rev. and Dear Sir, that it would have seemed us much satisfaction, if services, so acceptable, could have been continued to us, but, we have learned with extreme regret, that you think, circumstances lead you to seek a change of Mission. As far as concerns us, we can only reiterate the sentiments with which you are already acquainted, that we should have desired no greater happiness, than to have had your ministerial labors among us prolonged, so long as a gracious God gave you health and strength to serve Him, and it is only a desire not to put obstacles in the way, of what you consider to tend to your happiness, that leads us to consent to the change, satisfied, as we are of your being actuated by the purest intentions.

To that new and more laborious sphere, to which you are about moving, you carry the affectionate regards, and sincere prayers of the many attached friends by which you have been surrounded, and of many others who know how to appreciate your worth. In that portion of the Lord's vineyard, we believe that your labors will be valued as they have been in this Mission, and that your kind and generous nature will find a response in many a heart. May the great Head of the Church be with you, and bless you, and make you an instrument of advancing His glory and the well being of undying souls. In short; may such comfort and blessing from on high be with you, as will more than compensate for the sacrifices which you now make.

We beg to offer to Mrs. Snyder, our affectionate wishes for her health and happiness, and to assure her, that she will ever be remembered by us with feelings of the liveliest regard.

Signed, G. P. JONES, } Wardens.
R. W. JONES, }

The Vestry and many other respectable and respected Parishioners

REPLY.

Weymouth, Sept. 27th, 1852.

TO THE WARDENS, VESTRY AND PARISHIONERS OF WEYMOUTH.

My Very Dear Friends and Brethren, For the exceedingly kind and gratifying address, which you have presented me, I beg you will accept my warmest acknowledgments and my heartfelt thanks. Such a tribute, after your many repeated acts of kindness, was by no means necessary to convince me, that I enjoyed your esteem, and love; and although, in the Providence of an allwise God, the affectionate intercourse, and the endearing relation, which for years, so happily existed between us, are now about to cease, yet, you and yours I can never forget. To me, Weymouth, will always be a hallowed spot, and cherished in my deepest memory, if for no other reasons, because there rest in its quiet little Churchyard, children and relatives near and dear.

That my "work and labor of love" amongst you should have given such general satisfaction, and a hope expressed, that so long as a gracious God gave me health and strength to serve Him, they might have been continued to you, are proofs additional of the generosity of your natures and the kindness of your hearts. For ought, but the most generous natures, and the kindest hearts could prompt you to speak so favorably of services, which however well intended, were lamentably defective.

The knowledge, that to my new and more laborious sphere of duty, I shall carry with me the affectionate regards, and the sincere prayers of many attached friends, and others, is, at the present time, a source of unalloyed pleasure, and will frequently, (I doubt not,) in time to come, cheer and comfort, animate and encourage me.

For your kind wishes for myself and Mrs. Snyder, accept our united and most cordial thanks. And now, once more, Brethren, in bidding you an affectionate farewell, I commend you, one and all, to God, and to the word of His grace, which is able to build you up and to give you an inheritance among them that are sanctified, and may the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds through Jesus Christ. Your sincere friend and servant in Christ,

W. H. SNYDER.

Missionary Record.

PAVOOR DISTRICT

VISITATION OF THE BISHOP.—The following notice of the visit of the Bishop of Madras to Tinnovely, we introduce as bringing before us one of the many confirmations held by the Bishop throughout the Tinnovely districts. They caused much interest to the Native Christians, and, we trust, have been productive to them of much spiritual benefit.

Feb. 4.—The Bishop, and the Secretary of the Madras Committee of the Church Missionary Society, arrived at Nalloor, this morning, at 10 o'clock. The candidates for confirmation, belonging to the three districts of Nalloor, Surandai, and Pavoar, assembled in the church. The service commenced at eleven, and the Bishop confirmed 313 persons. The Rev. Messrs. Schaffner, Baranbruck and myself, being present, each of us took some part in the service. The Bishop's excellent address was translated by Mr. Baranbruck. We thought it calculated to be exceedingly useful to the people; and being desirous that the benefit should be permanent, we asked him if he would kindly allow it to be printed, and circulated amongst our people. It has accordingly been written, and printed in Tamil, forming a tract of twelve pages. It has been circulated amongst the native Christians in the province, who have received it with much eagerness and pleasure. With the blessing of God, it will be an instrument of much spiritual good.

I regret that I was not able to take full notes of the examination of the candidates for confirmation, but I found that the demands on my time would not admit of my doing so. I am persuaded that the replies of many would have been read with considerable interest, and would have exhibited an amount of Christian knowledge amongst the people, much greater than that which they are generally supposed to possess. I feel assured, also, that our work of faith, in seeking for our people the outpouring of God's Holy Spirit, has received a peculiar blessing from God. Many, who had previously been instructed with great care, but with apparently little effect, have subsequently exhibited a clearness of view, with respect to the work of redemption and the office of the Holy Spirit, which is quite a surprise as well as a delight to me. Some persons, who had been careless for years, and who had spent nothing for a considerable time, notwithstanding many efforts to teach them, became suddenly aroused, and were diligent in requiring Christian knowledge. Again, many others who have walked disorderly, and who had consequently been for a long time a great grief to me, forsake their evil deeds, and have ever since manifested a "newness of life," which encourages me to hope that the change has been wrought by the spirit of God. These last persons, indeed, were not amongst the confirmed; but the indirect benefit of the special instruction to the candidates for confirmation has been very great.

OREGON.—The following incidents, selected from letters of the Rev. W. Richmond, will explain why, for the past few months, no information has reached us respecting his Missionary labors in that territory.

On the 29th of February he was chilled through by riding all day in a deep snow and heavy storm. The former prevented him from reaching his station for the day. From that time to the 12th of June he was confined by illness of a very severe character.

On the 14th June, though still suffering he recommenced his labors at Lafayette, at which place he also officiated on the 26th, he says: "It is a matter of deep regret to me that I am not able at present to bestow more labor on my Mission and I am now contemplating the resumption of services, at least, at the Wappatoo Lake, and near Harris' Ferry." * * * "I am extremely desirous to continue this Mission, and had, as I informed you, made arrangements for an extensive round of services. But God, at least, for the present has laid His hand upon me, and I must submit."

In a letter of June 12th, he says: "At the time I was attacked with sickness, I had a prospect of more success in my Mission than at any former period since I engaged in it." His appointments were as follows:—Portland twice, Milwaukie four times, Harris' Ferry McKay's Prairie, Lafayette, Dayton and Milton, each once a month. His purpose was in the spring to visit the valley of the Umpqua, which he now intends doing in the autumn.

Mr. Edward L. Bill, of New York, is with him, and intends preparing for the ministry. Mrs. Richmond's school is going on, and he hopes soon to have one or more clergymen sent out, who can open a school for boys, for which he thinks he knows of about fifty who would

be sent, and thus the Missionaries, almost, if not entirely, supported. He also asks that for the current year his salary may be increased \$250, in consideration of the expense he has been at (much exceeding that amount) in putting up his house, and thus preparing a home to which the Missionaries can go. The necessity of buying and keeping a horse to go over so much ground also adds to his expenses.

Youth's Department.

THE CHILD'S COMFORT.

