

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

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Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. Sept. 21	17 S. of Trin.	Ezekiel 16	Mark 8
M. Oct. 1	...	Tobit 7	Tobit 8
T. 2
W. 3
F. 4
S. 5	...	Judith 1	Judith 2
S. 6	...	Judith 2	Judith 3

Porter.

ATHEISM.

BY MRS. L. H. SICOURNAY.

"The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God."

"No God, no God!" the simple flower
That on the wild is found,
Shrinks as it drinks its cup of dew,
And trembles at the sound;
"No God!" astonished echo cries
From out her cavern hoar,
And every wandering bird that flies,
Reproves the Atheist's lore.

The solemn forest lifts its head,
The Almighty to proclaim;
The brooklet on her crystal bed,
Doth leap to praise his name;
A hawk sweeps the deep and vengeful seas,
Along its billowy track,
And red Vesuvius opens its mouth
To hurl the falsehood back.

The palm tree with its princely crest--
The cocoa's leafy shade--
The bread-fruit bending to its load,
In you far ahead glide--
The winged seeds, borne by the winds--
The roving sparrow's feed--
The melon of the desert sands,
Confute the scooner's creed.

"No God!" with indignation high
The fervant sun is stirred,
And the pale moon turns paler still,
At such an impious word;
And from their burning thrones the stars
Look down with angry eye,
That thus a worm of dust shall mock
Eternal Majesty!

Religious Miscellany.

THE SABBATH.

Why do you take the Sabbath day and the Church door yard to speak to your neighbor about his horses, or cattle, or crop? Are there not six days of the week for secular conversation and business? But some who are known as Church members go farther than this. They make the Sabbath gatherings a convenience for themselves for secular purposes. One asks the miller when he can grind his grain. Another asks the merchant whether his nails have arrived, a third wants to know of another whether he can spare any lumber, or sell him a few shoats, or a yoke of oxen. And various others have inquiries to make about money or marriages, debts or contracts, courts of elections or candidates. Are there no subjects of more importance than these to be brought to the church door? Is the Sabbath day kept holy by making business arrangements or secular inquiries, or passing remarks about trade or politics? Look into the Home and Foreign Record and you will find subjects for Sabbath conversation. Look into the books of our Board and talk about them. Look into the Bible and find a deep and rich mine that you may work your lifetime. Look to Calvary and be ashamed of your secularizing the hours of the Lord's day! Look too into your own hearts and behold the fountain of iniquity that you carry about with you, and pray that it may be changed, so that you may enjoy the Sabbath in keeping it holy.

"Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in Heaven." Mark the words: Let your light so shine before men. It will shine whether seen or not. But it may shine as a candle hid under a bushel, or as a candle set on a candlestick and giving light to all in the house. Let it so shine

as to be manifest, diffusive, invasive of the place of darkness. So seek and cherish the sanctifying influence of the Spirit of God upon your affections, tempers, manners, and ways. So cultivate a spirit of active love and of outgoing benevolence, according to the mind of Christ, that the genuine effect of the Gospel on its true disciples, to purify their affections, and exalt their whole character, to promote their purest happiness and make them blessings among their fellow creatures, may be known and read of all that know you. "I have seen (says Bishop Taylor,) a religion that wholly dwelt upon the face and tongue; that like a wanton and undressed tree, spends all its juice in suckers and irregular branches, in leaves and gum; and after all such goodly outsiders, you should never eat an apple, or be delighted with the beauties or the perfumes of a hopeful blossom."

Let your light so shine, not ostentatiously, as if it were shining on yourself, instead of from yourself, as if it invited attention to your praises, instead of the praises of Him in whose grace you live; but still not indistinctly, but positively and boldly. So that men seeing your good works, (for it is good works which must furnish the reflectors and manifestations of the light of God in your heart,) they may glorify (not you, for you must stand behind your works, as the body of the sun stands behind its light invisible, while it makes all things visible, but) "you, Father which is in Heaven," who is your light, and joy, and glory, and before whom, as the seraphim veiling their faces and their feet, while they praise Him, you, as His true children and grateful receivers of His glory, will delight to stand in the shadow of your good works; like a fair taper which shines to all in the room, but casts a shadow around itself.

He who would be thus a shining light, so glorifying God in the sight of men, must live very near to God, dwelling constantly in His light, as the moon, so dark in itself, keeps up its constant contributions to the earth only by a constant walk in the radiance of the sun. Your life must be that inner life which is "hid with Christ in God."—Page 333 *Truth and Life*. Bp. McIlwaine.

GO PUNCTUALLY TO CHURCH.

Is a thing be worth doing at all, it is worth doing well. There must be an hour appointed for the service of the Sabbath to commence. To have such an hour and not regard it is only a mockery. To have such an hour, and mean something else is very childish. To say "a quarter past ten A. M.," and understand by it "half past"—to say "half past" and really intend about "twelve minutes before eleven," is using words quite idly, and tampering with common sense, and what is more injurious, with common conscience and honesty. Say what you mean, and stick to it. Fix the hour, and meet it on the chime.

The tramp of late coming feet up the aisles, and along the galleries is a great annoyance to every serious minded worshipper—and has no tendency to sanctify the minister. So many heads are set on pivots, turning like well-oiled weather-cocks to every gentle blast from the opened door, even every rustle of silk and muslin, that the preacher loses the countenances of half his congregation when the interruption occurs—and is in danger of losing his own countenance and something else beside.

It is a piece of indecorum to go late to church, unless compelled by some rigid necessity, which every well-bred person, to take no higher ground, will blush to practice. We are not saying if you find you are about to be late, you had better conclude not to come at all. Many people reason in that way for themselves. Our doctrine is that you ought to go, and to go punctually. You would hardly think it courteous, if you were invited to a dinner party at a specified hour, to stroll in some half an hour ahead of time, keeping the company waiting your tardy arrival, or putting back its courses to begin afresh with you. It would be about as difficult to vindicate the courtesy and propriety of coming to the Gospel feast out of time.

What should hinder any one from being punctual? The whole Sabbath is divinely set apart for this very interest of religious culture. There isn't an hour of it that is not legitimately claimed

for something connected with the soul's spiritual welfare. What other appropriation of its consecrated time can justify itself? *Over sleeping—delay in household duties—listlessness and procrastination in preparing—lingering at the toilet*—these sometimes occasion, but cannot surely warrant, a want of punctuality. God has made the day for His undistracted service. He has given it to us for that purpose. He enjoins upon us such an observance of its sacred moments. And it is a shame and a guilt to squander any portion of it upon our indolence or convenience.

EXCITEMENT NOT STRENGTH.

Our national characteristic is to go quick rather than to go straight; to produce an effect rather than to submit to a principle. We see this even in religion. Stimulants are resorted to to produce emotion either in ourselves or in others, forgetting that to feel strongly is not always to think rightly. Desertion of an Evangelical family Church for one which if equally orthodox is at least more popular;—substitution of charity to strangers to charity in doors;—honoring this or that object of momentous regard instead of honoring parents;—bearing a self imposed cross of public devotion instead of that of home humiliation which providence imposes;—will indicate a temper which is incapable of affording to devotion a permanent support. To flutter is not to fly. The bird that rises the highest soars in its remote path almost with untrussed pinions. We forget how much calm straightforwardness is essential to the perfection of the Christian character, and how utterly inconsistent with it is what we call excitement. The fact is strong feelings, however valuable they may be in developing the plot of a romance, must be placed under control if they are desired to work smoothly in the domestic machinery. Love to others can hardly have fair play when there is a perpetual bubbling up within one's self. The delicate offices of home affection,—counseling, comforting, encouraging, restraining,—can no more be performed under passionate feelings, than a surgical operation can be performed by a steam engine. How necessary is meekness, and yet how hard to learn! But when we see how slighted it is by the world,—how unsentimental it is,—and yet how essential to all home peace and social comfort,—we can at last understand why our Lord made it, with its cognate virtues of poverty of spirit and humility.—*Episcopal Recorder*.

"To the general question, What regard is due to the institution of a Sabbath under the Christian dispensation? the answer is plainly this,—Neither more nor less than was due to it in the patriarchal ages, before the Mosaic covenant took place. It is a gross mistake to consider the Sabbath as a mere festival of the Jewish Church, deriving its whole sanction from the Levitical law. The contrary appears, as well from the evidence of the fact which sacred history affords, as from the reason of the thing which the same history declares. The religious observation of the seventh day hath a place in the decalogue among the very principles of natural religion. The reason assigned for the injunction is general, and hath no relation to the particular circumstances of the Israelites, or to the particular relation in which they stood to God as his chosen people. The creation of the world was an event equally interesting to the whole human race; and the acknowledgment of God as our Creator is a duty, in all ages and in all countries, equally incumbent upon every individual of mankind. The terms in which the reason of the ordinance is assigned plainly describe it as an institution of an earlier age. Therefore the Lord blessed the seventh, and set it apart."—*Bishop Horsley*.

GENTLENESS.—Gentleness is the disposition of virtue. It is mild and soft, and does not oppose others from a desire to differ or quarrel. It is complying, but not mean; it bows to the will of others, but does not approve their errors. Gentleness is an innate goodness of heart that feels willingly to oblige others. Gentleness is a natural inclination of the mind to be kind to all. A gentle disposition will bear patiently all the ill-will of another person without being put out of temper.

News Department.

From papers by R. M. B. America, September 15

RUSSIA.

As we are, without official details of the great events leading to the destruction of Sebastopol, we simply give the telegraph despatches in the order they arrived. First, those of General Simpson to Lord Panmure—

"Crimea, Sept. 5, 1855.—Our batteries opened fire at daylight this morning.

"Sept. 6, 6 p. m.—The bombardment goes on steadily and favourably, with few casualties on our side. A Russian frigate, supposed to have been set on fire by our rockets, was burnt last night in the Great Harbour.

"Crimea, Sept. 8, 11.35 p. m.—The allied forces attacked the defences of Sebastopol this day at twelve o'clock. The assault on the Malakhoff has been successful, and the work is in possession of the French. The attack of the English against the Redan did not succeed.

"Crimea, Sept. 8, 1855.—Another Russian frigate was destroyed by fire in the Great Harbour. A large fire is burning about the middle of the town this morning. Last night, about five minutes past one o'clock, a great explosion took place, supposed to have been one of the enemy's magazines on the north side.

"Crimea, Sept. 9.—Sebastopol is in the possession of the allies. The enemy, during the night and this morning, have evacuated the south side, and exploding their magazines and setting fire to the whole of the town. All the men of war were burned during the night, with the exception of three steamers which are lying about the harbour. The bridge communicating with the north side is broken.

