

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1855, NO. 610.

CALENDAR.
CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. Aug.	5	1 Kings 18; Acts 13	2 Kings 19; Heb. 9
M.	7	Jerem. 28	4 Jerem. 40
T. W.	8	47	48
T. F.	9	48, 49	49
S.	10	50	50
S.	12	51	51; Jan. 7

Poetry.
VOICE OF THE OLD BELL.
It is the custom in New England villages to toll a bell for every death, with the number of strokes indicating the age of the deceased.

Dead and gone, dead and gone,
So the ancient bell doth moan:
In the belfry, to and fro,
Swinging with a motion slow,
It tolls a lesson to every man,
Who listens, make ready, for 'tis part

Dead and gone, dead and gone,
So the ancient bell doth moan:
Swelling and circling, the mournful sound
Fills with its cadence the valley round;
It rises and floats on the air so still,
Then dies into silence along the hill.

Dead and gone, dead and gone,
So the ancient bell doth moan:
The farmer stays the shivering plow,
The blacksmith pauses and wipes his brow,
And the merry child suspends his play,
To learn from the bell who has died today.

Dead and gone, dead and gone,
So the ancient bell doth moan:
Sixteen strokes of the hammer old,
Tell a youthful form grown cold,
Of withering blight in early bloom,
Of fond hearts grieving beside the tomb.

Dead and gone, dead and gone,
So the ancient bell doth moan:
Seventy strokes of the hammer old,
Tell of an aged heart grown cold;
His step was feeble, his pulse was slow,
He was lonely and weary, and glad to go.

Dead and gone, dead and gone,
So the ancient bell doth moan:
It looks from the belfry all day on the grave,
Sees the snow-drift gather, the long grass wave,
And none lie down in the village tomb,
Till it chants its song of grief and gloom.

Dead and gone, dead and gone—
Slumber they peacefully under the stone—
There the sun watches, and lingers the moon,
There rests my shadow—they are not alone.

Religious Miscellany.

SCRIPTURE DIFFICULTIES EXPLAINED.

an Ecclesiastes ii. 16, be reconciled with Psalm 104.

For there is no remembrance of the wise more of the fool forever: seeing that which is now in days to come shall all be forgotten," Ecclesiastes ii. 16.

The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance," Psalm cxlii. 6.

Solomon had been speaking of the vanity of all that pertains to this world; and after enumerating all things on which men are accustomed to pride themselves in this life, and pronouncing them "vanity," he refers to those men who look beyond the present, spirits that are in advance of the age in which they live. These look forward to posterity, and hope for satisfaction in the applause of future generations. This is a meteoric glare which, unheeded, delights, but soon, it disappoints and away Solomon had known enough of the world to despise even this higher ambition "vanity and vanity of spirit." Though in Scripture phraseology "the wise" usually applies to the righteous and "the fool" applies to the depraved and wicked; yet in the passage now under consideration the term "the wise" must be viewed as designating the skillful, the prudent, the politic man in worldly affairs, and the "fool" as descriptive of the rash and incautious man. And hence how true is the world's remembrance of the able statesman, the wise philosopher, the enterprising merchant, the generous philanthropist! Alas! for the greatness and ingenuity of human nature, which monuments and memorials of the "wise," they are soon forgotten, or no more remembered than "the fool" who was contemporary

with them. A race will arise that know not Joseph, and to whom Joseph's friends will not be able to transfer their attachment; and when a fourth or fifth generation comes upon the stage, so dim will be the name, and so diluted the interest in it, that the young man would be more concerned for the loss of a favorite dog than for the extinction of his grand-sire's memory. This is true in reference to those who grasp the phantom of worldly fame. And there is no more lasting remembrance of the wise than of the fool, for both are alike forgotten.

In Psalm cxli. 6, the reader is carried away from the memorials of earth to the record that is on high. The righteous have a place in the memory of God. "Even the Lord God of hosts; the Lord is his memorial." The righteous have an immortality on earth. They may die, but the principles they inculcated and the influence they put forth outlive the sculptured monument and repeat the impression on succeeding generations. They shall be had in everlasting remembrance, in the memory of the deeds they have done for Jesus' sake. He has said that Mary's offering of her box of precious ointment shall be published as far in space and time as his Gospel shall be diffused.

The honor of the world is at best uncertain and transient, but the honor of genuine, practical piety is everlasting.—*Protestant Churchman.*

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN TURKEY.

The following Memorial was presented to Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, on the eve of his departure from England, through Count Walowski, the French Ambassador. In the course of a few hours it was signed by those whose names it bears, and who represent all religious parties in the country:

To His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of the French.
APRIL 20, 1855.

SIR,—We, your Majesty's memorialists, officially connected with various religious societies, representing almost all parties among British Protestants, express the feelings of large numbers of our friends in hailing with satisfaction your Majesty's arrival in this country on a visit to our gracious sovereign, as a proof of that cordial alliance which we hope is long to subsist between the nations and Governments of France and Great Britain.

We trust that this alliance is destined to bear more than mere political fruit. We hope that long after this war shall have ended, the moral influence of the two nations will continue to be exercised for the protection of true civilization and sound liberty.

