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The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VI.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, OCT. 29, 1853.

NO. 44.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
Oct. 30	23 B. of Trin.	Prov. 11 (Luk. 16) Prov. 12, Phil. 4
31	Ecclus 14	Ecclus 15, Col. 1
Nov. 1	All Saints' Day.	Wisd. 4 (He. 6. 11) Wisd. 6, Rev. 4, 19
2	Ecclus 16	Luke 18 (Ecclus 17) Col. 2
3	15	19
4	20	21
5	Popul's Consp.	2 Sam. 22, Acta 23

a To ver. 10. b Begin ver. 33, and chap. 12 to ver. 7.
c To ver. 11. d To ver. 11.

Poetry.

“LORD, HAVE MERCY ON ME.”

“In all time of our tribulation; in all time of our prosperity; in the hour of death and in the day of judgment, good Lord, deliver us.”

WHEN tribulation's darkest hour
Shall try me by the tempter's power;
If poverty my spirit chill,
And heap upon me all its ill;
If calumny assail my name,
And brand it with reproach and shame;
If friendship's hard and altered eye
Turn coldly from my misery,
Have mercy, Lord, on me.

Oh, when the fearful tidings broke,
Which stunned me with the sudden stroke;
The dying one when watching by,
I heard the faint departing sigh,
When by the grave I hear the ground
Fall with its dull and hollow sound;
When dreams restore the lost to me,
And waking speaks stern verity;
Oh, when within myself I groan,
And feel that I am left alone,
Have mercy, Lord, on me.

In trials' hour more strong than these—
Prosperity, and health, and ease;
If I be full and proudly yet
Myself and Thee, dear Lord, forget;
If on thy bounty while I feed,
Of others' wants I take no heed;
If wealth should make me insolent,
In plenty, yet feel discontent,—
Have mercy, Lord, on me.

If fleshly lust my heart inflame,
Alluring me to deeds of shame;
If hate and spite creep in my breast,
And form when there the viper's nest;
When pride sits scornful on my brow,
Regarding all itself below;
If e'er in pleasure's paths I stray,
From thee, my God, far, far away!
When all things round me smiling seem,
With nought to wake me from my dream,
Have mercy, Lord, on me.

When on my bed of death I lie,
And life's last fatal moment's nigh;
Oh, when disease's lingering pain,
My flesh no longer can sustain;
When this faint hand no more can clasp
The faithful hand that holds its grasp;
Nor these cold lips shall smile to feel
The kiss of love, the last true seal.
Or if I'm left alone to die,
When all I've lost, or none are nigh;
It'll be Thy will, thou All-wise,
That sudden death should be surprise,
Have mercy, Lord, on me.

When portents dire are seen in heaven,
And fearful signs on earth are given;
When quenched in darkness is the sun,
And into blood is turned the moon;
When floods of fire the world dismay,
And heaven and earth shall pass away;
When the Archangel's voice commands
Mortality to break its bands;
When Thou, dread Lord! in clouds shalt come,
And shalt on all pronounce their doom,
Have mercy, Lord, on me.

[Ch. Mon. Pen. Mag.]

Religious Miscellany.

SUGGESTIONS ON READING THE LITURGY.

It will at once be admitted that the correct, earnest, devout reading of the beautiful services of our Church adds much to their force and beauty. But will it not be also allowed, that it is not often these services are so fortunate as to enjoy these advantages

in any very high degree? This subject has been adverted to in your periodical more than once.— But till the evil is more extensively remedied, the subject cannot be considered as exhausted: and laymen especially, who are the chief sufferers from it, may be permitted to press the point a little more urgently upon their clerical brethren. I always desire to approach their defects, great or small, with respect and delicacy; to throw a mantle over them when I honestly can; and at all events to remonstrate gently with those of whom it is my privilege to be not the instructor, but the scholar.

I begin, then, by allowing that there are clergymen who are laid under a sort of constraint by their bodily weakness, the multiplicity and extent of their labors, or other causes, in a certain measure to economize their voice in the prayers, in order to secure anything like earnestness and vigor in the delivery of their sermons. Such persons are much to be pitied; and it is perhaps to be regretted that in such cases the order of our Church does not at present admit of the regular or occasional assistance (beyond the reading of the lessons) of properly qualified and authorized members of the congregation.—Even in this case, however, it may be easily conceived that the earnest Christian pastor would very reluctantly forego the privilege of reading the word of God, and of leading the whole of the devotions of his flock.

My present observations, however, are more especially directed against the heavy, monotonous, lifeless tone in which some really devout clergymen perform the public services of religion. Surely mere gravity and solemnity of utterance are a very inadequate expression of real prayer and praise. The chief suggestion which I would offer on the reading of the prayers will be that they should not be read at all, but offered up by the Minister as if for the last time, and as though the people were hearing and joining for the first time. It is related of Henry Venn that his triumphant recitation of the Te Deum “often produced a perceptible sensation throughout the whole congregation.” If the above principle be regarded, and this salvation of feeling be attained, nature will burst from the shackles of habit, and render it superfluous to specify more than a few of these unhappy inadvertencies of vocal expression which have hitherto prevailed. I could wish, for example, no longer to hear in the Litany the divine procession of the Holy Ghost, and the sublime doctrine of the Trinity, hurried over in a manner which gives the mind no time to get even a partial grasp of these mysterious truths; the emphasis, in “have mercy upon us, miserable sinners,” would be chiefly upon “mercy,” and, subordinately, also upon the three concluding words, instead of exclusively upon the second syllable of “upon,” a mode of enunciation faithfully adopted by the clerk below; nearly every word in the deprecatory clauses would be distinctly dwelt upon as their weightiness demands, and as the punctuation directs. The “crafts” of Satan would be distinguished from the “assaults,” as, in other places, would the subtlety of “man” from that of “the devil;” and the words “love” and “dread” would no longer be treated as synonymous. In the suffrage, “Give peace in our time, O Lord,” the prayer would obviously be for more peace, and not in our time in particular; and in the prayer for all conditions of men, the words “patience” and “happy issue” would be regarded as antithetical, rather than “sufferings” and “afflictions.” Perhaps also, in the conclusion of the Doxology, the accent should not be upon “shall” only, but upon “shall be,” as “be” has not occurred before.

Should the absolute structure of the sentence throw any doubt upon the proper delivery, it may readily be ascertained by transposing or modernizing the words. Thus the occasional or unique errors of saying “Hallowed be thy name,” and “strengthen such as do stand,” will be at once exposed by trying the effect of such a misplacement of emphasis upon “Let thy name be hallowed,” and “strengthen those who stand.”

It seems important, also, that the attributes of God, with which most of the prayers are introduced, and which have often a peculiar appropriateness, should be brought out in their full force and significance. It would be well if the occasional directions to pronounce “with a loud voice” were uniformly

attended to; and if time were given the congregation to kneel before the touching prayer that the Lord may be with both minister and people are offered up. Were these mutual ejaculations more earnestly breathed from the heart the minister would often find his spirit revived and his energy increased, and the people would more audibly respond, and would sing with “a joyf noise.”

But, after all, good sense, natural diction, are the best elocution masters; and never I may be thought myself to have violated a rule, by adverting to minute particulars, I would not for a moment risk the encouragement of a glo of reading which is so unnatural, or in the smallest measure histrionic or affected. Let any mantudy Cowper's picture of “affectation” in the pulpit, and he will shudder to minister to so odious a vice. But earnestness, propriety, force, make a necessary approach to this quality; and as the 1st reading will always be the simplest, we need have no alarm of right-hearted men falling into such an offence.—Nor must the possible abuse of a rule or principle deter us from its proper use. St. Jerome, as historians tell us, considered himself to have been whipped by an angel because his Latin was too Ciceronian. And some men may be tempted in the same way to over-estimate their own powers of elocution. Such persons, however, could be betrayed into similar errors by a thousand other causes; and they must be left to the penalties which vanity and the love of display are sure to bring along with them. My own remarks chiefly apply to a class of ministers who are not likely thus to offend; whose main desire is to do all to the glory of their Lord, and against whom the only charge now brought is, that their reading is no just exponent, either of their own feelings or of the exquisite language to which it is their office to give utterance in the midst of the congregation.—*Lon. Chr. Observer.*

From the Episcopal Recorder.

THE CHRISTIAN ABROAD ON A SUMMER EXCURSION.

We promised an anecdote:—here it is:—

A lady was about to leave home, for a summer's residence by the sea shore. Before she started, she was impressed by a discourse which her pastor had delivered upon the duty of “preaching the Gospel.” He considered his subject with reference to the duty of private Christians, to do “all that in them lay,” to spread far and wide the good tidings of salvation,—yes,” said he in conclusion, “even females can preach the Gospel: they can induce their friends to accompany them to the sanctuary to hear the Gospel; thus can they indirectly be preaching the Gospel.” Doubtless he proved to his female auditors, how in many ways, by religious counsel, by the presentation and loan of serious works, by the powerful auxiliary of a holy life, they might preach the Gospel. Now, when our Christian lady reached Cape May, she cast in her mind how she should carry out her pastor's counsel. She found at her boarding-house, a young lady, gifted with many excellent qualities of head and heart, but void of that chief grace of the female character, without which the most lovely woman presents to the spiritual mind, an unlovely, ungracious aspect. This young lady, “living in pleasure” was dead “while she lived.”

The Christian lady conversed seriously with her, and persuaded her to attend the Church, in which she had been favored to hear the well-remembered discourse, the spirit of which she was now endeavouring to carry into execution. Her gay friend followed her advice, became interested, and soon experienced that saving change, without which the most “amiable female” must be forever banished into “utter darkness.” She has now been, for a number of years, a devoted Christian, abounding in good works, and if there is a more useful Christian in the whole extent of the Union than this same once gay, thoughtless girl, we have yet to learn it.

MORAL.

Now Christian females, is not this an interesting anecdote, (as to its truth, we know the parties and circumstances), and will it not stir you up to active effort for those whom you meet this season. Let each lady who reads this say,—“Who do I know,

whom an leader Christ?" Pray to be directed, make the effort, and God prosper it to His glory, their good and our soul, through Jesus Christ our Lord!

NEW YORK, Oct 8, 1853.

GENERAL CONVENTION P. E. CHURCH.—The General Convention assembled in this city, on Wednesday, the 5th inst, at Trinity Church. In consequence of the late hour of the arrival of the boat, we were not able to reach Church in time to secure a seat, although quite ignine for all the services. The church was crowded to utmost capacity,—hundreds standing in the aisles. Every member of the House of Bishops was present, with the exception of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cobbs, of Alabama, who, we understand, is detained at home, in consequence of the epidemic, which is prevailing to a fearful degree at the South. I shall not attempt to give the doings of the Convention, as they will be published at length in our columns, taken from the secular paper.

The sermon of Bishop Melvaine, was a very able production.

The Holy Communion was administered by the Bishops to the clergy and laity. There were about three hundred of the clergy present.

At the close of the services, the Convention was called to order by the Secretary. The Rev. Dr. Creighton, of the Diocese of New York, was unanimously elected President, and the Rev. Dr. Howe was unanimously re-elected Secretary.

The Convention is very fully attended by both clerical and lay deputies. Thus far, there has been some able debate, and a very cordial and commendable spirit has been manifested, which, it is to be hoped, will not die out, before the expiration of the session.

On the evening of the first day, the Rt. Rev. Provisional Bishop met to Bishops and members of the Convention and the clergy generally, at his residence, for the purpose of introducing them to the delegation from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, who have been sent from the Mother Church of England to attend the meeting of the Board of Missions of our Church. This delegation consists of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Spencer, late Bishop of Madras, the Very Rev. Archdeacon Sinclair, from the diocese of London, the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, Secretary of the Society, and the Rev. Mr. Caswell.