God is my friend, I need not fear,
For he is good and always near;
And he will keep me by his power
From day to day, from morn to hour

I am a sinner, but I know—
For God's own Word has told me so—
That Jesus Christ came down from heaven,
To die that I may be forgiven.

One thing there is that I must dread,
And that is Sin; for God hath said
That those whom he protects from ill
Must love his ways, and do his will.

THE LESSON OF DEKATR-BEBS.—Lord Chesterfield said, at the close of his life, "I have recently read Solomon with a kind of sympathetic feeling. I have been as wicked and as vain, though not as wise as he; but now I am old enough to feel the truth of his reflection—'All in the world is vanity and vexation of spirit.'" Goethe, the distinguished German philosopher and poet, declared, at the age of eighty-four, as the lights of time went out, and the great load-stars of eternity were beginning to open out of his vision, that he had scarcely tasted twenty-four hours' solid happiness in the whole course of that protracted career.—Lord Byron, the great poet, gifted beyond measure in genius, destitute more than many of grace, wrote his experience in his own beautiful but unhappy strain, when he said, upon the verge of the tomb:—

"Though gay companions o'er the bowl,
Dispel awhile the sense of ill,
Though pleasure fill the maddening soul,
The heart—the heart is lonely still.

Ay, but to die, and go, alas!
Where all have gone, and all must go,
To be the nothing that I was,
Ere born to life and living woe.

Count o'er the joys things hours have seen—
Count o'er thy days from dawn to noon,
And know, whatever thou hast seen,
'Tis something better than I am.

Nay, for myself, so dark my fate
Through every turn of life hath been,
Men and the world so much I hate,
I care not when I quit the scene."

The bitter sarcasm of this contrast, indeed, with the glorious man of the apostle—"I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; there is reserved for me a crown of righteousness"—Voltaire, the French atheist, pronounced the world to be full of wretches and himself the most wretched of them all. Mirabeau, one of the same school, died, calling, in his last moments, for opium to deaden the terrible forebodings of coming woe. Paine died intoxicated, and blaspheming. Hobbes prepared to take "a leap in the dark;" and Hume died joking and jesting about the boat of Charon, very much, I suspect, in the way which school boys whistle when they walk through a dark and lonely place, just to keep their spirits up and their terrors down.

JERRY AND THE VOICE.—Once there was a little boy whose name was Jerry. He had a kind mother and father, and two brothers younger than he. Jerry's mother often read the Bible to him, and told him how to be a good boy, and Jerry, as soon as he had learned to read, used to read about little Joseph, and Moses, and Samuel, he thought no stories were so pretty as Bible stories. He wished he could be like Samuel, he wished God would speak to him and call "Jerry," just as he did to little Samuel, then he would say "Here am I," and he would mind everything the Lord told him.

"Mother, if I could only hear God speak to me," said Jerry.

"Every time you think of doing wrong, Jerry, if you listen, you will hear a still, small voice, in your heart, saying, 'Jerry, Jerry!' that is God's voice, it is bidding you to do no sin."

"Shall I hear it with my ears, my own ears?" asked he, taking hold of his ears with his fat hands.

"You will hear it with the ears of your heart, perhaps," said his mother. "If you ever are upon the point of doing what is not right, stop a moment, stop still and listen in your heart, and see if something there does not seem to say, 'Jerry, do it not.'"

"And that is God, mother, is it?" asked Jerry, looking very sober, "telling me not to?"

"Yes, it is God."

"And does God speak to every body so?" asked Jerry.

"Yes, and he speaks very loudly to little children, because he wants them to begin aright. It is not listening to him which makes so many bad boys."

"Then God does speak to us now," said Jerry, after thinking a little while.

"Yes, both in the Bible and in our hearts."

"Pulling us back," said Jerry.

"Yes, pulling us back from sin. How very good God is to think so much of us!"

"Mother," cried Jerry, "I mean always to hearken. I mean to be like little Samuel. I mean to hear God and mind him. I am sure I ought to, God is so kind, so good to us, mother, giving us everything. He gave me my new shoes, didn't he? I should not have them, if it had not been for God, mother." His mother prayed in her heart that Jerry might ever hearken and obey the voice.

Not many days after this when Jerry came home from school, he found his mother had gone out. "I wish I had something to eat," he said.

"You can go into the parlour closet and get one of the green apples that are in the smallest basket of in the corner," said Nancy; "your mother will let you have one of those."

Jerry skipped away after one. He opened the chest, and went in; it was a deep, large closet, where the children did not often go. The apples looked good, and he took one. As he turned to come out, he spied a little cupboard door ajar, where he knew his mother kept her nice things. A basket of rich cake peeped out, with plums in it, and sugar over it. "Oh," said Jerry, smacking his lips, "Oh, how good it looks; how good it would taste; I should like a bite!" Jerry looked. "Take a piece; your mother need not know it," said a noisy voice in his heart. "Take it; it is a good chance, nobody sees you; snatch it!"

"Jerry! Jerry!" spoke the still, small voice—"Jerry!" it only seemed to say "Jerry," and Jerry knew it. He let it speak and he minded it. In a moment he shut the cupboard close to, and ran away as fast as he could. "I must not take that cake without mother's leave. I know I must not, if it looks ever so nice, or tastes ever so good," and he tried to think no more about the cake, while he went out in the garden and ate his apple. Jerry was very glad he hearkened.

When his mother went to give him the good night kiss, as he lay on his little bed, he whispered in her ear, "Mother, God seems to speak to me, and say 'Jerry,' as he did Samuel. I hear him and try to answer, 'Here am I;' but, mother, there are other voices too, bad voices. I am happy when I mind God's voice."

His mother felt very thankful for the words of her dear boy. Jerry is a great boy now, and his good conduct shows very plainly whose voice he still hears, and still obeys. He is a great comfort to his dear parents.

Dear children, do you hearken to the still, small voice of God, speaking in your hearts? Do, I pray you, stop and listen to it, and obey it. How good and gracious is God, to care thus for you, little children as you are!

The still, small voice is Conscience.

Selections.

THE VICTIM OF INTEMPERANCE.

The demon to whom he has voluntarily resigned his faculties, slowly, craftily, wretchedly, stirs his blood, and then takes full possession of his heart, that he may qualify the man for bedlam or for hell. See the cot with his strong drink before him; he empties his glass until sensations, excited by the stimulus disorder his nervous system and break his thoughts and ideas into fragments, like the light of heaven upon an agitated sea. At first he is gratified by the splendid confusion—

"He swims in mirth, and fancies he has wings
Wherewith to scorn the earth!"

But soon a heavy darkness steals over him; and with not a distinct idea left, his eyes start vacant into the air, while his features and limbs partake of that brutal quiet so rapidly expressive of the absence of all possibility of intellectual content. But ere long the stimulus, working mischief within, stirs his brains and his blood in a new manner, and he seems to wake up to new perceptions. Objects about him become veiled in a haze; and obscure bubbling, whispering sounds, as from the boiling of the witches' cauldron of infernal abominations, fall on his ear—not to disturb but to exhort his soul with a horrible spell. The mistiness fuming from that

cauldron grows higher and wider, and the serpent-sounds thicken and grow louder, until all at once he is surrounded by a living cloud full of strange forms and faces, at first pleasing as the fancies of the child, and then suddenly twisting into obscene contortions and hideous grimaces; whilst words of blasphemy and filthy merri- ment mingle their babble so closely on his ear that they seem to issue out of his own heart; and yet he is not afraid."