"Crimea, Sept. 10.—The casualties, I regret to say, are somewhat heavy. No General officer killed. Names shall be sent as soon as possible."

From Sir E. Lyons:—

"Sept. 9.—During the night the Russians have sunk all the remainder of the line-of-battle ships in Sebastopol harbour."

The following are the despatches of General Pellissier to the French Minister-of-War:—

"The Crimea, Sept. 6.—A shell thrown from the night has struck and burnt the Russian two-decker *Marian*, in Sebastopol Bay. The flames illuminated the whole of our camps.

"Crimea, Sept. 6, 10 a. m.—Our fire against the place goes on favourably. Our loss is trifling. Nothing new on the lines of the Tchernaya. The enemy does not intend another movement.

"Crimea, Sept. 7, 10 a. m.—The fire of our artillery has been continuous for the last four-and-twenty hours. A French shell has set on fire to-day a Russian frigate, which is burning at this moment.

"Varna, September 9, 3.35 a. m.—The assault on the Malakhoff was made yesterday at noon. Its redoubts, and the Redan of Careening Bay, were carried by storm by our brave soldiers with admirable intrepidity, to the shouts of *Vive l'Empereur*." We immediately occupied ourselves in lodging ourselves there. We succeeded in doing so at Malakhoff.

"The Redan of Careening Bay was not tenable, owing to the heavy fire of artillery which was poured upon the first occupiers of that work. Our solid intimation at Malakhoff cannot fail soon to make it surrender, as also the Redan, of which our brave allies carried the salient with their usual vigour. But, as was the case at the Redan of Careening Bay, they were obliged to give way before the enemy's artillery and powerful reserves.

"On beholding our eagles floating on the Malakhoff, General de Salles, made two attacks on the Central Bastion. They did not succeed. Our troops returned to their trenches. Our losses are serious, and I can not yet send a precise return. They are amply compensated for, as the capture of the Malakhoff is a success the consequences of which are immense.

"Redoubt Brancion, Sept. 9, 3 a. m.—Karabelnaya and the south side of Sebastopol no longer exist. The enemy perceived how firmly we were established in the Malakhoff, and tried to evacuate the place, after having blown up the mines and laid in ruins nearly all the defences. Passing the night here in the midst of my troops, I am able to assure you from personal observation that the Karabelnaya suburb has been completely blown up, and the same thing must have happened before our last attack. This immense success does the greatest honour to our troops. To-morrow I shall be able to ascertain more precisely the results of this great day, in which General Bosquet and Malabon have shared the chief honours. On the Tchernaya all is peaceable: we are guarding that line.

"Crimea, Sept. 9, 8 p. m.—To-day I have ascertained that the enemy has sunk his steam-vessels. The work of destruction continues under the fires of our mortars. As mines are successively sprung at different points, it is my duty to defer entering the place, which has the appearance of a great furnace.

"Prince Gortschakoff, being closely pressed by our fire, has demanded an armistice to carry off his wounded. The bridge near Fort St. Paul has been destroyed by the enemy.

"I am engaged in ascertaining the amount of our loss, and I shall forward the results as soon as I know it exactly. Everything is going on well. We are watching the movements of the enemy on the Tchernaya.

"Crimea, Sept. 10, 10 a. m.—The allies are masters of the whole of the south side of Sebastopol."

Admiral Bruat sends the following despatch to the French Minister of Marine:—

"Crimea Sept. 9, 10. 15 a. m.—The assault upon the Malakhoff Tower was made yesterday at noon, and later on the Great Redan and on the Central Bastion. A gale from the north kept the ships at anchor.

"The mortar-boats, to be enabled to fire, were obliged to enter Strelitzka Bay. They fired 600 shells against the Quarantine Bastion and Fort Alexander. The six English mortar-boats, also at anchor in Strelitzka Bay fired about the same number of shells.

"Last night violent explosions and vast conflagrations made us suppose that the Russians were evacuating the town.

"To-day we ascertained that the Russian vessels had been sunk. The bridge was covered with troops retreating to the north side. After eight o'clock the bridge was destroyed.

"Only a few steamers remain in the port, anchored near Fort Catherine.

"I approached this morning the Quarantine batteries on board the *Brandon*, and ascertained myself that they are now evacuated. They have just blown up. "Our soldiers have left their trenches and spread themselves in isolated groups on the ramparts of the town, which appears to be completely abandoned."

The following is the Sardinian account sent by General La Marmora to Turin:—

"Kadikoi, Sept. 9.—The general assault was made on Sebastopol yesterday. It was crowned by a brilliant success. The Malakhoff Tower was taken by the corps d'armee of General Boquet. Our soldiers, though they did not take part in the assault, had forty men killed and wounded in the trenches. The French and English assaulted with true heroism. During the night the Russians retired, after having burnt the town and blown up the fortification and buildings, and having sunk their last ships."

The following are the brief Russian despatches of Prince Gortschakoff to St. Petersburg:—

"Sept. 7, 11 o'clock at night.—The bombardment has been resumed with fury, it continues day and night. At this moment it is exceedingly heavy. We continue to repair damages successfully. This (Friday) morning, about daybreak, the cannonade was vigorous, but it slackened towards noon."

"Sebastopol, Sept. 9, 8 p. m.—The enemy receives constantly reinforcements of fresh troops. The bombardment is fiercely violent.

"10 at Night.—The garrison of Sebastopol, after sustaining an infernal fire (*Jeu d'enfer*), repulsed six assaults, but could not drive the enemy from the Koroni (the Malakhoff Tower). Our brave troops, who resisted to the last extremity, are now crossing over to the northern part of Sebastopol. The enemy found nothing in the southern part but blood-stained ruins."

"On the 9th of September the passage of the garrison from the southern to the northern part was accomplished with extraordinary success, our loss on that occasion being but one hundred men. We left, I regret to say, nearly five hundred men grievously wounded on the southern side."

The *Times* this morning appears to think that Prince Gortschakoff will hold the Sivernia temporarily, and urges the allies to immediate action:—"The Russians are in a trap, from which the Tchongar road and the Isthmus of Perekop are the only means of escape, and these their communications may possibly be intercepted. . . . The immediate consequences of their own success in the siege operations must have been considered by the allied Generals, and the moment is now arrived when they may proceed to open the campaign of which the reduction of Sebastopol was the first preliminary. That field operations of this nature had long been contemplated, by the allied Governments, is obvious from the large cavalry forces they have continued to send to the Crimea. The British army alone can bring upwards of 3,000 sabres and lances into the field, and the French cavalry is still more numerous and impatient of the inaction to which it has hitherto been condemned. Hitherto the conquest in the Crimea has been confined to one single object, and, with the exception of the action of the 20th of September on the Alma, and the flank march to Balaclava, it has been a war without a single tactical movement. General Pellissier has shown, in our humble opinion, very admirable military qualities since he assumed the command, and he has been ably supported by General Simpson; but the present state of our affairs deserves to call forth abilities of a still higher and more brilliant order. The Russian army in the Crimea is probably not superior, to the forces of the allies in numbers, and it is immeasurably inferior to them in resources and supplies, as well as in those moral qualities which at once constitute and enhance the prestige of victory. On every occasion on which they have encountered an enemy, in this war—whether Turks, French, English, or Sardinians—the fortune of war has deserted the Russian eagles. For them to advance is impossible, for the whole coast is guarded by the enemy; and no Russian vessel floats on those waters. We trust that no considerations whatever will prevent the allied Generals from giving the most vigorous and immediate effect to the great advantage which they have won. Beyond the time absolutely required for the removal of the wounded, no armistice should be conceded. To give the campaign its full effect its success must now be rendered absolute and complete. The Russians are a people who will deny to the last that any advantage has been gained over them, and Prince Gortschakoff boasts in his account even of this sanguinary defeat that he was extremely successful in carrying off

his army. Fighting, as they are, in closed lists, without the means of escape, the defeated Russian army should be compelled to lay down its arms, or to fight a general action, which would crown the series of our successes by a still more decisive victory. The peninsula itself is besieged and well-nigh invested by our fleets and armies, and if the command of a single road be lost, the whole line of retreat, and the only line by which supplies and communications can reach the Russians, is gone. Such we take to be the relative position of the belligerents in the Crimea, and with the means of action at the disposal of the French and English Generals, we have confident hopes of a glorious result."

The *Morning Chronicle* publishes the following, but without giving any authority for the same:—"The celebrated despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, announcing that 'Our works are suffering, caused a great impression at St. Petersburg, and the Emperor immediately summoned a kind of Council of War, composed of the most experienced officers, and demanded their advice on the best means of re-establishing the morale of his troops, and lessening the bad effect of the defeat on the Tchernaya. He also ordered an inquiry into the conduct of General Igad, who had been accused by Prince Gortschakoff of not following the instructions of his General-in-chief. Turning then on Prince Menschikoff, who, with General Dannonberg, had received a summons to the council, the Emperor asked why, when he was commanding at Sebastopol, he had not followed up the system of constant attacks on the enemy at a time when the allies were discouraged by months of useless toil and by disease, and before they had received the reinforcements that have since been so constantly pouring in. The Prince replied that he was obliged to give up the system because the army was then actually in want of ammunition. At this answer the Emperor turned sharply round on Prince Dolgorouky, the Minister of War, and reproached him bitterly with his inconceivable negligence in leaving the Russian army in want of so necessary an article. The Prince replied roughly that the assertion of the ex-Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea was false, and that the Russian army never was deficient anywhere in rations and ammunition, and certainly not in the Crimea. Prince Menschikoff, whose haughtiness and temper are notorious, retorted that the Minister of War knew nothing about what he was saying, and that he did not consider him competent to offer any opinion on the matter, as he had neither invented, nor handled, nor burnt powder. It is hard to tell to what lengths the altercation might have been carried, according to the account we have received, had not the Emperor terminated the sitting by ordering Count Alexis Orloff to investigate the truth of these conflicting assertions."

SPAIN.

There is a rumour of Queen Isabella abdicating in favour of her sister, the Duchess de Montpensier, but it is not believed in.