On Thursday afternoon, the Board of Missions held a business meeting in St. John's Chapel, when a committee was appointed to wait upon the delegation from the Mother Church.

In the evening, the triennial sermon was preached in St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Atkinson, of Baltimore, the Bishop-elect of North Carolina. It was from the text, 'Freely ye have received, freely give.' A well written, and highly appropriate discourse. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Meade, the presiding Bishop, in the absence of the senior Bishop, made a warm hearted and forcible appeal to the congregation, which we hope was liberally responded to, in the collection which was made.

The Lower House was engaged on Friday, in a long and animated discussion on the question of admitting the Church in California, into union with this Convention. The Committee reported favorably to its admission, although the Convention of that diocese had not complied with the requirements of the Constitution.—The Convention, by a decided vote, refused to admit the diocese into union, until it shall have acceded to the Constitution of the General Church.

The diocese of Iowa was admitted, on the report of the Committee, without debate.

The discussion relative to the diocese of California showed that the question did not partake at all of a party complexion.

In the evening a missionary meeting was holden in the Church of the Ascension. This large church was crowded with an attentive congregation. Nearly all the Bishops were in attendance. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Meade presided, and introduced the Rt. Rev. Bishop Spencer, the senior member of the delegation from England, who made an excellent speech.

The Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair was then introduced, who made a short but an exceedingly neat and finished address. He was followed by the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, the Secretary of the Society, and the Rev. Mr. Caswell, who are also members of the delegation, and made interesting and appropriate remarks.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop of Fredericton being present, was then introduced, and made a speech remarkable for its clearness, beauty and force, which evidently made a deep impression upon the audience.

The meeting continued until nearly ten o'clock, and

was one of the largest and most interesting missionary meetings which have been held in this city since 1835.

Arrangements had been made for addresses from the Rt. Rev. Bishop Boone, and the Rev. Mr. Syle, one of the missionaries in China, and other speakers, but owing to the lateness of the hour, the meeting was adjourned to the same place on Monday evening next.

OCTOBER 11.

The Convention adjourned at an early hour on Saturday, for the accommodation of those members, who were desirous of returning to their homes to pass the Lord's day.

A Sunday in New York is very unlike a Sunday in Boston. The multitudes which throng the streets give the city an appearance of a holiday, especially in those parts where the foreign population abound. In these quarters, men and women have their stands for the sale of apples and confectionary, and what is worse, hundreds of bar-rooms throw their doors wide open on this sacred day, to draw, in the whirlpool of ruin, the tide of immortality, which sweeps through the streets and avenues of this great metropolis.

It is truly refreshing to behold, in contrast with this sad state of things, the large congregations which crowd the Episcopal Churches in this city. The Church has increased with rapidity in New York, within the last ten or fifteen years, and holds a degree of popularity and ascendancy in the community to which it can make no pretensions in New England. To see congregations on ordinary occasions, from one to two thousand on Sundays, is a sight, which does one's soul good to look upon.

On Monday evening were held in the Church of the Ascension, the closing services of the missionary meeting which was commenced in that Church on Friday evening.

It was decidedly one of the most interesting and spirited Missionary meetings that I ever attended.

Addresses were made by Bishop Boone, of China, and Mr. Ting, a native convert, who is a candidate for Holy Orders, and soon to be ordained,—the Rev. Mr. Syle, Missionary to China, the Rev. Dr. Stephens, of Philadelphia, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Eastburn, and the Rev. Dr. Tyng.

The addresses were characterized by the true spirit of missions;—they were earnest, able, and to the point. The most profound interest was manifested, by the large congregation.

It was conceded, we believe, on all hands, that there has not been anything to be compared with those missionary meetings, in our Church, since the year 1835.

The collection on Friday evening, amounted to upwards of three hundred dollars. The collection last evening was upwards of eleven hundred dollars, but these are by no means all or even the most important results of these missionary services.

I have not time to say more. I may recur to this matter again.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Niagara, Oct. 6.

DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH WEST PASSAGE.

The arrival of Commander Inglefield with despatches from the Arctic regions, brought by the screw-steamer Phoenix, will be received with mingled feelings of congratulation and disappointment—congratulation in the fact that the great enterprise to which Sir John Franklin and his musing companions devoted and, in all probability, have sacrificed their lives, has been accomplished by Commander M'Clure, in Her Majesty's ship Investigator, who went in search of him—the discovery of the N.W. Passage—the enterprise of ages—has been achieved by a British officer, backed by a chosen band of British sailors,—with feelings of deep disappointment at not finding any traces of the missing expedition that Commander M'Clure a second time ventured to search for. Mr. Caswell is the bearer of his commander's despatches; and by his presence at the Admiralty afforded a living proof of the fact of that great enterprise, the discovery of the north west passage, having been achieved. That which every man has hitherto failed to perform M'Clure has done, and that, too, it affords us the utmost gratification to state, with the loss only of three of his crew in the course of his perilous service of three years' duration. Commander M'Clure, it will be remembered, was first lieutenant of Sir James Ross's ship Enterprise, in the first searching expedition for Sir John Franklin, and was promoted for that service. He then volunteered for the second expedition by way of Behring's Straits, and proceeded thither under Capt. Collinson of the Enterprise, at the beginning of 1850. Capt. Collinson, however, parted company with Commander M'Clure, and bore up for Hong Kong for the first winter, but Mr. M'Clure stood on towards the north-west for winter quarters, and the last we heard of him was in Behring's Straits, where Capt. Kellett, in Her Majesty's ship Herald, arrived just in time to see him dashing on towards the ice. Captain Kellett then deemed it advi-

sable to recall the Commander, and made the signal accordingly; but M'Clure parted from his senior officer with the truly Nelsonian reply, also by signal, "Can't stay!"—"Own responsibility." That was the last communication that took place with the Investigator on the Behring's Straits side of the North Pole; but most singular is it, that having parted with Captain Kellett in this manner and in such a locality, this very Commander M'Clure and this very Captain Kellett, should meet on the next occasion on the other side of the pole—in fact, that Captain Kellett should be the very man to rescue M'Clure and his brave fellows from starvation, and give him the helping hand to accomplish that almost superhuman enterprise which he forbade him from undertaking. All honor, then, to M'Clure, and to the country that sent him forth.—By his own undaunted energy he has developed those characteristics of the British sailor that no other country can produce, and has afforded another proof to the world of the supremacy of Great Britain in enterprise and civilisation, science and courage, in arts and arms. Commander M'Clure promised when he left the shores of England, that he would win his post rank—find Franklin or "make the Passage."

CAPTAIN M'CLURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

The following is an abstract of the proceedings of her Britannic Majesty's discovery ship Investigator, since parting company with the Herald upon the 31st of July, 1850, off Cape Lisbourne:—

"At 5.30 a. m. August 2, in lat. 72-1 N., long. 166-12 W., made the ice, which did not appear heavy, but upon entering it a short distance was undecieved, and run out.

"Aug. 8.—1.45 a. m., being off Point Dew. Sent Mr. Court, second-master, and Mr. Miertsching, interpreter, to deposit a notice of our having passed, who met some Esquimaux that had arrived three days previous. These trade with the Russians, and were very friendly, therefore sent a letter with the chance of it reaching the Admiralty. We also heard from them that last year three boats had passed to the eastward with white men and Indians, which was most probably Lieut. Pollen. In the evening erected a cairn, and buried another notice at Point Pitt.

"Aug. 11.—Deposited a notice upon James' Island, which was thickly strewn with driftwood. In the afternoon two baidars, containing 24 natives, came alongside. The chief possessed a gun, with 'Barnet, 1840,' on the lock, obtained from the Russians. Bartered tobacco for salmon and ducks.

"Aug. 14.—Run up a shoal 8 miles north of Yarrow Inlet, having during the last two days narrowly escaped several of those dangerous banks, which are very little above the water, and hidden from view by the ice. Hove off with the stream anchor, but unfortunately upset a whale boat and lost 11 casks of beef, having to carry sail to prevent being set again on shore.

"Aug. 15.—Found it impossible to get two miles in any direction, the ice having closed from the northward, resting upon the shoals in that direction, and to the southward, the low banks which we grounded upon yesterday. Anchored to await some favourable change.

"Aug. 16.—Ice to the northward of the shoals, slightly eased, leaving about 150 yards of open water. Weighed and warped through two cables' length of ice to get into it, which occupied 6 hours of hard labour, so heavy was the pack.

"Aug. 17.—At noon the weather, which had been foggy, cleared with a breeze from the N. E., made sail through heavy sailing ice, occasionally striking violently, navigation along this coast very dangerous, the same banks being low and numerous, Lat. 70-30 N., long 148-4 W.

"Aug. 21.—Made the Pelly Islands, off the Mackenzie; since the 17th have encountered very heavy ice; ran 90 miles into a night, which brought us to the solid pack; fortunately, we were enabled to cut out of it before it closed.

"Aug. 21.—Observing some huts a little to the Westward of Point Warren, sent despatches for the Admiralty, with the hope of their being forwarded by the Hudson's Bay Company; this tribe however, have no traffic with them; but barter with others farther west that trade with the Colville, giving as their reason that the Hudson's Bay Company had given the Indians water which had killed many of them, and they did not wish to have any; they appear savage and warlike, and are at enmity with their neighbours.—Brought the despatches back.

"Sept. 1.—Off Cape Bathurst, many natives came on board, and being nearly calm, remained until the evening, when, a breeze springing up, we took our final leave of the Esquimaux on the American coast, fully convinced that neither the ships nor any of the crew of Sir J. Franklin's have ever reached their shores; they appear a quiet inoffensive people (with the exception of those at Point Warren, which the Cape Bathurst tribe have no dealings with,) and would assist any white people thrown among them.

"Sept. 5.—At 11.30 a. m., being to the northward of Cape Parry, remarked high land from N. by E. to E. N. E.

"Sept. —At 9.30 a. m. landed and took possession of the discovery, and named it **BARING ISLAND**. The land is bolt upon the southern side, being upwards of 1,000 feet in height, its northern being Bank's Inlet; erected a signal-pole with a black ball, left a notice in lat. 71-8 N., long. 112-48 W.

"Sept. 9.—Observed land N. N. E. Named it **PRINCE ALBERT'S LAND** which is continuous with Wollaston and Victoria Land, and extends north to lat. 73-21 N., 112-48 W.

" Oct. 8.—Since the 11th of last month have been drifting in the pack—narrowly escaped destruction several times—until, with a heavy nip at 3 a. m. this day which lifted the ship 34 degrees, we were firmly fixed for the space of nine months in lat. 72-47, long. 117-31.

" Oct. 10.—Took possession of Prince Albert's land, distant four miles.

" Oct. 13.—And to-day of the Princess Royal Isles, lying in the centre of the Prince of Wales Strait, distant four miles from the ship. There is erected a large Cairn, pole and ball upon its summit, in lat. 73-46 N., long. 117-34, 10 W., and have deposited three months provisions for 66 men, besides leaving a boat and some ammunition.

" Oct. 21.—The Captain, Mr. Court and party, started to trace the strait towards the north east.

" Oct. 26.—Discovered the entrance into Barrow's Strait in lat. 73 30 N., long. 114-14 W., which establishes the existence of a north west passage.

" Oct. 30.—Five musk oxen shot upon Prince Albert's land, which terminated our operations in 1850.

" April 18, 1851.—This day despatched three travelling parties to search the coast line, under Lieut. Haswell, to the south east towards Wollaston Land; Lieut. Crosswell in the direction of Banks Land, and Mr. Wynniatt, mate, to the north east.