We come to ask your Majesty to unite with our gracious sovereign, the Queen of England, in urging upon the Turkish Government the establishment of real religious freedom in that Empire.

It is to the honor of the Sultan that persons born Christians are far more protected by law than formerly from Mussulman oppression. But freedom cannot be said to exist where there is not liberty for individuals to pass over from the dominant religion of a country to another profession of faith.

In opposition to this, your Majesty is aware that it is still a capital offence for a Turk to make a profession of Christianity.

SIR, At a moment like the present, when Turkey owes its security to Western Christendom, it is most incongruous that the faith of Christendom should be treated in that country as a capital offence. God forbid that Europe should oppose such an evil in the spirit of the Crusaders, upholding the cross in the East by exterminating the crescent; God forbid that two nations should imitate the hypocrisy of Russia, in veiling territorial ambition under the pretext of promoting religious freedom. It would be a worthy use, however, of the influence which God has given us, to urge upon our Turkish allies the removal of barbarous and cruel impediments to the extension of the Christian religion.

In entreating your Majesty to adopt this course, we are unanimous in desiring that the whole of Europe should practise what the Allied Powers would enjoin on Turkey.

SIR, We venture finally to express our confidence that while France and England continue allied, and especially if they should be aided in the promotion of religious liberty, such an union will

be the source of numberless blessings to mankind. And we feel certain that nothing will more strengthen the warm attachment of the British people to the French nation, and to the French Alliance, than a frank and cordial response on the part of your Majesty to the principle asserted in this our humble address.

- SIGNED,
- J. B. Cantuar, (Archbishop of Canterbury,) President of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
 - O. J. London, (Bishop of London,) Vice-President of the same.
 - Shaftesbury, President of the British and Foreign Bible Society.
 - O. R. Winton, (Bishop of Winchester,) Vice-President of the same.
 - Culling Eardly Eardly, Bart., Treasurer of the London Missionary Society.
 - A. Kinnaird, M. P., Vice-President of the Colonial Church and School Society. And many others.

The following is the Emperor's reply:
ALBERT GAZE HOUSE, April 23, 1855.
SIR:—I lost no time in laying before the Emperor the address which you have done me the honor to transmit to me in the name of the Religious Societies (*Societe des Missionnaires Protestants*) of London. His Majesty was highly gratified with sentiments (*a des tres sensibles aux sentimens*) which you have conveyed to him, and has especially charged me to express to you all his gratitude. Receive, sir, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

Ambassador of France.

WALOWSKI.

Sir C. E. EARDLY, Bart.

GEORGIA.—Some most unjust imputations were lately cast upon the Clergy of Savannah by a Roman Catholic Priest, the Rev. Dr. McCaffrey, President of Mount St. Mary's College, Emitsburgh, Md., in a sermon he preached before the Romanist Provincial Council. Dr. McCaffrey was reported to have used the following language, while speaking of Dr. Barron, a Roman Bishop:—"He reached that city when the yellow fever was raging; and whilst a host of other ministers cowardly ran away from the scenes of danger, he was at his post, nobly doing his duty." Again, in another portion of the sermon, while alluding to Dr. Garlann, another Roman Bishop, he is reported as follows:—"Not were his devoted labours confined to his own household of faith. He was at the bedside of dying Protestants, whose ministers had fled from their field of duty. This has been shown to be utterly false. One witness of the scenes of mortality at the place in question says:—"But of the Protestant Clergy of Savannah, truths demands of me the most honourable testimony, and that is, that they all stood by their people. During the whole scourge, with a fortitude at which even the heroisms of a Catholic priest need not blush." Another thus writes his testimony:

"To this sad accusation, as far as it relates to the Bishops and Clergy of the Episcopal Church in Savannah, the undersigned is able to give an unqualified contradiction, while he doubts not that other worthy Protestant Ministers of that city can be fully vindicated against the same charge of unfaithfulness, by the members of their respective congregations. The writer of this having just returned from Savannah, where he has been spending some time for the benefit of a change of climate, is happy to bear testimony to the great respect and gratitude with which the citizens there, on all sides, speak of the self-sacrificing labours of his brother Clergy of the Episcopal Church, and particularly of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Elliott, who, throughout the time the deadly pestilence was raging in this city, not counting his own life dear to himself, was present amidst every scene of danger, unceasingly ministering to the temporal as well as spiritual wants of the sick and dying, or providing for the comfort of the afflicted widows and orphans; and not only was he thus diligent, both by day and at all hours of the night, tending the bedside of suffering, but in many instances himself preparing, or assisting to prepare, the duties of the friendless dead for burial. Nor were the faithful services of this excellent and exemplary

man confined to those of his own household of faith, but extended to all without distinction of creed, and, among others, to many members of the Church of Rome, by whom his kind offices were received with heartfelt gratitude: and, in this connection, it would be wrong to omit the name of the Rev. Mr. Dalzel, now rector of Trinity Church, Columbus, Ga., but then residing in Savannah, where he was affording noble assistance to the Bishop in his charitable and praiseworthy labours.

