

The Church Times.

J. C. Cochran—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

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Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

DATE	MORNING.	EVENING.
20	10. S. An. Tris.	1 King 21
21	11. S. An. Tris.	21. Daniel 6
22	12. S. An. Tris.	22. Daniel 6
23	13. S. An. Tris.	23. Daniel 6
24	14. S. An. Tris.	24. Daniel 6
25	15. S. An. Tris.	25. Daniel 6
26	16. S. An. Tris.	26. Daniel 6
27	17. S. An. Tris.	27. Daniel 6
28	18. S. An. Tris.	28. Daniel 6
29	19. S. An. Tris.	29. Daniel 6
30	20. S. An. Tris.	30. Daniel 6

Poetry.

GOD IS LOVE.

With doubts and cares, and fears oppress,
Man's wayward thoughts descending rove:
Where shall the troubled soul find rest?
O fly to God, for God is Love.

When bowed beneath afflictions sent,
Thy frequent wanderings to reprove,
Call them as Heaven's kind mercies meant
For thy soul's good, for God is Love.

When sinful pangs thy soul annoy,
With tears and prayers God's mercy prove,
From Him seek pardon, peace, and joy,—
Seek, you shall find, for God is Love.

Jesus, hear His mercy speak;
Hear Him who reigns in Heaven above,
From Heaven He came, the lost to seek;
Jesus is God, and God is Love.

Trust, trust in Him—for you He died,
By works of love thy faith approve,
Thy soul shall find in peace abide,
And know and feel that God is Love.

As may I live, thus let me die,
That when the summons calls—“Remove,”
Thy soul, redeemed, to Heaven may fly,
To sing with saints—our God is Love.

—Lord Teignmouth.

Religious Miscellany.

“A Charge,” delivered by the Bishop of Worcester, July 1854.

REAL PRESENCE IN THE EUCHARIST—SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENTS.

learned dignity of the Church,* and one whose reputation derive additional weight, not only from the name he bears, but from his own acknowledged piety, and attainments, has laid down the two following propositions:—first, that the Man Christ Jesus is really present in the holy eucharist by reason of the presence of his body and blood; and secondly, that the holy eucharist is as much a sacrament as well as a sacrament.” We have it then asserted by an authority which we must all respect, that the actual corporeal body of Christ is really present by the act of consecration in the elements of the Lord's Supper; and consequently, that those who partake of those elements partake of His body and blood. I shall endeavour to show, in closing this charge, that this doctrine, with respect to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, is inconsistent with the Articles and Rubrics of our Church. Before I do so I will briefly consider whether it receives any countenance from Scripture. Now a awful mystery cannot be imagined than that founded by the learned divine to whom I have referred. If indeed, those who partake of this sacrament actually partake of the real body and blood of Christ, not figuratively or spiritually, but really and verily, in what terms should we expect the inspired writers of the New Testament to have spoken of this awful mystery? We have every reason to believe that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was first instituted in the very infancy of the Church. We find frequent mention of it in the Acts of the Apostles; but such mention is unaccompanied with those expressions of veneration which the participation of the real body and blood of their Saviour must have evoked from His early disciples. Thus, in the Acts chapter we are told that they who gladly received the word “were baptized, and continued stedfast in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in

breaking of bread and in prayers;” and again, “They continuing daily with one accord in the temple and breaking of bread from house to house, did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart, praising God and having favour with all the people.” There can be no doubt that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper is here referred to, and is it credible that it would have been so referred to in the simple terms of “breaking of bread” if it was believed to be such an awful and incomprehensible mystery? So when the account is given in St. Luke's Gospel of the interview between our blessed Saviour and the disciples at Emmaus, we are told that he became known to them, not by administering to them His body and blood, but simply that He became known to them in the breaking of bread. To my mind this argument from Scripture is conclusive, for I never can believe that a mystery, such as the Lord's Supper is represented to be by the author to whom I have referred, would have been thus slightly mentioned, coupled with prayers and other religious duties, but without one word in reference to so awful a doctrine as that those who were thus engaged, in the “breaking of bread from house to house,” were participators of the body and blood of their Lord and Master Jesus Christ. But, secondly, the very time at which the Lord's Supper was instituted, is conclusive against our author's hypothesis. Our blessed Saviour was then alive. When He held the bread in His hands and said—“This is my body;” and in like manner when He held the cup and said—“This is my blood.” He could not have intended to express that He held His body and blood in His own hand, nor could His disciples have so understood Him. They were used to the figurative language so generally adopted among Oriental nations, and no doubt understood that when they were directed to eat His body and drink His blood they should, by partaking of what represented His body and blood, feed upon Him spiritually in their minds, so as to become one with Him and He one with them. There is a passage in the Prophet Ezekiel which has always appeared to me as an apt illustration of the matter. When his commission was given to this prophet, it was given in these words:—“Son of Man eat this roll; and go speak unto the house of Israel. So I opened my mouth, and he caused me to eat the roll. And he said unto me, Son of Man cause thy belly to eat, and fill thy bowels with this roll that I give thee. Then did I eat it, and it was in my mouth as honey for sweetness.” It is obvious by these words was intended to be expressed, not that the prophet should literally eat the book which was presented to him—but that his mind should be so deeply penetrated with its contents, that he should so take in, retain and digest them, as he digested animal food with his bodily organs. In like manner when we are told that in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper we eat His body and drink His blood, nothing more is intended to be expressed than that our souls should be strengthened and refreshed by the body and blood of Christ as our bodies are by bread and wine.

ADDITIONAL SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENTS.

In considering, however, the argument from Scripture, it would certainly be unfair entirely to pass over the expressions used by St. Paul in his first Epistle to the Corinthians, which have been frequently quoted in favour of the corporeal presence of Christ in the eucharist:—“The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ? The bread which we break, is it not the communion of the body of Christ? Now I fully agree with Archbishop Sharpe that the proper interpretation of these words is—“The partaking of the bread and the cup is the means which God hath appointed for our partaking of the benefits of Christ's body that was broken, and of His blood that was shed for us—that is to say, the forgiveness of our sins and all the other fruits and advantages of His passion;” but this will further appear if we attentively consider the whole scope and argument of that portion of the epistle. The apostle's object was to caution the Corinthians against partaking of the feasts then usually celebrated by the heathens when they offered sacrifices to their idols. He therefore places in juxtaposition the Lord's Supper with these feasts, and reminds them that, as by the former they enter into a communion with Christ, so by the latter they enter into a like communion with devils, concluding by

saying, “Ye cannot drink the cup of the Lord and the cup of devils: ye cannot be partakers of the Lord's table and the table of devils.” The antithesis here is so marked that, of necessity, we must understand both clauses of the antithesis in the same sense, and, as it cannot be contended that the Corinthians, when they partook of the sacrifices offered to idols, became thereby participators of the very substance of such idols, so there is no ground for inferring from this passage of St. Paul that by the term, partaking of the Lord's table, he intended to express a participation in the actual body and blood of Christ. It is, indeed, so obvious that in the institution of the Lord's Supper the figure was adopted so usual in all nations, but especially among oriental nations, of substituting the sign for the thing signified, that it would be difficult to account for a controversy which has now lasted above three hundred years, if we did not know that it is the natural tendency of the human mind, more especially in religious matters, to delight in giving to the most plain and simple words some dark and mysterious interpretation.

DOCTRINE OF THE CHURCH.

But, after all, the main question is not what may have been the opinion of this or that father, as what is the doctrine of our own Church upon this much disputed question. I think that no one can attentively consider the Articles and Liturgy of our Church without being satisfied that the corporeal human presence of Christ in the Lord's supper is in no degree recognised by them. For what saith our twenty-eighth Article—“The body of Christ is given, taken, and eaten, in the Lord's Supper, only after a heavenly or spiritual manner, and the mean whereby the body of Christ is received and eaten is faith.” Is it in the nature of the words to be more distinct and explicit? If when we receive the bread and wine in the Lord's Supper we have faith in the atonement once made by Him for our sins, He becomes the aliment of our souls, we spiritually feed upon Him; we become one with Him and He one with us; but we approach the verge of Romanism when we hold with the ven. author to whom I have referred, that in any sense He is made humbly or corporeally present by the act of consecration. But it is not merely by the Articles of our Church that we are brought to this conclusion—the whole tenour of the communion service confirms the interpretation which I have put on the twenty-eighth Article. Thus, in the exhortation, the people are told that by means of this sacrament they spiritually eat the flesh of Christ and drink His blood, and, to prevent the possibility of any false impression being derived from the adoption in the service of the figure used in Scripture of representing the sign as the thing signified, we have a rubric at the conclusion distinctly stating that by the practice of kneeling during the reception of the Lord's Supper no adoration is intended or ought to be done, either unto the sacramental bread and wine there bodily received, or unto any corporeal presence of Christ's flesh and blood. For the sacramental bread and wine remain still in their very natural substances, and therefore may not be adored, for that were idolatry to be abhorred of all faithful Christians, and the natural body and blood of our Saviour Christ are in heaven and not here, it being against the truth of Christ's natural body to be at one time in more places than one. Such is the language of our Church; but how is this consistent with that of our author who states “that Christ is present in the holy eucharist by His body and blood—that there is not only that presence of the Godhead which attends upon His gifts, but also that presence of His flesh and blood which is bestowed through the consecrated elements.” If once we adopt this doctrine, I see not how we can consistently abstain from the adoration of the eucharistic elements practised in the Roman Catholic Church. For if, indeed, the actual body of Christ be present in the creatures of bread and wine which we consecrate in commemoration of His precious death until His coming again, who would not bow down with reverence in the presence of his crucified Saviour! And yet we are distinctly told in the twenty-eighth Article of our Church, that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper is not to be carried about, hated up, or worshipped

* Archbishop Wilberforce.