The public journals are bent just now on showing the pecuniary benefit the Spanish people are to derive from a separation from the Holy See. The following professes to be extracted from official sources:—

"From 1814 to the end of 1819 the Court of Rome has received from Spain for marriage dispensations, secularizations, authority to erect chapels and oratories, minor favours and indulgences, &c., the sum of 24,945,880 rials! For other objects, too long to enumerate, 16,677,346 rials. Since the coming to the throne of his well-beloved daughter, Isabella II., the Pope has sucked out of Spain the modest sum of 140,000,000 rials (about £3,545,850 sterling.) 'Hero' continues the journal 'we have the tariff of prices published two years ago by an agency of the Catholic Apostolate of Rome, from which we will cite a few articles:—For the concession to a privileged altar of the power of granting penitential indulgences to certain souls in purgatory, 120 rials; purchase of power for the blessing of crosses, rosaries, and medals, 50 rials; for the right of choosing confessors endowed with the power from the holy seat of granting absolutions from censures, irregularities, and cases reserved for the jurisdiction of the Pope, 100 rials; dispensation of vows of chastity, 220 rials; permission to read and possess prohibited works, 86 rials; right of bestowing the Papal benediction on dying persons, 160 rials."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The *Cape Monitor* gives a report of a meeting got up at Cape Town by the abettors of the Rev. R. G. Lamb in his difference with his Bishop, arising out of the charges made against the Bishop by Mr. Lamb, when attending a meeting in England, at Liverpool. The supporters of Mr. Lamb assembled, amidst great clamour and struggles for admittance by the Bishop's supporters, and after merely passing a formal resolution, their chairman declared the meeting adjourned: the supporters of the Bishop, however, who had now gained admittance in considerable numbers, refused to adjourn, declaring that the meeting intended was an assembly of "only fifteen of the congregation of Trinity Church, met with closed doors, with the intention of passing resolutions, to send to the English newspapers, as the opinions of Churchmen in the colony, and thereby to back up the statements made against the Bishop. (Cheers.)"

"Mr. Irons (a member of the Trinity congregation)—Gentlemen, I beg to move that we all disperse, go home, and read the 13th chapter of Corinthians. (Laughter.)"

"Mr. Hewitt—Had I been allowed in, I intended to have moved, "That the cordial thanks of this

meeting be offered to the Lord Bishop of Cape Town, for the opportunity afforded by him to the Rev. R. G. Lamb, of contradicting the version of his speech, which, according to his statement, must have been incorrectly reported in the printed account of the proceedings at the meeting of the Colonial Church Society at Liverpool." (Immense cheering.)

"A voice—And that would have been carried."
"Eventually, the parties who had called the meeting being unable to get a hearing, the meeting separated with three cheers for the Bishop—groans for Mr. Lamb, applause to Mr. Lamb, and groans for the Bishop.

The consequences of the capture of the Malakoff were far more considerable and more rapid than any one—even the Generals themselves—ventured to anticipate. Sebastopol was at once regarded by the Russians as untenable, and orders were given for its evacuation. In the dead of the night the remains of the garrison crossed by the floating bridge recently constructed to the north side of the Sebastopol Inlet, and shortly the explosion of magazines and the lurid glare of burning ships betrayed to the besiegers the despair and retreat of the enemy. Morning showed the town empty, the floating bridge broken, and burnt hulls of vessels blackening the waters of the Great Harbour. Three small steamers are all that remain of the boasted Black Sea fleet, so lately the pride of Russia and the terror of the Sultan!—*London Guardian*.

The English loss in killed and wounded is 2000,—between five and six hundred killed.—The French have 4500. The number killed is supposed to amount to one-third of the number wounded.

The Queen, upon the recommendation of Sir William Molesworth, has appointed Mr. Hincks, a distinguished member of the Canadian Legislature, to the governorship of Barbadoes. Mr. Hincks is a native of Ireland.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

SPURIOUS COPPER COIN.—We have been shown a sample of a large lot of spurious copper coin which has recently arrived from Boston. The coin shows us has a ship on the obverse side, and on the reverse the words "Ships, Colonies, and Commerce." Its weight is about one-half that of the Provincial half-penny. Shopkeepers and others should be on their guard. At present, we believe the copper currency is composed only of British and Provincial coin.—*St. John, N. B. Courier*.

Diocesan Assembly.

PROPOSED REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed at the Meeting of the Bishops, Clergy, and Representatives of the Laity, assembled at Halifax on the 12th day of October last, to prepare a Constitution upon which the proposed Synodical action of the Diocese of Nova Scotia should be based, have so far proceeded in conformity with their instructions, as to agree upon the following Declaration and Regulations, which they now publish for the information of the members of the Church, preparatory to submitting them for adoption at the meeting of the Assembly to be held in October next:—

I. Declaration of Principles.

We, the Bishop and Clergy, and Representatives of the Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, within the Diocese of Nova Scotia, assembled together and intending, under God's blessing and guidance, to consider and determine upon such matters as shall appear necessary for the welfare of the Church in this Diocese, desire, in the first place, for the avoiding of all misunderstanding and scandal, to make a declaration of the principles upon which we propose to proceed.

We desire that the Church in this Colony may continue, as it has been, an integral portion of the United Church of England and Ireland.

We recognize the true Canon of Holy Scripture, as received by that Church, to be the rule and standard of faith; we acknowledge the Book of Common Prayer and Sacraments, together with the Thirty Nine Articles of Religion, to be the true and faithful declaration of the doctrines contained in Holy Scripture; we maintain the form of Church government by Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, as Scriptural and Apostolical; and we declare our firm and unanimous resolution, in dependence on Divine aid, to preserve those doctrines and that form of Church Government, and to transmit them to our posterity.

In particular we uphold the ancient doctrine of our Church, that the Queen is rightfully possessed of the chief government or supremacy over all persons within her dominions, in all causes whether ecclesiastical or civil; and we desire that such supremacy may continue unimpaired.

It is our earnest wish and determination to confine our deliberations and actions to matters of discipline, to the temporalities of the Church, and to such regulations of order as may tend to her efficiency and extension.

II. Constitution and Regulations of Assembly.

1. Periodical Meetings shall be held, composed

of the Bishop, Clergy, and Laity of this Diocese; and their Assembly, constituted as hereafter provided, shall be called the Diocesan Assembly of Nova Scotia.

2. Every Clergyman in the Diocese duly licensed by the Bishop shall have a seat in the Assembly, Presbyters alone having the right of voting. The Laity shall appear by their representatives.

3. A quorum of the Assembly shall consist of not less than one-fourth of the whole number of Clergy and Lay members respectively, with the Bishop or his Commissary presiding.

4. The vote of each order shall be taken separately, such vote being determined by the majority of the members present in each order.

5. No rule shall be binding on the members of the Church of this diocese at large which shall not have received the concurrent assent of the Bishop, the Clergy, and the Laity, and have been passed in the Diocesan Assembly.

6. The Clergy being under the obligation implied in their subscription to the Thirty Nine Articles, as well as the three Articles of the 39th Canon, it is not competent for the Diocesan Assembly to make alterations in those formularies or in the method of interpretation laid down in the Declaration prefixed to the 39 Articles, or in the Book of Common Prayer of the United Church of England and Ireland, or finally in the authorised versions of the Holy Scriptures. With those exceptions, the Diocesan Assembly may deliberate and decide by a majority of votes taken as specified in Rule 4, on all matters affecting the interests of the Church of this Diocese.

7. The Representatives of the Laity must have been communicants for the 12 months preceding the Election, and every adult male Parishoner may vote for the Parish or District of which he is a member, upon subscribing the following declaration:—"I do declare that I am a member of the United Church of England and Ireland, and belong to no other religious denomination."

8. Each District forming a separate cure of souls may send 2 lay representatives, and the Parish of St. Paul's in the City of Halifax may send 4, so long as its present area remains undiminished.

9. The meetings of the Assembly shall be Biennial, but the Bishop (or in his absence the Archdeacon,) shall have power to summon additional meetings at his discretion, and an Election of Representatives shall take place at the Easter Meeting preceding each ordinary biennial Meeting of the Assembly.

10. There shall be two Secretaries, one chosen by the Clergy, the other by the Laity, who shall keep regular Minutes of all proceedings of the Assembly.

Editorial Miscellany.

ORDINATION.

AN Ordination of which no notice was previously given, was held at the Bishop's Chapel, on Sunday last, when the Rev. Mr. Pearson was duly ordained to be a Priest, and Messrs. Hensley, Bowman and Randall, were ordained to the Deacon's office. All the above gentlemen had been under examination since the Wednesday previous, and had given satisfactory evidence to the Bishop of their fitness for the Holy Ministry. The Service was truly impressive, and the large congregation evinced by their devout attention a deep interest in its solemnity. The Rev. W. Ballock, the Rev. E. Maturin, and the Rev. J. C. Cochran, joined with the Bishop in the imposition of hands, and the Ordination Sermon was preached by the Rev. E. Maturin from Timothy II. 2. The Venite, Te Deum, Jubilate, were chanted in good style by the congregation, led by the Revd. Mr. Pearson. The Bishop with the officiating Clergy, and the newly ordained Clergymen, remained to partake of the Holy Communion. The Revd. Mr. Pearson preached in the evening at the Bishop's Chapel, and the Bishop held evening service at St. Paul's.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Annual Sermons for the Diocesan Church Society are to be preached at St. Paul's and St. Luke's in this City, on Sunday October 7th, the appointed Preachers being Rev. Messrs. Maynard, Snyder, and Forsythe. On the following Wednesday the Clergy and Representatives of the Laity will assemble at St. Paul's at 11, when a Sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, and the Holy Communion will be celebrated. At 2 p. m. the general meeting of Members of the D. C. S. will be held in the National School Room. On Thursday 11th, Morning prayer will be said in the Bishop's Chapel at half-past nine, and immediately afterwards the Synod or "Diocesan Assembly" will meet for business in the large School Room adjoining the Chapel. The members of the Committee ap-

pointed to prepare a Constitution will meet at the Bishop's residence on Tuesday 9th at 11 a. m. to complete their Report.

FIRES AT DARTMOUTH.—On Wednesday morning about 1 o'clock, the roof of the Pottery at Dartmouth was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was immediately given, and the engine being brought to the scene of action, the fire was soon subdued.—They have no fire bell Dartmouth, and we understand that but few of the inhabitants were aware of the danger in which the above premises were involved, until a much later hour in the morning. They should by all means get a bell.