These eulogies, therefore, can deceive no one; while they have had the effect of proclaiming good and faithful services of our own Clergy, which, but for them, might never have been known beyond the sphere of their performance.—*Churchman.*

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Asia, July 21.
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Early in the evening of Tuesday, July 17, Mr. Layard asked whether it was true that a committee was now sitting at Vienna, to form a constitution for the Danubian Principalities; Austria taking it for granted that the first two points were absolutely settled with Russia; and whether any protest had been received at the Foreign-office from Wallachian and Moldavian gentlemen against such an arrangement?—

“*Lord Palmerston*—I have not seen the papers to which the hon. member refers, but I think I can answer his question. Certain arrangements were provisionally agreed to at the Vienna Conference, with the clear understanding that they were parts of the whole, and her Majesty's Government consider themselves free as regards the parts until the whole shall be settled, although, of course, we shall adhere to the principles on which the Four Points were founded.—The treaty arrangements were only provisionally agreed to, and the two Governments of France and England must be free when they come to enter again into negotiations with regard to any arrangements to be made on those points. With respect to the intentions of Austria with regard to the occupation of the Principalities, the hon. member and the house know that Austria has engaged by treaty with Turkey to defend the Principalities from any attack by Russia; therefore the occupation, whatever it be, can only be for the purpose of preventing any new invasion of the Principalities by Russia. As to any commission sitting at Vienna, I am wholly ignorant of it. It is obvious that no commission can be sitting with authority at Vienna, because the parties between whom arrangements for a peace should be made are the parties who would have to contract a treaty of peace—Turkey, England, and France, on the one hand, with Austria, so far as she has entered into engagements, and Russia, on the other. As to any protest against arrangements provisionally entered into, I am not aware that any has been made.”

The *Times* and *Daily News* of Saturday announced the resignation of Lord John Russell, at that time not formally communicated to Her Majesty. According to the former, “his lordship was still hesitating between the numerous conflicting considerations that presented themselves, and had even accepted with all seriousness the invitation of his colleagues to remain where he was, when a very remarkable incident determined, or rather compelled, a contrary decision. The members of the Government in the House of Commons not included in the Cabinet, represented by Mr. Bouverie, are reported to have informed him that they were not prepared to vote against Sir Bulwer Lytton's motion. This removed all doubt as to the result of the impending division, and, as Lord John could no longer hope to save himself, even at the cost of the whole of his colleagues, he wisely preferred to do with something like grace what he would otherwise have had to do with no grace at all.” The *Daily News* says that he was ready to stand the brunt of the assault, but not so those by whom he was surrounded. “Scared at the sound of the rising storm of popular indignation, and solicitous only for the retention of power, men who six weeks ago were ready to acquiesce without hesitation in the proposal of compromise with Russia suggested by Count Buol, have not been ashamed to join in forcing Lord John to tender his resignation to the head of the Government. Through every rank and grade of the party, efforts have been made to further this design. The pride of the Secretary for the Colonies having been stung in making the offer we have mentioned, zealot was had to the respectable and high-spirited device of a round robin addressed to Lord Palmerston, urging him to accept the resignation. This document was actually hawked about the precincts and passages of the House of Commons

for signature during the sitting of the House yesterday, and while the two noble lords continued to occupy their usual seats, side by side, upon the Treasury bench.” On Monday the same paper tells us that the declaration of fourteen members of the Government not in the Cabinet, that they should support Sir Bulwer Lytton's motion, originated either with Sir R. Bethell, Sir D. Hall, or Mr. Bouverie; the round robin, signed by some dozen Whig members, with Sir John Shelley.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which Lord John Russell and all the members of the Cabinet were present. They sat for three hours and a half. On breaking up, Lord John left town for Pembroke Lodge, Richmond. Viscount Palmerston did not leave town, but dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry.

Sir W. Molesworth is designated very generally as Lord John's successor at the Colonial Office, (since confirmed,) Sir Benjamin Hall succeeds to the Board of Works; but other resignations are talked of, most probably followed by a dissolution.

We thought we had printed the last despatch of the late Lord Raglan, announcing the defeat of the 18th of June, but a later one has come to hand dated the 25th of June, officially announcing the death of Major-General Estcourt, deeply lamenting “the loss of so estimable a man, and of an officer so anxious to perform his duty.” Lord Raglan strongly recommends the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Pakenham as his successor, on the ground that—

“He has done the duty of Deputy Adjutant-General since the army was formed; he is an excellent man of business, and well acquainted with the service in all its branches,” adding, as if in anticipation of his own fate, “and his appointment would not alone be agreeable to me, but would be equally so to General Simpson, who entertains a very high opinion of his qualifications, and reposes every confidence in him.”

The next despatch is from General Simpson, announcing the death of Lord Raglan, a little before nine o'clock on the evening of Thursday, the 28th of June. “His lordship expired without any suffering, in the midst of the officers composing his personal staff, Lord Burghersh, Lieut.-Col. Somerset, Major Kingscote, and Lieut. Calthorpe. A military correspondent of the daily papers, however, gives the following particulars:—

“At four o'clock of the day of Lord Raglan's decease, as his staff was about to go for their usual ride, they were informed that he was much worse. They immediately repaired to where he was lying. He seemed surprised to see them all, and inquired the reason, which they stated as delicately as they could, when, with a most amiable smile, he assured them they were mistaken, for he was much better, and in a day or two would be about again. They felt their anxiety relieved, and went for a ride, leaving him in peace. He afterwards raised himself in bed, and called twice or thrice, ‘Frank, Frank!’ (meaning Lord Burghersh) turned round, and so died, with a most beautiful calm and quiet expression on his face.”