THE EUCHARIST A SACRAMENT—NOT A SACRIFICE

We come now to the second proposition of our venerable author which I propose to consider—namely, that the holy eucharist is a sacrifice as well as a sacrament, and that in it the body and blood of Christ are offered as a real sacrifice to God. On a former occasion I have attempted, as a significant proof that no such sacrifice was contemplated by our Church, the injunctions which from time to time have been issued for the substitution of tables for altars in our churches. Why was this, but that no countenance might be given by the notion of sacrifice to the continued existence of altars? Even as early as 1650 we find Bishop Ridley directing the curates, churchwardens and questmen, to set up the Lord's board after the form of an honest table; and in the liturgy as it now exists, we find the term "table" universally substituted for that of "altar." Now what possible motive could our reformers have had for this substitution but the wish to remove from the minds of the people the Roman Catholic doctrine of the sacrifice of mass? Accordingly the Church declares in her thirty-first Article, that the offering of Christ once made is that perfect redemption, propitiation and satisfaction, for all the sins of the whole world, both original and actual, and there is none other satisfaction for sin but that alone. Wherefore the sacrifice of masses, in the which it was commonly said that the priest did offer Christ for the quick and the dead, to have remission of pain or guilt, were "blasphemous fables and dangerous deceits." Now, it is impossible but that a dignity of the Church, as is our archdeacon, must have subscribed his *bona fide* concurrence in this article; and it is certainly difficult to conceive how, after having done so, he can, notwithstanding, maintain a doctrine which is therein designated a blasphemous fable and a dangerous deceit. But farther, in the consideration of this subject if we adopt the plan which we followed when discussing the doctrine of the real presence, and examine the language of the communion service, we shall find that it is entirely opposed to the notion of a material sacrifice being offered in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. In the prayer of consecration our Saviour is described as having made by his one oblation, once offered, a full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice, oblation and satisfaction, for the sins of the whole world; and in the prayer directed to be used after the congregation have communicated, we pray our Heavenly Father mercifully to accept this our sacrifice, not of the body and blood of Christ, but of our praises and thanksgivings. We offer and present unto God, not any material sacrifice, but ourselves, our souls and bodies, to be a reasonable, holy, and lively sacrifice unto him; "and we pray that, although we be unworthy through our manifold sins to offer unto him any sacrifice, yet that He would accept this our bounden duty and service." Is it possible for words to be more explicit than these to show that, in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, we do indeed offer a sacrifice, but that it is the sacrifice of a broken and contrite heart deeply penetrated with the conviction that Jesus Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many, not that he offers Himself often as the high priest entereth into the holy place every year with the blood of others, for then must He often have suffered since the foundation of the world, "but now once in the end of the world hath he appeared to put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself."

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. America, Aug. 5.

CONVOCATION.

The cause of the restoration of Synodical action in the English Church has again made a most decided step. In the spring of this year we communicated to our readers the pregnant fact that the first meeting of the session, instead of being an unmeaning form, had been emphatically a day of business. Not only were the great interests of the Church then discussed with freedom in both Houses, but committees were appointed by each to do most important work. The Lower House appointed a committee of privileges, in order to settle those doubtful points as to form and order, on the right arrangement of which the harmonious working of any deliberative and legislative body must depend. The proceedings of the Upper House were still more important. It also appointed a committee which was to concern itself both with the mode of working and also with reforming the material organization of Convocation. But besides this it appointed a committee to consider what modifications of our working church system were needed to enable the Church to meet the spiritual requirements of the population. From the first this had been the special point to which the Bishop of Oxford had pointed attention, as *via* great reason for seeking the revival of Convocation; and he was so happy last spring as to get the Bishop of Llandaff to serve for the committee. This alone was a great step. Two years ago the advocates for the restoration of Synodical action in our Church, were few even amongst

our prelates. But it soon became manifest that the more thoughtful and active amongst them were being greatly shaken in the opinions which they had assumed, probably without much careful consideration of the subject, under the influence of what were supposed to be prudent apprehensions. Even after the first speech of the Bishop of Oxford in this Convocation, the late Bishop of Lincoln, not the boldest nor the least wary of his brethren, openly avowed that it was in his judgment demonstrated that the time was come for action. The wisdom which has guided the movement hitherto has been now regarded by a large accession of our prelates to its side; and the fact that the Bishop of Llandaff, known to the Church as a moderate Evangelical, was persuaded to move this Resolution, was of itself an indication that a new era had been reached. That the Bishop of Winchester—even his Most Reverend brother forsaking him—should have been left alone as the advocate of the old dead establishment principle of Church-government, was scarcely less significant. The same change might be marked in the filling up of the committees, on which many Bishops, hitherto openly opposed to Convocation, were now willing to serve. Last Thursday has given us the immediate results of these movements. The committees of both Houses, we learn, have sat repeatedly, and examined with the utmost diligence, harmony, and courage, the matters submitted to them. The results are now before the Church. We were threatened by our enemies with a rupture between the two Houses, and with the outbreak of all the old quarrels of 1713, if we attempted to revive our Synodical action. In vain we protested that those quarrels arose from the monstrous anomaly of there being then a latitudinarian Episcopate set to rule by State power over an orthodox but undisciplined clergy.

The solution of the question is now in our hands, and we find that, so far from any outbreak of ill-will between the Houses, every former question of angry rivalry has been settled with perfect harmony, and, so far as we can judge, on just principles. The more important subject, too, of the modification of our Church's working system has been very judiciously handled. The report of this committee has, indeed, drawn forth the unmingled commendation of those who have heretofore been opposed to the revival of Convocation, including, as we have reason to believe, the Most Rev. Primate. We have, therefore, every reason to hope for the turn of the tide of opinion and feeling on this subject. In Convocation itself there have been many such symptoms. The Bishop of Winchester alone—still the true exponent of the principle that the Church can only be safe when duly swaddled and cradled from all spiritual influences by the State—he alone raised a dissenting voice. The tone of the Primate, on the other hand, appears to be greatly moderated, and he seems now to perceive that some power of self-adaptation is needful for the Church if she is to perform what, to do him justice, he has always labored to promote—the full and effectual exercise of her spiritual functions for our vastly increased population. On the particular recommendations of this Report we do not propose now to enter at length. We would rather show our readers why we think that there has, indeed, struck upon their ears one of those notes which declare that, on the dial-plate of events, another epoch has been passed.

But a few years ago, any one who had professed his belief that by this time Convocation would quietly and without commotion have resumed its sittings, held in committee its weekly and often even daily deliberations, held in the Abbey by the two Houses its solemn public consultations, and put forth to the Church, stamped with its authority, a document of such moment as this, would have been held a mere visionary. Yet so it is, and it is well to mark the point we have reached. One other matter too, full of promise, was effected at the last meeting. Both Houses deliberated on and expressed their full approbation of a scheme laid before them for founding a Bishopric in Cornwall. We believe all this to be full of promise to the Church. We see in it a proof of the undying spiritual life which, in spite of all adverse influences, does, through God's grace, continue in her. We see in it a promise for the future. Why, if once she can act with full freedom, with the love and wisdom with which this experimental action has been guided, may not our divisions be abated, our unity consolidated, our faith affirmed, and our population saved? All that we want from the Government of the nation is that absence of persecution which is now withheld from every other religious body amongst us. This, as to the question in hand, has been the merit of the present Government. It has simply left us alone. It has refused to persecute us. It would not be bounded on by questions in the Lower House, and notices of motion in the Upper, to try the issue of a collision with the rising spirit of the Church, acting through its old forms; and the result is before us. On Friday night the Bishop of London moved that her Majesty should be addressed, and prayed to direct that their reports should be laid on the table of the Upper House. Here was the opportunity for which the advocates of Convocation had so long professed themselves anxious. "Try," they had said, "if Parliament will allow of your modest action." They met the challenge on Friday. They kept the field against all comers. Though Lord Shaftesbury was present he did not venture on any opposition. Perhaps the announcement made by Lord Harrowby, a few nights earlier, of his own conversion to this cause, had its effect on the noble earl. But for this or some other reason, Exeter-Hall was still, and the results of the wise, active, business-like proceedings of Convocation will, as it seems, be laid, by her Majesty's order, before Parliament, without objection or opposition.—*Guardian*, July 29.

HOUSE OF LORDS, August 1.

The Earl of Charendon said, in reply to a question from the Earl of Hardwicke, that a cruiser had been sent from Gibraltar to check the proceedings of the *Rita* pirates.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 25.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN PARKER.

Colonel Blair, in enquiring whether the despatches relative to the death of Captain Parker would be published, complained of the accusation of rashness which had been brought against the deceased officer.

Sir James Graham stated that the official letter from Admiral Dundas should be immediately made public, and added that Captain Parker had acted in a degree rashly, but strictly in the performance of his duty, when attacking the batteries before which he perished.

The Rev. Vincent Ryan, B. A. Principal of the Metropolitan Training Institution (Highbury College) and formerly of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution, is to be the new Bishop of Mauritius.

ADMIRAL CORRY.—A letter from Sheerness on Tuesday says—"This morning Her Majesty's ship *Dauntless*, 38 guns, Captain Ryder, arrived in the harbour direct from the Baltic, having left on the morning of the 22nd ult., part of the fleet which sailed the day previous to attack Aland Island, which they believe fully was carried into operation, the guns were distinctly heard by the *Dauntless* as being away in that direction. We are happy to note the safe arrival of Admiral Corry in the afternoon, who is very much improved in general health and left."

THE NEW IRISH BISHOP.—The Venerable M. Beresford, Archdeacon of Erdagh, has been appointed Bishop of Kilmore, in succession to the late Rev. Dr. Leslie.

CONVERSIONS IN BERMONDSEY.—Sixty-three Roman Catholics have renounced Popery in St. Paul's Church, Bermondsey, since the last published account in April.