Just as we were congratulating ourselves upon a new phase in the Cunard enterprise, and with the certainty that like all the other solid speculations of that Firm, it was sure to pay, and anticipating a cheap and quick trip to Boston, our expectations were nipped in the bud, by the announcement that the *Curlaw* was taken off the line. Various rumors are afloat as to the cause of this stoppage, which is on all hands generally regretted. In connection with other enterprises which are calculated to raise Halifax again to that position relatively to the other parts of the Province, which was once held, but is now nearly lost, a good steamer to Boston cannot well be dispensed with, and is essential to the completeness of the design. No firm in this City is so likely to do the thing well as the Cunards; but if they decline the responsibility, the next best plan would be for our citizens to make it a joint stock enterprise, after the manner of the good people of Yarmouth, whose steamer is even now doing a very fair business, and is expected to pay well next year. From that port they collect passengers as far east as Halifax and west as far as Digby, and a large quantity of freight both ways centres a business in Yarmouth for all the surrounding country. The chances of success are much in favor of Halifax, and if our steamers were to touch at Liverpool, a detention of little consequence in making the voyage, and of vast importance to that port, increasing travelling along the shore, and opening up a United States market for the products of the adjacent agricultural districts, there could be no risk of failure. We cannot doubt that Legislative aid would be granted to such an enterprise, if it was found to be necessary to foster it in the beginning, as it is rather of Provincial than sectional interest; and if Railroads through the interior receive the government aid, surely steamers along the coast are equally entitled thereto.

J. W. Dawson, Esq., late Superintendent of Education in this Province, has accepted the office of Principal of McGill College, Montreal, said to be one of the best endowed institutions of learning in British America. Mr. Dawson's varied acquirements eminently qualify him for this post: as a Geologist, especially, we doubt whether there is one more competent in the science on this Continent.

The barque *Saxon* was launched on Tuesday last, from the ship yard of Messrs. Starr & Williams, at Richmond. The *Saxon* is of beautiful mould and superior workmanship, and reflects credit upon her builders and owners.

A gathering of Roman Catholic prelates and clergy, at St. John's, Newfoundland, to assist at the consecration of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, just erected there, which took place on the 9th inst. has caused much sensation in that capital.

The Hon. Joseph Howe arrived in the Steamship that brought the news of the fall of Sebastopol.

DR. M'LANE'S

CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

A singular combination, but very effectual, as the following will show:

New York, November 20, 1852.

Knowing, from experience, the valuable qualities of Dr. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS, I have for some time back considered it my duty, and made it my business to make those articles known wherever I went among my friends. A short time ago I became acquainted with the case of a young girl, who seemed to be troubled with worms and Liver complaint at the same time, and had been suffering for some two months. Through my persuasion she purchased one bottle of Dr. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE, and one box of LIVER PILLS, which she took according to directions. The result was, she passed a large quantity of worms, and thinks that one box more of the Pills will restore her to perfect health. Her name and residence can be learned by calling on E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe streets.

P. S. Dr. M'LANE'S celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills can both be obtained at any of the respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take note that Dr. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS. There are other Vermifuges and Pills now before the public, but all comparatively worthless.

Missionary Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

REPORT OF THE FOREIGN TRANSLATION COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1855.

Read and adopted at the General Meeting, Tuesday, July 3, 1855.

"As to the Book of Common Prayer, three versions of it have more directly occupied the attention of the Committee, viz. translations into the Arabic, the Ogybwa, and the Cree languages.

"The Board is aware to what an extent and with what results the Prayer Book, in Arabic, has been distributed, especially in Syria and Palestine. To meet the growing demand it became necessary to print a new edition of the work. The version has been carefully revised; and Mr. Fares has corrected the proofs, as the sheets were carried through the press. In writing to the Committee respecting this translation, Mr. Bower observes that 'the earnest way in which the congregation at Nablous join in making the responses in our Liturgy, in the Arabic Prayer Book, can be rivalled in few congregations in England.'

"A new and more complete version of the Prayer Book in the Ogybwa language, by Dr. O'Meara, has been printed, under the auspices of the Committee, at Toronto. This edition contains, for the first time, a translation of the Book of Psalms, and it has been made conformable, where it was required, to the translation of the New Testament in the same language, published since the first edition of the Prayer Book was printed.

"The translation of the Liturgy in the Cree language was brought home by its author, Archdeacon Hunter, of the Church Missionary Society's North-west American Mission, where he had been using it among the Cree Indians for a considerable time, with much success, in manuscript. The Bishop of Rupert's Land had borne testimony to the value and accuracy of the translation, and was anxious to have it printed as soon as possible. Archdeacon Hunter corrected the press while he remained in England; an edition of 1000 copies was printed, and at the last meeting of the Board five hundred copies of this Prayer Book, on the application of Archdeacon Hunter, were granted for use and distribution by the Bishop of Rupert's Land.

"The Committee view with particular interest and satisfaction such efforts as these, in behalf of the North American Indians. National decay had for centuries fearfully progressed among them, and they were long pronounced to be a race doomed to perish.

"We cannot wonder, it is said by Archdeacon Hunter, 'that many have viewed them as marked for extinction at no distant period like the aborigines of Hayti, and other portions of the human family which have ceased to be. And such must have been the case had they remained in destitution of the Gospel. The same influence which had already produced results so disastrous, must have continued to operate with increasing force, until the grave had closed up a childless remnant. But that Gospel has been introduced, and new prospects are now opening to the Red Indian race in connexion with the advance of Gospel truth amongst them. The Gospel of Christ, while it ministers eternal hopes to individuals, is dispensing temporal blessings to the race; and, by wondrously correcting those national vices which have proved to be the noxious sources of untold calamity, it is arresting the progress of depopulation, and preserving the race from the extinction which had been deemed inevitable. There are little spots in Rupert's Land reclaimed from the moral wilderness, which prove to us what may be done. We shall notice one—Cumberland Station—commenced in 1840 by an Indian catechist, by whom were erected the first rude buildings and the first school and congregation collected. In autumn last, only nine years had elapsed since the arrival of the first European Missionary, during that brief period of nine years, 600 natives have been baptized, and many and interesting are the proofs that their profession is heartfelt. They value the means of grace, and, when absent at their hunting grounds, will come long distances to be present at the highly-prized occasions of Christmas and Easter, undertaking cheerfully a journey of 100 or 200 miles, exposed to all the suffering of winter travelling. Their manner is orderly and devout. All join in making the responses from memory, and in singing there is not a silent tongue. They are remarkably attentive, and can repeat the leading topics of a sermon when they return home to their friends, the greater part of the Lord's Day is spent in this way, repeating to each other what they know of Christianity, singing hymns, &c.

(*Concluded from last week.)

In every house they have morning and evening prayer, and on their hunting excursions the same excellent practice is maintained. In approaching the Lord's table, it is no unusual thing to see them deeply affected, even in tears; and intimately acquainted as their missionary is with their every-day life, he is enabled to state his full persuasion "that many, very many, are sincere and earnest Christians, who, in a simple, child-like spirit, are striving to observe their Saviour's commands. One cannot but feel that many of them are children of God, washed in the fountain of the Saviour's blood, sanctified by his Spirit, and daily ripening for that better and happier world, where the wicked shall cease from troubling, and where the weary shall be at rest." They are anxious for the conversion of their heathen countrymen, and omit no opportunity of winning them to embrace the Gospel."

The Issues of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Tracts, &c., by the Society, between April 1854 and April 1855 were:—

Bibles	133,254
New Testaments	72,041
Common Prayers	344,529
Other Bound Books	845,898
Tracts, &c.	2,651,592
	<hr/> 4,047,314

Selections.

SUNDAY AT CAMP AUBURN.

God's holy day, September 2d, 1855, has gone, and never to return. The actions of the day, thoughts alike of good and evil, are ascended to be placed with the final record. It was a long and serious subject of thought and meditation to us before we determined it to be our duty to remain on Camp during the Lord's day. We decided it to be duty. The day has passed. We now cheerfully add, it was a duty and a privilege. Never, during the period of our manhood, have we spent a more interesting and profitable Sabbath. The recollections of the day will always be pleasing. They never can be otherwise, because the hours have passed unstained by indecorum, thoughtlessness and wasted time.

The religious service of Camp has been Episcopal, because Rev. D. F. Warren, Chaplain of the 49th Regiment, is Episcopal in his views. Our own religious tenets differ from his; but, with thousands of others, we can worship the great Being who made the sea, the earth, the universe, and can be profited by this "good news to man," whether it comes from under a surplice, or a costume according to the prevalent style of the fashions, provided, in our soul, we believe it comes in the shape of the Gospel truth. The Morning Service was attended by all the Camp Guards; visitors were excluded. The exercises consisted of the beautiful Morning Service and Litany. The music was by Hall's Cornet Band, playing the Dying Christian for opening, and a grand Religious March as the companies returned to their quarters. The chants and hymns were performed by the Auburn Quartette Club, private Chas. H. Smith acting as organist of the Regiment. The 79th Psalm, to the Old Hundred, was sung by the whole Regiment, accompanied by the Band. The effect was impressive and solemn in the extreme.

The evening service began at four o'clock. A large concourse of citizens was admitted on Camp at this Service. Chaplain Warren preaching a most thrilling, eloquent, and instructive Sermon, after the Evening Service had been read. Two choirs were provided, and the selection for the second day of the month, Evening Service, was chanted antiphonally.

Rev. Dr. Cressy, who returned only on Saturday from the West Point Military School, on a visit to his son, read the concluding Prayers and Benediction upon an invitation from Chaplain Warren. About 2,000 persons formed the audience.

We now come to the evening, and while we write, the beautiful songs of Zion are ascending to Heaven in praise from several of the tents. Lieutenant W. H. Loomis's and Lieutenant Wm. B. Rhoades's quarters are filled with soldiers forming a choir of singers. Their songs are chosen from religious hymn-books of all the orthodox Christians. They float upon the air to our quarters like sweet incense. Alexander Scott's (leader of the Rochester Band) quarters are also filled with a similar choir, formed chiefly of the Rochester Union Grays. Who shall say that the sweet notes of praise, breathed forth in such solemn melody, has not found for itself a pathway to the Heavenly gate, while an angel sent from above is hovering over the tented field, whispering to the noble and brave that the "tear of repentance is the only passport at Heaven's gate?"

"Judge not, that ye be not judged." Lieutenant T. E. Smith, of the Fort Byron Dragoons, assisted Lieutenants Loomis and Rhoades in their Sunday evening music.

Lieutenant H. M. Stone's quarters were also filled with singers, occupied in singing the hymns of the Church, and others whom we do not know.

In conclusion, we must bear this testimony. We never saw a Sunday more appropriately and correctly observed. This is the universal judgment of every professed Christian man belonging to the Regiment with whom we have conversed.—Camp Auburn Jour.

LOCUSTS IN RUSSIA.