A letter in the *Sinaphore* of Marseilles gives the following details of his lordship's illness:—“His lordship was several days labouring under the influence of that singular malady which nearly resembles cholera without having all the symptoms of it, but the physicians, on the morning of his death, had given it as their opinion that he was better, and that his state no longer caused uneasiness. His voice had regained its strength, he had been able to eat, and during the whole of the day hopes were entertained that all vestige of his indisposition would soon disappear. Lord Raglan himself said that he felt nearly well, but about half-past six in the evening he was seized with a sudden faintness, and, without suffering the slightest pain, gradually sank, and in two hours after this crisis resigned his soul to God with calmness and a tranquillity which it is impossible to describe.”

The body after a magnificent military procession, from head quarters to Kazatch-bay, was placed on board the *Caradoc*, which arrived at Malta on her way home on the 20th. The vessel was painted black in every part, and everything done to denote the deepest mourning. On the body being embarked at Kamiesch the French lined the road for six miles, and the funeral procession was conducted with the greatest respect and decorum, and was received by Admiral Stewart and a large number of boats, forming a funeral procession. The respect shown by the French was something beautiful, and adorned them to the friends of Lord Raglan. At Constantinople Lord de Redcliffe and suite paid a visit of ceremony to the vessel, and on

her arrival at Malta the Union-Jack was hoisted half mast high, and every demonstration of mourning made. Commander Derriman takes her home, having been in close attendance on Lord Raglan since he had been in the East, and, on his promotion for his personal gallantry at Alma, he was kept in command of the *Caradoc* at Lord Raglan's particular request. He lately greatly distinguished himself in joining the French in their assault on the Alamo, and was so far ahead that the French took him for a Russian, and he was sent to the rear as a Russian prisoner.

The *Caradoc* is expected daily at Bristol, where the present Lord Raglan has proceeded in anticipation of its arrival. The mayor has issued a proclamation, which, there is no doubt, will be generally attended to, in the shutting of shops, tolling of bells, and other demonstrations of public mourning. It is expected that the body will lie in state for two or three days in the great hall of Badminton House, the seat of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, previous to interment in the family vault.

The Ordnance are just now preparing artillery more especially mortars, upon a prodigious scale, some to carry shells as large as the huge stone balls used by the Turks at the siege of Rhodes. As we are informed, the mortar monster, which by two discharges, or three at most, reduced the previously impregnable citadel of Antwerp, was a tube to these of which we speak; their range is calculated at five miles. We presume that Cronstadt is to have the benefit of the first experiments.—*Standard.*

Ensign Carl von Blucher, grandson of the late Marshal Blucher, has volunteered to serve in the Foreign Legion. He was brought over from Heligoland by the *Horatio*, and landed at Folkestone, with 185 other volunteers, nearly all of whom are perfect in their manual drill. It is stated that the Duke of Cambridge is to be appointed Generalissimo of the Legion.

RUSSIA.

* The despatches of the week from the Crimea, whether French, English, or Russian, report nothing new. On the 9th General Simpson telegraphed, “To-morrow I intend to open a heavy fire on the Redan” which raised expectations that some active operation was in immediate contemplation. But two days' patience simply brought the intelligence, “Our fire yesterday had good effect on the Redan.” General Pelissier, indeed, after stating that the fire had been very brisk, adds, “This evening that work (the Redan) is very silent, consequently our allies will be able to advance their works.” Both generals agree in reporting a decrease of cholera, and that the health of the army is now satisfactory. A deserter reports to Pelissier, that on the 11th Admiral Nachimoff was killed by a ball in the forehead while in central bastion. On the night of the 14th a Russian sortie was gallantly repulsed by the French. The following is the despatch giving the particulars:—

“Crimea, July 15, 6 p. m.

“The night has been a successful one on the side of the Malakoff Tower. About one o'clock the Russians made a sortie with three or four battalions, and made vain efforts to carry an ambuscade on the glacis of the Malakoff Tower. Received by a brisk fire at close quarters, and by the fire of batteries 15 and 16, they retreated, carrying away a number of killed and wounded.

“The ground in front of the ambuscade was found covered with muskets in the morning; there were also five dead bodies on the ground, one of which was that of an officer.

“The combat was obstinate, and does honour to General Ulrich, who was on duty in the trenches, and to the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 86th.

* “Our loss was 3 killed and 11 wounded. Among the latter is Captain Catel, of the Zouaves of the Guards.”

A chivalrous incident on the part of the Russians is not of such frequent occurrence that we can afford to pass it unnoticed:—

“About noon (on the 20th June) a flag of truce was hoisted from Fort Constantine, and a boat sent out under it, to the *Royal Albert*, carrying the swords of Sir John Campbell and Colonel Yess, who were killed in the attack on the Redan. On the day of that affair, the bodies of both these officers were treated with considerable respect by the Russian soldiers during the process of rifling, nothing being taken from their persons but their money, papers, and arms—the last of which were now restored in the spirit of delicate chivalry mentioned.”