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.—The *Monitor* on Wednesday published a despatch which, confirming the arrival of the Russian Count Alderberge at Belgrade, notices the rumour that he is the bearer of orders new counter-maœuvre in the strategy of the Russian army. It is even said that the Russians are to evacuate the Principalities; but this is one of the stories being intended merely to amuse the public. The well-ascertained fact is, that the Russians, now abandoned the position which they lately held on the left bank of the Danube and retire towards the Sereth. The Turkish army occupy Fradeschi. The semi-official Austrian *correspondent* publishes a despatch stating that on the 28th July the Russian vanguard quitted Fradeschi and on the 29th the main body of the Russian army quitted Kalugeruni. In the evening the troops were in contact between the Argish and the Suban. The Russian hospitals were to be evacuated by the 29th, and the complete evacuation of Belgrade was to be effected on the 31st July. Olfendick, captured by the Russians during the night of the 29th after the *sic du pont* and the bridge of boats had been destroyed. During this retreat, which was accomplished by forced marches, the thermometer fell 104 in the shade. The troops marched towards the Sereth by the way of Schelavr, and thence to Ruti and Obleschi, with all their artillery, hospital, and wagon trains. The Turks occupied Fradeschi the day that the Russians left it; and on the 31st the Turks occupied the island opposite Kalsrauh.

Omer Pacha has expressed his deep sorrow at the death of Captain Butler, who died on the very day of the retreat of the Russians. The Turkish general had ordered that a pyramid shall be erected in the middle of the fort, in honour of the soldiers who have died in defence, and that the mortal remains of Captain Butler shall be carried to the same place. A special monument is to be erected to immortalise the death of that valiant officer.

The King of Greece, according to the French regular remittances from Russia, quite in the Greek style. A Greek house in Paris manages the affair. With this money wholesale corruption is carried on.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC. CORRY. JULY 31.—"Bomarsund is reported to be the scene of great loss on both sides." This is the second report respecting the capture of Bomarsund. It found its way to England via Copenhagen and the probabilities are strongly in favour of the truth of the report, yet there is room for suspicion that the attack on Bomarsund, rather than faithful intelligence of an actual engagement.

ISLAND OF ALAND.—The following letter from the British gives confidence to the expectation that "something will be done." "Something is really to be done, but not what you expected in England. On the arrival of the French troops we are to storm and capture Aland, assisted by marines and blue jackets. There will be no mistake about it. The first intention was to bombard and shell; but by so doing we should have destroyed what we wish to keep; therefore, we shall attack and carry the place with a storming party, and garrison the island with French and English. The French may please themselves—we have been over-polemic both to them and the Danes, for we could crush the whole lot of them. Our operations commence on the 4th. The next I trust will be directed from the island of Aland, peradventure the governor's house.

WARSAW.—The Press of Vienna has the following dated Warsaw the 23d ult.—"It is said at St. Petersburg that the senate of the empire has taken the very extraordinary liberty of making a sort of demonstration against the emperor and his policy. It is alleged that, after the receipt of the last news from the theatre of war, a considerable number of the most influential members of the senate addressed a requirer to the emperor, in which they spoke strongly on recent events. They could not, they said, approve of the foreign policy of the Government, which all Europe condemned, a policy which nevertheless the emperor persisted in, and they declared that they could not accept any responsibility for what might arise out of it. They at the same time expressed the wish that the emperor would satisfy the demands of Austria and Prussia by withdrawing his armies from the Principalities, which he has declared his intention of evacuating, and which would thereby put an end to the disastrous war in which he is engaged. Several eminent persons are named as having signed the memorial—even the Secretary Prince is stated to have adhered to it. It is not known what effect the demonstration will have. Immediately after receiving the memoir, the emperor left for Cronstadt, and has not yet returned to St. Petersburg. The French and English at Warsaw are obliged to present themselves "every day" at the barracks of police. Among others who are subjected to this annoyance is a Mr. Evans, who, during the last year, has been the proprietor of one of the first manufactories of the city. The Austrians were to have been presented in the same way, but the Austrian consuls protected against it.

UNITED STATES.

RECIPROcity TREATY.—MODIFICATION OF THE TREATY.—An Act to carry into effect a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the 20th day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

It enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, and the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, have passed laws to their part to give full effect to the provisions of the said treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the fifth of June last, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation, declaring that he has received evidence, and thereupon, from the date of his proclamation, the following articles, being the substance and produce of said provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island,

Wool, flour and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked and salted meats; cotton, wool and vegetables; unried fruits; dried fruits of all kinds; products of fish, and all other articles living in the water; poultry; eggs; hides, skins or tails, undressed; stone or marble, in its natural or wrought state; slate; butter, cheese, tallow; horns; manures; ores of metals of all kinds; coal; pitch; tar, turpentine; ashes; timber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unseasoned in whole or in part; fire wood, plants, and trees; pelts; wool; fish oil; tallow; broom; bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn wood or unwrought burr or grindstones; dyes; flax; hemp and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; rays;

shall be introduced into the United States free of duty, as long as the said treaty shall remain in force—provided, however, in no case in relation to the said articles with China, on the condition mentioned in the said articles of the said treaty. And all the other provisions of the said treaty shall go into effect, and be carried into execution on the part of the United States.

2. And be it further enacted, that whenever the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain shall give its consent to the stipulations and provisions of the said treaty, the Imperial Parliament shall pass the necessary laws for that purpose, the above enumerated articles shall be admitted free of duty from that province into the United States, from and after the date of a proclamation by the President of the United States, declaring that he has received satisfactory evidence that the said provisions of the treaty have been carried into effect, and that the said provisions of the treaty extended to it, and to the United States the full benefit of all the stipulations therein contained. Approved Aug. 2, 1854.

From the Montreal Herald, Aug. 11.) THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS IN CANADA.—The east up of the list of members returned, as we have already published it, shows, ministerialists in Lower Canada 85 and in Upper Canada 22, in all 57, and of all shades of opposition, in Lower Canada 28, and in Upper Canada 43, in all 71. Of the two returns yet to come in, we suppose Chibouche will be ministerial, and Gaspe opposition, though the last is doubtful. To this showing we believe we ought to make an amendment, so as to transfer Messrs. Brodeur, Polette, Guvreumont, Whitney, O'Farrel, and Chapsais to the opposition. We are told on what we conceive to be good authority, that these gentlemen share the opinions of Mr. Sicotte, and will be in opposition. If we add these to the Lower Canadian opposition, and deduct them from the ministerial ranks, we shall have, ministerialists in Lower Canada, 29, and opposition, 34. The account would then stand for the whole province thus:

Table with 3 columns: Province, Ministerial, Opposition. Lower Canada: 29, 34. Upper Canada: 22, 43. Total: 51, 77.

The two English deserters who were on trial in Boston for robbing the Queen's treasury at Sydney, and claimed by the British Consul under the Ashburton treaty, were on Friday discharged by the United States Commissioner, he deeming the offence to be simple larceny. They were immediately re-arrested, the British Consul making a complaint of larceny against them.

Collegiate.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

IN AID OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND OF KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, 1854.

Table listing names and amounts for the endowment fund. Includes names like Mrs. Crowell, Mrs. H. M. Owen, and various amounts in pounds and shillings.

(Continued.)

Editorial Miscellany.

The R. M. Steamship America arrived on Wednesday evening last, bringing dates from England to August 3.

Our readers will find an interesting article on the subject of Convocation, in this day's paper, taken from the London Guardian of July 26. A great deal has been done in the present session of the Imperial Parliament, towards restoring the Synodal action of the English Church—and our parties are becoming more strongly impressed with its necessity, and more united in its advocacy.

In the House of Lords, Friday July 24, the Duke of Newcastle in reply to a question from Lord Lyttleton, gave the assurance of the Government (including Sir George Grey) that their attention should continue to be devoted to the subject of the disabilities of the Colonial Clergy, and was not without hope, with the assistance of the Church in the Colonies, that a bill would be introduced at the commencement of next Session, which would meet the objections which had been raised, which were, he understood, rather objections of form than of substance.

The most interesting foreign news is from Spain.—The revolution has been entirely successful. Espartero has arrived at Madrid, and Queen Isabella had conceded to him the entire control of the government—after confessing to a series of deplorable mistakes which have alienated the affections of her subjects, and produced the natural consequences of national discord.

The news from the seat of war is not of much importance—Admirals Napier and Chads have pronounced Cronstadt and Seborga impregnable to British ships and British valour, which has caused considerable dissatisfaction in England. At the latest advices the combined Fleet was preparing to attack a weaker portion of the enemy's territory—and the Press, in whose estimation at least, Cronstadt and Seborga and Sebastopol, were as good as conquered from the moment the English and French navy made their appearance in the Baltic and Black Sea, is now busily engaged in the certain capture of Bomarsund, and in opening up the beautiful scenery of the Aland Isles, to the national admiration. The people of Great Britain are paying the penalty that follows an overweening conceit in their own progress, and the despising their enemies.

His Worship the Mayor, with a humane concern for the health of the numerous children in the Poor Asylum, has removed them to a building situated near Oakland, which has been fitted up as a temporary dwelling, where for a few weeks they will have the benefit of fresh country air, and plenty of wholesome exercise in the fields and woods in the vicinity. His Worship's attention to the public health in the minutest particular, at the present juncture, is deserving of all praise. Halifax under his administration is in a cleaner state than it has been for many years past, and we are glad to find that the energy and ability of our worthy Chief Magistrate is acknowledged on all hands, and by all shades of opinion.

The latest intelligence from St. John, N. B. mentions that the Cholera is decreasing in the city.

During the week, at the instance of His Worship the Mayor, Chairman of the Board of Health, a Committee of Medical Gentlemen have published some recommendations of a sanitary nature, intended for the guidance of the community under an apprehension of cholera. They do not differ from the requirements of sobriety, cleanliness and moderation, which have long been before the public—but which, like most good advice, has perhaps not been attended to as it ought to be. The crowded state of our columns obliges us to postpone the publication of this useful document.