Of all the plagues suffered by the inhabitants of the steppes of southern Russia, the most disastrous, and therefore the most dreaded, are locust invasions. When the first German settlers came into the country, two varieties of this insect were known to exist: their increase was not rapid, and they had not been regarded as objects to be feared. In 1820, it was noticed that their numbers had multiplied alarmingly; and in some of the ensuing years they caused great devastation. In 1828, troop after troop of them invaded the country, in such dense masses, that they obscured the light of the sun; they destroyed the harvests; and, in several neighbourhoods, they left no traces of vegetation behind them. The poor terrified colonists thought the day of judgment had come. In their dismay, they took counsel of their Tartar and Russian neighbours, who were not less distressed than themselves. The oldest person among them had no recollection of similar depredations; but most of them remembered the tales which their fathers had told respecting these terrible invaders. The Germans, however, determined to adopt measures which should protect them from similar attacks; and for this purpose they established a kind of police. Whoever first perceived a cloud of locusts, gave information to the inhabitants by an understood signal; men, women, children, all who could walk, armed themselves with bells, kettles, drums, guns, anything in fact which would add to the racket, in order to frighten the invaders from the field. They were frequently successful; though it was generally found that smoke produced the most immediate effect, especially if thick and odorous. Sometimes, however, the winged enemy was able to extinguish the very flames which were kindled to exterminate him. The lower strata of insects were pressed into the fire in such numbers, by the masses above them, that the latter escaped uninjured, and were ready to return to the conflict. Not unfrequently similar escapes take place when they are driven into the lakes or the sea. The numberless swarms form floating islands upon the surface of the water, which are submerged if the wind is violent; but if the breeze is gentle, they are wafted in safety to the shores; where, after drying their wings, they ascend with unbroken spirit to scent out new fields for their ravages.

These insects show a decided preference for the gardens surrounding habitations. A village to the right or left of their direction never fails to attract them. It is impossible to describe the consternation of the inhabitants who have failed in their efforts to remove this plague of ancient times. The doomed field, orchard, or garden, where they alight, is covered by them to the depth of several inches; while waiting myriads above them intercept the very light of the sun. Windows, doors, and even chimneys, are carefully closed to prevent their entrance into the houses.

The most numerous swarms are seen in August. They seldom set forth on their marauding excursions earlier than eight or nine o'clock in the morning, and sometimes they stop only at midnight. An ordinary swarm is generally nearly a quarter of a mile in width, and a mile or two in length. It is more difficult to calculate in thickness; but this must be very considerable, as it obscures the sun light, and causes a perceptible coolness. They make so much noise in their flight, that they may be heard at a great distance; and when they alight it gives the impression of a shower of stones. In calm weather, they travel at about the rate of a mile an hour; in sunshine, at a height of some two hundred feet above the earth; but if it is cloudy, their flight is so low that a man may turn his back and take a firm position till they have passed.

These marauders seem to have their preferences for certain plants, though they devour indiscriminately whatever they meet; transforming an oasis into a desert in a few hours. The Russians say of them, they bite like horses, eat like wolves, and digest more speedily than any other animal.—American National Magazine.

EXERCISE INDISPENSABLE TO GOOD HEALTH.

I once went on board a fine steamer. She had been "laying by" for some weeks. Her engine was covered with rust, her floors with mildew, her corners curtained with cobwebs and the valves and machinery clogged with dirt and craker. In a few weeks afterwards I saw her stemming the Mississippi, loaded with treasures. I went on board again. The rust was all gone from her beautiful engine, every valve was unclogged and polished, and the rush of steam and whirl of business had driven the spiders from their dens, and their temporary castles and curtains were gone. When I looked upon her the last time, I thought if something could be done to stir out into active life the rusty, crusty, low spirited down-in-the-mouth souls that are laying about in parlors, and bar-rooms, stores, offices, and studies, they might be made to feel that they had something worth living for yet, and their thousand aches and pains, and physical discomforts would be forgotten. Their hearts would be rid of their loads of vacancy, and go cheerfully to work whirling the life-blood through the veins. Their lungs would rejoice that fresh air was granted for their relief, and would abundantly repay for all the trouble by giving easy breathing and cheerful spirits.

If you have a pain in the breast, sides or back, take a walk of a mile or two before breakfast. Don't lay down and groan over it, or crawl off to some doctor for blue pills. If you feel your blood growing thick, and are about starting to the drug store for a little tincture, turn about, take hold of the wood saw, and labour with that for half an hour; you will find a little exercise of that kind worth all the nostrums in America by giving the heart the right stimulus, and pushing the blood about to its proper places.

One of the most popular authors in Europe, Do Quincy, who had nearly ruined his constitution by eating opium, according to his own account, has been entirely restored to health by a daily walk of ten miles. The example of this great man might be of service to those who try to revive their spirits by drinking spirits.

But says one, "How much exercise ought I to take?" We answer "Enough to produce perspiration."

Every one must select his plan for exercise. But it should be remembered that no recreation is worth much unless it be pleasant and agreeable. One man will walk to and from his place of business with a cheerful remembrance that it contributes to bodily health while another may lose all its benefit by looking upon it as a disagreeable necessity.

Passive exercise in a carriage with easy springs and soft cushions may benefit invalids under medical care, but will secure very few of the advantages of active exercise.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Thursday night, the 28th August, a shocking accident, the result of drinking liquor, occurred on the Great Western Railway, about two miles above Jordan. It appears a couple of young men, brothers, had been in town on Thursday to get a draft to forward to their relatives in Ireland, and after doing so, had gone into some of the taverns and got intoxicated. They lived somewhere above Jordan, but before they got home, became so fatigued or overcome by the liquor they had taken, that they laid down, one on the track and the other alongside a few feet off. The one that laid on the track was killed by some one of the night trains, his head being completely severed in two, and was found by his brother in the morning dead, and mangled in a shocking manner.—*St. Catherine's Post.*

It has been adventurously suggested by some progressive spirit, that in the ultimate developments of chemistry, it will be found possible to manufacture out of primordial elements, drawn to each other by invisible but potent forces, most of the various kinds of food. The time will come, it is conjectured, when one may order from the chemistic laboratory a wheat-on loaf, for example, to be made, not out of wheat in the concrete, but wheat, as near as may be, in the abstract—a loaf hermetically compounded of the carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and other necessary ingredients, kept in readiness for the purpose.

CHURCHES.—There are now seven English places of worship in the French capital. Church of England at Rue Marbeuf, Champs Elysees, at eleven and three o'clock; at the Oratoire, near the Louvre, at eight and three; at the Rue d'Assasseau, and at the British Embassy, at eleven and three. Wesleyan, Rue Royale, 23, at twelve and half-past seven. Presbyterian, Faubourg St. Honore, 180, at half-past ten and three. Evangelical, services by clergymen of various denominations, Rue de la Madeleine, 17, at twelve o'clock.

BROCK'S MONUMENT.—The new monument to the memory of the illustrious General Brock, on Queenston Heights, is now raised to about 140 feet high, and the workmen are at present busy with the fine Corinthian shaft. This with the crowning entablature of the column, will probably be completed this Fall; though the entire work will not be finished before next summer. There will be but one column in the world superior in height to Brock's monument, and probably not one exceeding it in beauty and position. The ground in the neighbourhood is covered with massive pieces of work, stone statues of warriors, lions, and elaborated carved work, that are to adorn the cornice of the pedestal capital, and entablature of the column. Among these stands a colossal statue of General Brock seventeen feet in height, which will be placed on the top of all. The figures are of the same kind of stone which forms the monument, and are executed in a bold and flowing style that will give an aspect of much animation to the monument. They reflect much credit indeed, upon the architect and workmen engaged. This magnificent monument will be an ornament to the Province, and a fitting testimonial of a people grateful to the memory of a most beloved Governor and victorious defender of Upper Canada, and who gave his life for her security. In comparing the monument now constructing, with the old one, we can almost thank the infamous Lett, for having been the occasion of so noble a work being erected on the Battle ground at Queenston.—*Niagara Mail.*

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE CZAR.—We read in the *Abelle du Nord*: "In the month of July, 1853, the Emperor Nicholas was passing along the English quay, when he noticed a hearse traversing the road, followed only by one person, an official from one of the hospitals. Surprised at seeing neither the parents nor the friends of the deceased following the remains to their last home, the Emperor stopped his carriage, and asked who it was about to be buried. 'A poor employe of the hospital,' said the man. At these words the Emperor left his carriage, removed his helmet, made the sign of the cross, and followed the hearse, his head uncovered. A crowd of people, including some distinguished personages hastened to follow this example, and it was not long before the cortege became most imposing. Then turning to the crowd, the Emperor said, in a loud voice, 'Now, gentlemen, I hope that you will render the last duties of a Christian to this poor deceased, and that you will accompany the body to the tomb.'"

THE EDITOR.—A conscientious and able conductor of a newspaper occupies a most honorable position; a bad man, using the influence of his journal for dishonest ends, follows one of the most disgraceful of possible employments. There is no reason to be proud of belonging to the newspaper press; there are too many unconscientious men in it to make it a matter of pride to be of the same profession with them; there is no reason to be ashamed of it; there are worthy men engaged in it, whose example ought to prevent the most sensitive person from being put out of countenance. The influence of a newspaper which has a considerable circulation can hardly be exaggerated; but its moral influence we think is greater than its political. No man can every day read a paper, conducted by an unprincipled man, who has no strict regard for truth, no strong sense of justice, no warm and large sympathies for his fellow creatures, without becoming in the end the worse for it. It is precisely in that case as it would be if he were to pass a part of every day in bad company, listening to evil communications without reply or remonstrance. The moral sensitiveness is at last blunted, and the moral purity sullied; the feeling of just and generous indignation at work is no longer awakened, and the mind lapses into a state of indifference from which the transition to actual guilt is easy. The corrupt influence of bad newspapers we fear is not sufficiently estimated by those who subscribe for them and read them.

DEATH.—Dr. Baillie once said that "all his observation of death beds inclined him to believe that nature intended that we should go out of the world as unconscious as we came into it." "In all my experience," he added, "I have not seen one instance in fifty to the contrary." Yet even in such a large experience the occurrence of "one instance in fifty to the contrary," would invalidate the assumption that such was the law of nature (or "nature's intention," which, if it means anything means the same.) The moment in which the spirit meets death is perhaps like the moment in which it is embraced by sleep. It never, I suppose, happens to any one to be conscious of the immediate transition from the waking to the sleeping state.—*Mrs. Jameson.*

THE SABBATH.