The *Press* (London) states that the Prussian Government has received positive information from St. Peter-

burg that the effective army of Russia amounts, at the present time, to 650,000 men. Of this force it is ascertained that there are 140,000 in the Crimea, and that already General Luderer and General Grabbe, the former with 80,000, the latter with 60,000, are advancing to the relief of the garrison of Sebastopol by forced marches.

A despatch from St. Petersburg states that the British ships bombarded Krasnaja Gorka on the forenoon of the 3d inst., for five hours. They destroyed the telegraph station and barracks.

Despatches from Stockholm and Hamburg concur in stating that on the 22d inst., the English bombarded and set fire to Lovisa, a small town in the duchy of Finland, on the gulf of the same name, situated at about sixty kilometres from Helsingfors. The town was completely destroyed. It was built in 1745, and contained about 6,000 inhabitants.

The latest news from the fleet is a despatch dated Danzig, July 12, telling us that "Admiral Baynes's squadron has left Nargen to join Admiral Dundas off Cronstadt. Admiral Baynes's eyesight will be preserved. The fleet is healthy."

In a correspondence interchanged between Admirals Penard and Dundas and the Russian Minister of War, Prince Basil Dolgorouki, and arising out of the Hango massacre, the latter lays down the rule that no flag of truce will hereafter be respected by the Russian authorities in the Baltic, except at Cronstadt, Sweaborg, and Revel. The English and French Admirals remonstrate against such a restrictive use of the pacific signal, as contrary to all hitherto-recognized modes of communication with a belligerent Power, and as tending to aggravate the evils of war. They therefore, throw upon the Russian Minister the responsibility of any misfortunes that may arise out of such a very limited measure.

CANADA.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.—We perceive by the Brockville Recorder that the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville has taken the matter up and passed the following resolution:

Mr. Hicock moved, seconded by Mr. Leach, "That whereas this Council exceedingly regrets the unprecedented extravagant grants and waste of the people's money by the present and former ministers of the crown at Quebec, aided by the people's representatives in Parliament who had promised better things on the hustings: And whereas the Union of Upper and Lower Canada has always given a power to the latter to have their demands immediately satisfied, to the great injury and injustice of Upper Canada,—Resolved, that the clerk of this Council be requested to draw up an humble petition to Her Majesty the Queen, signed by the Warden and Clerk, on behalf of this Council, humbly beseeching Her Majesty that she will be graciously pleased to recommend the passage of an act by the Imperial Legislature, to unite the whole of the British North American Provinces, or otherwise that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to cause the dissolution of the union of Upper and Lower Canada, so that the inhabitants of these Provinces of British origin, or who speak the English language, may have their wishes and interests honestly attended to, and that they may be enabled to receive that justice to which they believe themselves entitled. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the several County Municipalities of Upper Canada, requesting their concurrence therein."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The English mail which arrived last week, caused great disappointment to numbers of our citizens, by the non-appearance of their usual supplies of newspapers. At first it was supposed that some of the bags had been left at Halifax; but eventually it turned out, that the failure of news, resulted from the operation of the Act of Parliament, recently passed, regulating the stamps on Newspapers and their transmission through the Post Office. This act permits the publication of newspapers in Great Britain, either with or without stamps, at the pleasure of the publisher; but no unstamped papers can be transmitted by post; and not only must a penny stamp be printed on the paper, to qualify it for such transmission, but an additional penny postage must also be prepaid on every paper, or otherwise it will be treated as dead matter, and will not be sent at all. This regulation applies to all newspapers to and from the Colonies; so that henceforth no papers will pass through the Post Office to and from Great Britain, without the pre-payment of a penny postage. The effect of this new Law will be, to give cheap Newspapers (unstamped) to home consumers in the Mother country, at the expense of an odious tax on all Colonists; the deficiency in the revenue, caused by the abolition of stamps at home, being compensated by the imposition of an unjust and impolitic postage on all papers to and from the Colonies. Thus while the popular outcry against "taxes on knowledge" in England has procured the abolition of such imposts in favour of home consumers; it has resulted, with blundering unfairness and inconsistency, in increasing the tax on knowledge payable by the poor Colonists; who more especially need every facility for obtaining cheap news. At the present time, when information of the progress of European events is so critically important and interesting, the imposition of this odious tax on the Colonies, is more especially ungracious and impolitic, and it appears also to be a very ungrateful return for the liberal pecuniary contributions so readily and generally made by the Colonies, in aid of the Anti-Slavery Fund. Our own thinly-peopled Province has contributed no less than £7000 sterling to this noble object; £4000 having been voted

by the Legislature, and £3000 raised by voluntary contributions, and just transmitted by the Government. and in return for our exertions in this respect, we are called upon to pay a new and most unpopular tax, or be deprived of newspaper intercourse with the Mother country. We hope that the Imperial Legislature and Government will quickly perceive the oppressive injustice of this measure, as regards the Colonies; and promptly redress the grievance. Petitions or remonstrances against this oppressive tax should forthwith be forwarded to the Imperial Government through the Provincial Executive.—St. John Observer.