The Committee of the House of Refuge, an Institution designed for the reformation of unfortunate females departed from the path of virtue, have published a Report, which shows that some good has been effected during the seven months of its existence—enough to enlist the warm sympathies of the philanthropic and benevolent in its behalf. The Report states that eight applicants for admission had been received. Of these five remain—two have been dismissed for insubordination and violation of rules—and a third who left for other reasons, evidently benighted, is acting with propriety, and would gladly return. The Report calls upon the public to aid the Institution by their contributions, and we hope will be largely responded to.

The R. M. S. Canada arrived on Friday morning from Boston. We have copied under the United States head, some interesting items from her news.

Youth Department.

MOTHER, WHAT IS DEATH?

"Mother, how still the baby lies!
I cannot hear his breath;
I cannot see his laughing eyes—
They tell me this is death!"

"Daughter, do you remember, dear,
The cold dark thing you brought,
And laid upon the casement here—
A wither'd worm, you thought!"

"I told you that Almighty power
Could break that wither'd shell,
And show you, in a future hour,
Something would please you well."

"Look at the chrysalis, my love,
An empty shell it lies;
Now raise your wandering thoughts above,
To where you insect dies."

"Oh, mother, now I know full well
If God that worm can change,
And draw it from this broken cell,
On golden wings to range."

"How beautiful will brother be
When God shall give him wings,
Above this dying world to flee,
And live with heavenly things!"

LET ME PRAY FIRST.—A very intelligent little girl was passing quietly through the streets of a certain town a short time since, when she came to a spot where several idle boys were amusing themselves in a very dangerous practice of throwing stones. Not observing the boys, one of them, by accident, throw a stone toward her, which struck her a cruel blow in the eye.

She was carried home in great agony. The surgeon was sent for, and a very painful operation was declared necessary. When the time came, and the surgeon had taken out his instruments, she lay in her father's arms, and he asked her if she was ready?

"No, father; not yet," she replied.

"What do you wish us to wait for, my child?"

"I want to kneel in your lap, and pray to Jesus first," she answered. And then kneeling, she prayed a few minutes, and afterward submitted to the operation with a patience worthy of a woman.

How beautiful this little girl appears, under those trying circumstances! Surely Jesus heard the prayer she made in that hour; and he will love every child that calls upon his name. Let every boy and girl learn to pray; and let idle boys be careful how they throw stones.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.—ACHILL.—Our Missionary has furnished us with the following interesting account of the work here:—

"The work of the Lord is prospering in every corner of this island—I state this from personal observation—the march onward to conversion manifests itself in the growth in knowledge among the adult population, who take the greatest pleasure in committing to memory precious portions of God's Word.

"I should say there are four or five hundred islanders among the adult population thus engaged, whose delight is truly in the law of the Lord in the language of their hearts and affections. It is a great comfort to see the children of the schools go on so creditably, they are manifestly growing in grace as well as knowledge; they are not only acquainted with the doctrines of the Gospel, but are also built up in the controversy with Rome.

"The vigorous efforts these dear children make towards the conversion of the adult population is not the least important feature of the great work. I adduce a few instances out of many. First, that of an aged widow of Upper Achill, who used to be incessantly saying her beads and going to chapel to hear Latin prayers; her son came to school, and, among other portions, learned Matt. vi. 7; 1 Cor. xiv. 19. These he often repeated aloud to his mother, the former led her to see the beads were no use, so that she burned them; and the latter that Latin prayers are no good, and so she gave up going to chapel. She is now a very exemplary convert, never absent from the house of God, where she and her son heartily join in the responses of our beautiful liturgy.

"Next, that of an old man on the verge of the grave, who was aroused to a sense of his lost condition by his grandchild repeating John iii. in Irish—he learnt this portion by heart—was then drawn by the child to come and hear Irish prayers instead of Latin; so he found out the Great High Priest who alone can forgive sin.

"The several congregations are on the increase in the face of the two priests, five monks, and a host of

other violent opponents. We are fully persuaded the Word of the Most High will yet be more marvellously blessed on the conversion of the inhabitants of this island, and render them spiritually free, heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ.—Amen.

Selections.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

The town of Saut St. Marie is like no Eastern village. It is an irregular scattering of houses, new and old, all framed if we except a few, of logs. The enclosures are formed like stockades, of cedar posts, set close together and sharpened at the top. There are a few stores, at which boxes of birch bark ornamented with bright-colored porcupine quills, the handiwork of the Indian women, form a chief commodity of trade.—There are plenty of drinking shops, and a liberal supply of bowling alleys and billiard tables; there are two good hotels, and a good many others of doubtful complexion. There is a mission house and school, not very attractive in appearance, and a church nearly done.—There are clearings for a few miles along the river, backed by wet lands covered with birches and balsam fir; there are some three miles of road, and then there are woods and wilderness stretching East North and West for hundreds of miles, to the Mississippi and to Hudson Bay.

The old Indian agency house, built by Mr. Schoolcraft on the river side, is a nice place, with its grove of firs and another of elms, and the barracks of Fort Brady have the air of neatness which belongs to Uncle Sam's property everywhere. The fort however, is a mere square enclosure of pickets with block houses at the angles, of no strength except to resist a sudden attack of Indians,—a danger not likely to occur hereafter.

On the Canadian side of the river, at the foot of the rapids, stands the post of the Hudson Bay Company, a range of low buildings surrounded by a palisade, and lower down the river is a substantial stone house, like the old Johnson places in the Mohawk valley, built for some of the company's officials, but now turned to other uses. In the river above the rapids lay a schooner belonging to the same ancient corporation, and used for their trade in Lake Superior.

Just now this little settlement is much enlivened by an enterprise which will reduce it to still less than its old importance. The provoking rapid of twenty feet, which bars the navigation between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, and which has imposed on all travel and business, a stop at this point and a boatage of a mile, is to be avoided by a canal, on which a regiment of labourers are in full activity under the pay of the "St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company." This association, composed of some of the most enterprising men of New York, New England and the West, is constructing under the direction of the general government and the state of Michigan, a canal of unequalled dimensions. It is to be one hundred and fifty feet in width, twelve feet deep, and with locks three hundred and fifty feet long and seventy wide, to admit the largest steamers of the lower lakes. The ponderous gates will be the gates of Lake Superior, the portals of the Northwest, and will permit its incalculable mineral wealth to pass freely down the East and South.

It is needless to say that the "mining interest" is anxious for the early completion of this important work. The responsible and energetic company which has contracted to build it is pressing it forward with vigor. An immense amount of work has been accomplished under many difficulties. The excavation, both rock and earth, is nearly completed, this labor having been prosecuted through the winter, and the mason work of the locks is about commencing. The stone for these structures is brought from Sandusky, no suitable material being obtainable nearer.—The conductors of the work are confident of completing it so far as to pass vessels before the setting in of winter. The work thus far appears to be done in the most thorough manner. When the huge channel shall be filled with the clear waters from above, and steamers a hundred yards in length, and a thousand tons in burthen are lifted by its locks until the vast expanse of Lake Superior lies open before their powers, there will commence a new era for the shores of that inland sea.

At present, there are two side-wheel steamers and three propellers on this lake. A fourth propeller, the Independence, was blown up near the Saut last season.

Going on board the *Saint Mary*, at the head of the portage, we pursued our way up the St. Mary's river, here a broad lake-like expanse, with level, pine-covered shores. Soon passing the high walls of Gros

Cap on the right and Point Iroquois on the left, we safely entered on that lake, the very name of which we had ever associated with the idea of remoteness and loneliness. Nor did the reality vary from the anticipation. Though the skies were serene and the water scarcely rippled, though a gorgeous sunset was before us, yet the air was chill, and the dark waters had a sullen, a gloomy look, which was unrelieved by the monotonous wooded character of the American shore.

Our boat was full of passengers and freight.—The bow was occupied by horses and cattle, bound to hard labor at the mines. The middle deck was filled with bales of hay, to support them through their toils. It was a source of no little uneasiness to us, as of our three or four hundred passengers, one-half were sleeping, and a spark in that combustible would have been destruction to at least nineteen-twentieths of us; probably to all, for the water is so cold that no one could long float in it, and aid from other vessels is not to be expected on this solitary waste of waters. The passengers were miscellaneous, chiefly workmen or others engaged in the mines. A number were newly arrived immigrants, many Cornish people, who habituated to copper mining at home, are here engaged in the same labor in great numbers. One very pretty young man who attracted considerable admiration, was on the way to meet her betrothed, and indeed he met her on the pier at Eagle Harbor, and they were married and off to the mines the next morning.

Our first landing was at Marquette. The air of the place reminded us of the pictures of California. From houses, some of considerable neatness, were scattered among the remains of the forest, of which some beautiful pines had been, with much good taste, allowed to stand.—The shores are rocky, and directly off the pier lies a most picturesque little island, a massive pile of rocks, bearing a grove of pines and cedars. The water is so clear that from the deck of the boat you can count every pagilla and straw at the depth of twelve feet, and it is said that bottom can be seen sometimes even at a greater depth.

Marquette is the port of the iron-region. Its mines lying ten or fifteen miles back, are hills of ore, quarried in the open air, and so pure as to reach 80 or 90 per cent. of metal of excellent quality. When the canal at the Saut is finished, it must be shipped to the lower lakes in the immense quantities.

This is a paradise for the angler. The streams abound with trout of the finest quality, and they are taken in abundance from the rocky shores of the lake. I was amused at being told by a gentleman from Cleveland, Ohio, that he brought his worms with him all the way from home, for not a worm could be had from the soil of Marquette. It is hoped, however, that a few which have been planted there, will produce a supply for the future.

Passing the Pictured Rocks at night, we stretched across Keweenaw Bay and passed between Keweenaw Point and Manitow Island about noon. From Marquette hither, the land, as far as visible, is high but not abrupt, the hills rising in long slopes to heights of 800 or 1,000 feet. Granite Island, north of Marquette, is a low mound of rock, with a scant covering of evergreens. Far out towards the centre of the lake, fortunately out of the usual track of vessels, lies Leonard's Rock, a reef of half a mile long, just connected with the exception of a bare spot of a few feet. It is a most dangerous spot, and will yet be the destruction of good vessels driven upon it in darkness or storm, unless, like the Eldystone and the Bell Rock, it is guarded by a light-house.