" June 2.—Captain and Mr. Miertsching (the interpreter) communicated with the Esquimaux upon Prince Albert's Land, 60 miles south of our position, who had previously been met by Lieut. Haswell; they traced the coast line as marked in the chart, and state that there are many of their tribes inhabiting the land towards the south; but that they know of none to the northward; they are a kind, simple people, and have never before seen the white man, at whom they were evidently alarmed.

" July 14th.—Ice opened without any pressure, and the vessel was again fairly afloat, but so surrounded with it, that we only drifted with the pack, having been able to use our sails but twice, and then only for a few hours, up to August the 14th, when we attained our farthest northern position, in Prince of Wales strait, lat. 73-14, 19, long. 115-32 30 W.

" Aug. 16.—Finding our passage into Barrow's Strait obstructed by north east winds setting large masses of ice to the southward, which had drifted the ship 15 miles in that direction during the last twelve hours, bore up to the southward of Baring Island.

" Aug. 29.—Ship in great danger of being dashed or driven on shore by the ice coming in with heavy pressure from the Polar Sea, driving her along within 100 yards of the land, for half a mile, heeling her 15 degrees, and raising her bodily one foot eight inches, when we again became stationary and the ice quiet.

" Sept. 10.—Ice again in motion, and ship driven from the land into the main pack, with heavy gale from S. W.

" Sept. 11.—Succeeded in getting clear of the pack, and secured to a large ground floe. Lat. 74-29 N., lon. 122-20 W.

" Sept. 19.—Clear water along shore to the eastward; cast off and worked in that direction, with occasional obstructions, and several narrow escapes from the stupendous Polar ice, until the evening of the 23d, when we ran upon a mud bank, having six feet water under the bow, and five fathoms astern; bore off without sustaining any damage.

" Sept. 24.—At daylight, observing Barrow's Straits full of ice, and large masses setting into this Bay, determined upon making this our winter quarters, and finding a well-sheltered spot upon the south side of the shoal upon which we last night grounded, ran in and anchored in four fathoms, lat. 76-6 N., long. 117-54 W. This night we were frozen in, and have not since moved. The position is most excellent, being well protected from the heavy ice by the protection of the reef, which throws it clear of the ship 600 yards. The currents along the coasts of the Polar Sea appear to be influenced in their direction more or less by the winds; but certainly, upon the west side of Baring Island, there is a permanent set to eastward. A ship stands no chance of getting to the westward by entering the Polar Sea, the water along shore being very narrow and wind contrary, and the pack impenetrable, but through Prince of Wales Strait, and by keeping along the American coast I conceive it practicable. Drift wood is in great abundance upon the east coast of Prince of Wales Strait and on the American shore, also, much game. In this vicinity the hills abound in reindeer and hare, which remain the entire winter; we have been very fortunate in procuring upwards of 4000lb. The health of the crew has been, and still continues, excellent, without any diminution of number, nor have we felt the slightest trace of scurvy. It is my intention, if possible, to return to England this season touching at Melville Island and Port Leopold, but should we not be again heard of, in all probability we shall have been carried into the Polar Pack, or to the westward of Melville Island, in either of which attempt to send succour would only be to increase the evil, as any ship that enters the Polar Pack must be inevitably crushed; therefore, a depot of provisions, or a ship at winter harbour, is the best and only certainty for the safety of the surviving crew. This notice was deposited by the travelling party in April 1852, consisting of Captain McClure, Mr. Court, second master; John Calder, captain of the fore-castle; Sergeant Wood, Royal Marines; George Gibbs, A. B.; George Bonnell, A. B.; John Davis, A. B.; and Peter Thompson, captain of the fore-top. Whoever finds this, it is requested it may be forwarded to the Secretary of the Admiralty. Dated on board of her

Britannia Majesty's Discovery-ship Investigator, from in, in the Bay of Mersey, lat. 74° 6' N. 117-54 W., April 12, 1852,

" ROBERT MCCLURE Commander,"
To be Continued.

WAR BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 6.—The English packet Fury brings news from Constantinople of the 2nd. The Divan had decided that on the 4th the official declaration should be proclaimed, calling upon Russia to evacuate the provinces immediately, and that in default war should commence.

" A rumour was credited that the Turkish and Egyptian fleets had entered the Black Sea.

On the 3d the Fury met the Ardent, bearing the order to the French fleet to enter the Dardanelles."

The English and French governments have rejected the Olmutz proposition. They will not have the Vienna note retained, nor do they consider the declaration offered by the Czar a guarantee against its abuses. These views and resolutions have been notified to the Czar, who received intelligence of them at Berlin. The amount of concession which they will counsel Turkey to make is that which would remain in the Vienna note as modified by Reschid Pacha. The Czar has also been informed that while the Porte takes its stand upon the basis of its last offer, France and England will support it if necessary by force of arms.

After the resolution of the Council on the 25th of September, an interval of four days elapsed before the final step was determined upon. On the 30th, however, the instrument announcing the determination of the Ottoman Government to regard the continued occupation of the Principalities as tantamount to a declaration of war was, it is understood, signed by the Sultan, and was published on the following day to the people. The *hatti sherif* is said to contain a spirited appeal to the patriotism of the nation, and, from the existing state of feeling in Constantinople, it is easy to conjecture that it will meet with a loyal and enthusiastic response. The alarm which the tools of Russia have endeavoured to create for the safety of the Christian population, seems, however, wholly destitute of foundation. The answer of the chiefs of the priesthood to the declaration of Reschid Pacha, in a speech made to the great Council, that the Turkish people would respect those whose creeds differed from their own, was so frank and unequivocal, as to leave no room for anxiety. Besides these manifestations to their own people, the Turkish Government have, it is said, addressed a formal appeal for support to the French and English Governments, in which, after demonstrating the justice of their cause, they request that the combined fleets may be summoned to Constantinople. This requisition, however, had already been anticipated by the allied Cabinets, for the orders for the entry of the Dardanelles by the fleets had left England at least three days before the Ambassadors could have issued their summons. Admiral Dundas, indeed, had probably left Besika Bay before the despatches from London reached Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, but the prompt arrival of the squadron will be satisfactory assurance to the Turks, of the determination of the Western Powers to sustain them in the quarrel which Russia has forced upon them.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that on the 27th September orders had simultaneously left London and Paris for Admirals Dundas and Hamelin, enjoining them to conduct the squadrons under their orders before Constantinople. The Turkish Ministers have decided on at once raising the effective force of the army to three hundred thousand men, by means of a fresh levy of seventy-five thousand. The summons to the Russian General is transmitted to Omer Pacha, who will forward it to Prince Gortschakoff. If the Prince answer by a refusal, hostilities will commence immediately. The motives for procrastination have now disappeared, and we have reason to believe that the warlike proclamation of the Sultan would probably be published on the fourth or fifth of October, the day of the ADVANCE OF THE WHOLE COMBINED SQUADRON INTO THE BOSPHORUS. Active hostilities are imminent, but it must not for a moment be forgotten that WAR WAS BEGUN BY RUSSIA'S ACT OF PIRACY in crossing the frontier of her empire in arms, and in SEIZING ON THE TERRITORY OF AN UNOFFENDING NEIGHBOUR. The state of war is thus nothing new. Russia began it, Russia continued it. She must put an end to it by withdrawing her troops, and abandoning her pretensions. It is for her to choose how this is to be effected. If she will do it peaceably, so much the better. If not, then the Sultan and his allies are prepared to try the force of arms.

Their patience is exhausted. This, perhaps, may be the very cause of a sudden and peaceful termination of the whole business; for it is difficult to believe that Russia will enter upon a deadly struggle with the Ottoman Empire and the mighty Powers which will give it their firm and immense support.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The American squadron under Commander Perry reached Japan on the 8th July, but left again on the 17th July. The squadron was well received, but the opening of Japan is postponed until the spring of 1854.

The rebellion in China is progressing. Peking is expected to fall soon, and with it the reigning dynasty. The exportation of grain from Egypt is still going on, the question of stoppage being yet unsettled. The rising of the Nile has done damage, but the waters are now falling.

Accounts from Burmah are unsatisfactory. The war party at Ava are said to be increasing in strength.—The King alone prevents war. Our new provinces are overrun with large bands of robbers, who lay them waste with the view of driving the inhabitants into Burmah. These bands are so strong that it has been deemed prudent to increase the force at Prome. Our troops are sickly. The Persians have obtained possession of Herat.

INCREASE OF CHOLERA IN LONDON.—A thousand and one deaths were registered in London in the week that ended on Saturday. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1845-52 the average number was 952, which, if raised according to increase of population, becomes 1,047. The mortality from all causes, therefore, differs little from the usual amount at this season. Scarletina was fatal last week to 57 children, and in some instances it appears to have been aggravated by local causes. Diarrhoea carried off 71 persons, which is nearly the same as in the previous week; all cases, except 20, were amongst children. Cholera gives decided indications of a disposition to increase; in three previous weeks the fatal cases were 16, 29, 47; last week they rose to 66, of which 29 occurred to males, 37 to females. The majority of deaths were amongst persons of middle age; 25 occurred under 25 years of age, 36 at 15 and under 60 years, 4 at 60 years and upwards. In the corresponding week of 1848, soon after the epidemic of that period made its appearance in London, the number of deaths from cholera was 50; in the corresponding week of 1849, when it was passing away, the number was 110. The 66 cases of last week were thus divided over the metropolis:—In the West Districts 9, in the North 5, in the Central 2, in the East 8, and on the South side of the Thames 42.

Editorial Miscellany.

The Reverend Editor of the *Church Times* having left Town on Monday last on a visit coastwise, the Paper is but partially supplied by him this week, and any editorial shortcomings must be visited upon the Publisher.

R. M. STEAMSHIP NIAGARA.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Niagara* arrived on Thursday. Eastern affairs remain in the same ticklish position, awaiting the next move or the quiescence of Russia, in order to determine the course of the game.

Flour was steady at the last quotations—an immense quantity of wheat was flowing in from Egypt—it is likely enough that the speculations in this article, based upon warlike contingencies, may be defeated.

Her Majesty and Royal Family had returned to Windsor from Balmoral.

A Northwest Passage has been discovered at last.—Particulars are given in another column. Captain McClure in Her Majesty's Ship Investigator, is the fortunate man, and is we believe entitled to a large Parliamentary reward. He is a native of Wexford Ireland. Honour to the brave.

Lieut. Bellot, of H. M. S. North Star, of whom honorable mention was made in a previous polar expedition, was unfortunately drowned on the 17th Aug.

The emigrant ship *Annie Jane*, Capt. Mason, of Liverpool, with 450 passengers, bound to Quebec, was cast ashore on the iron bound coast of Barra Island, one of the Hebrides, on the night of the 28th ult.—when no fewer than 348 persons, men, women and children, found a watery grave. The emigrants were chiefly Irish.

General Narvez has been recalled to Spain by a royal order.

The official return of the public revenue presents the gratifying result of an increase, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, of £417,727.

A frightful accident had taken place on the great South-western Railway in Ireland, which resulted in 13 persons being killed, and ten more or less severely wounded. The accident occurred within a few miles of Dublin—and not only were thefts committed upon the luggage of the killed and wounded, but assistance in their removal was refused by the people until stipulations for payment were made. It is some consolation to the friends of humanity, that there were many instances of disinterestedness to atone for this diabolical conduct.

Missionary Intelligence.

VISITATION OF THE LORD BISHOP.—1853.

Continued from last week.