SYDNEY, C. A., JULY 28, 1855.

THE BISHOP'S VISITATION.—The Right Reverend Doctor Binney, Bishop of Nova Scotia, arrived in Town, in the Steamer Merlin from Halifax, on Saturday last, and immediately repaired to the residence of the Rev. R. J. Unisacke, the Rector of the Parish, and where he will remain while here.

His Lordship commenced his Episcopal labors, on this occasion, in this section of his Diocese, with his accustomed earnestness and acceptability, on Sunday morning following, at St. George's Church, which was filled to its utmost capacity by an attentive Congregation. Divine Service was conducted by the Reverend the Rector. At the ending of the second lesson, the Sacrament of Baptism was administered by the Bishop to an adult. At the conclusion of morning Prayer the Bishop addressed the Parishioners generally on Church matters; and also adverted to the subject of Baptism, on which point he enforced the necessity of a strict observance of the custom of the Church of presenting infants for the Holy Sacrament, and concluded by insisting on the entire erroneousness of those views which led many to defer this Ordinance. His Lordship addressed the Candidates for Confirmation immediately after, on the nature and responsibilities of their past engagements, which they then wore, for themselves, about to ratify, and described the comforts which would assuredly follow a correct and sincere appreciation and observance of the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation. The Bishop then proceeded to the "laying on of hands," and having there confirmed over 20 young persons, he ended this solemn and impressive Service with the usual prayers. His Lordship subsequently preached an instructive, heart stirring, and Evangelical Sermon, from the 1st and 2nd verses of the 6th Chap. of 2nd of Corinthians.

In the afternoon the Bishop preached in the Schoolhouse, at Coxheath; and again in the evening, at St. George's Church in Sydney.

Louisburg, Main-a-dieu, and Cow Bay, have severally received the Episcopal visits of the Bishop, during the present week, according to previous appointment.

His Lordship will hold Confirmations to-morrow, [Sunday,] in the forenoon, at the Sydney Mines, and in the afternoon at the N. W. Arm, and will preach in the St. George's Church, Sydney, in the evening.

We cannot conclude this brief outline of the doings of our esteemed Diocesan, without recording, with feelings of pleasure, the evidence of increasing interest, on his part, in all that relates to the spiritual welfare of his people; and the fact of the full appreciation, on their part, of that zeal and devotedness that render Bishop Binney's Episcopal Ministrations so comforting and delightful. We feel certain that all feel grateful to Providence for enjoying the benefit of so judicious and exemplary a Diocesan as his Lordship.

On Monday last, the Bishop was waited upon by the Church Wardens, Vestry, and several of the parishioners, and was presented with a very numerously signed Address, which was read by the Reverend the Rector.—C. Breton News.

[The Address and Reply will be published next week.]

Editorial Miscellany.

A notice from the Provincial Secretary's Office, states, that on Tuesday the 14th instant, being the day named for the Regatta, under the patronage of their Excellencies the Lieut. Governor and The Admiral, the public offices and warehouses will be closed.

The Foreign Legion, and Volunteers for the Artillery for the Crimea, will embark this day for England, on board of the William M. Rogers.

A serious Fire took place in St. John, N. B. on Sunday morning last, in Water-street, on Merritt's & Leavitt's wharves—by which a number of buildings were consumed, and property sacrificed to the amount of eight or ten thousand pounds.

TENDERS will be received by the Government of Prince Edward's Island, from persons willing to bore for coal to the depth of 3000 feet if required, at places indicated by the Government.

Geo. E. Egan, Esq. has been appointed Lloyd's Agent at Arichat—a better selection could not have been made.

Intelligence has been received of the death of the Hon. G. R. Street, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Province. There is a great deal of speculation as to who will be his successor.—St. John Church Witness, August 1.

A young man in the employ of Mr. Robert Davis, engaged at work on the site of the Lunatic Asylum, Dartmouth, was so badly hurt on Wednesday by a portion of rock falling upon him, as to cause his death shortly after.—Chron.

A short time since there was a tragical occurrence in Brooklyn, near New York—two persons, a man and woman, having committed suicide in the parlour of the parents of the man. The cause was supposed to be misplaced affection, and parental opposition to an improper matrimonial connexion—Much obloquy was subsequently cast upon the clergyman who officiated at the funeral of the woman, it being alleged that in his "improvement of the occasion" he had shown himself to be a friend of sinners, an apologist for suicide, and forgetful of his own duty and of the Church at whose altars he ministered. The Clergyman was an Episcopalian, and our friend over the way, whose love "embraces all denominations, and their peace and prosperity affords him unmingled delight," took an opportunity in the gulleless simplicity of his heart to coarsely propagate the slander. Knowing that no clergyman of our Church would wilfully make himself amenable to such a charge, and that it must have originated in malicious intention, we patiently waited an explanation or refutation, and both we now find in the following Communication in the Episcopal Recorder, from the clergyman alluded to, the Rev. Robert J. Walker, Rector of the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, who says:

"To those who know me I shall deem my past life a sufficient vindication from these charges. To those who do not, a proper respect for my clerical position demands a brief statement of the facts.