Rounding Keweenaw Point and turning West, the first port entered is Copper Harbour. The topography of the country is made of successive ranges of rock, each one, as you go inland, rising higher than its predecessor.—One of these ridges just off the shore line, which maintains itself above water all the way, and encloses a sheltered bay within the harbour; to which access is given by a low depression in the reef. The port is thus a perfect natural harbour. The settlement is but half a dozen shabby houses, backed by a steep birch and hemlock hill. It is a mere landing for the mines, which lie miles inland.

Fifteen miles West, lies a precisely similar sheltered bay—Eagle Harbour—with quite a settlement up about it, stores, public houses, and a handsome church (Roman Catholic) nearly completed. Stay here while the boat went on to the Ontonagon, a fine time to visit the Copper Falls mine. It is situated on five hundred feet above the lake, and there is a red in part by horizontal galleries driven into the but more from perpendicular shafts. Both

and follow the veins of metalliferous rock, which seem to occupy old fissures or clefs in the strata, nearly perpendicular in their position. From galleries driven into the vein at different depths, the miners work upward, removing the metalliferous rock, and throwing beneath them the rubbish, until the whole vein is removed.

The copper lies in abundance round the pits, in large "chunks" mixed with the rock, in small pieces, lumps and "strings," and in thin sheets. The larger masses are sent off entire, the smaller separated from the rock by heating it and pounding it under the "stamp."—The large masses sometimes met with, ten or twelve feet wide and a foot thick, are cut up by the slow process of sledge and chisel, and removed in blocks weighing from one to three tons. Piles of such lie on the landing at Sault St. Marie.

The mines produce a considerable quantity of silver, for which the Minnesota mine in the Ontonagon district is especially famous. It is perfectly pure, and often found attached to the copper. A miner showed me a specimen where the metals were in contact with each other mixed with spar, both perfectly pure and bright. A great part of this silver is purloined by the miners, some of whom are said to have obtained a thousand dollars worth or more, before its occurrence in any important quantity was known to the owners of the mine. A close watch is now kept, and the precious metal saved for its legitimate owner.

We are agreeably surprised to find in the Bowden House at Eagle Harbour, an excellent and most comfortable hotel. There is another of good appearance. At other points on the lake good accommodations are ready, and a large summer "pleasure travel" is expected. Doubtless the trip up Lake Superior will be a frequented one as soon as the canal at the Saut is completed, and first class boats run up from the lower lakes. At present, the boats are but second rate and slow, and though there is much to interest the explorer who has weeks to spend among the mines, a short trip like ours is hardly satisfactory.

We were too early by a month, for Summer hardly begins till July, and even then, this vast and deep lake, with its waters at the temperature of the cold springs of New York, 40 degs. to 48, casts a chill over the air around. The whole influence of the region seems depressing. The vast width of the lake, over which the laboring steamer paddles for days, the wild and forbidding aspect of the shores with their Northern vegetation, the chilly temperature, the loneliness and the sense of remoteness from all civilization, give to an excursion on this far interior sea, a feeling of melancholy; and the traveller is glad once more to see the bold outlines of Mamsingo and Gros Cap; and to see at the Saut, the waters which are one step nearer to the homes of men, to cultivation and abundance.

From the Albany Register.

GIRARD COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. Girard, by the provisions of his will, forbade clergymen to enter this institution. It will be seen from the following extract from a speech made by President Allen in his address during the Anniversary week, that this attempt to divert the College entirely of a Christian character has proved futile:—

"Dr. Allen remarked, that his reverend and learned friend, Dr. Lathrop, had asked him some questions which regard the school, and he had that gentleman's permission to answer these questions to the audience. The Girard College for orphans was instituted under regular restrictions, which had brought upon it a great degree of odium from large classes of our community. The institution was opened six years ago, with many misgivings; its proceedings had been watched with the deepest interest; it had gone abroad that this was to be an infidel institution, and that the students could not be read there—and that there was to be no moral or religious instruction. But though they had no religion to boast of, yet they tried to give them such moral and religious instruction as laymen could give. He would try to explain their system. Girard's will required that the pupils of the institution should be instructed in chemistry and natural philosophy—and it named no text-books in these sciences—and they had assumed that they must use the books recommended by the highest authority in that department of learning. So the same will required that the boys should be instructed in the purest principles of morality; but no text-book was prescribed—and the officers of the college took it for granted that, here also, they were to use the book recognized as of the highest authority by the greatest number—the Bible, and also that it was read daily there without note or comment. The board also required the teaching of astronomy,

and the other high sciences; but this could not be done without a previous instruction in the elementary departments of mathematics necessary to enable a boy to understand astronomy; so they had assented the right to teach conic sections, in order to teach astronomy. On the same principle, in order to teach morality, we must first teach that without which morality can have no basis or sanction—and therefore we teach religion. This might be termed whipping a certain person, not to be named, 'round the stump,' but no matter round what he is whipped, provided only he be soundly whipped. President Allen then proceeded to give some account of the religious exercises in Girard College on the Sabbath. These consisted of family worship, in singing hymns and reading a portion of Scripture, and in prayer, sometimes written and sometimes spontaneous; using no sectarian forms, and giving no sectarian instructions; and also in religious services, including discourses on moral and religious subjects. Although clergymen were not allowed to officiate, yet laymen could conduct such services and exercises. The boys also had appointed hours for reading, and for walking and recreation; and these exercises were varied with the view to make the Sunday both interesting and profitable to them. They recognized Christianity as the law of the land; and if a Jew or a Mohammedan pupil should enter their institution, he would be required to conform to these regulations."

BURNING THE BIBLE.—In the July number of "The American and Foreign Christian Union" we find that the quiet little town of York, Pa., has been agitated for some time by a controversy between a Romish priest and a Presbyterian minister, having reference to two instances of burning the Bible. The first occurred about two years since, and the latter a few months ago. The fact relating to the recent case are set forth in a statement made by a meeting of the executive committee of the York County Bible Society held in April last, by the Rev. S. Oswald, treasurer of the society. Mr. Oswald says:—

Some few weeks ago I was informed by a Christian brother, who is deeply interested in the cause of Christ, that the German Roman Catholic priest of this place had burned the Bible belonging to a poor Catholic family, and requested that if the old lady called on me for another I should give her one. I requested that he should send her to me as soon as possible, and I would attend to her. A few days after she came, I inquired whether it was a fact that the priest burned the Bible? She said it was, but that she had better not say much about it—however, as I wished to know all, she would tell me; and she went on to state, that they are very poor, that her husband was sickly and had been confined to the house all Winter, that he had a Bible, and that during the tedious hours of his sickness he enjoyed himself very much in the reading of God's Word, for she thought it was the word of God, whether published by Catholic or Protestant.

She further stated that on a certain day the priest called to see her sick husband, and seeing the Bible on the bed, picked it up and inquired what they were doing with that book, and saying that it was not a fit book for them to read, he threw it into the fire. This poor woman said further, that she would like to have another, that she could not read herself, but that her husband was a good reader, and that he was fond of reading it. I gave her a Bible after writing in it as follows:—"Loaned to Gregory Berger, by the Pennsylvania Bible Society, Feb. 24, 1854;" and I told her that the Bible was loaned to her as long as she and her husband lived, and all I asked of her was, that if the priest burned it, she would let me know it. I think she promised that she would; at all events she said that she would take care the priest should not get it into his hands.—He did however get it into his hands, and in a few weeks after the above promise was made, the Bible loaned to Berger, with the following letter (printed just as written) was sent to me by the priest:—

York, March 19, 1854.

Sir,—I send you back the Bible you loaned to Gregory Berger. The reason I do so is, because that book is against Christianity itself. I pray you shall not judge me as opposed to the reading of the Bible, supposing that what pretends to be the Bible, is really the Bible. But that book which I send you is partly adulterated, partly interpolated, partly mutilated in those parts of which you and your fellows and masters can not and could not understand, or which are opposed to that what you call faith.

I ask you therefore that you should spare yourself the trouble of having books of that kind to people of my congregation. If I should find more such Bibles

I would not send them back, but I would burn them, for they are worth it.

Respectfully, FRANCIS JOSEPH WACHTER
Pastor of St. Mary's Rom. Catholic Church

After the reading of this statement, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted and ordered to be signed by the president and secretary, and published in the newspapers of the place:—

Whereas the Bible has been twice burned, in this place, within the last two years, by the Papists; and whereas this recent act of sacrilege was perpetrated by the Roman priest, of Austrian birth and recent immigration, we feel, as Christians and friends of the Word of God, that it is our imperative duty respectfully to express our views of such outrages committed against the religious feelings of this community, therefore,

Resolved, That we do not only consider the act of burning the Word of God, and the priest's avowal to repeat the act, as blasphemous, but hereby declare that as Christians and American citizens, we will no longer passively submit to such outrages against Christian morality and the fundamental principles of our free American Institutions.

Resolved, That the above statement of facts calls upon the friends of the Bible for increased devotion to, and greater diligence in the noble work of circulating the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, and therefore we will endeavour to furnish to every man, woman, and child in this town and county, a copy of God's Word, in the language in which it can be read, notwithstanding the opposition and threats of a Bible-burning papal priesthood.

SAMUEL SMALL, President.