Thursday, July 14.—The Church-Ship passed to Seal Islands, (ten miles) at an early hour, and the Rev. Messrs. Hutchinson and Walsh went on shore to inform the people of the Bishop's intention to hold service on board. Mr. Walsh found here many of his flock from Bishop's Cove and Spaniard's Bay; and many more from other parts of Conception Bay. The congregations were large both in the morning and afternoon, and it was pleasing to see many provided with Prayer Books, and well acquainted with their use. In the afternoon several families were visited, and one child, four days born, was privately baptised. As the families in the neighbourhood are numerous, and it was desirable that Mr. Hutchinson would make acquaintance with them, and it was feared he might not have another opportunity before winter, the Bishop determined to remain here over the following Sunday.

Friday, July 15.—Mr. Hutchinson accompanied the Captain in a boat to Corbet's Island, visited several families, and baptised a child.

Saturday, July 16, afforded opportunity for occupations, as novel as they are delightful among the incessant duties of a Labrador visitation, reading and writing. All were more or less engaged also in preparing the store and the people for the Sunday Services. It is believed that all the residents were seen, except one poor Indian woman unfortunately absent, whose husband, an Englishman, was lost in the snow in the spring, and his body up to this time had not been discovered.

Sunday, July 17.—Mr. Hutchinson went on shore early, to open a Sunday School with young Mr. Davis, the son of Capt. N. Davis, of Harbour Grace, who had kindly assisted the Rev. Mr. Disney in this and various other ways. Five or six half-Indian children (residents) and as many from Newfoundland attended. The morning was unfortunately wet, but there was a congregation of about one hundred persons, of whom five remained to partake of the Holy Communion. In the afternoon the room was crowded, and some could not gain admittance; the number could not have fallen much short of two hundred. The seats were boards placed on barrels, tubs, and bundles of shingles, and in one instance the barrel rolled from its place, and of course the board with its occupants came to the floor: but there was great decorum observed by the congregation, and many of them, it is hoped and believed, realized even in this dry and desert place some of the blessings of our Christian Sabbath. The congregation in the afternoon was considerably increased through the arrival in the morning of several Nova Scotian fishing-smacks. Mr. Hutchinson, after the morning service, visited them all to inform them of the times and place of the Evening Prayers. It was a great, and we trust a good day for the Seal Islands.

Monday, July 18.—The Church-ship began this day a retrograde course, having carried Mr. Hutchinson to the most northerly point of his mission, which is nearly of the same extent as Mr. Gifford's, viz., seventy-five miles from Henley Harbour on the South to Seal Islands on the North. It would have been a pleasure to have proceeded further and revisited the Esquimaux in Sandwich Bay, but, no Clergymen having ministered among them, no special work was prepared for the Bishop in that direction; and much was prepared, and waiting to be performed, on the N. E. coast of Newfoundland, sufficient to occupy all the months of August and September. A short stop was made at St. Francis Harbour to embark the carpenter, and having been becalmed the 'Ship' did not reach Battle Harbour, till 8 o'clock, A. M.

Tuesday, July 19.—The Bishop visited the sick persons, and selected a site for a School-house, which for the convenience of the people must be on a different Island from that chosen for the Church and Parsonage.

Wednesday, July 20.—Public Service was performed, on board, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and at 6 o'clock in the evening; and the congregations were as large as could be expected, having regard to the incessant occupations of the people, male and female, on the fishing ground and flakes. Mr. Bartlett, one of the Church-wardens of Bay Roberts, with several of his friends, attended one or the other of the services. The event of Mr. Hutchinson taking possession of his mission and house was celebrated by the Bishop and other Clergy drinking tea at the Parsonage. The whole supply of crockery left by Mr. Disney did not furnish more than two cups and both cracked. However they enjoyed a pleasant and happy evening, and did not separate without

praising the Lord for His goodness, and sanctifying His gifts with the word of God and prayer. The bishop made arrangements, before returning on board, respecting the work to be done at the Church during the summer.

Thursday, July 21.—The Church-Ship moved to the Southward, to make Hutchinson acquainted with the settlements and fishing stations on that side of his mission, and after a morning first of calm and then of contrary winds, came to anchor about noon at Camp Islands, in the Chimney Ticks. In the afternoon, the Bishop accompanied by Mr. Hutchinson, went across the Bay in a boat to Shoal Cove; where two English families reside, and walked thence (two miles farther) to Cape Charles Harbour, where are several resident families. One child was baptised at Shoal Cove, and it was a matter of great regret that time did not allow of gathering the people together for Service at Cape Charles, where the Bishop was very kindly welcomed. On returning to Camp Islands the Bishop with Mr. Hutchinson visited the widow of Mr. Hugh Gordon of Harbour Grace; and Mr. Walsh called on several other parties from Conception Bay.

Friday, July 22.—The Church-Ship had a dead and disagreeable beat through very heavy weather and thick fog, and narrowly escaped running foul of a fragment of an iceberg. Off Henley Harbour there was a prodigious white mountain, the summits of which towered far above the fog, while its base was enveloped and lost to the view. At Chateau Bay there was much sickness; and it is singular that a woman from Harbour Grace, whom the Bishop had visited and prescribed for, as the physician of both body and soul, in 1849, was just again taken ill, and eagerly requested his Lordship's assistance. Mr. Hutchinson called with the Bishop on nearly all the Protestant families.

Saturday, July 23.—Removed to Henley Harbour (three miles) to prepare for Divine Service thereon.

Sunday, July 24, which was celebrated on board the Church-Ship both morning and afternoon, and on each occasion with large congregations. The Sacrament of Baptism was administered.

Monday, (St. James' Day).—Expecting to leave Mr. Hutchinson and the Labrador to-day, the Bishop appointed the Holy Communion to be celebrated, with the other service of the day. A fierce South-wester with thick fog prevented the intended departure, and a second public Service was performed in the evening, at which, as in the morning also, a few people from the shore attended.

Tuesday, July 26.—The fog and strong head wind continued, and there was no possibility of crossing the Straits. The Bishop with Mr. Hutchinson visited nearly all the families on Henley Island, the principal of them from Carbonear. In the afternoon Messrs. Hutchinson and Walsh with the Captain of the 'Ship' and three men made attempt to reach Chateau in a large boat, but were nearly cast away; and in the gale and thick fog had great difficulty in finding their way back into the harbour.

Wednesday, July 27.—The morning was again ushered in by fog and head-winds, but about noon the wind suddenly shifted to the North and gave hopes of a release. Mr. Hutchinson was transferred to the *Haidaec*, belonging to Messrs. Ridley, for a passage to Battle Harbour, and received on the deck of that vessel the Bishop's blessing. The Church-Ship got under way about 1.30 P. M., and by God's mercy reached (*vulgo* Carpoon), on the French Shore of Newfoundland, (17 miles) just before sunset. Messrs. Walsh and Freer immediately went on shore to apprise the resident English families of the Bishop's arrival, and intention to hold Service the following morning.

Thursday, July 28.—Service was performed on board at 10 o'clock, and nine children, born since the Bishop's last visit in 1849, were received into the Church. In the evening the Bishop and his friends walked two miles, and rowed two or three more to Grignet. Here Evening Service was performed in a private House. The mother of a child born since the Bishop's former visit, was so anxious to have it baptised, that she carried it to Quirpon, where the godfathers resided. On his return the Bishop found several more children gathered for the same purpose, and one person, many years ago a communicant at Harbour Grace, expressed a wish to partake of the Sacrament. Another service, therefore, was promised on the following morning.

Friday, July 29.—Service commenced at 9 o'clock, and five more children were presented for Baptism and received into the Church. Holy Communion was administered to, it is hoped and believed, a devout communicant, after thirteen or fourteen years separation, not only from that, but all other public ordinances and

means of grace. Then came the parting and leave taking, and it was no easy or trifling matter on either side. Poor souls! How many years must they now be left without Sacraments and Sermons, without counsel or comfort on a sick bed, and their children now presented to the Church, to fall into greater ignorance and destitution. The Church-Ship, had to contend against the tide and a strong head wind in passing to St. Antony's (fifteen miles), and did not reach the harbour till dark, and then had to beat in; and all on board were truly thankful to anchor in the mouth of it about 9 o'clock, P. M. Messrs. Walsh and Freer were despatched on shore, as before, to request the people to inform their friends at a distance of the Bishop's intention to remain over Sunday.

Saturday, July 30, was spent in writing and visiting the families on shore residents in this harbour, which is one of the French Stations. An attempt was made in several instances to discover what the poor children had been taught of those things necessary to know and believe to their souls health, but alas! in most cases without any satisfactory result.

Sunday, July 31.—Morning and Evening Service was duly celebrated. A marriage was solemnized on board before the first service, and at the second nine children were admitted into the church.

Monday, August 1.—A marriage was solemnized on shore (the parties having been before united by a contract before witnesses) and then Morning Service was performed in a cottage where five more children were baptised or admitted into the Church. The Bishop then gave orders to sail for Twillingate, where duties and services more specially appertaining to the Episcopal office awaited him. The remainder of the French Shore, from St. Antony to Cape St. John; a distance of upwards of one hundred miles, is occupied at intervals by resident families, but too widely scattered to be visited by the Church-Ship.

To be Continued.

Youth's Department.

"MY FATHER.

As die the embers on the hearth,
And o'er the floor the shadows fall,
And creeps the chirping cricket forth,
And ticks the death-watch in the wall,
I see a form in yonder chair
That grows beneath the waning light;
There are the wan, sad features—there
The pallid brow and locks of white.

My father! when they laid thee down,
And heaped the clay upon thy breast,
And left thee sleeping all alone
Upon thy narrow couch of rest;
I know not why I could not weep—
The soothing drops refused to roll,
And oh! that grief is wild and deep,
Which settles tearless on the soul.

But when I saw the vacant chair,
Thine hat upon the wall,
Thy book—the pencilled passage where
Thine eye had rested last of all—
The tree beneath whose friendly shade
Thy trembling feet had wandered forth,
The very prints those feet had made
When last they feebly trod the earth.

And though while countless ages fled
Thy vacant seat would vacant stand—
Unworn thy hat—thy book unread—
Effaced thy footsteps from the sand—
And widowed in this cheerless world
The heart that give its love to thee—
Torn like the vine whose tendrils curled
More closely round the falling tree.

Oh, father! then, for her and thee
Gushed madly forth the scorching tears;
And oft, and long, and bitterly
Those tears have gushed in latter years;
For, as the world grows cold around,
And things take on their real hue,
'Tis sad to find that love is found
Alone above the stars with you!

THE AYAH.—A young girl, some years ago, playing near her father's house, in the village of Nepal, was by some heartless persons seized, brought to Calcutta, and sold for a slave. The providence of God so ordered it, that she came into the possession of a kind mistress, who brought her up as her Ayah, or nurse, and who afterwards granted her her liberty. In the capacity of an Ayah, she has since attended several ladies, but none ever took the trouble to teach her the way of salvation: consequently, she grew up in ignorance, adopted the Mussulman habits, and altogether lived as a Mahomedan. But at length her conscience began to trouble her; she felt exceedingly uneasy in her mind but was unconscious of the cause.—She then entered the service of the lady with whom

she is now living, and made known to her the state of her mind. This lady taught the poor woman the Lord's Prayer, in English; and knowing no better, without understanding a word of what she said, she endeavored to satisfy her mind with constantly repeating this form of prayer. She now, however, began to feel herself a lost sinner in the sight of God, and in want of a Saviour. The poor woman knew not where to go to for advice. But God had provided means for accomplishing his purpose of mercy towards this lost sheep. One day a beggar went to the door of her mistress's house, to solicit alms: the Ayah entered into conversation with him, not about the trifles which generally form the subject of their conversation, but about the salvation by the soul. "Oh," said the man, "I have heard about that before." "Where?" said the woman. "At a house in Durramotalla, where the beggars receive a weekly supply of rice, and a man comes and preaches to us about our souls, and about salvation by Jesus Christ. About Jesus Christ, did you say?" The Ayah replied; "where is that man to be found? I will go to him at once; if salvation is to be obtained by Jesus Christ, it is just what I want. I will go, and perhaps he will tell me how to find Jesus Christ." The man told her where he lived, and that he was one of the native Catechists, Narapot Christian. The poor girl went immediately in search of the man who could direct her to Jesus. She came to his house, told him her history, her hopes and fears, and begged advice. He directed her to the "Lamb of God, that taketh away the sin of the world;" explained the mysteries of redemption "that God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them."