GUIDED by experience, we calmly say, that he who would import a French Sunday, instead of the Christian Sabbath, is, however unintentionally, a foe to the nation. This would be confirmed by those sober thinkers, whom the sorrow brought upon France by frivolity is training. Some of them already cry for one serious element of national education. Where religion is harassed, how can steadiness and sobriety grow? No clock goes on, if not periodically wound up. National morality is no exception to the rule. He that made and redeemed man, who loves and fosters him, who bears with his sins, and shines upon him even when offending, made 'for man' a day wherein he might periodically have his holier feelings refreshed, and his downward tendency confronted. Is this day to be turned into an instrument for jumbling up in our ideas, Bibles and Bacchanals, prayers and shows, sacraments and theatres? If so, farewell to the sober force of English character, and the tranquil perseverance which conquers all things.

Compare Sabbathless cities, provinces, kingdoms, or republics, with Sabbath-keeping ones; and, without exception, you will find the balance of strong character, stable institutions, industry, virtue, wealth, and power, ever proportioned to the national respect for this all influencing institution. What nation, so poor by nature, and so few in numbers, can compare with Scotland? What republic is like America?—What colonies like those of England? Protestantism is far below its natural level, as to effects upon national strength, wherever it has retained or relapsed into the Romish Sunday.

As to commerce, we should all say, on abstract principles, that any nation which, in the race of competition, threw away one-seventh of its time, would be distanced by its rivals. Three nations do this—one, an ancient monarchy, with a limited territory and crowded population; another, a young republic, with unlimited territory, and a thin population; the third, a nation without territory or rest, scattered among all mankind. The English, the Americans, the Jews, out of regard for the Fourth Commandment, throw away a seventh of their time from gain. What three nations lead the commerce of the world?—*London Quarterly.*

MARIOLATRY IN FRANCE.—Formerly, the images of Mary, represented the Virgin carrying the Infant Jesus (*Il Bambino*, as the Italians call him) in her arms. This was at any rate associating the son with the mother, and giving to Christ a certain place in the symbols of Romish worship. At the present day, however, things are changed. The statues of the Virgin have no longer *Il Bambino*, and I know for a fact that old images have been mutilated, in order to render them conformable to the present custom. Mary alone is exhibited to the gaze of the multitude; alone, in the divine character attributed to her—alone presented to their homage and prayers—as if she were become the only divinity of the Pontifical Church. What apostasy! What a sacrilegious abandonment of revealed truth!

The Popish Bishop of Tulle, a very learned and profound man, according to the testimony of the Jesuits, has recently published a long pastoral letter, which contains curious explanations respecting the person of Mary, such as she is at the present time imagined by Romanism. "Mary is the complement of the Trinity," says this prelate. . . . "Listen; The Father begets the Son; from the Father and the Son proceed the Holy Spirit; and this latter, equal to them in perfections, seems nevertheless sterile; from him no person proceeds. . . . But the Holy Spirit at length begets; the Word is born again. The omnipresent Son, proceeding from the bosom of the Father, proceeds from the bosom of Mary by the operations of the Holy Spirit. Mary provides the natural elements of this second birth. See how this in some sort completes the Trinity! . . . Through the Virgin, the eternal mystery of God in three persons, receives, as it were, its achievement!"—*Evangelical Christendom.*

THERE are none like to Luther's three masters—prayer, tentation, meditation; tentation stirs up holy meditation, meditation prepares to prayer; and prayer makes profit of tentation, and fetcheth all divine knowledge from heaven. Of others I may learn the theory of divinity; of those only, the practice. Other masters teach me by rote, to speak, parrot-like, of heavenly things; these alone, with feeling and understanding.—*Bishop Hall.*

As long as we have corruptible flesh, we must expect thorns in the flesh.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 1855.

THE EPISCOPAL VETO

It may not be amiss at the present time, to offer a few remarks upon a subject which appears to be little understood, but to which much prominence has been given as an element of opposition in the formation of a Diocesan Assembly or Episcopal Synod. Those who oppose the veto wittingly, do it with an intention to ignore the Bishop in the government of the Church, which is totally inconsistent with the constitution of Episcopacy. We believe however that such persons are few in number; but that there are many led away by their representations, who with a better knowledge, would see no evil in the exercise by the Bishop of a legitimate authority in ecclesiastical government as well as discipline. In the Episcopal Church the Bishop is not only a distinct order from the clergy and laity, but chief of the three, and their overseer, and it does seem strange that in a convocation of the three orders for the regulation of ecclesiastical affairs, a limitation of his authority to only an equal voice with the others, can invest him with an absolute power. A glance at the development of the principle will show the weakness of such a mode of reasoning, and the unstable foundation upon which it is built.

It may be supposed, that at some future period, Diocesan Conventions will be in operation in all the American Provinces, and that a General Convention will then be desirable, in order to preserve and extend the unity of action of the Church. Now let us see how, what is improperly termed the Veto of the Bishop, works in these Conventions, which should form the rule of Church government.

We find then, that the General Conventions of the Church in the neighbouring Republic, by their constitution, upset the democratic theory of a Bishop being no Bishop in the Diocesan Convention.—There the assembled Bishops form a separate House, a co-ordinate branch of the Church Legislative, and what they have been obliged to concede to popular prejudice in their Dioceses, they rightfully assume when the whole Church is assembled. Can there be any question as to which is the more excellent way. Nothing further than this, as it appears to us, is required to show that the Bishop in a Diocesan Assembly or Synod, if he do not as an order possess an equal power with the others, is deprived of his proper authority in the ecclesiastical polity—that the unity of design in Church government is impaired—that in fact a wrong is committed, and a fundamental principle violated,—and we have not the least doubt, that in the United States, where this plea for Church Democracy originated, in a Church deriving a *monarchical* principle from its great King and Head, that it is the ultra democratic tendency of the people, and by no means the genius of the Church itself, that is answerable for the perpetration of so anomalous a condition of things.

We are no advocates for despotism in any shape, temporal or spiritual, and least of all the latter; but if there be such a thing in connexion with Episcopal government, it is when the Bishop, unfettered and uncontrolled, can of his own motive, work an injury to his clergy or his people, by his power to tyrannize over their offices, their wills, or their inclinations. Now, does a Colonial Bishop at present possess that power or not? And if he does, is he not more likely to exercise it unfettered as he is, than when the calm deliberations of the Clergy and Laity, in the governmental assembly of the Church, shall by a majority declare their approval of any measure to which it may be known that he has a personal objection? We think that there can be no question between the two cases; and that if the Veto is likely to do a mischief, (under the immediate power of the Bishop its exercise has hitherto been only for good,) it must be when uncontrolled by a Synodical majority. This then is the condition of every Diocese where Synods do not exist—and the sooner they are instituted all the more will a check be placed upon the arrogant exercise of the Episcopal veto; and no Bishop will be hardy enough except for reasons which must approve themselves to God and man, to venture an opposition to the expressed views of the Church, of which he is the guardian and head. Besides a general Convention would form a court of appeal against the despotic actions. As well might the Queen disallow an Act of the Legislature, introduced by her Ministers, and passed triumphantly through the Lords and Commons. What resolution our Diocesan Assembly may

come to upon this head, or whether they will at all discuss it during their approaching Session, is beyond our knowledge. If there is any thing that looks dangerous in the exercise of the veto in a Diocese, it is that one man forms the chief estate, and not as in the General Convention, a body of men, but that, which at the first glance may tend to alarm, does not upon second consideration, appear to be so bad. Some seem to think, that it would be a safeguard were the Bishop guided by a Council; but we are not sure that it would not be better to rely upon his own unassisted discretion. An improper veto exercised with approval of a Council, who might have much influence in the Diocesan Assembly, would be a more difficult thing to be got rid of. Nor need there be any apprehensions in the matter. The veto exists now—the Assembly will hear all the arguments ere they come to a conclusion upon the matter—and should they desire to limit its exercise, the opportunity will be afforded them. The question has been disposed of satisfactorily to all parties in Canada—why should not a similar unanimity prevail in Nova Scotia. In the Upper Canada Synod the Bishop possesses a limited veto. But whether limited or absolute, it is a power that in principle must be conceded—or the Church is Episcopal but in name, and the Bishop but a cipher in its government in reality.

FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

THE important intelligence of the fall of the southern side of Sebastopol has been the all absorbing topic since the arrival of the Steamer, on Thursday morning. The first intimation of this great event was conveyed to the sleeping inhabitants, by the guns of the noble vessel which brought the intelligence, which in coming up the harbour at 5 a. m. rounded off the Queen's wharf, and fired a royal salute. Every one who heard this knew what it meant, and awoke his neighbour; and in a very short time the emotion which great events inspire, was visible in the agitated yet exultant countenances that thronged the streets and wended their way to the various depositories of the news. Here and there a knot of persons could not repress a loud hurrah, while others might be seen busily engaged in hoisting a flag in honor of the victory. Very soon these expressions of loyal feeling were witnessed in every direction, and such a display of ensigns, union jacks, and other emblems of British sovereignty, was never before witnessed in Halifax. Now commenced the alarm bells, and many thought that a fire had been kindled by the overheated emotion; but it was speedily known that this was the mode which our useful fire brigade had taken to give vent to their share of the general joy. The churches took up the peal, and continued it at intervals throughout the morning. There was a general school delivery, and the boys really seemed to feel as though they had contributed in some unaccountable manner to the allied successes. At 12 the guns of the citadel, (and also from the *Admiral* and *Espiegle*), thundered a royal salute, and the troops lining the ramparts fired a feu-de-joie, and gave three hearty cheers for the success of Her Majesty's arms. In the afternoon the Volunteer Artillery assembled on the Parade and fired a royal salute, and were afterwards addressed by Colonel Cogswell with the happiest effect, and with great applause from the concourse of spectators. Preparations were now made for a bonfire on the Parade, and the Fire Engine Men were busily engaged in decorating their engines for a torch light procession. Both these affairs came off with great *eclat*—the former reminding us of old times, and the latter of the progress of the City in public improvement. We had not time to glance across the harbour, but we dare say that our Dartmouth neighbours, all who did not cross to Halifax, were busily employed in lending their aid to the general rejoicing.

On Friday the display of Flags was continued, and in the evening there was a general illumination, which considering the shortness of the notice, was a credit to the city, displaying many tasteful devices, and considerable artistic skill in the various decorations. Dartmouth also was illuminated, and was a pleasing spectacle from this side the harbour. The *Admiral* also caused the Flag ship to be illuminated.