S. Oswald, Sec. pro tem.

MODERN EDUCATION.—Parliament and the professions, commerce and handicraft, form the pursuits of the three classes into which our population is divided. Each requires a separate appropriate education. The primary object of the grammar-schools, and the universities to which they form nurseries, was to train a body of learned ecclesiastics. To this purpose the course adopted at those institutions was admirably fitted. The logic of Oxford, the mathematics of Cambridge, and the classics of both, were and are the intellectual arms necessary to force, defend, and explain a revelation given to man in languages no longer spoken. Humanly speaking, classical learning is the citadel of the Christian church. A man may be a very powerful divine—that is to say, he may play upon the passions of his hearers—and he may also be a very pious man and a very useful pastor, although he know not the Greek alphabet; and so may he be, although he happen to exercise at the same time some lowly calling, and to be in habits and mind upon a level with the lower classes. But such a man can never be a theologian, and can be of no use to defend Christianity. The Jesuits, who were never accused of doing hard work without an object, although banded by a soldier, were the best classical scholars in the whole world. It will be a sad time for the Christian Church when her priests and deacons shall cease to be scholars.—*New Quarterly Review.*

MR BENNETT AND THE POPE.—The following anecdote has been related by an admirer of the Vicar of Frome:—"While Mr. Bennett was in Rome his holiness, who had been informed of the reverend gentleman's visit, caused it to be intimated to him that he would be a welcome guest at the Vatican, which honour, however, Mr. Bennett declined. On this, the Pope, who took a warm interest in Mr. Bennett's conversion, wrote to him expressing his willingness to remove any doubts he might entertain, and his desire to welcome him into the fold of Rome; whereupon the Anglican clergyman returned for answer that he (Mr. Bennett) entertained no doubts as to his religion; but if the Pope had any as to his own, he should be very happy to discuss the matter with him. Pio Nono declined to put the matter on this footing, and the interview we believe, never took place.—*Bristol Mirror.*"

CHURCH BELLS.—The great bell of St. Paul's, London, weighs 8,400 pounds; the great bell of Lincoln, 9,694 pounds. Great Tom, in Christ Church, Oxford, the largest bell in England, weighs 17,000 pounds. The great bell at St. Peter's at Rome, weighs 18,600 pounds. The bell at Erfurt 28,000. But large as are these bells, they shrink considerably when compared with those of Russia. The bell in the tower of St. Ivan in Moscow, weighs 100,000 pounds; and the fallen great bell which lies at the foot of the same tower, 443,723 pounds. Its height is over 21 feet, and its diameter at the rim is 22 feet. The metal in it is estimated to be worth about £70,000.—*Banner of the Cross.*

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.
PUBLIC PRAYER.

The prevalence of Cholera around us, has aroused the vigilance of the public authorities, and sanitary regulations are being put in force to prevent the spread of the disease should it visit the City. But has any movement been made to humble ourselves before the God of Heaven, all human efforts without his blessing are nothing worth, and when the city authorities are doing their duty, shall not the Church do its part.

It is incumbent on the Christian Church as a body—those I mean who serve the Lord Jesus Christ and feel his love shed abroad in their hearts by his Spirit, to assemble themselves publicly under their respective pastors, and unite, in fasting and supplication to their Heavenly Father, for his special blessing on the efforts now going on. The Blessed Jesus has much people in this city, who cease not to cry day and night in secret for their brethren lying in wickedness, and who know that the fifty righteous may save the city.

Science has long since taught us that sanitary regulations are the means ordained by Heaven for averting the scourge of all disease in an epidemic form; but we should never forget that they are not our means but God's, and when not undertaken in faith and love, there is no promise that they will be efficacious.

A few years ago when the Cholera was expected to visit us, the sound of the Church Bell in the summer mornings was heard summoning God's people to his House. The hour of seven in the morning was found convenient, and the attendance was usually very good. Why not now? Let us all (for the Church is always one in Spirit), unite in taking means to open the respective Churches every morning, and there can be no doubt that a blessing will attend us in all our labors for the public safety.

A CITIZEN.

Halifax, Aug. 14, 1854.

SIR,—You are respectfully requested to give insertion in your paper, (should the article appear unobjectionable) to a Letter signed S. T. Rand, and published in the last number of the *Presbyterian Witness*. I am anxious that it should appear in the *Church Times*, as it is known that there are Missionary operations conducted among the Indians by the Episcopal Church in Canada.

Yours Respectfully,

P. G. MCGREGOR.

Sec'y. of Com. of Micmac Missionary Soc'y.
To the Editor of "The Church Times."

To the Editor of the Witness.

MICMAC MISSION—INFORMATION WANTED.

DEAR SIR,—As there are known to be several flourishing missionary stations connected with the various Protestant bodies in Canada, I beg to inquire, through the medium of your paper, if there may not be found at some of those stations, some of the Micmac tribe, or some who are conversant with the Micmac language, who might be obtained and usefully employed in the work of evangelizing their brethren in these Provinces.

My reasons for supposing there may be converted Micmacs in Canada, are founded upon the following facts, viz:—

1. There are plenty of Micmacs there. They go and come continually as far as Montreal and farther. Many of the men remain in that country. How possible is it that some may have united with the Protestants?

2. There was once a missionary establishment at Sussex Vale, N. B., at which many of the youth of both sexes were under a course of training. They belonged to the Mi'kmaq and Micmacs. That establishment was afterwards removed to Canada, but I do not know to what particular locality. Information on this point is sought; but it does not seem an improbable supposition, that some of those connected with the establishment may have followed it, and that there may be some converted pious Micmacs who would be prepared to enter at once into this field, where we may truly say that "the harvest is great, but the labourers are few."

3. I have direct testimony, and I think of a reliable nature, to the point. An intelligent Indian woman belonging to New Brunswick once informed me, that several relatives of hers had been induced to abandon their religion and go to Canada, where others had preceded them, and there to adopt the dress, and habits, and religion of the English Protestants. She related, how fearful judgments had overtaken some of them for their heathenry. But possibly some may have survived the storm—the conjuring up of which is easily accomplished for—and might be ready to return to their own house, and to their own kin-

dred, and tell how great things the Lord had done for them.

As already intimated many Indians speak Micmac fluently, who do not belong to their tribe. The Indian dialects are so similar, that they are learned by the Indians of different tribes with scarce an effort. Thus there may be Indians, Protestant Indians, in Canada, not Micmacs, who can speak the language of the latter as though it were vernacular. And even though they cannot now speak it, a few months intercourse might enable them to do so, especially as they can be provided with books—a Dictionary and a Grammar—for their assistance.

If any of the Ministers in Canada, or any other persons will take the trouble to enquire, and will communicate the result of their enquiries to the writer, or to the Rev. Dr. Twining, or Rev. P. G. McGregor, of Halifax, they will confer a great favour.

SILAS T. RAND,
Missionary to the Micmacs.

Hantsport, N. S. Aug. 3d, 1854.

Canada papers favorable to the object will confer a favour by inserting this.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1854.

COLLEGE AGENCY.

No. 13.

To P. C. HILL, Esqr.

Sec'y Incorp. Alumni King's Coll.

I dated my last communication from this place, where I have spent about ten days, rendered in every respect pleasant, cheering and comfortable, by the kind and brotherly attentions of the Revd. C. Elliott, in whose agreeable family I found a home, and from whom I received the most cordial and unwearied assistance, in reference to my object. Agreeably to previous notice a meeting in behalf of the College was held on Thursday evening the 10th inst., on which occasion we had a very good attendance. The business was opened by an excellent address from Mr. Elliott, who spoke as warmly in favour of our object, as it he had been an Alumnus of King's. We had also kind expressions of good will from D. Hoekin, Esq. (our first contributor.) Mr. Dwyer, &c. We were likewise favoured with an animated and energetic speech (he can deliver no other,) from the U. S. Consul, B. Hammett Norton, Esq., who strongly eulogised the principle of self reliance on which we are now proceeding. He "suited the action to the word," and said, that tho' he had come prepared only to give a certain sum, he felt constrained, after what he had heard, to put down four times as much. He has likewise done us good service in other ways. From every member of the Church indeed, in this place, I have received the most ready support and kind co-operation. The Ladies, whom I have found in general my ablest co-adjutors, have here too done their part well. Not content with what their husbands, or other relatives had given, they took the matter in hand themselves, and among their friends they very soon realised a very handsome addition to our list. Two ladies of the congregation took great pains and evinced a praiseworthy zeal in this matter, for which I tender them our best thanks. It gives me pleasure to add, that many members of other Churches showed their good will by joining in this contribution. Some few years ago it would have been thought a quixotic scheme to ask aid in Pictou for the College at Windsor. But I am happy to bear testimony to the kindly feelings now existing both towards that Institution and to the Church with which it is connected. This has been shown in reference to the latter, by frequent assistance in various parochial objects.

This good feeling, so much to be desired in every community, may be attributed in no small degree to the mild, prudent, and conciliatory line of conduct pursued by the present worthy Rector, than whom no one could be better fitted for the somewhat delicate position assigned to him more than twenty years ago.—He enjoys in large measure the respect and good will of the Ministers and congregations in whose midst, by the steady zeal of a little band of firm Churchmen, he has, under the blessing of God, established a most interesting and flourishing Parish. I had the pleasure of forming a personal acquaintance with nearly every individual in it, and it was gratifying to observe the harmonious action brought to bear on their local objects, of which some are always before them.

I preached twice on Sunday in St. James's Church to good congregations, before whom I again presented

the claims of the College, and I trust not without good effect.

Among the subsequent contributions I ought specially to mention one gentleman, who was present, a Wesleyan by profession, but expressing affectionate attachment to the Church, who generously and "with all his heart" gave me Five Pounds for the College, and moreover endeavoured to stir up others to do likewise. Upon the whole, I have much pleasure in announcing that up to the present time I have secured more than One hundred pounds in Pictou, and expect farther additions. This result is far beyond the expectations of our most sanguine friends, and is highly creditable to the Parish. One gratifying feature in this subscription list is its general character, embracing the smallest as well as the larger contributions, which I consider the most desirable mode, and most likely to create a general interest.