"Imagination is doing its worst work; the deluding devil has him at his mercy now; and, according to his temperament, he will yield to any temptation that may assail him.

"He now betrays the secret habits of his mind, and endows his imaginary companions with qualities in keeping with his own fancies. He also voluntarily loses his reason, and, therefore, both moral and intellectual perception are equally obscured; and he no more distinguishes virtue from vice, than truth from falsehood. Thus selfish indulgence invariably terminates in complete stolidity and desolation. Though for a time sentimental and witty, or ingenious, as the natural character may determine, having no more control over his dreams, the thoughts and language of the drunkard mix the sublime and ridiculous in chaotic confusion; and, having just enough power left in his reckless hand to pour another glass, his mad inspiration is at once turned into a mumbling idiosyncrasy; and then his brain, becoming thoroughly palsied, he falls under the table in a disgusting apoplectic stupor."

The hypocondriac of the "decent drunkard" is depicted in the following passage:

"He starts, he roves about wildly, he breathes laboriously, he struggles for life as if he grappled with a madman; and yet there is nothing wrong but the *verres* he has abused. If in bed he springs as if he were elastic, and had been suddenly released from the pressure of some great weight; and yet he breathes freely. The fact is, his blood is poisoned, and cannot be duly vitalized; and, therefore, his brain reels with a feeling of vacuity, and his senses are full of confused sensations, because the fine fibrils of their nerves are thrilling under the impressions of noxious atoms circulating among them: there is a terrible ringing in his ears, and multitudes of frightful and indescribable objects crowd around his aching eye balls which he cannot refuse to see, for they are more visible in the darkness than in the light, and the light he cannot bear. He sinks for want of food, but the sight of it disgusts him; and the burning pain in the stomach renders the mildest thing intolerable there. He cries for drink, but water does not cool him nor quench his thirst, nothing but a return to the fatal cup can for a moment charm away the misery of his life; and that only fixes the course more deeply on his soul. But the agonies of aggravated indigestion, jaundice, dropsy, and diseased heart, are but a small part of the catalogue of the ills to which they are especially liable who addict themselves to brandy-drinking and slips."

Does our reader use intoxicating drink as a beverage, and yet feel himself in no danger? We simply remind him, that in the use of such drinks, those who fear the least, are generally in the greatest peril.

GOLD IN CANADA.—The following account of the washing of the gold drift at the junction of the Riviere du Loup, with the Chaudiere, is interesting:

"The whole quantity of gold obtained during the season was about 2900 pennyweights, and fifteen men were employed in the work.

"During one week the quantity of gold amounted to 1433 pennyweights, the price of which, stated subsequently by dealers in London to whom a sample was submitted, was £3 10s. 6d. sterling, per ounce, or about four shillings and four pence currency per penny weight. This would give a total value of £31 3s.; the wages paid were £15, leaving a margin for profit of £16 3s., by which it would appear that the deposit was yielding about double profit.

"Resulting from the season's work on the Riviere du Loup there was about a ton of fine black iron-sand in the keels or vat over which the copper bottom was used. The unseparated quantity of gold in this after repeated trials, was ascertained to be 1.77 grains per pound avoirdupois. This would give 165½ pennyweights to the ton, the gross value of which would be about £36. From among a few ounces of fine gold obtained from the sand, there were collected some 100 grains both of platinum and iridosmine, the value of the former being below, and of the latter double that of gold."

POPE'S IN PERU.—A correspondent of *The London Christian Times* says:—A worthy priest in Lima, the capital of Peru, about a year ago published an ex-

tensive work in that city, condemnatory of the Pope's usurpations and aggressions on the civil and on the ecclesiastical authorities. The nail was hit on the head. The Pope felt it, and in consequence, the work was formally condemned and prohibited to be read. A pamphlet was published by the priest in Lima, in which he refuted all the grounds which the Pope had alleged for condemning the work. This pamphlet was circulated extensively, as it was easier of access and sooner read than the work about which it treated. This again brought the work more into notice. A second and an abridged edition was then published, and to this the Government of Peru openly subscribed in the face of the Pope's prohibition. The subject is being taken up with interest in that country, both in a civil and religious point of view."

ROMAN CATHOLIC IMAGES, &c.—The following advertisement appears in a Roman Catholic Review, which is under the special sanction of Cardinal Wiseman and the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church:—Messrs. A. and B. beg to direct attention to their enlarged stock of images, which they make in every variety of size and style. Purchasers will effect a saving of 20 per cent by ordering from Messrs. A. and B. instead of from France and Belgium. For gratuitous distribution they make a common kind of images at a cheap rate—e. g. Madonnas, 12 inches, 1s.; angels, 18 inches, 2s. 7d. &c. Several new coloured and gilt images are now ready. Madonna of the Immaculate Conception, 6 feet high; Madonna seated with a child a new design, &c.; celebrated scenes, &c. Such is the trade of a certain Popish firm; and this, too, in London, and in the middle of the nineteenth century! "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!"

SARDINIA.—A building is to be seen here, at the "Piazzale de' Platanes," which has given much umbrage to the Court of Rome. I mean the new Protestant Church. It is situated near the public drive, outside the town, and is of Gothic architecture; the interior is arched, and supported by six columns. The whole is very pretty, and in good taste. It is as yet only half built, and of red brick, but will receive an extra coating. This visible sign of religious toleration is a happy feature, in the just care Piedmont pays to the religious wants of her Protestant subjects, though Rome interprets it as a want of zeal. This church will be the only Protestant place of worship in Italy with an Italian congregation, as Sardinia is the only State of the Peninsula with Protestant subjects. The Valdesi still hold to the faith of their fathers, and enjoy the protection which originally induced them to settle under the shelter of the House of Savoy.—*Evening Journal.*

ERROR.—ALL errors, sects, and heresies, as they are mixed with some inferior truths, to make them more passable to others, so do they usually owe their original to some eminent truths (either misunderstood or misapplied), whereby they become the less discouraging to their own teachers; whence it is that such teachers both deceive and are deceived. (3 Tim. iii. 1).—*Bishop Sanderson.*

THE PROMISES OF GOD.—Every promise is a ticket, given us by God, to take up man'sions of treasure in heaven; it is vocal glory; it is happiness in words and syllables; it is eternity, couched in a sentence.—*Bishop Hopkins.*

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

REV. SIR.—I have attentively perused the two letters of your Correspondent *Crito*, on the present state of the Church law in this Province, and believing him to have written under an erroneous view of the subject, I beg permission to offer a few observations for his information, which I hope will clear up the errors into which he has fallen.

After quoting the following passage in Italics from Church Law in the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia:—"No Minister of the Church of England shall officiate as a Clergyman of that Church, but such as shall be duly licensed by the Bishop, and shall conform to the Orders and Constitution of the Church of England, Whereupon he shall be inducted into any Parish which may make presentation of him," he says:—"I would beg leave to ask Churchmen of Nova Scotia if they are really aware of the complete change which these few words have effected in their position, more especially to the relation they have hitherto sustained to their Bishop and the Society at home." Now Sir, I am a Churchman of Nova Scotia, and beg to say that I am not aware of any change whatever, effected in composition either with respect to our Bishop or the Society at home, by this clause in the Revised Statutes. "*Crito*" is evidently not aware that the words above quoted are the same as those used in the Old Law of 1759, which was in force until the Revised Statutes were published, and which were expressly copied by the Authors of the Revised Statutes from the Old Church Law of the Colony, and if he will turn to the first volume of the

Statutes, he will find that the Churchmen of Nova Scotia have been actually in the enjoyment of the privilege of presenting their own Parish Minister, for nearly one Hundred Years.