Her mind now became easy; she found she had laid hold of a hope which was an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which entereth into that within the veil. She felt, although she was a great sinner, she could rejoice in God her Saviour. From this time she eagerly attended Divine service on the Sabbath afternoon, and occasionally received private instructions from some kind friends. She was desirous of being baptized immediately, but the missionary, anxious to know more of her character, delayed it a considerable time. She was at length baptized on Sabbath afternoon, by the name of Mary.

Selections.

AN IMPORTANT COURSE OF LECTURES.—The first of a series of discourses on the Evidences of the Christian Religion, was delivered in St. Andrew's Church last Sunday evening, by Bishop Otey, of Tennessee.

This course, which will occupy the Sunday evenings of the fall and winter months, is gotten up to meet the wants of young men of thoughtful and cultivated minds, with special reference to the objections to Christianity now most current and influential.

The following are some of the subjects to be discussed by several of the ablest minds in our Church:

- The Philosophy of Religion.
 - Philosophical Scepticism.
 - Pantheistic Idealism.
 - Materialism.
 - Spiritualism.
 - Socialism.
 - Inspiration.
 - Relations of Natural and Revealed Religion.
 - Fatalistic tendency of Modern Science.
 - The Bible and Ethnology, Archæology, Philosophy, Geology.
 - Historical Evidences of Christianity.
 - Internal Evidences.
 - Theory of Prophecy.
 - Theory of Miracles.
 - Theory of Development, &c., &c.
- The Lecturers already secured are Bishops Hopkins, Williams, Elliott, Burgess, Potter. Drs. Atkinson (Bishop-elect of N. C.), Godwin, (President of Trinity College,) Kip, Potter, (of Albany,) Fuller, Howe, Hawks, Spencer, Kerfoot, Clarke, (of Hartford,) Professor Turner. Messrs. Bedell, Harwood, Mason, Cox, Littlejohn, Minnigerode, &c.

This admirable course has been planned and carried out by Bishop Potter, and Drs. Morton and Stevens, and it will furnish a rich source of spiritual and intellectual enjoyment to our citizens.

WELLINGTON.—During the period when the Duke was at the head of the Government he visited a place, then of fashionable resort, celebrated for the efficacy of its waters. His Grace's medical attendant, a resident, having learnt his intention of being present at the morning service the following day in a certain church, communicated it to the officiating minister.

This announcement of the Duke's arrangements somewhat disconcerted the Rev. Gentleman—a man universally respected and beloved by all who know him—because he was then going through a course of sermons on the lessons of the day, and it so happened that the first lesson for that Sunday was the 5th chapter of the 2d Kings where the story of the captain of the host of the King of Syria is told, and the kindhearted Mr. —, whose sermon was already prepared, was fearful that the Duke might think he had selected the subject as it were to preach at him.

A clerical friend was consulted, who said it would perhaps have been wrong to have purposely chosen the subject, but as it occurred regularly in the course he was giving, and as the sermon was already written, he thought it best to go on with it, in the hope that it might be blessed.

On the following morning, when the preacher had given out his text, and read the verse—

"Now Naaman, captain of the host of the King of Syria, was a great man with his master, and honorable, because by him the Lord had given deliverance to Syria. He was also a mighty man in valor, but he was a leper," the Duke, placing his elbow on the front of the pew, and fixing his eyes on the preacher, appeared to give the utmost attention to the discourse.

On coming out of church, some one, we believe it was the Duke of Manchester, tapping the Duke of Wellington on the shoulder, said, "Ah he has hit your Grace, I think," "He has hit us all," replied the great Captain; "but I happen to know that the subject was not purposely selected, but came in the order of a course of sermons on the lessons of the day," for the medical attendant had told him that the minister was engaged on such a course.

The Duke was called away before the next Sunday to attend the Cabinet Council, but he desired the physician to make known to Mr. — the reason of his absence.

THE PRAYER BOOK.—"When we consider the efficacy of a Liturgy for the use of ministers and people, in moulding the minds, establishing the principles, and directing the feelings of the worshippers, how can we sufficiently rejoice in having one of so holy, heart stirring, and sublime a character as our own. If it be true—which has been said of the ballads of a country—that they have more power to form the characters of its citizens than the statutes thereof, how much more true must it be of the prayers which are continually used, by comparison with any other provisions of the Church! And who can but admire the spirit of our prayers? What book on earth, save the Bible, is so full of Christ, as the Prayer Book? Every petition is put either to Him or through Him. We fear to proceed more than a few short sentences in prayer, without stopping and calling upon Christ to take our requests and plead for them with the Father. And need I speak of the spirit of adoption, and spirit of praise, of deep humility, of hungering and thirsting after righteousness, of earnest longing for more grace, which breathes through them. How can such poor creatures, who have need of so many helps to prayer, otherwise than rejoice in such. He that calls himself a Churchman, and delights not in her prayers, has taken a misnomer to himself. And yet while the true Churchman loves the Church's prayers, he is not required to deny that there may be and are other prayers, either extempore or composed, which are most acceptable to God, when the heart goes with them. He may delight to think that so many thousands of petitions, public and private, uttered in other words, are most prevailing with heaven. He well knows that there were occasions when holy men of Scripture—prophets, apostles, and our Lord himself, while generally writing in established forms, must have used others, some of which indeed are interspersed through the Bible. —Bp. Meade.

A SOFT PILLOW.—Whitfield and a pious companion were much annoyed, at a public house, by a set of gamblers in the room adjoining where they slept.—Their noisy clamor and horrid blasphemy so excited Whitfield's abhorrence and sympathy, that he could not rest.

"I will go in to them, and reprove their wickedness," he said. His companion remonstrated in vain. He went. His words of reproof fell apparently powerless upon them. Returning, he laid down to sleep. His companion asked him rather abruptly,

"What did you gain by it?"

"A soft pillow," he said, patiently, and soon fell asleep.

Yes, "a soft pillow," is the reward of fidelity—the companion of a clear conscience. It is a sufficient re-

muneration for doing right in the absence of all other reward. And none know more truly the value of a soft pillow, than those parents, whose anxiety for wayward children is enhanced by a consciousness of neglect. Those who faithfully rebuke, and properly restrain them by their Christian deportment and religious counsels, can sleep quietly in the day of trial.

Parents! do your duty now, in the fear of God, in obedience to his law, at every sacrifice; and when old age comes on, you may lie down on a soft pillow, assured of his favor who has said, "Train up a child in the way he should go: and when he is old, he will not depart from it."

REST.—Far better than rest of body is rest of soul! It is wretched to be a slave, to groan, bleed, toil; but far worse to be Satan's bondman, dragging about an evil conscience and an aching heart! Rest from this cannot be had but by coming to Jesus! And, if we come, He will lighten every other load. Are you poor? Come, and He will make you rich for ever! Are you sick? Come, and He will cure your worst disease! Are you sad? Come, and He will wipe away your tears! Are you bereaved? Come, and He will be to you a brother in adversity, who changes not, and never dies! Is sin a burden? Oh then come to Jesus, and He will take it all away! Do you dread the day of death and judgment? Come, and that hour will be the dawn of life and glory!

FORGIVENESS.—The pardon of sin has been justly called "the life-blood of religion." It is this which runs through all parts of the Scripture, like the blood in our veins, and is the foremost object in the glorious Gospel. No man is happy in religion till he has reason to conclude that his sins are pardoned. Gratitude for this blessing is the grand incentive to holy obedience, and triumph on account of it forms a principal part of the bliss of glorified saints. How worthy, then, is this subject of our most serious regard! How unspeakably desirable to be able to say, "Being justified by faith, we have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ."

ALIENATION FROM GOD.—There is a vast curiosity in the mind of man, and the world abounds with objects to gratify it. The heavens, the earth, the sea, are full of wonders; and had not man sinned, he might always have read the book of nature with new delight, and have seen the glory of God in every line. But now, unhappy fallen man turns his back upon God, while he surveys his works, and thinks every trifle better worth his notice than his Maker. In infancy, in youth, in middle life, in old age, a constant succession of vanities courts his attention, and he seldom, perhaps never, thinks of beholding Christ till he dies and appears before His awful tribunal.

SHORTNESS OF LIFE.—The weakness and folly of childhood, the vanity and vices of youth, the bustle and care of middle life, and infirmities of old age (if we live to be old,) what do they leave us? A short life, indeed. Yet, man has a soul of vast desires.—He is capable of much, and aims at more. Many things he cannot attain, and many are not worth the pains. Oh, it is a pity that he should not know how to choose the good, and refuse the evil; how to make the most and best of so short a life.

ON READING AND THINKING.—Always have a book within your reach, which you may catch up at your odd minutes. Resolve to edge in a little reading every day, if it is but a single sentence. If you can give fifteen minutes a day, it will be felt at the end of the year. Thoughts take up no room. When they are right they afford a portable pleasure, which one way travel or labor with without any trouble or cumbrance.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS.—The world useth a man as ivy doth an oak—the closer it gets to the heart, the more it twists about the affections. Though it seems to promise and flatter much, yet it doth indeed but eat his real substance, and choke him in its embraces.

MANNERS.—Manners are more esteemed in society than virtues; though the one are artificial, like false brilliants; the other pure, like real jewels.

A FATAL ROCK.—"We must do as others do," is a most foolish and pernicious maxim.

HOP.—Is the sweetest friend that ever kept a distressed soul company; it beguiles the tediousness of the way—all the miseries of our pilgrimage.

AN AUTUMN JOURNEY TO THE INTERIOR.
BY THE PROPRIETOR.

The journey from Halifax to Annapolis has been so often described, that almost every man, woman and child in Nova Scotia is acquainted, not only with the route, but with the general character of the country. There are, however, some few things connected with such an excursion, that travellers are often disposed to overlook on the plea of unavoidable necessity—first, those which tend to the importance and prosperity of the country; and second, those which have relation to their comfort and convenience.

It was a great improvement in Nova Scotia, when some twenty or thirty years since, regular stage coaches superseded the open waggons which carried the mails along the main roads, and accommodated as a favour a few passengers east and west of the Capital. This improvement took place some centuries after the invention of stage coaches in England. Steam and railroads have made travelling wonderfully rapid in the present day, and in these benefits of conveyance almost every civilized country (as the Yankees say), goes a-head. It must be with a feeling akin to shame, that a Nova Scotian steps inside of one of his stage coaches, thus making an humble acknowledgement that his Province is behind the age. He is probably somewhat of a traveller, and has been borne at the rate of thirty or forty, or sixty miles an hour on a railway, and he inclines to shrink within his natural dimensions as he listens to the reflections of some luckless Briton, or calculating Yankee, upon a people who with a country presenting no physical impossibilities, deny themselves so great a share of the comfort and convenience, and adaptation of modern improvement. The process of deduction goes on rapidly amidst his mental torture; philanthropist as he may be, it would be too great an effort to bless all who are concerned in keeping the country in so awkward a predicament, and half-savage, in a brown study of the question—If it take Nova Scotia centuries after the invention of stage coaches to adopt them, how long will it take her to adopt Railway travelling? he arrives in the vicinity of Windsor.

WINDSOR.