The Albion Mines for more than twenty years formed part of Mr. Elliott's charge. It is an interesting and important station, and has been for the last three years under the care of the Rev. Mr. Forsyth. I paid two visits in that quarter, and received the kindest attention, and most ready co-operation from Mr. Forsyth, who expressed much anxiety for the success of my Mission amongst his people.

Nor have we been disappointed. The number of Churchmen there is small, but their good deeds in the matter which I had the pleasure of presenting to their notice, deserve to be mentioned to their honour among the Parishes of this Diocese.

In the first place James Scott, Esq. the new Superintendent of the Mines, has set a noble example, by contributing, himself, the sum of One hundred and five pounds. This gentleman, who has only been a few months in the country, and could not therefore be under the influence of those motives and associations, which have prompted the gifts of others, deserves our warmest thanks for the liberality he has shown, and for the kind and ready manner in which it was done.

In the like spirit I was met by W. H. Davis, David Dickson, and Neil Mackay, Esqrs. and the Rev. Mr. Forsyth, each of whom gave £25,—thus increasing the contributions from this Parish to the very handsome amount of Two hundred pounds. Let the Church at the Albion Mines, and its open-hearted and generous supporters, be remembered with gratitude, by all the friends of the College, for this important aid in our time of need. Nor let me omit to mention, that I had the good fortune to find, in the families of two of the above gentlemen (I cannot wish the third a better thing than to do as they have done) three Windsor ladies, who not only are in all respects good specimens of the fair daughters of my native Town, but who have shown themselves on this occasion hearty well wishers to the Institution in sight of which their early days were spent. Among their engaging families are hopeful boys, who I trust may receive their education within its walls, and learn to help that College, as their parents have now done.

You will thus see, that from this locality, including Pictou and the Albion Mines, which until lately formed but one Parish, I have succeeded, with the hearty assistance of the Clergy and Laity, in securing the liberal sum of upwards of THREE HUNDRED POUNDS, with the prospect of some further increase.

If numerical strength were to be our guide as to the proportion of gifts to the College, there are Parishes from which five times this sum might have been expected, which yet have not given half that amount.

I have written this account of our doings at Pictou and its neighbourhood, in much haste, and I was excused if I have not done that justice to our friends which I desire.

JAS. C. COCHRAN.

Pictou, 16th Augt. 1854.

His Lordship the Bishop will hold a Visitation of his Clergy on the 11th October, in Halifax. His Lordship's Circular, notifying this intention, and other important matters, we shall publish in our next issue, not having room for it in this week's impression.

Sermons will be preached to-morrow, Sunday, in behalf of the Colonial Church Society—in the morning at St. George's Church; and in the afternoon at St. John's Church, Three-mile Village, by Rev. G. W. Hill.

The Proprietor of this Paper will always be glad if the Subscribers will take advantage of the present of the Rev. Mr. Cochran among them, to remit their subscriptions—and will feel obliged to him if he receive and forward, or bring on any way, in payment of the Paper.

The 25th Annual Convention of the Diocese of the State of Maine, met at St. John's Church, Bangor, on the 12th July. We gather from the proceedings, that the Clergy canonically connected with the Diocese are 18—within the year 2 churches have been consecrated, one deacon ordained, and 77 persons confirmed. The following subject appears to have engaged the earnest attention of the Convention, with the following results:

The Bishop having in his address brought up the subject of assisting young men in preparation for the ministry, an animated debate was had thereupon, and the following Preamble and Resolution were adopted: "Whereas the Bishop in his annual address has referred to the want of laborers, and suggested with confidence, that the Diocese will be ready to afford any necessary assistance to worthy indigent young men entering the ministry.

Therefore, Resolved, That this Convention, as the representative body of the Episcopal Church in this Diocese, pledges itself to meet, in one way or another, the cases of worthy, indigent young men, as such cases may arise.

In reference to the same matter, the following addition was made to Canon I: "The Board of Missions shall also be a committee of the Convention to receive and disburse such funds as may be entrusted to them, designed to assist young men in their preparation for the ministry, according to such rules as they may adopt."

A correspondent of the Witness, from whom we gather the above, says, "The reports of the various churches were exceedingly encouraging and animating in their tone; and the members of the Convention, led by clerical and lay, parted with the strongest feelings of assurance that a bright future is now opening for the Church in Maine."

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Mr. Turner—the papers have been addressed for the last fortnight according to direction, to Sherbrooke, via Kentville—and should have been duly received, having gone on Saturday morning regularly—the fault to be laid between the Kentville office and Sherbrooke. The paper will go by steam as before. Bills will be sent by the next week. From the Rev. Editor—the notice will bear no sinister interpretation being merely intended to state a fact, and to prevent trouble to him in future. Geo. E. Jean, Esq.—directions will be attended to. Rev. H. Ingles—do. do. U. Zwicker, Esq.—do. do.

Holloway's Pills for the Cure of Bile, Sick Headache, and Dereal Complaints.—Mr. John Anderson, general merchant, of Baltimore, county Antrim, has written to Professor Holloway the following statement of a cure by the use of his Pills:—"I was afflicted for five months with headache, sickness, and violent pains in the stomach and bowels. I had advised from several skilful surgeons in Coleridge, Baltimore, and other places, but they could give me no relief whatever. At length I was recommended to use Holloway's Pills, and after using them for a short period these invaluable medicines restored me to perfect health, and enabled me to resume my daily labour."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Layman" is unavoidably deferred.

Dies.

Suddenly on Thursday morning, Mr. HENRY LYSON, in the 49th year of his age, leaving a wife and four children to deplore the loss of a kind husband and father.

On Sunday, 14th inst., after a short illness, in her 70th year, deeply regretted by all who knew her, MARY BAINBRIDGE, widow of the late George Bainbridge, a native of Barrington, N. S.

On Wednesday evening last, MARIA W., consort of Mr. John Costley, and daughter of Thomas Rosterman, Esq., on Thursday evening, WILLIAM ALLISON, aged 18 years.

At Boston, July 9, Mr. JOHN MURDOCK, late Confessor of this city. Next day, "July 10," Mrs. MARY KERBOCK, wife of Mr. John Marlock, both of Cholera.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, August 12th.—Barques Carlo, Kelly, Cadiz, 35 days; brig, Cameron, Foster, ditto, 35 days; Naucr, Grant, St. John, P. R. 10 days; brig, Daphne, Webb, Bermuda.

Sunday, August 13th.—Brigt. Ocean, Cadiz, 42 days; Hotel, Sturmer, Turks Island; Government schr. Daring Dalr, Bay of Fundy.

Monday, August 14th.—Steamer Circle, Henderson, Glasgow, 17 days—300 passengers—bound to New York—fatal for coals—3 deaths on the passage. R. M. Steamer Herlia, Corbin, St. John's, N. F. schr. Ocean Queen, Harding, Porto Rico.

Tuesday, August 15th.—Barques, Janet, Bulck, Liverpool, 35 days; X. Y. Z. ditto 37 days; brig, Isabella, ditto 40 days; Delegate, Mutual, ditto 45 days; Klugstad, Meagher, Boston; brig, Hooper, Thorsburn, ditto 4 days; Comet, Reese, Philadelphia.

Wednesday, August 16th.—R. M. S. America, Lang, Liverpool, G. B.—has 140 passengers.—28 for Halifax; brig, Alah, Vigneaux, Montreal 14 days; brig Fame, Harbo, Quebec, 14 days; brig Margaret Morilmer, Burke, Genesee, 25 days, schr. Bine Nosa, Martin, Labrador Coast—bound to the westward.

Thursday, August 17th.—schr. Ornament, McDonald, P. E. Island.

Friday, August 18th.—R. M. S. Canada, Stone, Boston, 9 hours, schr. Dusk, Pyc, Petersburg, U. S. 7 days.

CLEARED.

Saturday, August 12th.—Schr. Bonita, McCoy, F. W. 12 hrs; Kate, Bollong, Boston. Sovereign, Burns, St. John, N. B.; Mandalen, Deagle, George Town; Oriental, Laroc, Charlottetown.

Tuesday, August 15th.—Brigs, Mary, Doble, Porto Rico; Anriko, Thomas, St. Jago de Cuba; schr. Dart, McNutt, F. W. India; Indus, Dav. Boston; Gnd. Carr, Bay St. George; Providence, Shcers, ditto; Mary Jane, Huellin, Newfoundland.

Thursday, August 17th.—Steamships, America, Lang, Boston; Merlin, Corbin, St. John's, N. F.; schr. Victoria, Boat, Kingston, Jamaica.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 15.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Apples, Bacon, Beef, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Hams, Hay, Homespun, Oatmeal, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, Yarn, Wood, and Coal.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table listing prices for Wood and Coal.

Advertisements.

COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY'S MODEL AND TRAINING SCHOOL.

An Assistant Teacher has been appointed for the above School, and an additional Master is shortly expected from England. The Committee therefore are able to receive further applications for the admission of Scholars or Students.

AFRICAN SCHOOL.

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

Mrs. JAMES G. RITCHIE'S SCHOOL.

Will be Re-opened on MONDAY, the 21st August.

NOTICE.

THE MISSES GROVE'S School will re-open on MONDAY the 21st Instant.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

TO PRINTERS.

Desirous to compete for Prizes at the forthcoming Exhibition in October.

The Subscriber has for Sale in 1/4 and 1/2 cans. Superfine Blue, Green, Yellow, Red, INKS, &c.—Also, Gold & Silver Powders, Bronzes, &c. &c. Also, Best Superf. Card Ink in 1/2 cans.

FARM FOR SALE.

At Sherbrooke, Co Lunenburg.

CONSISTING of 198 Acres of LAND of good quality—Cuts about 29 tons of excellent Hay—which quantity might be easily increased. The Buildings are a HOUSE containing 9 apartments—a BARN 50 by 33, and other Buildings, all in perfect repair: the House beautiful for situation, close beside the Episcopal Church, and R. C. Chapel, commands a delightful view of the Sherbrooke Lake and of Gold River, which latter waters the Farm, and both of which are so well known to the Disciples of Isaac Walton, as affording the best Trout & Salmon Fishing in the Province.