It has pleased God to bless the operations of the allies with a victory, which it may be hoped will hasten an honorable peace; a peace that shall preserve the quiet of the world for ages; and yet it is not to be concealed that this is but a preparatory step to curbing the daring ambition of a dangerous power. Nor must it be too much depended on, that the loss of the whole Crimea, (an event which would only make Russia the more able to concentrate her strength, and to prolong the struggle,) would end the war. On the subject however, of immediate conse-

quences, the *London Guardian* has the following appropriate remarks, with which for the present we conclude our notice of the glorious intelligence, which in spite of the great loss the allies have sustained, is killed and wounded, has caused universal rejoicing throughout every part of Her Majesty's dominions:—

"In estimating the strategical value of this great success, we regard it as an immense mistake to suppose that the Russian army must now be quite disorganized. There is no evidence of any such effect having been produced, and it is contrary to the experience which the world has had of the Russian character. It is quite in accordance with the tactics of the Russians to abandon, without stopping to be driven from it, an untenable position; but it is not their wont to be disheartened—much less disorganized—on such occasions. Should Prince Gortschakoff determine to remain where he is, instead of retiring at once upon Batai-Serai, or even Simpheropol, there is no reason to suppose that the garrison which has defended Sebastopol with such resolution, and has now retreated in such perfect order, will fight less well at Siverzais, or at Makenzie Heights, than it fought in the town which it has so long and so well protected. Borodino itself did not disorganize the host which retired from position to position before the great Napoleon. It is to be hoped that our Generals will be wiser than their critics at home—and will not fall into the error of despising their enemy. There is hard work still for the Crimean army to perform, if the war is to continue. It will be no child's play to carry that range of rugged heights, bristling with cannon, along which the army of Prince Gortschakoff are encamped, and which is a far more formidable position than our own of the other side of the Tchernaya. The fort of Siverzais may be a less tenable position than the works which we have taken, but we may be sure that it will not be less bravely defended. The same tenacity, the same stubborn resolution, is to be expected of the Russians, each time we meet them in arms. It is our business to be prepared for this, and not to make light of the dangers we have still to encounter, by picturing to ourselves a 'disorganisation' in our enemy's hosts, of which we have no evidence, and which is in the highest degree improbable."

The joyful news of a great victory, while it gives universal satisfaction to the nation whose arms are thus blessed by the God of Sabaoth, is nevertheless not without its alloy in the deep sorrow of the relatives and friends of those who have died or been wounded in the conflict, and in the regret of all for departed worth and promising usefulness. Our own happy Province, now exulting in the conquest achieved, is not exempted in this respect. Among the slain in the last successful assault of the southern side of Sebastopol we regret to find the name of Major Welsford, 97th Regt., a Novascotian who had given promise of high military talents, which were united with a religious disposition and enthusiastic bravery. Our readers will recollect that we published an extract of a letter received by his friend the Rev. R. Elliott, of Pictou, a short time since, dated from the trenches before Sebastopol, giving some facts connected with the siege, breathing a christian spirit, and inspiring confidence as to its ultimate success, which however Divine Providence has not thought fit that he should live to witness. There are other names among the slain and wounded, which we believe Nova Scotia may claim with a melancholy satisfaction, as of her sons who have shed their blood for their country, among the rest Capt. Parker of the 77th, killed, and Lieut. Parker of the 17th, wounded.

COPPER COIN.—Copper coin for change is very much wanted in Halifax, and it would be well if those who ought to see to such things, took some method to supply the deficiency. Our very good Provincial copper coin has nearly all disappeared, and a large amount of spurious pence and half-pence has taken its place. Our neighbours of New Brunswick have lately obtained a supply of very neat copper coinage, which already has been imitated by the enterprising citizens of the United States, and unless our coppers have been transmuted into baser metal it is difficult to imagine what has become of them. Some measures should be taken not only to give us a good copper currency but to prevent the spurious importation, some thousand pounds of which are probably afloat in the Province.

Fergus O'Connor, who made some noise in his day by his advocacy of the working men's charter, and who latterly became insane, is dead, and was buried on the 10th inst. in the Kensal Green cemetery. A procession of working men with banners having democratic inscriptions, accompanied the procession.

A complimentary address to Her Majesty on the success of the allies in the Crimea, was passed by the City Council on Thursday 27th, and was transmitted by the Steamer which sailed on Friday morning.

* The good people of Wilmot we think might derive some consolation in their opposition to the institution of Synods—against the plea No. 5 and 6 of their Protest from these General Conventions of the Church.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—Extraordinary Cure of a Bad Leg, communicated to Professor Holloway, by R. Marchant, Esq., of the Gazette Office, Edgartown, Mass.—Mr. Daniel Newton, of Edgartown, had a sore on his leg, which defied all ordinary remedies, and instead of improving him he only became worse. At last he had recourse to Holloway's Ointment and Pills, a few applications of the Ointment to his leg, effected a wonderful change for the better; it lost its swollen and angry appearance, and in a very short time was completely cured. His leg is now quite sound, and he is able to resume his work, although sixty years of age; this astonishing unguent will cure wounds and ulcers even of twenty years standing.

Married.

At Dartmouth, on Monday afternoon, the 24th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Mr. Joseph Homan, to Miss Ann D. Younes.

On Wednesday evening, the 23rd inst., by the Rev. J. C. Cochran, Elias M. Oxner, Esq., of Lunenburg, to Catherine Ann, eldest daughter of the late Charles M. Cleary, Esq.

At Yarmouth, 19th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Pickles, Mr. Samuel J. M. Allen, Proprietor of the Liverpool Transcript, to Miss Alice, fourth daughter of Mr. John Cann.

Died.

On the 27th inst., Edith Eliza, daughter of Wm. H. and Eliza W. Keating, aged 3 years and 2 months.

On Tuesday, 23rd inst., after a short but severe illness, Albert, third child of Robert Allison, aged 4 years.

At Digby, on the 15th inst. Mary, consort of the late Dr. John H. Lightfoot, aged 61 years.

Shipping List.

Saturday, Sept. 21.—Steamer Curlew, Hunter, Boston; Schrs. Collingwood, Leslie, Spry Harbour; Ann Burko, Montreal; Mayflower, Purdy, Burin.

Sunday, Sept. 22.—Steamer Ospray, Lylo, St. John's N. F.; Barque Glenland, Liverpool, Schrs. Picton, Curry, Miramichi; Picton Packet Curry, Picton; Stewart Campbell, Newfoundland; Palatino, McConnell, Labrador; Sarah, and Swift, Sydney; Canoe Trader, Losby, Magdalen Islands; Loyl Hart, Canoe, British Queen, Pyc, Piacenta; Mary, Towashand, Sydney; Clifford, Burin; Velocity, Munn, P. E. I.

Monday, Sept. 23.—Barque Stag, McKenzie Glasgow Tuesday, Sept. 24.—Brig Mary Ann, Balcon, Montreal; Schrs. Mayflower, Purdy, Burin Nowld; Victoria, Lo Blanc, St. Peter's C. B.

Wednesday, Sept. 25.—Barque Shooting Star, Johnston, Glasgow; Schrs. Maria, Stenman, Piacenta Newld.

Thursday, Sept. 26.—R. M. S. America, Lang, Liverpool; H. M. S. Argus, from a cruise; Ship Thomas, Co. ram, Liverpool; Rover's Bride, Larkin, Liverpool; Brig Orion, Cronan, Turks Island; Schrs. Emblem, Doyle, Piacenta.

Friday, Sept. 27.—R. M. S. Africa, Boston, 33 hours; Ship Mc Mac, Auld, Glasgow 25 days; barque White Star, London, 29 days; T. & L. Conin, Liverpool, 26 days; brig America, O'Brien, Boston, 10 hours; brig Africa, Messager, Boston, 7 days; schooner Jantho, Nod, 4 days; Florence, Parry, New York, 8 days; Mary Ann, Philadelphia, 13 days; Ellen, Burin; H. M. S. Argus, steam sloop, Captain Purves, from a cruise to the Eastward.

CLEARED.

September 23.—Nancy, P. ant. Fgn West Indies; Mercy, Hilton, Kingston Ja; Ornate, Finton, Br West Indies; Telegraph, Boncher, Br West Indies.

September 25.—Annette, McDonald, Porto Rico; Kate, Messervey, Bay St. George Nfld; Lady Seymour, Shaw, Fgn West Indies, Superb, P. E. I., Hector, McLeod, Baltimore.

September 27.—R. M. S. America, Lang, Boston; R. M. S. Ospray, Corbin, Nfld.; R. M. S. Merlin, Sampson, Bermuda; barque Dorcas, Nicholson, Falmouth, schr. Labrador, Taylor, Baltimore.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.

Bacon, per lb.	7½d. a 8d.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	30s. a 45s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. 2d. a 1s. 3d.
Cheese, per lb.	7½d. a 8d.
Eggs, per doz.	11d. a 1s.
Hams green per lb.	none.
Do. smoked, per lb.	7½d. a 8½d.
Hay, per ton.	£4
Homepun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d
Do. all wool	2s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	22s. 6d. a 24s.
Oats, per bus.	3s. 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel.	4s.
Socks, per doz.	10s.
Veal, per lb.	3d. a 5d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.
Canada Flour S. F.	51s. 3d.
Am.	52s. 6d.
Rye	42s. 6d.
Corn Meal	28s. 3d.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord.	26s.
Coal, per chaldron.	80s.

SEAT OF WAR—WAR PRINTS.

Received by the last R. M. Steamship from England.

THE Town, Forts & Harbours of Sebastopol, &c. &c. 4s. 3d. London Copyright.
Fronted, end of the Gulf of Finland and St. Petersburg—handsomely colored. 7s.
A Bird's Eye View of the City and Fortifications and approaches to Odessa. 4s. 3d.
Prints of the taking of Bomarsund, Battle of Alma, Inkermann, &c. from 6s. to 10s.
Prints of Costumes of British Army and Navy. 7s. 12 costumes each, colors to the life.
Do. French Cavalry, 25 costumes do. do. 9s.
WM. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.
Sept. 22, 1855.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per R. M. Steamship from England.

A LOT of the latest and most fashionable MUSIC—Consisting of Songs, Polkas, Quadrilles, &c. &c. WM. GOSSIP.
Sept. 5.

HALIFAX, 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1855.

To HENRY PRYOR, Esq., Mayor of the City of Halifax.

As the period will shortly arrive when it will become our duty to select a Person to fill the responsible situation of MAYOR of this City, We the undersigned beg to solicit your Worship to allow us to put you in nomination for that Office during the ensuing Civic year.

The faithful, impartial and energetic manner in which you have discharged the arduous and often times disagreeable duties of the Office are apparent to all, and point you out as the most suitable person we could select, to fill the Civic Chair; and we rejoice that the change in the law enables us to invite you to come forward, and to tender to you our warm support.

To call you to forego for another year to a large extent your own private business, to discharge an onerous public duty, we feel may be imposing too great a tax upon you, but we trust that a due regard for the interests of the City will induce you to respond to our call, and in return we assure you that nothing shall be wanting on our parts to ensure your re-election.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants.