Ha! This is a promising country. Bluenose may mount the coach in these environs, and look around him with a commendable degree of pride. He forgets for a moment that he is not in a railroad car, and so do the natives of other lands. "This is quite a landscape," says John Bull. Sandy smiles, and thinks it "almost equal to the Cars o' Gowrie," measuring all things by the home standard. "I guess these flats must be about as fertile as the banks of the Ob-ee," says Jonathan, in his strongest nasality. "Aye," says Bluenose, "that pretty scene o'er there, where the Lombardy poplars flourish so, is the country seat of one of our best judges,—and look in this direction, that is Martock,* owned by a Colonel in the British army, ain't it almost equal to the Isle of Wight." Here again is King's College, and if you can get to its top-most height and look around, I have no doubt you will be highly pleased. Over there is Clifden, the residence of Judge Haliburton. "Do talk, he's an American," says Jonathan. "Aye, and a Novascotian to boot," replies Bluenose, with a glowing warmth in the region of the heart. "Well, all this is very lovely," exclaims the Englishman. "It is a splendid scene," echoes the Scotchman, with poetic feeling. "De-yu-ti-ful," chimes in the citizen of the United States, and Bluenose is something consoled, and grows cheerful, and after dismounting at the hotel and a little brush up, invites the strangers to a view of the gypsum quarries, the property of Judge Haliburton, and situated in the village. This is an amazing deposit, and is worked extensively; and ships, bargues, brigs and schooners, are employed to take it to the United States. The quarries are let at one shilling per ton for all that is shipped, for the Novascotians neither use the raw material nor make the plaster. The article is consumed exclusively in the United States, where the thousand purposes to which it is applied and manufactured, form no inconsiderable portion of the industry of the country. "I guess," says Jonathan, with a sudden enlightenment. "It won't do for our Congress to grant you reciprocal trade. What an everlasting business this plaster will make for us. But Mister Bluenose, is this the only port you ship it from. *Where's your Railroad?*" Ah! mutters the Novascotian, looking down upon the Judge's wooden rails, made to carry the gypsum to the Yankee ship, "Where? There!!" So it is, and may those who are to blame quickly mend their ways, and turn away our reproach.

WM. CHAMBERS, ESQ.

William Chambers, Esquire, one of the firm of the Brothers Chambers, of Edinburgh, the publishers of the Course of Education that bears their name, was passenger in the coach to Windsor, on his way to New Brunswick, accompanied by his relative Robt. Noble, Esq. This gentleman was present at the Agricultural Exhibition at Halifax, and had spoken there in terms of admiration of the capabilities of the

* Colonel Butler, the Proprietor of Martock, is desirous to sell the Estate, which offers superior agricultural inducements. It would make an excellent property for an English country gentleman, being within reach of every convenience that can make life desirable. It would be an appropriate residence for the Bishop of Nova Scotia, who to our shame be it spoken, has at present nowhere in his Diocese to lay his head. The chance of the sale of Martock is opportune, and we may hope will be taken advantage of, by those who have the management of the Episcopal Endowment Fund.

country. Had the pleasure of introducing him to the Vice President of King's College, who kindly showed us the house and grounds at Clifden; the residence of Judge Haliburton, who was absent. On a subsequent occasion Mr. Chambers visited the College, and expressed himself delighted with the fertile aspect of the surrounding country, and the beauty of the landscape.

People do not go through the world now-a-days to gather information by prosing inquisitiveness. Quiet gentlemanly observation, will elicit nearly all that is required to arrive at a correct judgment; and accordingly when an intelligent countenance is met with, and an affable and kind demeanor, and their possessor on his travels, he may be put down as somebody who can measure all around by a tolerably accurate standard. It may be safely affirmed that such an one can find amusement without feeling it at all necessary to contribute much towards it; and such an one, if we do not greatly mistake, is Mr. Chambers. It is to be hoped that the result of his visit will be a truthful description of Nova Scotia, so far as he can become acquainted with it by the ordinary modes of travel. The season, it must be confessed, was much against the appearance of the country, and the weather unusually boisterous; although enough remained to satisfy an unprejudiced observer that it was not the sterile country it has been represented to be; and that it is a country destined under the operation of careful industry and a spirit of enterprise, to become a rich inheritance for teeming millions of the sons of Adam.

ONWARD.

Sixteen passengers in and upon the coach—all their baggage strapped up behind, or on the top—lots of freight—and beside all the mail for Annapolis and New Brunswick—an equipage somewhat of the heaviest. Leave Windsor about 5 p.m. and cross the Avon Bridge, an enclosed structure over the Bay or Avon, of considerable length, underneath which the stream runs at the rate of three or four miles an hour, the tide ebbs and flows, rising and falling some thirty or forty feet, and depositing a fertile mud, filled with shelly substances, which is an excellent manure for the adjacent uplands. The Avon is a toll bridge, and foot passengers are mulcted of threepence each for crossing—those in the coach, however, have to pay fourpence—an imposition for which it must be difficult to offer a logical defence. It soon begins to grow dark—and we cannot see each others faces, although the rumble of wheels, and occasionally a sudden jolt, and a serio-comic exclamation, afford positive evidence that we are getting along. Passengers try to converse. Agricultural Exhibition at Halifax, from which some were returning, the principal theme—vegetables, pigs, sheep, horned cattle, and the merits and demerits of Tobin's horse, the particulars showing how they get wisdom "whoso talk is of bullocks." Passed Blomidon in the dark,—sorry to miss the glories that are said to encircle its summit, which have gone far to immortalize our predecessors in this direction. Change horses about halfway, and rumble and tumble along to Kentville. Hotel full, no bedroom and no bed, and never mentioned it before too late to find them elsewhere—slept very well on a coverlid in a corner of the travellers' room. Coach stops at this so-called hotel all day on Sunday, onward and back, a special benefit, which ought to ensure every attention and comfort. Went to Kentville Church on Sunday, and heard an excellent sermon from Rev. E. Maturin, although surprised to find him in that locality. Saw also the Rev. Mr. Snyder, in the church. It is a very neat edifice, with a good choir, and respectable and attentive congregation.

Shall conclude the journey, if possible, next week.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1853.

THE MICMAC MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society has been lately held in this city, at which we see by the papers that several interesting speeches were delivered. We have procured the last annual report of the Society, and are surprised at the promising result of their labours. It appears that the devoted and indefatigable Missionary the Rev. Mr. Rand, has already accomplished the translation of the Gospel of St. Matthew in Micmac, of itself no trifling achievement. But it must always have been obvious to the friends of the Mission, that the mere ability of the Missionary to speak and to preach in the Indian tongue, would do but little towards the permanent enlightenment of the people, without schools for the instruction of their children. It is therefore pleasing to find by the last Report, that measures are about to be adopted for the speedy establishment of such Institutions. Mr. Rand thus speaks on the subject—

"Rev. Mr. Rand then addressed the meeting briefly, giving a sketch of his visits and labours during the past few weeks, since the quarterly prayer-meeting held in Poplar Grove Church. He had been at Pictou, Charlottetown, Shediac, St. John, and Fredericton. He had been employed by several Indian Chiefs to draw up in their behalf a Petition to the Queen, and to carry it for signature to the chiefs in other districts. He had found this a capital introduction, and a powerful auxiliary in conciliating them. He had been ma-

king inquiries every where, both of the Indians and whites, respecting the practicability of establishing a school among them—a central place—where the older ones may be furnished with stated employment at a fair compensation, and the younger ones with instruction in the various branches of useful knowledge—and all with the means of grace. He was happy to inform the meeting that every where the proposal meets with approbation. The Indians hail it as the dawn of brighter days. Several heads of families have signed a paper expressing their readiness to join the Mission premises as soon as it can be started, and the sooner the better. There is little doubt but that we may commence at once with as many as twenty children, and soon increase them to a hundred.

"He had found a few—a very few—Indians everywhere who can read a little, and they received the Gospel of Matthew, hymns and tracts, with all readiness. He had discovered that many of the Micmacs in New Brunswick understand the Micmac. This greatly enlarges the sphere of our operations, as they readily receive our books, and more of them in proportion can read than of the Micmac tribe. And they seem to have less prejudice against Protestants, being many of them in the habit of attending Protestant meetings. On one occasion more than a dozen Indians had been present to hear a lecture on the Micmac Mission.—They were occasionally addressed on the occasion in Micmac, which made the meeting all the more interesting to the white people present. At the close an Indian came forward with others, and gave his name and his dollar to constitute him a member of the Society. He was urged next day to take back the dollar and leave his name on the list; but he respectfully declined.

"An interesting illustration of the advantage which a knowledge of their language gives the Missionary, occurred at St. John. He visited the Almshouse, and found there a Micmac who had lost a leg, and who had, since the amputation, been several weeks confined there, enjoying the advantages of that excellent institution. The poor fellow was overjoyed to hear the sound of his own language once more, and to be addressed in tones of sympathy and kindness, in the accents of his native land. After he had listened for an hour or more to the Scriptures—to conversation—to hymns, and to prayer—and the Missionary was about to withdraw, he raised his hands with deep emotion, and said—"yapchoo miyure—daytee—mouttee." "I shall always remember you." And no doubt he will.

"The meeting closed with the Doxology and the Benediction."

In reference to translations of the Scripture into Indian languages, it may be mentioned that, more than a century ago the Society P. C. K. performed that good work for the Mohawk Indians, who at that day enjoy the benefit of the Liturgy of the Church, and the Scriptures in their own tongue. In connexion with this subject, and to show that the Church of England in this Province was not unkindly in former years, however negligent since of the claims of the Indian, we subjoin an article which we drew up and published when editing the Colonial Churchman, Lunenburg 16 years ago:—

"At this period (1765) the Indians formed part of the spiritual charge of our clergy in this Province. Mr. Moreau, the Missionary at Lunenburg, reported to the S. P. G. F. that he had baptised several of the children, and united some in matrimony,—that they behaved with great decency in religious ceremonies, and that he expected they would soon become a part of his regular congregation, almost all understanding the French language. An interesting celebration of Indian worship occurred in St. Paul's Church, Halifax, in July, 1767.—Mr. Wood, the Missionary, informed the Society, that having studied the Micmac language closely for several years, he now found himself able to read the prayers (which he had previously translated) to the Indians in their own tongue. This he appears to have done for the first time at the above named date, in the presence of Lord W. Campbell, Col. Dalrymple, most of the officers of the Army and Navy, and the inhabitants of the town. An anthem was sung by the Indians before and after Divine service, and an Indian Chief came forward from the rest, and kneeling down, prayed the Almighty to bless His Majesty George III., their lawful king and governor, and all the Royal family. He prayed also for the Governor and for the prosperity of the Province at large. He then rose up, and Mr. Wood, at his desire, explained the prayer to the whole congregation. At the conclusion of the service, it is stated that they all fervently thanked God, and his instrument the Governor, and Mr. Wood, for the privilege they had just enjoyed, of hearing the prayers of the Church in their own tongue in which they were born.—On the 12th Aug. in the same year, Mr. Wood married Pierre Jacques, an Indian, to Marie Joseph, eldest daughter of old King Thomas, who looks upon himself, as hereditary King of the Micmacs, in the presence of Sir Thomas Reid, Baronet, and other gentlemen.—These facts are given as showing the connexion then subsisting in this Province between the Indians and the Church of England, but which unhappily seems now to have entirely ceased—why or how it is not easy to tell. To this it may be added that the Lunenburg Parish records contain the names of many Indians baptised, married, and buried by Church of England Clergy."

* The true pronunciation is Mallescet.—S. T. E.

We have been furnished with an extract from an English paper by the last mail, which conveying the gratifying intelligence of the efforts of our excellent Bishop on behalf of King's College, we gladly publish. May he be as successful in all his endeavours:—

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA.