"The tragical death of two persons in my immediate neighborhood was reported to me soon after the event, and I in company with others repaired to the spot. Rumor was busy as to the cause of the catastrophe, and of the characters of the parties involved in it. Of them personally, I knew nothing. The female was said to have been identified as the sister of one moving in highly respectable life. Late in the evening of the same day I was called upon with the request that I would permit the funeral services to take place from the Church of which I am the Rector, as it had been found impracticable to hold them within a private dwelling. To this request I consented, and under the impression that the services would be conducted in a private manner, and probably attended by but few persons, I was then desired to officiate upon the occasion. My reply was, that as the death of the deceased was probably caused by her own hand, I could not read the burial service of the Church over her remains, but that I would in some form accede to their wishes. As the hour for service approached, the Church was filled to overflowing, by an audience whose sympathies were evidently strongly moved. I acknowledge that my own heart was deeply touched, as I deemed the person whose remains were before me, one whose wrongs had been many, and in a moment of strong temptation had either taken her own life or yielded it under the infatuation of a misplaced attachment. Facts which have since come to light were then unknown to me. Had they been possessed they would have materially changed my course of action.

"The services consisted of a series of prayers selected from the collects, the 15th chapter of 1st Cor. was then read and followed by an address. Of the last I will only say that it was extemporaneous, and had for its design not an eulogy upon the dead, but a warning to the living. All that I did say, I cannot recollect, but I am sure that my theme was the duty of all to bear up under the ills of life with a spirit of christian resignation founded upon the facts that God is the disposer of all our allotments, that no trials however heavy can be of long duration, and that under no circumstances should we for a moment entertain the thought of taking our lives into our own hands.

"It is true that I remarked upon the duty of charitable judgment in reference to the deceased, which veiling the future left her in the hands of that Judge of all the earth that doeth right.

"Such, Mr. Editor, are the circumstances under which I acted, and the general tenor of the remarks made upon an occasion which has called forth much more criticism than the case demanded, and I must add, in some quarters in a different spirit from what I conceive to be either charitable or becoming.

If we find any fault ourselves with the Rector, it is because he entered too warmly into the popular sympathy at the moment of the tragedy, which, as sometimes happens, appears not to have been in accordance with the facts connected with it which came out afterwards. The Church enjoins a burial service for the dead, and when that was not deemed appropriate, it would have been much better not to have departed from usage. An address, if at all advisable, should have been in reprobation of the crime, and pointing out its fearful eternal punishment. While the tragedy itself stands out prominently as a warning to evil doers, this notice of it may have the effect of directing the judgment of others, who in the retributive dispensations of the Almighty, may in their clerical capacity be placed in similar circumstances to the Rector of Brooklyn.

The Halifax Volunteer Artillery Company, had a very creditable practice yesterday, on the Common, and fired 40 rounds.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

From the July Quarterly Paper, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

FROM THE REV. C. E. HADOW.

The General Hospital, Scutari, April 21st, 1855.—You will see by this that I have returned to Scutari after two months' residence in the new hospital at Smyrna. Mr. Windsor arrived there shortly before I quit-
ted it. I cannot speak too favourably of the climate of Smyrna, I was restored to my former health and spirits in ten days after my arrival, and was able to perform the duties of a Chaplain as usual. . . Nothing could exceed the desire of the doctors and the nurses to contribute to the comfort of the patients in that hospital. Many a life was saved in cases of fever, by the unremitting attention of the sisters, nor were they less useful in administering to the mind diseased, they soothed the impatient, and cheered the desponding, by their habitual sympathy and unwearied kindness. They went by the name of 'the kind ladies' among the soldiers, who on all occasions treated them with profound respect. Among the doctors there are not a few men of first-rate ability, whose society I shall ever remember with pleasure. They did me the honour of expressing their good-will and esteem when I left them, of which I shall always feel very proud.

During my absence these hospitals (at Scutari) have advanced rapidly towards a state of perfection. I found a marked change for the better in all the arrangements. The floors and walls of the corridors are beautifully clean, the beds are not crowded together—there are stands at the head of each for putting their diet and medicine upon, they have suitable apparatus for dressing, as glasses, brushes, &c. Their food is supplied with regularity to which they were strangers before, and it is rendered more palatable by the transformations effected by M. Soyer. I was delighted yesterday to notice the difference in the appearance of the men who came down from the Crimea compared with what it used to be: they were all clean and tidy, and looked as if they had come down to Scutari to recover, not to die. Even the brat which carried them from the ship to the landing-place had undergone a change, it contained small cots for those who were very ill, and was covered by an awning. One of the hulks had been dispensed with in the Golden Horn, and the other does not contain above sixty men—that also was in much better order. Even the graves have not been overlooked in the present improvements—they are being covered with turf. There are plenty of books now at the Barrack Hospital, and the convalescents have a reading-room to themselves, with a dining-hall. Everything bears tokens of the authorities having had time to look about them, and of that time being well spent.

There is one whose death we all lament very much, Major Campbell; he died of fever, just before my arrival. He was not only one of the most diligent and able officers in this Dépôt, but he was, I have reason to believe, a sincere Christian, setting an example both to officers and men by his constant attendance on the means of grace.