On the establishment of a Representative Government in this Colony, in 1763, Chief Justice DeLoraine and other worthies of that day, all good Churchmen, and some of them it is to be presumed, good Lawyers, drew up and passed several Acts for the regulation of the Church, in the first of which the following clause appears:—"For as much as His Majesty upon the settlement of the Province, was pleased in his pious concern for the advancement of God's Glory to erect a Church for Religious Worship according to the usages of the Church of England, &c. &c. That the sacred rites and Ceremonies of Divine Worship according to the Liturgy of the Church established by the Laws of England shall be deemed the fixed form of worship among us, and the places where such Liturgy shall be used shall be regulated and known by the name of the Church of England as by Law established; And that for the preservation of purity and unity of doctrine and discipline in the Church, and the right administration of the Sacraments, no Minister shall be admitted to officiate as a Minister of the Church of England, but such as shall produce to the Governor a testimonial that he has been licensed by the Bishop of London, and shall publicly declare his assent and consent to the Book of Common Prayer, and shall subscribe to be conformable to the Orders and Constitutions of the Church of England, and the laws thereon established. Upon which the Governor is hereby requested to induct the said Minister into any Parish that shall make presentation of him."

And in the following year other laws were passed, erecting the Parish of St. Paul's at Halifax, and regulating the appointments of Wardens and Vestry, and directions that as other Parishes were formed, they should be regulated according to the rules and regulations of St. Paul's, at Halifax. These laws were no doubt well considered by the then Chief Justice, and received the approval of the British Government; they were probably submitted either to the Primate or the Bishop of London, who then looked after the interests of the Colonial Church, and were clearly recognised by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, who sent out their Missionaries to St. Paul's and other Churches, as necessity occurred. That the Venerable Society was fully aware of the state of the Law in Nova Scotia at this early period, there can be no doubt, as the following memorandum is to be found in their Report for the Year 1760.

Immediately after the passing of this Law, a memorial was laid before Governor Lawrence, signed by the Council and principal inhabitants of Halifax, presenting the Rev. John Braynton, and the Rev. Thomas Wood to the Governor, to be inducted into the parish Church of the town of Halifax. They were accordingly inducted into the joint real actual possession of the said Church, with all the rights, &c. belonging."

Dr. Braynton and Mr. Wood, were at this time both Missionaries of the Society, at £70 sterling, each, and had been so previously, and continued to be so for many years after.

Here we see that though the Government built the Church, and made a small allowance to the Rector, and the Society actually endowed it with £70 per annum to each Minister, neither claimed the right of presentation, but freely permitted a law to go on the Statute Book, confining that privilege to the Parishioners who then contributed nine-tenths of the pew rents to the support of the Clergyman. Several years subsequently the Society records the fact of their Missionary, Mr. Wood, being removed to Annapolis, after having obtained the concurrence of the Parishioners of St. Paul's, Halifax, to the arrangements, and from that period to the present time, the Society, has apparently recognised the right in mentioning occasionally the fact of Clergymen presented to benefices, both in Canada, and Nova Scotia, having been "adopted as their Missionaries," with allowances as such. Owing to the limited supply of Clergymen in the Province, Parishes have frequently applied to the Bishop, to send them a Clergyman, and our late excellent old Bishop, who well knew the existence of this law, always, it is believed, consulted the wishes of the people, before instituting or inducting a Rector.

The Statute has reference only to Parishes, regularly constituted, the extra parochial places, being merely missionary stations.

Having shown that the right of presentation, or what is called the Advowson, has been in the Parishioners, with the concurrence of the Crown and the Society P. G. since 1758, I beg to say a few words on the subject of the Revised Statutes.

While the Consolidation of the Laws was in progress, the gentlemen engaged in the work, expressed themselves desirous of re-constructing the laws, relating to religious worship, in accordance with the views of the various denominations, to which they appertained; the subject was brought before the General Committee of the Diocesan Society, and a sub-committee of three gentlemen, was appointed to consider the matter. This sub-committee never met, but one of these gentlemen is understood to have sketched the act, and another being also a member of the Board of Revision, the act nearly as it now appears was reported, no alteration being made in the old law on the subject of Advowsons.

This law passed the Assembly and was sent to the

"The same no doubt will be found entered on the Parish Books of St. Paul's."

A difficulty on this subject occurred at St. Paul's in 1825, but the incumbent having been elected to the Bishopric, it was found that whenever this occurs in England the Crown always claims the right of the next presentation.

been in which, with opposition, several gentlemen in that body, not very favourable to the United Church of England and Ireland, objected to the words

No Minister of the Church shall officiate as a Clergyman of that Church, but such as shall be duly licensed by the Bishop, and shall conform to the orders and constitution of the Church of England." They considered that these words involved matters on which they should not have been called on to legislate, and urged that all other denominations regulated their own internal affairs, relating to discipline, &c. without the intervention of law. A heated political debate ensued, and the bill was sent back to the Assembly, denuded of its first clause. The attention of several members of the Diocesan Committee was called to the subject by reading the debate in the newspapers; they waited on the mover of the bill in the Legislative Council, and several of the gentlemen of that body, who opposed it, and explained to the latter, that the objectionable words were taken from the old law, and introduced only to designate the qualifications of the Minister, whom the Parishioners should be at liberty to present to the ordinary, and that by rejecting the Clause, they were depriving the Churchmen of Nova Scotia, of a privilege they possessed since the settlement of the Colony. They immediately saw the matter in its proper light, and the Assembly having sent back the bill with the Clause restored, it passed the Council without opposition.

Had your Correspondent been acquainted with the above facts, he most certainly would never have committed himself by the following language. "You have divested the Church in this Colony of its Missionary character, and have offered a direct affront to the Venerable Society P. G. by assuming a right to which you are not entitled by your position or contributions." "And I hold that our provincial parliament in creating a right and a privilege without stipulating for contingent obligations, has been guilty of an act of gross injustice and an act fraught with the most direful consequences to the interests and future prospects of the Church of England in Nova Scotia." Again, "You have assumed the patronage, go on and prosper." "This is the true reason, if I am not very much mistaken, why this Diocese did not participate in the Jubilee fund, in England," &c.

I hope "Mr. Cruik" is by this time quite satisfied that the great and Venerable Society, for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, have not acted under such motives as he has ventured to attribute to them and that they have never assumed to themselves the patronage of the Colonial Parishes or interfered with the right of presentation, whenever they found it by law either in the Crown, as it was in Canada, or in the Parishioners as in Nova Scotia; but have always acted with dignity and liberality, taking care to hold such control over their Missionaries as they deemed necessary to their interest and authority, without infringing on the rights of the Crown, or those conferred on the people by the Sovereign through the Local Legislatures.

Now suppose Sir, this clause had been left out of the Revised Statutes, in what condition would our Church have been placed? Would the Society P. G. have been entitled by law to the advowsons of all the Parishes regularly constituted by law, because most of the Rectors are Missionaries of that Society, at from £70 to 100 Stg. per annum? Would the people, because they contribute part of their parish assessment and pew rents? Would the Bishop, who contributes nothing? Or would the British Government, because it still pays to 16 Rectors £150. Stg. per annum each?