GENTLEMEN:—

I have received your requisition soliciting me to allow myself to be put in nomination again for the office of Chief Magistrate of the City at the approaching Civic Elections. Allow me to return you my very sincere thanks for the handsome manner in which you have alluded to my performance of the duties of the office during the period that I have had the honor of filling the Civic Chair.

The faithful performance of the various duties which appertain to the office of Chief Magistrate of this City are as you assume somewhat onerous, and claim a large portion of time and attention, and I had fully intended at the expiration of my present term to have retired from public life; but I feel that after the very complimentary manner in which you have solicited my services for the ensuing year, I should not be treating you with proper courtesy were I to refuse to accede to your wishes.

I now therefore place myself in your hands. If successful I shall devote my best energies in forwarding the interests and promoting the welfare of my fellow citizens.

I remain, Gentlemen,

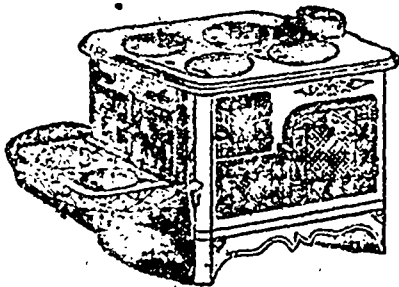
Your most obedient Servant,
HENRY PRYOR.

To the Gentlemen who have signed the foregoing Requisition. Sept. 29.

D. C. S.

THE General Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society will be held (D.V.) at Halifax, on Wednesday the 10th October next, in the National School Room, at 2 P.M.
EDWIN GILPIN Jr., Secretary.

This Meeting is open to all Members of the Society. Sept. 29.



J. M. CHAMBERLAIN,

Importer and Dealer in STOVES and GRATES,

begs to intimate to his numerous Customers throughout the Province, Cape Breton and Newfoundland, he has received part of his Fall Supply, and remainder to arrive per "Shooting Star" from Scotland, "Africa" and other vessels from Boston, New York and Portland; with a general assortment on hand of all the different and best kinds of STOVES, GRATES and CABOSES, generally used and most approved, with Stove pipes of all sizes to fit, and placed up in houses and vessels at the shortest notice, which he offers for Sale at the

CITY STOVE STORE, No. 213 Hollis Street,

at the Old Stand near H. M. Ordnance, on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Country Produce, or 3, 6 and 9 mos. credit. Constantly on hand—Bales of new and superior Girded Bedding FEATHERS.

Orders from the Country executed with care and despatch. Sept. 22, 1855.

D. C. S.

PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS For the guidance of the Standing Sub-Committee of D. C. S., upon provision for Widows and Orphans of Clergymen of the Church of England. The following is the eleventh object of the Diocesan Church Society:

"It shall also be one of the objects of the Society to provide for the Widows and Orphans of deceased Clergymen, but no part of the Society's funds shall be appropriated to this object except such as shall be specifically given and paid into the Society therefor."

1st. In accordance with the above the Society will open a special account for this object; to be called "The Widows' and Orphans' Fund."

2nd. The Diocesan Church Society undertakes to pay, out of this special fund, for provision for Widows and Orphans, the pensions which become due under the following Rules.

3rd. Every Clergyman of the Church of England within the Diocese, shall be called upon to assure his life within one year from _____ or within one year from taking orders, or from his admission into the Diocese.

4th. Any applicant for assurance who has not complied with this requisition, shall be allowed to assure or not at the option of this Committee, and if allowed, the Committee shall decide upon what terms

5th The following shall be the rate of premiums, being the amount ordinarily required by Insurance Offices to insure £100:

At the age of 23	£2 0 0
30	2 10 0
40	3 0 0
50	4 5 0
60	6 15 0

6th. If any Member assured fail to pay the amount of his premium within _____ days after the payment becomes due, he shall forfeit all claim under his assurance. But if he desire to recover his benefit thereof, it shall be in the power of this Committee to readmit him on such terms as they see fit.

7th. Permanent removal of the Clergyman from this Diocese forfeits all claim to the pension.

8th. A temporary absence is permitted for not more than six months, unless special leave be granted by this Sub-Committee.

9th. The Widow of a Clergyman assured under the proposed scheme, shall receive a pension of £25 per annum during life or widowhood.

10th. If the Widow die or marry again before the expiration of ten years from her husband's death, the Children of her deceased husband shall receive the pension for the residue of the ten years. But no part of the pension shall be received by these Children who have arrived at the age of sixteen years, if males, or eighteen years if females; while those who are still under those respective ages will receive the full amount of the pension.

11th. If the wife die before the husband, his children shall at his death receive the pension for not more than ten years, under the above limitation as to ages.

12th. The Pensions payable half-yearly.

The above Rules will be submitted to the Diocesan Church Society at the next annual meeting, and may then be amended. They are now published in order that those interested in the object may understand its nature.

The Scheme for Mutual Assurance among the Clergy is based upon a capital of £1000, and at least that amount must be collected before it can be carried into operation.

The following Subscriptions have been already made:—

The Honble. H. H. Cogswell	£100 0 0
The Honble. M. B. Almon	100 0 0
The Honble. Mr. Justice Bliss	50 0 0
The Honble. the Chief Justice	10 0 0
The Honble. Ems Collins	100 0 0
The Honble. S. B. Robie	40 0 0
A Churchman	10 0 0
Rev. E. Gilpin, r.	10 0 0
Henry Pryor, Esq.	10 0 0
P. C. Hill, Esq.	5 0 0
L. Hartshorn, Esq.	5 0 0
J. W. Wilkie, Esq.	5 0 0
J. W. Ritchie, Esq.	25 0 0
The Sec'y D. C. S., being salary for 1855	30 0 0
W. Cunard, Esq.	20 0 0
N. Clarke, Esq.	10 0 0
C. D. Moynell, Esq.	5 0 0
James Tremain, Esq.	5 0 0
J. C. Allison, Esq.	10 0 0
T. A. Brown, Esq.	3 0 0
"A Lady" annually, while in the Prov.	5 0 0
Henry Boggs, Esq.	10 0 0
A. M. Unacke, Esq.	5 0 0
Edward Hickey, Esq.	10 0 0
Wm. Gossip, Esq.	1 0 0
The Hon. the Judge of the Admiralty	25 0 0

The following Gentlemen have kindly consented to aid in collecting for this object immediately after the 1st. Sept. next:

Wards Nos. 1 & 2.—E. J. Lordy and W. Metzler, Esqrs.
Wards Nos. 3 & 4.—M. McIlraith and W. F. Towns, Esqrs.

Wards Nos. 5 & 6.—W. M. Brown & W. Tully, Esqrs.

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr.

Secretary.

The above Scheme will go into operation at the General Meeting of D. C. S. in October next.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

A Special General Meeting of the Alumni of King's, Windsor, will be held at Halifax, in the National School Room, on Friday, the 12th day of October next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the expediency of altering the Fifth Bye Law, regarding the voting by proxy, and for the transaction of such other business as may be required.

By order of the Committee.

P. CARTERET HILL.

Sept. 15. 3w. Secretary.

Poetry.

DEATH.

ANGEL, who treadest in the track of Time! Guarding the entrance to that unknown clime, Whence come no whispers to the world below, Whence not a song we hear Of triumph or of cheer, Or sound of happy footsteps passing to and fro.

Pale as the Maybell trembling in the breeze 'Thou mak'st youthful cheeks. The summer seas Lose their calm blue beneath thy waving wing; Fierce storms thou summonest From the deep mountain breast, To be thy paramour when thou art wandering.

Thy name is terrible 'neath thy breath Stern order to the World uttereth, Who stains the plume with a fearful red; Or dashes in the air A myriad spirits brave, For whose eternal bliss a saintly song is said

Yet have I known thee, Death, with gentle hand Lead some poor wanderer to the heavenly land, Amid the purple light of autumn eve, While to the harvest moon Arose a rustic tune From sun-drawn, lute reapers, binding up their sheaves.

And even if, in some too cruel mood, Thou didst neglect the multitude, To clutch the fair bride in her orange-bloom— To dim her eyes of light Upon the marriage night, And bear her pallid beauty to the marble tomb.

Or the sweet child who prattled all day long Didst touch with chillness 'mid his cradle song— Yet unrepining, let us hope and pray, The Master calls his own Up to his golden throne; When they are gathered there, thou, Death, shalt pass away.

-Dublin University Magazine.

ON SALE BY WILLIAM GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

ROBERTS Joseph, Oriental Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures, 2nd ed. 8vo. Lond. 1844. 7s. Reid, Thos. D. D. Essays on the active powers of the Human Mind, with Essay by Dugald Stewart, hf. cf. 8vo. Lond. 1843. 13s. Life and Works of William Cowper, complete in one vol. cloth 8vo., with illustrations, Lond. 1861. 19s. Burton's Anatomy, of Milan by J. Burton, cloth 8vo Lond 1849 11s. Fuller's Worthies of England, 3 vols. cloth 8vo. Lond. 1840. 20s. Langhorne's Plutarch's Lives, complete in one vol. cloth 8vo. Lond. 1853. 10s. Lacon; complete in one vol. cloth 8vo. Lond. 1851. 7s Buckingham's Memoirs of Mary Queen of Scots, 2 vols. cloth 8vo. Lond. 1841. 10s. Historical and other Works of William Robertson, D.D. complete in two vols. With an account of Life and Writings of the Author, by Prof. Dugald Stewart, cloth 8vo. Edinburgh, 1847. 14s. Calvin's Christian Institutes, 2 vols. cloth 8vo. Lond. 1844. 15s. Bickersteth on the Lord's Supper, hf. cf. 8vo. Lond. 1824. 8s. 6d. James Sheridan Knowles' Answer to Cardinal Wiseman's Lectures on Transubstantiation, 12mo. Edinburgh, 1852. 2s. 6d. The Sunday Library—a selection of nearly one hundred Sermons from eminent Divines—including Bp Bloomfield, Dr. Chalmers, Robert Hall, Bp Heber, Jones of Nayland, C. W. Le Bas, Bp. Maltby, Bp. Mant, H. H. Milman, Dr. Parr, Archdeacon Pott, Sydney Smith, Abp. Sumner, Bp. Van Mildert, &c &c 6 vols. neat cloth, 12mo. with portraits, Lond. 1850. 25s. Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary, New Edition, with the Author's final corrections, 6 vols. cloth, imp. 8vo with portrait, Lond. 1854. £4 5s. July 28, 1855.

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