No more eligible Seat could be had for a Family with whom retirement and a healthful locality would be desirable. The House is also well adapted for a STORE, and is an excellent Stand for a PLACE OF ENTERTAINMENT, being situated on the Post Road, half way between Kentville and Chester.

The said Property, if not previously disposed of, to be Sold by Auction on the 20th day of September next ALSO—Household Furniture, with all the Stock of Horses, Cattle, Waggon, Sleighs, and Farming Utensils. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE TURNER, Esq. Aug. 8. Sherbrooke.

NOTICE.

DIRECT from Boston, and for sale head of Steam-Boat Wharf, Next Door to Thomas Lahlaw's—

Table listing various goods for sale including SUGAR, Coffee, PORK, Breadcrumbs, Lard, SOAP, Rice, Snuff, Tea, Bread, Corn Meal, Brooms, Candles, Flax, and Tobacco.

Also—A large Assortment of Men's Women's and Children's SHOES BOOTS and RUBBERS.

WILLIAMS' Book and Stationery Store, 21 Grandville Street.

GOVERNMENT LANDS AT ANNAPOLIS FOR SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 13th October next, will be Sold at Public Auction, at Annapolis, the

EXERCISING GROUNDS WHITE HOUSE FIELD, GOVERNMENT GARDEN.

These Properties are divided into 22 Lots, varying from 120 feet front and 370 feet deep, to 77 feet front by 250 feet deep.

Plans may be seen, and any required information obtained by application to the Ordnance Offices at Halifax and St. John New Brunswick, and the Barrack Sergeant at Annapolis.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Halifax, 3rd August, 1854. (10th Oct. Pub.)

NOTICE.

THE Governors of King's College, Windsor, are prepared to receive Applications from Candidates, for the Office of Principal of the Collegiate Academy now vacant. The Principal will enjoy the advantage of a commodious House, well adapted for Boarders, with the adjacent grounds rent free, and £50 per annum, secured for two years. Applications must be sent immediately to the Secretary, Rev. J. C. COCHRAN, at Halifax. July 25th 1854.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, N. S.

THE PROFESSORSHIP of Natural History and Chemistry and also that of Modern Languages, in the above University, are now vacant—Salary of the former £250 Cr. per annum, with apartments in the College—of the latter, £150 per annum, with the privilege of taking private Classes in the neighbourhood.

Immediate application to be made (post paid) to the Rev. J. C. COCHRAN, Sec'y. of the Governors, at Halifax who will give such additional information as may be required. July 22 [Ch. Witness, Church (Toronto), & Albion, N. Y.

CLASSICAL AND GENERAL SCHOOL,

WILL BE OPENED AT FORT MASSEY ON

Monday the 7th of August, by the Rev. HERALD HENRY BULLOCK, A. B., of King's College. Prospectus may be obtained at the residence of the Rev. Wm BULLOCK, Halifax. July 23, 1854.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

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

Funerals attended to at very moderate prices. ON HAND—A supply of Furniture POLISH, pronounced by all who use it to be a superior article. JAMES GORDON, 123, Barrington Street.

April 22nd.

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

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

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS.

Halifax, May 17, 1854.

A LIGHT HOUSE has been erected on GULL-ROCK, off the entrance of Rugged Island Harbour, the Building is square, painted White, and exhibits a clear fixed Light at an elevation of fifty one feet above the sea level, and is situated in lat. 43 39 North, and long. 65 00 West, with the following bearings by compass—

Table showing bearings and distances to various points like Cape Negro, S W Breaker or Western Bull, Shelburne Light House, etc.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH EAR DE COLOGNE. The daily use of this much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the Teeth—prevents Tartarous deposit,—arrests decay,—induces a healthy action in the Gums,—and renders the Breath a grateful odour. Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London. Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1854.

STEEL PENS. Just Received—a Variety of Wm MITCHELL'S Celebrated Steel Pens, comprising D, O, P, and S. Pens, School Pen, good and cheap; H&P, PING PENS, Magnum Bonums, Swan Quill &c. &c. Penholders to suit the above. W. GOSSIP, June 4. No. 24 Grandville-street.

THIN IVORY VISITING CARDS.

JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' and Gentlemen's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards. W. GOSSIP, Dec. 12. No. 24 Grandville-street.

Poetry.

SELECTED FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Mr. Editor.—The following touching lines, taken from an old copy of the Abdon, will call to mind one of those instances of shocking barbarity for which the atrocity of the North has been ever celebrated.

(Extract of a Letter from Cracow, January, 1822.)

"The young and heroic Prince Roman Sangusko had been condemned to be banished to Siberia to work in the mines. His parents, after sacrificing several millions to save him, entirely depended on the magnanimity of the monarch.

THE BANISHED POLE.

PRINCE "ROMAN SANGUSKO" RECENTLY CONDEMNED BY THE PRESENT EMPEROR OF RUSSIA TO WORK IN THE MINES OF SIBERIA, HIS ONLY CRIME PATRIOTISM!

BY MR. WILLIAM MARSHALL.

'Tis done, "Sangusko," fare thee well! The fatal die is cast, Herods Prince, a long farewell,

The mandate Heav'n condemns, forbear! See where the sword of flame To mercy points! a mother's tear

Turn! mighty Czar. Too rash the blow! As thou wouldst be forgiven, That clemency extend below

Yours truly, S. W. A.

Advertisements.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS. These great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SKIDLITZ—

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of Appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH—is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel), and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists.

THE FAR-FAMED MEDICINE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA, AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

The following testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a Gentleman named Middleton, of Scotland Road, Liverpool.

SIR,—Your Pills have been the means, under Providence of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood.

Dated Jan. 1st, 1855. A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISABLED LIVER OF MANY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamis, Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway.

DEAR SIR.—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious Complaints, I may mention the following case.

Nov. 23rd, 1852. AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL INCURABLE.

Copy of a Letter from W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.

To Professor HOLLOWAY. SIR,—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY, AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist, Goole, dated February 14th, 1853.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy, recently effected by your valuable medicine. CAPTAIN JACKSON, of this place, was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- Ague Female Irregularity, Scrofula, or King's Evil
Asthma Sore Throats
Bilious Complaints Fevers of all kinds Stone and Gravel
Blotches on the Face Secondary Symp-toms
Skin Gout
Bowel Complaints Head-ache
Colic Indigestion
Constipation of the Bowels Jaundice
Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affections
Debility Lumbago Worms of all kinds
Dropsy Piles Weakness from whatever cause
Dysentery Rheumatism
Erysipelas Retention of Urine &c. &c.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J F Cochran & Co., Newport; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G N Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chisham, Kentville, F Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwallis

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

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

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—78 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON. Admitting on equal terms, Persons of every Class, its benefits and advantages.

Capital £250,000. Fully Subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders. HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, OFFICE 168 HOLLIS STREET.

DIRECTORS. WILLIAM PRYOR, JR. Esq. ANDREW M. UNLACKER " WILLIAM CUNARD " JAMES A. MOORE " Medical Referee—EDW. JENNINGS, M.D. Secretary.—BENJAMIN G. GRAY.

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

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

II. Ten per cent. for the relief of aged and infirm proprietors, assured, or not, their widows and orphans. III. In addition to the usual business of Life Assurance, we are granted against paralysis, Blindness, Deafness, Insanity, and every other affliction, both mental, at moderate rates.

Policies indissoluble, and free of stamp duty. No extra charge for going to or residing in any part of the British North American Colonies, or Northern Provinces of America.

Medical men in all cases remunerated for their services. Every description of Life Assurance business transacted at rates of premium for assuring £100 for the whole of life, viz.:

Table with columns for Age (20, 30, 40, 50) and Rates (£1 10 0, £1 19 0, £2 10 0, £3 10 0).

Detailed prospectuses and the fullest information had on application to E. C. COWLING, Esq., sub-Agents, Annapolis.

G. A. MACKENZIE, H. W. SMITH, E. P. ARCHBOLD, Sub-Agents for Sydney B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, 68 Hollis Street, Halifax. Agent for Nova Scotia.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS. W. L. GOSSIP.

No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET. HAS Received in recent importations, the best quality of Artists' Materials, which he will warrant to be of the best quality.

Oil Colors. Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors in collapsible Tubes, as follows:—

- Madder Lake Ivory Black
Cobalt Indian Yellow
Chinese Vermilion Naples Yellow
Mergle Indigo
Mimium Vandyke Brown
Flake White, double Chrome Yellow
tube Scarlet Lake
Dart Stenna, Crimson Lake
Raw Stenna, Purple Lake
Burnt Umber, Roman Ochre
Raw Umber, Indian Red
Prussian Blue, Venetian Red
Yellow Ochre, &c. &c. &c.

Oils. Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Roppy Oil, in various shades.

Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas. Academy Boards, 2 1/2 x 18 1/2. Prepared Mill Boards, 2 1/2 x 18 1/2.

Academy Boards, 2 1/2 x 18 1/2. Prepared Mill Boards, 2 1/2 x 18 1/2. Canvas, plain and single prime—27 inches wide.

Brushes. Hair Brushes, flat and round, all sizes; Sable, do. Lager, Medium and Small; Camel Hair, do. for Blenders, Flat and Round, &c. &c. &c.

Crayons, &c. Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in 24, 36 and 64 shades.

Lo France's hard pointed Cold Crayons, made in France, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, Black Glazed Crayons, Italian Chalk, hard black, White Crayons, square, White Chalk, round, for Black Board, Porte Crayons, Leather and Cork Stumps, Tinted Crayon Paper.

Superfine Water Colors. Tinting Papers, various sizes, for plans; Tracing Paper, for Field plans; Carbon Copying Paper; Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine; Drawing Pencils; Dividers; Parallel Rulers; Mathematical Instruments; Drawing Pins, Drawing Board; Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c.

June 17.

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