It is very probable the Crown would, under the circumstances, be restored to the position in which it stood before the Act of 1758 and claimed the right, if so, that right like all other Colonial patronage, would be exercised through the Governor, and we should have his Executive Council composed of Catholics and dissenters, on any question being raised, claiming the right to fill up all livings in the county. Would "Cruik" wish for such a state of things. I think not. When we consider all the difficulties that would result from the rejection of this clause, we may fairly conclude that it is better as it is. Churchmen of Nova Scotia cannot part with their ancient privilege conferred upon them with the sanction of their Sovereign, a privilege which will be found a bulwark and defence against Tractarianism, and Heresy, whenever brought to the test, and I believe there are men in Nova Scotia, both in and out of the Legislature, who keep a vigilant eye on the affairs of the Church, and who have power to prevent this most important privilege of Churchmen from being tampered with.

Your Correspondent has laid much stress upon the subject of endowments, and contends it as an incontrovertible principle, that they who pay have a right to appoint in Church matters. He has gone very deep and learnedly into the subject to prove his position. But I would remind him his position does not hold good in all cases. There are several thousands of livings in England in the gift of the Crown, the Bishops &c. though never endowed by them. I admit many came to them by confiscation and grants from the original proprietors, but many were assumed as their right under Ecclesiastical Rules, though supported only by tithes, the legal contributions of the people.

Lay patronage as it exists in England, is a terrible evil, but that evil principally arises from the right of presentation being transferable, and capable of being sold to Jew, infidel, or heretic. Such evils can never arise in this country. Under our Statutes the Parishioners, as a body have the right to present and the Parishioners consist only of "those who usually attend

the services and ordinances of the Church." And they cannot delegate their power to others.

As my letter has extended to an unexpected length, I will conclude, and reserve the observations I have to make on the subject of institution and induction, and the other defects which "Cruik" points out in the New Law, to a future letter.

Yours,

A CHURCHMAN.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

SHEP HARBOUR, NOVEMBER 6th, 1852.

MR. EDITOR,—As an outline of the principal proceedings of his Lordship the Bishop throughout nearly the whole of his extensive Diocese has been recorded in your valuable publication, I flatter myself, that you will not refuse admittance to an imperfect sketch of his concluding tour of visitation; which terminated, on his arrival in Halifax, on Friday the 6th inst.

On Saturday, the 30th ult. the Bishop left the city, and proceeded in his carriage, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Morris of Dartmouth, to Portor's Lake. At this place, and at Three Fathom Harbour, arrangements had been made for holding Confirmations on the following Sunday, (an account of which will probably reach you from another source; as both of these stations belong to the adjoining Parish of Dartmouth.) Suffice it to say here, that although Saturday appeared so very flattering, as to justify the expectation of its being the commencement of the so called "Indian Summer," yet the following morning, on which the Episcopal labours were to be resumed, presented a most gloomy and uncomfortable appearance. The wind, in the early part of the preceding night began to blow from the east accompanied with a heavy rain, which continued almost without any abatement till 9 o'clock on the following Wednesday morning. The storm and rain, however, were manfully encountered by the Bishop; for his Lordship started at an early hour from Portor's Lake, and proceeded in an open carriage with the wind and rain in his face, ten miles to Three Fathom Harbour Church, where he preached and held a Confirmation, after which he immediately returned to Portor's Lake, where he performed similar offices. Having thus, on the same day, preached twice, held two Confirmations, and travelled, amidst a drenching rain, about 24 miles.

On Monday morning, the 1st inst. the Bishop breakfasted at an early hour, 7 o'clock, and immediately after left, amidst the continued rain, for Jedore, in the mission of the Rev. Robert Jamison, whither he arrived, after having travelled 14 miles, at ½ past 10 o'clock. Owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, and badness of travelling, the congregation at this place was not near so large as it otherwise would have been. Under all circumstances, however, as large a number of persons as could reasonably be expected were in attendance. The Services of the day commenced with the presentation of a Memorial by the officiating Minister, Rev. R. Jamison, who acted in the capacity of Commissary on the occasion, to the Bishop, praying his Lordship to consecrate, and set apart, for the burial of the dead, the parcel of ground surrounding the Church of St. James, Jedore. The Bishop having expressed his assent to the prayer of the petition, the Morning Service with the appropriate Psalms and Lessons for the consecration of Burial Grounds was proceeded with by the officiating Minister, after which 25 candidates presented themselves for Confirmation, who were addressed by their chief Pastor with that earnest faithfulness which has hitherto characterized all his appeals to the younger members of the flock. The nature and scriptural authority for the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation as practised by our Church were distinctly stated, the solemn vows and promises of the Baptismal engagement were clearly explained and earnestly enforced, and as these young persons knelt around the Communion rails to receive the benediction, with the imposition of the hands of their Bishop, surely that heart must be cold and dead, which could not respond to the petition, that the Lord would defend these young members of the flock with his heavenly grace, that they might continue his for ever, and daily increase in his Holy Spirit, until by his mercy and goodness they would be brought at last to inherit his "everlasting kingdom." The Sermon, preached by the Bishop, was admirably adapted to the double occasion of the consecration of the Burial ground and the Confirmation, and was listened to with the deepest attention, as it could not fail, with God's blessing, to produce on the minds of all who heard it a most salutary and lasting impression. The consecration of the Burial ground concluded the religious service of the day, after which the Bishop accompanied by the Rev. R. Jamison, proceeded partly on foot, partly by boat, and partly in a wagon over a new road, some parts of which were in an unfinished state, to Ship Harbour, where they arrived at the residence of the missionary at a late hour, not, however, without a fair sample of mud from the newly dug ground, over which they had to travel on their journey.

The next day Tuesday, had been appointed for the Confirmation at Ship Harbour. The weather still unpropitious, having rained almost incessantly throughout the whole of the day. Those living in the adjoining Settlements of Clam Harbour, Owl's Head, and Shoal Bay were necessarily prevented from attending in consequence of the want of roads, and the unfitness of the weather for boating. A respectable and attentive congregation, however, almost filled the little Church. The prayers and lessons, as at Jedore, were read by Mr. Jamison, and after a most effective and Learner searching a Address from the Bishop, 21 persons, chiefly

females, renewed the solemn vows and promises made in their name at their baptism, ratifying and confirming the same in their own persons, and acknowledging themselves bound to perform those things which were then promised for them.

The Sermon, from 1 Cor. 9, 24, the third preached to his Lordship in this Church, contained a clear and faithful exposition of the duties enjoined on the Christian of running with perseverance, the spiritual race set before him, and of contending in such a way as to secure the prize. It was beautifully and happily applied to the case of those young persons upon whom the Bishop had lately laid his hands, and who, with much propriety, might be said to be only starting in this race. The Congregation, which had the gratification of hearing our talented chief Pastor preach on two former occasions, were much interested, and listened with marked attention to a discourse of nearly an hour's continuance, exhibiting by their demeanor, at its conclusion, a reluctance to withdraw from the building in which they had been assembled, and in which they had received from the lips of their Diocesan, such interesting and valuable instruction. I trust, with God's blessing, we may all profit by the "ghostly counsel and advice" so faithfully and affectionately imparted to us.