On Sunday evening, 25th of September, the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia preached at St. Mary's Church, Speenhamland, in behalf of King's College. His Lordship took for his text, 1 Corinthians, xiii. 13. "And now abideth faith, hope and charity, these three: but the greatest of these is charity."

The Right Reverend Prelate began by reminding his hearers of the true meaning of the word 'charity,' which is 'love, the best, and greatest, and most abiding of all the gifts of the Holy Ghost. Having faithfully exhorted them to the spiritual exercise of this most excellent gift of God, he proceeded to apply his subject by pleading, in simple and earnest language, the cause of King's College.

This College was founded in the year 1789, and endowed by the Provincial Legislature with £400 per annum from the public funds. In 1802 a Royal charter was granted, conferring the powers and privileges of an university, and from that time until 1836, £1,000 was annually voted by the Imperial Parliament. Notwithstanding the withdrawal of this grant, the college has been enabled, through the exertions of its friends, to continue its course of usefulness until the present year, in which it has been deprived by the Provincial Legislature of the £400 formerly granted in perpetuity. The members of the college and other churchmen in Nova Scotia, have already contributed according to their ability, but they are unable to raise the amount required to defray the necessary current expenses of the Institution, since the last act of spoliation. The governors of the college are, therefore, compelled to appeal to their more favoured brethren in England, to enable them to carry on their important work. The venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has kindly promised to give £1,000, when £2,000 has been obtained from other sources; of this sum not more than half has been raised.

Those who receive this appeal in the spirit of Christian love, will have the satisfaction of knowing that they are contributing to the permanent endowment and maintenance of the only public institution, in which the youth of the province are educated in conformity with the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and without which a sufficient supply of clergy for the diocese cannot be procured.

Immediately after the sermon, a collection was made at the doors of the Church, which amounted to £18 12s. 10d. To this sum ten guineas were added on the following day by a communicant of St. Mary's Church, which raised the collection to £29 2s. 10d.

It may not be out of place to add that on Monday the 19th of September, at a meeting of the Newbury District Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, held in the vestry of St. Mary's Church, a grant of £16 was voted to the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia in aid of the funds of King's College, Windsor, and in testimony of the committee's sincere sympathy with the Bishop, in the difficult position in which he has been placed by the withdrawal of the endowment by the legislature of the colony.

Subscriptions and donations in behalf of King's College will be received by the Rev. J. A. D. Meakin, Speenhamland, and William John Cowper, Esq., Secretary of the Newbury District Committee.

ALL persons desirous of being admitted to Holy Orders at Christmas next, are requested to give immediate notice of their intention to the Venerable Archdeacon WILKINS.

THE FISHERMAN'S CHURCH.

After closing my list of donations on Saturday last, I received a most gratifying note from one of our most zealous and devoted Missions, who has long laboured in this Province. He says "I read your notice of the first Service held in the Fisherman's Church, to a poor but pious female. She immediately said 'I would gladly give a dollar to help these poor people. If they are so anxious to go to Church, as appears by that account, they ought to have help.' I said, if you will give a dollar, I will give a pound. With tears in her eyes she said 'yes!' 'I will give it.' When I said that perhaps it was too much for her to give, she immediately replied 'No, no—it will be made up to me again in some way; I would rather go with one gown less, during the year, than not give a little to these poor people.' I send you £1 5s, but do not wish any name to appear. May God's blessing rest upon the humble offering, and may He be pleased to put it into the hearts of many more to give." Amen! say I.

Rec'd. as above £1 5 0
G. & A. Mitchell, 1 0 0
H. H. 104, L. M. 5s. 0 15 0
S. Clarke, 0 10 0

JAS. C. COCHRAN, Missionary.

Halifax, October 21.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From the Rev. Mr. Unlucke, Sydney—will be immediately attended to. Rev. Mr. Ingles—do. do. Rev. Mr. Robertson—do. Rev. Mr. Owen—do. Rev. Mr. Ambrose—do. Rev. T. C. Teaver—do.

R. M. STEAMSHIP CANADA, FROM BOSTON.

The R.M.S. Canada, from Boston, arrived Thursday night. We do not find any news of importance. The panic among stock speculators in New York, still continued.

A great mortality had taken place in most of the emigrant ships arrived at New York during the past few weeks. It is pretty certain that the disease of which the passengers have died is the fatal cholera.

W. H. Webb, an eminent Shipbuilder of New York, has been employed by the Emperor of Russia to build a 100 gun ship furnished with a steam propeller, and to deliver her within a certain specified time at St. Petersburg.

Married.

On Thursday, 27th Inst., at the residence of Archibald Scott, Esq., Spring Gardens, by the Rev. John Martin, the Rev. Mr. STEWART, Minister of St. Andrew's Church, Chatham, N. B. to HELEN, daughter of James Scott, Esq., of Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

Died.

At Bridgetown, on the 17th current, Mr. JOHN QUINN, a native of the Isle of Man, in the 72nd year of his age. He came to this Country 38 years ago, was greatly respected by all who knew him, and left a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

At Quebec, on the 12th Inst., in the 36th year of his age, Mr. JUSTUS STEWART, a native of Liverpool, England, leaving a disconsolate widow and three children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and a kind parent.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Oct. 22nd.—Schrs. Tadousac, Bourlette, Quebec, Conservative, Mayers, Port aux Basques, 7 days; Eliza, Leost, P. T. Island, Rose, Laybold, Lunenburg, Mary, Sydney; Mary Ann, do; Surprise do; C. M. do; Mary S. Wanson, Barter, Bay Chaleur, 4 days—bound to the United States.

Monday, Oct. 24th.—R. M. Steamer Ospray, Corbin, St. John's N. F. via Sydney, Barque Amelia, Cadiz, 42 days; brig, Spray, (pkt.) Hunter Bermuda, 12 days, 20 passengers; Provincial schr. Alce Rogers, from a cruise; schr Stewart Campbell, Morrison, St. Mary N. F. 15 days; Catherine Townsend, Sydney; Only Son, Chambers, Newfoundland, Lovely Mars, Sullivan, Birin, N. F.; Ellen, Vigers, Birin, N. F.; Good Intent, Smyth, Placentia, N. F.; James Fraser, Fortune Bay, 7 days.

Tuesday, Oct. 25th.—Brigt. Plato, Reade, St. John, P. R. 19 days.

Thursday, Oct. 27th.—R. M. Steamship Niagara, Leitch, Liverpool, G. B., 11 days—9 passengers for Halifax, 160 for Boston; brig Grand Turk, King, New York 10 days; brig, Rob Roy, Asleck, Kingston Ja., 38 days; Oscar, Lanthorn, Carletons, 22 days; schrs. Mary, Jost, Havana, 19 days; Cora, Lynn, Marmaid, Boston, 4 days; Abigail, Clark, Prospect, Trail, Redden, Prospect.

CLEARED.

Saturday, Oct. 22nd.—Brigt. Mary Sullivan, Jamaica; schrs. Margaret, Sterling, Baltimore; Lady Seymour, Young, Charlottetown, Gad. Bagg, Bay St. George.

Monday, Oct. 24th.—Nancy, Crowell, Boston; Aldebaran, Kenny, do.

Tuesday, Oct. 25th.—Brigt. Lucy Ann, (pkt.) Simpson, St. John, N. B.; Atalanta, Berner, Montreal; Catherine, Sanson Montreal; Perseverance, Curry, Restigouche; Willow, Hall, Miramichi; Kate, Bohong, Charlottetown; Joseph Howe, Farrel, Fortune Bay.

Thursday, Oct. 27th.—R. M. Steamship Niagara, Leitch, Boston; brig, Maitland, Chisholm, B. W. Indies; Spray, (pkt.) Hunter St. John's N. F.

Passengers.

PER R. M. S. NIAGARA, for Halifax.—Miss Matilda Taylor, Surgeon Parrot, Mr. P. C. Macdonald, Mr. C. Taylor, Mr. Richard Wright, Staff Asst. Surgeon, W. Stewart, (Admiralty,) W. S. Trot, Capt. Nicholson.

For Boston.—Mrs. Darcy, Mrs. Edwd. Twining and son, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Archibald and 2 children, Mrs. Daniels, Madame Truncaneau, Mr. Twining, Mr. Adams, Miss Metzler, C. J. Taylor, Mr. Dehous, Master Dehous, Capt. Parke, Capt. Clarke, 72, 1st Regt, Messrs L. C. Twining, J. Williams, Burgess, Wier, Moffat, Glinden, Fuller, Agnew, McPherson, and Burdell, Mr. Van, Lady and child, Miss Fitzgerald and the H. P. Family.

PER STEAMER OSPRAY, from St. John's to Halifax.—The Heron Family, Capt. McLeod, P. W. Peaton, P. McPhee, Robt. Logan, Thomas Martin, Henry Moor, Miss Helen O'Brien, Capt. Kelsey, D. Carver, C. Whitman, Mrs. Kendall, R. Hyde, G. Carl, R. Devilly, J. Elia.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Apples, Beef, Butter, Catsup, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Hams, Do. smoked, Hay, Homespun cotton & wool, Bacon, Oatmeal, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, Yarn, Wood, Coal.

AT THE WHARVES.

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

Advertisements.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Amount paid up and available immediately, £275,115 stg.

HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA AGENT; No. 173, HOLLIS ST

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE IS EFFECTED by the Subscriber as Sole Agent for this Company, on Houses Furniture Ships on the Stocks, and other personal property at moderate rates of premium, in all parts of the Province.

HUGH HARTSHORNE AGENT.

N. B. Churches, Chapels, Court House and other Public Buildings, Insured on the most favourable terms. Halifax, February 10th, 1853.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

IN NOVA SCOTIA.

A SUM of not less than Five pounds in money, or the sum thereof in Books, is offered for the best of at least three Essays on the above subject. The Essayist is expected to endeavour to institute some enquiry into the present state of the Sunday Schools of the Province, and the measures best fitted to promote their general welfare—paying in particular upon the expediency or practicability of a Provincial Sunday School Union.

The Essays to be given in before the close of the present year to any of the following Clergymen: Rev. J. T. Panning, D. D. Rev. F. A. Crowley, D. D. M. B. Hey D. D. John Scott, Alex. Forrester, P. G. McGregor, M. G. George.

Halifax, July 25 1853.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE

TEETH AND GUMS MYRRH AND BORAX. Prepared with Eau de Cologne. The daily use of this preparation will preserve and beautify the TEETH, prevent tartarous deposit—arrest decay—induce a healthy action in the GUMS—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour.

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c, from London.

Halifax, N. S. Feb. 1852

CORDIAL RUBEARB FOR THE PREVENTION

and Cure of Dyspepsia, Dysentery, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels arising from debility, or loss of tone.

This preparation of RUBEARB, combined with valuable aromatics, antacids and carminatives, acts as a corrective of many of the frequent causes of bowel complaints—removes irritating obstructions, and when its use is persevered in, imparts tone and vigor to the digestive organs.

Sold only at LANGLEY'S DRUGSTORE, Hollis Street, July 26.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT

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

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

TO PARENTS.

WM. LANGLEY, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST HAS A VACANCY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT FOR A Respectable Youth, he must be from the country and not more than sixteen years of age. The boy will board with the advertiser. Hollis St. Oct. 5th, 1853

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT LIVERPOOL.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE, SEVERAL VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN THE CHURCH OF THE BOURNASHING TOWN OF LIVERPOOL, agreeably to a plan, which may be seen on application to J. W. SCOTT, Esq., at that place, or to Mr. T. COCHRAN, at Messrs. Johnston and Twining's, Halifax. If not previously disposed of, the same will be offered at Public Auction on the Premises, on Wednesday the 20th of October at 12 o'clock. Sept. 24th. Im.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER. THIS

POWDER IS CAREFULLY PREPARED WITH INGREDIENTS of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an Officer of the British Army, who was long a resident there. Curries made with it are pronounced excellent; and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment.