Wednesday, 3rd, had been appointed for the Confirmation at Pope's Harbour. Arrangements had been made that the Bishop and Mr. J. should proceed the evening before one half the distance in a boat. The incessant rain and storm, however, prevented this arrangement being carried into execution. They were, therefore, reluctantly obliged to remain for the night at Ship Harbour, and submit to the chances of an early start next morning. The morning arrived, but still the rain continued to fall as heavily as ever, and the possibility of reaching the place, a distance of 12 miles in a small boat, with a head wind, began to wear something more than a doubtful aspect. Waiting in this uncomfortable state of suspense from early dawn till 9 o'clock, the wind at length came round to the westward, and taking advantage of this favorable omen his Lordship instantly proceeded, accompanied by Mr. J. and two good oarsmen, about half the distance, where they were obliged to land in consequence of the high wind, and heavy sea, and travel on foot the remainder of the distance, along most wretched bye-paths, and arrived at Pope's Harbour Church, a distance of 12 miles, at 1 o'clock. The congregation, as might be expected under these unfavorable circumstances, was comparatively small. About one half the candidates for confirmation were present. The remaining half, who lived in the opposite direction of the Church, being under the impression, that it was next to impossible for the Bishop to make good his journey in such weather, and by so precarious a mode of travelling.

At ½ past 1 o'clock, the Services commenced by the Bishop's setting apart, for the worship and Service of Almighty God, the Church at Pope's Harbour, by the name of All Saints, in reference to the festival immediately preceding the consecration. The Evening Service, with Psalms and lessons appropriate to the occasion, were read by the Rev. R. Jamison, who also acted in the capacity of Commissary to his Lordship on the occasion; after which a very excellent Sermon, from Luke 18, 10, was preached by the Bishop. The subject, which was treated in a lucid and masterly manner, was applied, first, to the edifying and beautiful Service of the consecration of the Church, and afterwards to the no less interesting and important rite, which remained to be performed, the Confirmation. At the conclusion, 19 Candidates presented themselves before the Communion rails, were earnestly and impressively addressed, and received, in the Apostolic Rite, the imposition of hands, with the blessing of their chief Pastor. After the Benediction was pronounced by the Bishop, the congregation dispersed, and his Lordship directed, immediately after, his journey towards the Capital.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1852.

EDUCATION.

WE resume our extracts on this important subject, from the November No. of the Journal of Education. In this paper Mr. Dawson concludes his remarks on the School Bill now standing over for Legislative action. The main features of the Bill are embraced under the following heads:—

SUPERINTENDANT OF EDUCATION.—The duties of this office as Principal of the Normal School have been already referred to, (No. 1.) As Superintendent he is requested to collect and diffuse information on all subjects connected with the improvement and prosperity of the School, to supply teachers to vacant districts; to prepare and circulate forms and instructions, to establish Associations and Institutes of teachers; to expend the grants for school books, apparatus and libraries; to report annually on the state of the schools.

In addition to these duties, he is required to prepare and publish instructions for the proper carrying out of all the provisions of the Act, to print the Act and its accompanying instructions in sufficient quantity to supply every teacher and Board of Trustees with a copy, and to publish an Educational Journal for gratuitous distribution to Commissioners and teachers. The proper performance of these last mentioned duties alone,

will be of incalculable importance to the cause of education.

Objections have been made to the union of the offices of Superintendent and Principal of the Normal School. These have been already answered under the head "Normal School," and we need only state here that the arrangement is believed to be practicable, and recommends itself on grounds of economy, and on account of the unity of management which it secures. If, however, the Legislature should prefer, and be willing to remunerate a separate Superintendent—there can be no doubt that even in our small Province he would have scope for exertion in the improvement of education.

COMMISSIONERS AND THEIR CLERKS.—The appointment and duties of Commissioners are in the main the same as in the existing law. In dividing the school sections they are required to attach to each a permanent number, which is necessary to enable the trustees to perform their duties aright, but this has been neglected in many districts, the districts not having been numbered at all, or the numbers frequently changed without notice to the trustees.

In examining for license the commissioners are required to proceed under a prescribed form for each class of teachers. This was intended to obviate the injustice at present inflicted by the variable character of the examinations before different Boards and before the same Board at different meetings, as well as to give a more certain position to each class of teachers. They are also authorised to cancel the license of every teacher found to be guilty of grossly immoral conduct.

In the distribution of the public grant an important improvement is contemplated. At present the only tangible criterion are the sums contributed by the people and the time the school has been kept; but it is evident that these grounds of distribution often have but a small connection with the relative merit and usefulness of the schools, and it is only by referring to the character of the instruction—number of free pupils and other considerations of a somewhat vague and uncertain character, that an approach to justice can be made.

A very important addition to the powers of Commissioners is made in section 40, which empowers the boards to engage itinerant teachers for the poor and scattered districts, many of which are now entirely excluded from the benefits of the School Act. The commissioners are also authorised to apply the High School-grants to this purpose, in cases where it proves impossible to establish High schools.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The R. M. Steamship *Canada*, arrived on Thursday last, from Liverpool. Parliament was to meet on the 4th November, and great preparations were making for the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, which was to take place about the 18th inst.

The Indian mail which left Bombay on the 2nd October, reached London on the 28th. Intelligence from Rangoon to the 12th Sept. had been received.—General Godwin was preparing to attack a large body of Burmese troops, who had staked themselves in a strong position about eight or ten miles from Promé.—The first division of the attacking force was directed to be in readiness by the 18th September. There does not appear to be the slightest probability of the enemy's being able to withstand the attack of the combined force which is advancing against him:—

"The British troops are all described as being in the highest health and spirits, and now that the danger and depression of the rainy season are rapidly passing away and the period of activity in the field returning, every man begins to look forward with confidence to a brilliant campaign and a speedy and triumphant termination of the war.

"It is said that the Governor-General has offered the King of Burmah a second opportunity of obtaining peace without further sacrifice of blood or loss of territory. The conditions are reported to be these—that the King shall meet the charges of war to the 1st of September, apologise for the past misconduct, and give good assurance for future good behaviour. Upon his compliance with these terms, the Governor-General engages to withdraw the British forces from Burmah, and to leave the King in full possession of the whole of his territory.

"Unless some untoward and wholly unforeseen circumstance should arise to thwart the advance of our troops, it is probable that Ava as well as Promé will have fallen before Christmas, and that the kingdom of Burmah will have passed away from the dominion of its tyrant, and have become a province of the mighty empire of England in the East."

The *London Times* has stated it to be the intention of Earl Derby and his colleagues to advise the Sovereign to permit the Houses of Convocation to sit for the despatch of business; and that the Royal license will be issued, empowering that Ecclesiastical assembly to enter upon the consideration of such matters as may be submitted to them. This statement as it first appeared, subsequently received a slight correction; but the fact seems to be that the Earl of Derby and his colleagues had recommended to the Sovereign that Convocation should be allowed to meet. The exclusive object to which this Ecclesiastical court will address

itself, and confine its labours, is to devise and recommend a scheme for self-reform and re-construction, according to the altered condition of the Church and of society.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, completed his eleventh year on Tuesday last, 8th inst.—The Royal Standard was hoisted on Citadel Hill, in honour of the Anniversary.