For Sale at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Oct. 15th, 1853.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM SCOTLAND, PER R. M. Steamship Canada, from Liverpool, G. B.

Libraries of 100 vols. of Miscellaneous and other Books, for £8.

- McCuey's Basket of Fragments, Modern Sacred Poetry, by McCuey, Rosalee and other Poems, by Emilia Munro, Treasury of History and Travel, Laws of the Church of Scotland, Bell's Christian Sociology, Boston's complete Works, In 12 vols., Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, splendid ed. richly & elegantly illustrated, Hogg's Weekly Instructor, 6 vols., Fox's Book of Martyrs, The Exhibition of Kyevalite, a splendid Book, Shepard's Parable of the Ten Virgins, Morse on the Psalms; Boston's Memoir, Farm Work Books.

Together with a great quantity of small Books, suitable for Sunday Schools; for sale by WM. GOSSIP, October 15, 1853. 21 Great-ville Street.

Poetry.

TO MY CHILD THAT LIVETH STILL.

BY ALEXANDER HUME.

My Baby, they say thou art gone,
 Deep laid in the quiet grave,
 And slumbering there all alone,
 While young flowers o'er thee wave,
 And pity and tell,
 The fate that befel
 To some heart, that loved a sweet Baby as well.
 My Baby, they say thou art gone,
 Gone o'en as the young flowers go,
 When summer's warm rays are all flown,
 And winter is bringing its snow,
 And bloweth the wind,
 So rude and unkind,
 But, ah, thou hast left a sweet fragrance behind.
 Again they repeat thou art gone,
 How little know they of death:
 Hear I not thy tremulous tone,
 And feel on my cheek thy soft breath,
 And gaze on thy smile,
 Yet they all the while,
 Are telling thou'rt dead, near the old church pile.
 Well, let them repeat thou art gone,
 'Tis only the body has died,
 They dream not there's something lives on,
 Whatever the body betide,
 Oh, helpless are they
 Who linger, the prey
 Of grief, for the loss of some beautiful clay.
 My Baby, they say I am ill,
 That still I am suffering pain,
 But how can I mourn for thee still,
 When thou liv'st in my very brain,
 And whisperest me,
 As I do love thee,
 To love all young things that in this world may be.
 My Baby, they say thou art gone,
 But, no, thou abidest yet,
 And cheerest thy father alone,
 Until his last sun shall set,
 When heart, tongue, and eye,
 Shall spiritless lie.
 Till then, my sweet Baby, thou can'st not die.

Advertisements.

LIFE INSURANCE.
 ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
 OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.
 Amount paid up and available immediately £275,115 sig;
 HALIFAX AGENCY.—No. 172, HOLLIS STREET.

FROM THE ECONOMICAL ARRANGEMENT IN REGULATING expenses arising from the combination of Fire and Life Insurances, this Company is enabled to effect Insurances on Lives at very reduced rates of premiums as will be made evident by a comparison of their Tables with those of other Offices. Attention is called to Tables 5 of premiums for Insuring a sum payable at the age of 60 or at death—and Table 6 of premiums to secure a sum on a child arriving at the age of 21 years—both which modes of Insurance are coming into more extensive use.

The Company's Almanac for 1853, containing Tables of Premiums and a variety of general information supplied gratis.

HUGH HARTSTORNE,
 AGENT.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 19th February, 1853.

BARSS & HARRIS.

OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR STORES, COMMERCIAL WHARF. 1000 Coils best Gourock and English Cordage, from 2 yarn Spun yarn, to 8 inch, Standing Rigging.

- 150 Coils Bolt and Point Rope.
- 200 Coils Manila, 6th to 4 inch.
- 500 Bolts Bleached Gourock Canvas. 1 to 7
- 250 Do Best Navy Canvas. 1 to 6
- 150 Do Do Cotton Canvas. 1 to 10
- 25 Chain Cables 1-2 in. to 1-8 inch.
- 25 Anchors, 1 cwt. to 19 cwt.
- 5 Ton Toppall Sheet Chains.
- 5 Bags Spikes.
- 10 Tons English & Halifax Oakum.
- 100 Barrels American Tar.
- 50 Barrels Pitch.
- 20 Barrels Rosin.

With a General assortment of Lines, Fishing and Sall Twines, Nets, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, &c. &c., kept constantly on hand.
 July 9th, 1853. 3m.

LAW BLANKS.

IN accordance with the requirements of the New Act, the Form prepared by an able Member of the Legal Profession, for sale by the Subscriber at the Nova Scotia Book Store, 24 Granville Street.

Orders from the Country, accompanied by the cash promptly executed. August 27

COMPASSES, ASSORTED, DO. STEEL JOINTS

- 3 joints, 6 inches.
- Do. Loose Leg, 3 joint, 6 inch
- Pen Compasses
- Cards Penknives, assorted, warranted.
- Silver Pen and Pencil Cases.
- Bronze Inkstands with glasses.
- Welch Slates, hardwood frames
- Patent Penholders.
- Steel Pens great variety.

May 18, 1853. WILLIAM GOSSIP,
 No. 24 Granville Street.

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF LOSS OF HEALTH, DISORDERED STOMACH, INDIGESTION AND DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

Copy of a letter from Mr. John Lloyd of Erw-ven, near Harlech, Merionethshire.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I avail myself of the first opportunity of informing you, that for a very long period I was afflicted with a dangerous giddiness and frequent swimings in the head, attended by loss of appetite, disordered stomach, and generally impaired health. Every means had failed to give me any permanent relief, and at length it became so alarming that I was really afraid of going about without an attendant. In this melancholy condition I waited personally upon Mr. Hughes, Chemist, Harlech, for the purpose of consulting him as to what I had better do; he kindly recommended your Pills. I tried them without delay, and after taking them for a short time I am happy to bear testimony to their wonderful efficacy. I am now restored to perfect health, and enabled to resume my usual duties. You are at liberty to publish this letter in any way you may think proper. I am, sir, your obedient Servant.
 (Signed.) JOHN LLOYD.

June 6th, 1852.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a letter from Edward Rowley, Esq. of India Walk, Tobago, dated April 8th, 1852

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, Dropsy, and which, under God, was effected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skillfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured until I had recourse to your remedy and notwithstanding all I had undergone, this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks. (Signed.) EDWARD ROWLEY.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES.

Extract of a letter from Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist, of Clifton near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Head-aches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial result; at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better, that she continued them, and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children, particularly in cases of Measles and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy. (Signed) S. GOWEN.

A DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT AND SPASMS IN THE STOMACH EFFECTUALLY CURED.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Bostock, Druggist, of Ashton under Lyne, dated July 31, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in handing to you a testimonial of the efficacy of your Medicines. A person in this neighbourhood with whom I am well acquainted was afflicted for a long time with violent spasmodic pains in the stomach and liver, arising from frequent colds, smelt of paint, and the effects of a stooping position which he was obliged to assume in his business. The spasms were of an alarming character, and frequently left him in a weak and debilitated condition. At length he heard of the salutary effects of your invaluable Pills, and was induced to give them a trial. The first dose gave him considerable relief, and by following them up in accordance with your directions, they have acted so wonderfully in cleansing the liver and stomach, and strengthening the digestive organs that he has been restored to the enjoyment of good health. I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
 (Signed) WILLIAM BOSTOCK.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Ague | Female Irregularities | Scrofula, or King's Evil |
| Asthma | Bilious Complaints | Fevers of all kinds |
| Bilious Complaints | Bloches on the Skin | Sore Throats |
| Bloches on the Skin | Bowel Complaints | Stomach and Gravel |
| Bowel Complaints | Colics | Gout |
| Colics | Constipation of the Bow. | Head-ache |
| Constipation of the Bow. | Consumption | Indigestion |
| Consumption | Debility | Inflammation |
| Debility | Dropsy | Jaundice |
| Dropsy | Dysentery | Liver Complaints |
| Dysentery | Erysipelas | Lumbago |
| Erysipelas | | Piles |
| | | Rheumatism |
| | | Retention of Urine |
| | | Sc. &c. |
| | | Secondary Symptoms |
| | | Tic Douloureux |
| | | Tumours |
| | | Ulcers |
| | | Veneral Affections |
| | | Worms of all kinds |
| | | Weakness from whatever cause. |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices.—1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 9d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J F Cochran & Co. Newport: Dr. Harding, Windsor; G N Fuller, Horton, Moore & Chipman, Kentville, E Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwallis; J A Gibbon, Wilmot; A B Piper, Bridgetown; R G Yarmouth; T R Patillo, Liverpool; I F More, Caledonia; Miss Carter, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; B Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith Truro; N Tupper & Co., Amherst; R B Huestis, Wallace; W Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T R Fraser, New Glasgow; J C Jost, Gursborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P Strath, Port Hood; T & J Jost, Sydney; J Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

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

February, 1853. JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax,
 General Agent for Nova Scotia

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR,
 THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
 THE EARL OF ELGIN & KINCARDINE,
 GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.
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 22, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.
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THE ADVANTAGES AFFORDED BY THIS INSTITUTION include the following:—

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The following case from the books of the Company illustrates the benefits of Life Assurance:—
 In 1850, a party in Nova Scotia, aged 27, effected an assurance on his life for £500, and died suddenly in 1851, having paid to the Company, one year's premium.

I prospectuses, pamphlets, and all needed information as to the Company, and its conditions of Assurance may be had at the Company's Office, 21 Hollis Street, Halifax, or from the Agents throughout the Province.

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MATTHEW H. RICHEY,
 General Agent for Nova Scotia.
 Feb. 5, 1852.

DEPOSITORY, S. P. C. K.

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

- BIBLES for Schools, large, 1s. 3d.
- Do. smaller size, 1s. 1 1/2d.
- TESTAMENTS, School, large, 7d.
- Do. smaller size, 6d.
- BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER, 6d. and 9d.
- Small Emb. Gilt Edged do. 9d. and 1s. 1 1/2d.
- Church Catechism (broken) 9d. per doz.
- Hymns for Sunday Schools, 9d. per doz.
- Crossman's Introduction, INSTRUCTOR, No. 2, 2s. 3d.
- Gastrell's Faith and Duty of a Christian, Outline of English History for Schools, 1s. 3d.
- Monthly Record S. P. C. K. 1852. 4s. 1 1/2d.
- Outline of the History of the British Church, to the period of the Reformation, 1s. 9d.
- The Gospel Missionary, 1852, 1s. 1 1/2d.

WM. GOSSIP, Depository. Aug. 20.

WESLEY & SINCLAIR, MANUFACTURERS OF



- MONUMENTS, CENTRE AND
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IN MARBLE AND FREESTONE, AT THE HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS, Corner Barrington and Elm Sts. Feb 2

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN,

GENERAL IMPORTER, AGENT, & DEALER IN STONES AND GRANITES, has received by arrival, a complete assortment, which he offers for low for cash, or at 3, 6, and 9 month's credit. Orders of the Country, Cape Breton, P. E. Island, and Newfound land, answered with dispatch. Feb. 10, 1853

THIS IVORY VISITING CARDS. JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF Ladies and Gentlemen's Turn Ivory Visiting Cards. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street Sept. 24, 1853.

PUBLISHED every Saturday, by WM. GOSSIP, proprietor, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded to the Clergy throughout the Diocese. All Correspondence relative to its management, sent by Mail, will be prepaid. TERMS.—Ten Shillings per Annum, payable in advance.