We observe that Mrs. Miller, who, with Miss Morris, published some beautiful plates of the Wild Flowers of Nova Scotia, has issued a Prospectus for their republication, and of a new series (Parts 3 and 4), being a continuation of the work. The list of subscribers already embraces a number of the principal inhabitants.—Persons desirous of adding their names can do so at the Book and Stationery Store of Mr. Gossip, 24 Granville street, or at the other book stores in town. Mrs. Miller is doing a great deal to inspire a love of the fine arts in Halifax, and deserves and we hope will receive much encouragement.

We give in another column the observations of several Members of the Canadian Assembly, on a motion to adjourn the Session on account of the prevalence of cholera, and the alarm thereby created. From the statements made a correct judgment may be formed of the progress of the disease, which we are glad to find has not proved so fatal as we had reason to anticipate.

NOTICE OF ORDINATION.—The Lord Bishop purposes (D V) to hold his next Ordination at Halifax, on Sunday, December 1st. Persons intending to offer themselves as candidates for Holy Orders upon that occasion are desired to notify their intention to His Lordship without delay.

SELECTION OF PSALMS AND HYMNS.—We are glad to be able to announce that the volume of Selections of Psalms and Hymns, for the Diocese of Nova Scotia, under the sanction of the Lord Bishop, is ready for delivery. Orders sent to Mr. Gossip's Book Store, will meet with prompt attention. The neat appearance of the Book, and the excellency of the Selections, we feel assured will recommend it to general approval. We believe that it is intended to commence its use in Halifax on the 28th inst., being the first day of the Ecclesiastical year, and immediate orders will also enable the Publisher to supply it to other portions of the Diocese, in time to be used at that appropriate season.

RAILWAY.—A public meeting on the subject of Railways was held at Kentville on the 9th inst. Hon. John Morson, Chairman, Henry O. S. Webster, Secretary. Several Resolutions were passed, the substance of which was to support the government of the Province in any contract to build a Railway easterly to Pictou, and westerly to Victoria Beach—and to pledge the Representatives of King's Co. to give their determined opposition to any agreement on the part of the government, unless upon the above terms.

Received from Digby for the Bishopric Endowment Fund,

Collection after Sermon, £2 9 6
Part payment of subscriptions, 8 5 0

£10 14 6

D. C. S. Nov. 7. Rec'd for ' Jubilee' £2 16 0 from Liverpool. Edwin Gilpin, Jr. Sec'y.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. G. Townsend, with two subscribers—directions will be attended to. From Rev. Mr. Morris, two subscribers, and payment half in advance—directions will be attended to. The back Nos. of the new arrangement have run out—but whenever desired, will supply them as far as possible, and charge accordingly. The advance for Mr. Scanton has been paid, and his paper forwarded from Oct. 23. From Rev. R. J. Unlace—directions will be attended to. From Rev. C. Ingles—all previous orders, save specified exceptions, have been forwarded—expect some g. o. prayer books very soon, and will forward when received. From Rev. Mr. Jamieson—new subscriber—other directions will be attended to.

Married.

At Bridgetown, Nova Scotia, on the 4th Nov. by the Rev. J. James Robertson, M. A., assisted by the Rev. J. M. Campbell, M. A., the Rev. HENRY STAMER, third son of the late Percival Stamer, Esq., of Ivy Lodge, County Clare Ireland, to MRS. KINOSUR, third daughter of Major James Poyntz, (late 30th Regt., H. M. Service.)

Died.

At the Poor's Asylum, Nov. 9. Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, aged 77 years, a native of England.
At Thurso, Caithness, on the 30th September last, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of Mr. James McKenzie, Merchant, Digby, N. S., leaving a number of friends and relatives to mourn her loss.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Sunday, Nov. 7.—Brigs. Contest, Griffin, Norfolk, Va. 11 days; Nova Scotia, Prince, Salt Island; sch. Medway, Porter, Philadelphia.
Monday, Nov. 8.—Brigt. Lady Berrmour, (new) McBurne, Pugwash, 20 hours; schs. Nilo, Gunner, Burin, 7 days; Plant, Keur, New York, 20 days; Antelope, Deer Island—bound to New York; Good Intent, Cape Breton; Annandale, P. E. Island 9 days; Humming Bird, McLean, North Bay; Medway, Norton Philadelphia, 7 days; Stranger, Miramichi; Victoria, Morgan, Jamaica, 7 days; Thetis, Littleport, Annapolis; Royal Parler, St. Andrews; Resident, St. Mary's.

Tuesday, Nov. 9.—R. M. Steamer Morlin, Corbin, St. John's N. F. via Sydney—23 passengers from St. John's from Sydney; Revenue brig Belle, Crowell, Bay Fundy 3 schs. Sybil, Young, Lunenburg.

Wednesday, Nov. 11.—Schrs. Seal, Magdalen Islands; Mary, P. E. I. Maria, do.; Steamer Sir John Harvey, Boston 42 hours.

Thursday, Nov. 11.—R. M. S. Canada, Liverpool, 10 days; H. M. S. Columbia, from a surveying cruise; schs. Indus, New York, Industry, Sagadah, Shannon, Margarer, Dove—P. E. Island; brig. Triumph, Turke Island 13 days; Revenue Cutters Halifax and Responsible, from the protection of the Fisheries; brig. Alexander, Pictou.

Friday, Oct. 12.—R. M. Steamship Niagara, Stone, New York; R. M. Steamship Lyanaine, Hunter, Bermuda, 6 days; schs. Swan, Ragged Islands; California do; Union Annapolis.

CLEARED.

Oct. 8.—Brigt. Emily, O'Bryan, Charlottetown P. E. I. Elzear, Bernier, Montreal.

Oct. 9.—Brigt. Fawn, Morrison, F. W. Indies; Oscar, Chalmersham; F. W. Indies, Romp, Dickson, St. John, N. F.; schs. Mary Bond Boston; Lancel, Hartory, St. John's, N. F.; Lily, Malloch, Westpool N. B.

Nov. 10.—Brigt. Scotia, Trinidad; Lady, Magdalen Islands; Joe Madawat, Magdalen Islands; Buskar, Jamaica; Lucy Alice, P. E. Island.

Nov. 11.—R. M. S. Canada, Boston, Steamer Sir Jean Harvey Boston; R. M. S. Merita, St. John's, N. F., Caplin, Piacentia.

Passengers

Per R. M. S. Canada, from Liverpool to Halifax—Mrs McPherson, Miss Allan, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Bliss, Mrs. Stewart and child, Capt. Byler, 60th Regt., Lieut. Bridge, Messrs. Bliss, Merckolohn, Keel, and 71 for Boston.

From Halifax to Boston—Misses Clinch, Jacob, and McCallum, Mrs. Crawley, Mrs. Hayes and 4 children, Mr and Mrs. Gore, Messrs. Starns, Hold, Novillo, Grimes, Starns, Kinnear, Fedin, White, Blacklock, Gottig, and Bennis.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

Apples, per bush.	2s. 6d. a 8s.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	17s. 6d. a 25s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	11d. a 1s.
Catsup, per gallon.	8s. a 3s. 6d.
Cheese, per lb.	4d. a 6d.
Chickens, per pair.	1s. 3d. a 1s. 9d.
Eggs, per doz.	8d. a 9d.
Geese, each.	1s. 3d. a 1s. 9d.
Hams, green, per lb.	none.
Do. smoked, per lb.	none.
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1s. 8d.
Do. wool,	2s. 6d.
Mutton, per lb.	2d. a 3d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	15s. 6d.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	3d. a 4d.
Potatoes, per bushel.	2s. 6d. a 3s.
Turkies, per lb.	5d. a 6d.
Yarn, worsted, per lb.	2s. 6d.

AT THE WHARVES.

Coal, per chnl.	26s.
Cord Wood,	15s. a 10s.

Advertisements.

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR.

ENGLISH PRIZE ESSAY.

The subject for this Year is—"The advantages of a liberal education for all persons, whether intending to devote themselves to one of the learned professions or otherwise."

The Essays are to be sent to the President of the College on the day of Meeting after the Easter Vacation, 1833, and the Prize will be delivered to the Successful Candidate at the ensuing Bachelors, when he will read his Essay in the Hall.

The Prize is open to the competition of all Members of the University who have completed their 12th, and have not entered upon their 25th Term, at this date. Each Essay is to be distinguished by a Motto, and to be accompanied by a sealed paper, bearing the same motto, and containing the name of the writer.
October, 1832.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And for sale at the Depository, S. P. O. K. No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET.

A SELECTION OF PSALMS AND HYMNS, FOR THE DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SANCTIONED BY THE LORD-BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Nov. 13, 1832.

W. N. SILVER & SONS, ARE NOW selling at the very lowest market prices an Extensive Assortment of New and Seasonable DRY GOODS.

Comprising every article generally needed for the City and Country Trade. Good Welsh Flannels, heavy Winter Blankets, a large assortment of Woisted Stuffs, for Winter Dresses, Doeshirts, Broad Cloths and Sadelotts, first quality Cotton Warp, White, blue, Red and Green. Family TEA, of a very superior kind, Grey, White and Striped Shirting, very cheap, strong English and American Ticks &c. Carpets, Druggists, Rugs, Coats, Vests and Pants. &c
Nov. 13.

IN THE PRESS.

And will shortly be Published.

SHADES OF THE HAMLET, AND OTHER POEMS, by Rev. ANTHONY GRAY, Rector of Digby

Subscriptions received by F. G. FULLER, Nov. 13.

SPICES, WHOLE AND GROUND, namely, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger, Peppor, Allspice, &c. &c. together with Essences of various kinds. For sale at DR. WOLF'S CITY DRUG STORE, 53 Hollis Street, Nov. 6.

Poetry.

WHEN I AWAKE I AM STILL WITH THEE. BY MRS. HARRIET PEARSON STOWE.

Still, still with Thee—when, o'er morning broke, When the bird waketh, and the shadows flee, Fairer than morning, lovelier than the daylight, Pawns the sweet consciousness, Love with Thee

Advertisements.

E. K. BROWN,

NO 1, ORDNAVAN SQUARE.

HAS RECEIVED THE LATEST ARRIVALS, A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF MALDENWARE. Bar, Bolt, Hoop and Sheet Iron. Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL.

TABLE CUTLERY.

Pocket Knives, Scissors and Razors, Harness Mounting, Cabinet Brass Ware, Girih, Chair and Brace Web, Stoves, Iron Pots, Ovens and Oven Covers, Tea Kettles, Boilers, Fry Pans, Preserving Kettles and Saucepans.

MRS. KIDDER'S CORDIAL! FOR THE CURE OF CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, &c. Gives immediate relief in the most violent cases. Its effect is to quiet, heal, strengthen and perfectly regulate the stomach, and bowels.

CORDIAL RHUBARB FOR THE PREVENTION and Cure of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels arising from debility, or loss of tone.

EMOLLIENT OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. A superior quality of English Soap, well scented and of unimpaired age, for sale Cheap at DEWOLF'S CITY DRUG STORE, 63 Hollis Street.

GENUINE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES. W. & C. W. LANGLEY has received from England the FULL SUPPLY of the above, together with a Variety of other Articles usually sold by Druggists.

MACAGY & WITHKOW, TAILORS, No. 116 GRANVILLE STREET

NOVA SCOTIA BOOK STORE.

34 Granville Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE AT THE CHEAPEST RATE AT WHICH THEY CAN BE IMPORTED, THE FOLLOWING RELIGIOUS AND MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS, to which he invites the attention of his Friends and the Public.

- Rev. Thos. Scott's full Commentary, 6 vols. 8 vo. £3 Do. do do 5 vols quarto, £3 10
Riddell's (large) Critical Latin and English Lexicon, Ro. & Parkhurst's Greek Lexicon, Pearson on the Creed, The English Pulpit, (Sermons of Eminent English Divines of different persuasions.)

POETRY.

- Cowper's Poetical Works, Campbell's do, Scott's do, Burns' do, Mrs. Hemans' do, Butler's Hudibras, Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, Tupper's Poetical Works, complete, Pollock's Course of Time, Keble's Poems, Do. Christian Year, Wainwright's Book of Church Music—the latest selection—which we confidently recommend as a superior Publication for the use of Churches and Choirs.

DEPOSITORY

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE

- No 24, Granville Street. JUST Received per R. M. Steamship America. Bibles for Churches or Schools, 12mo., 1s. 3d. each, New Testaments, 6d. and 7d. ea. Books of Common Prayer, with new version of Psalms, 9d. each, Do Do Do 1s. 9d. do, Do Do Do 2s. 6d. do, Do Do Do 3s. 6d. do, Do Do Do 4s. 6d. do.

ON HAND, a large Stock of Bibles, School Books, and large School Maps, also Miscellaneous Books and Tracts.

DEWOLF'S CITY DRUG STORE AND SEED WAREHOUSE. English, French, and Miscellaneous Drugs, Spices and Perfumery, of the first quality, imported from the best sources, and kept constantly for sale, at No 63 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S.

IT IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70 Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1852. To Professor Holloway.—

Sir.—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed.—Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was unable to rest or sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment, and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG OF 30 YEARS STANDING. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851. To Professor Holloway.—

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

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

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

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

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE. Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, a Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850. To Professor Holloway.—

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

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnold, of Breckford, Latham Road, Edinboro', dated April 22th, 1851. To Professor Holloway.—

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

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:— Bad Legs, Cancer, Scalds, Bad Breasts, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Sore Nipples, Burns, Ulcers, Sore throats, Bunions, Elephantiasis, Skin diseases, Bite of Mosquitoes, Intussusception, Scabies, and Sand-Fles, Gout, Sore-heads, Coco Bay, Glandular Swellings, Tumours, Chilblains, Ulcers, Wounds, Clapped hands, Piles, Yaws, Corn (soft), Rheumatism.

Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia: Dr. Harding, Windsor; Mrs. Nich. Lunenburg; J. B. Paulin, Liverpool; N. Tupper, Cornwallis; Tacker & Smith, Truro; J. & O. Jost, Guysborough; F. Conran & Co., Newport; G. N. Fuller, Horton; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; S. Fulton & Co., Wallace; J. F. More, Caledonia; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Christie & Co., Bras d'Or; P. Smith, Port Hood; W. Robson, Pictou; E. Stearns, Yarmouth.

John Saylor, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

PUBLISHED every Saturday, by Wm. Gossip, Proprietor, at the Church Times Office, No 24 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocese. All correspondences relative to 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.