MAHOMETAN SOLDIERS.

There was a sight in Smyrna which often attracted my notice; it was this, that the Turkish troops quartered in the tents outside the Hospital regularly assembled every evening, with the Colonel at their head, for the purpose of devotion, and I could not help feeling that their zeal might well put our Christian soldiers to the blush.

THE LATE MAJOR CAMPBELL.

The officer mentioned by Mr. Hadow, Major Campbell, was the son of the Rev. A. Campbell, Rector of Liverpool. A letter from the Rev. J. E. Sabin, who attended him in his last illness, has been published in the *Liverpool Times*, and it is reprinted here as a memorial of a Christian soldier, and as an evidence of the value of the ministrations of a chaplain at such a time. It will be observed that the letter is addressed to Major Campbell's father.

"On the morning of your son's death he became conscious, and the first person he asked for was myself. I went to him at once, but found him asleep, and dared not wake him, and it was more than three hours before I could find him awake. At last I did so, when he knew me perfectly, and asked me after my wife. He then began to speak on religious subjects, but with a very feeble voice. He said, 'Mr. Sabin, there is one little verse which has comforted me so much, tell me, what is it?' It begins 'Come unto me.' 'Come unto me,' I added, 'all ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest.'" He replied, 'that is

it; I thank you. I have gone unto Jesus. I shall go to Him: pray that I may go to Him. I have not quite deserted Him, and He will never desert me, never. Can you pray with me now, while I have strength?' I at once commenced prayer, and he joined with me most fervently, and continued to do so for some minutes, when his strength failed, and he became unconscious. From this state he did not rally, but died some hours after. I hope, my dear sir, that this account will in some measure comfort you, and happy am I to add, that this was no death-bed repentance. Engrossing and overwhelming as were your son's duties, he never omitted to come to church once on the Sunday; and I have often known him to pass from his office to the chapel, after a long day's work, leaving his dinner at home till a very late hour, as our evening service was at seven o'clock. I have seen him repeatedly at the Holy Communion, and he would come to that service only, when, from a press of work, he was unable to attend the whole morning's service. Some weeks since, at your son's request, and that of Captain Gordon, who messaged with him, the Chaplain, who lived in the same house, commenced morning and evening prayer. It was your son who asked me to arrange this, which I most gladly did. Would we had many such as your son, and we should be mightily helped in our work. Do not grieve, therefore, over-much for your son. I have every assurance of his eternal welfare. Do not think of him as lost to you: only he has gone before, and said farewell for a short time, until the day of the resurrection."

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

SHOULD BOYS USE TOBACCO?

No; it is poison. Do you ask for proof: you shall have it.

Dr. Clay, of Manchester, England, states that a little boy eight years old, being troubled with a disease called scald-head, his father applied tobacco juice. He soon grew dizzy and blind; then sick; his limbs tottered, his face became pale and covered with sweat; and in a few hours he was dead.

A stout man was killed by tobacco, as an injection, in fifteen minutes.

A single drachm, or eight parts of an ounce, has been known to kill a person. Mr. Christison mentions a case in London, in which the person to whom that quantity was administered, died in thirty-five minutes.

James Barry, of Salem, Mass., aged twelve years, was said in the papers, to have died in consequence of smoking segars.

Dr. Rees, of Edinburgh, says that a single drop of the oil of tobacco being placed on the tongue of a cat, produces violent convulsions, and death itself in the space of a minute.

Dr. Mussy, of Cincinnati, tried several experiments on cats, squirrels, &c., and found that convulsions and death in a few minutes was the effect in every case in which the oil of tobacco was applied to the tongues of such animals.

Dr. Wood, one of the authors of the *U. S. Dispensary*, says that the active principle is one of the most violent poisons known; and one drop of a solution of it was enough to destroy a dog; and several birds perished when a tube containing it came near them.

The plant is like the deadly nightshade and stramonium—two of the strongest poisons.

Where it does not kill a person, it injures him, in many cases very seriously. Many are made insane by it.

Now, should boys get in the habit, of using, by smoking or chewing such a poison? Is poison good for them?

Let it alone, boys. Thousands of men wish they had never seen it, though having got the habit of using it and become poisoned by it, they do not know how to leave it off. You are free now, keep clear of it. Let the poison staff alone.

COURAGE, MOTHERS.

Newton sinned away his early advantages, and became an abandoned profligate; but the texts and hymns his mother had fixed in his mind in his infancy and childhood were never effaced, and finally fastened him to the Cross. Cecil tells us that in the days of his vanity, though he withstood so many pious endeavours, he never could resist his mother's tears. Wilson, late Bishop of Calcutta, in his narrative of intercourse with Bellingham the assassin, says he could make him feel nothing till he mentioned his mother. And then he broke into a flood of tears. "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand."—*Ibid.*

SELECTIONS.

ADMIRAL BOXER.—There came by the last mail particulars of the death of Rear Admiral Boxer, so long resident in our city, holding the important office of Harbour-master at Quebec, as he subsequently held at Balaklava. Some passing notice, more than usual, may be taken of this startling intelligence: and some tribute may with justice be offered to the memory of the gallant Admiral; for he not only fulfilled the special duties of his office with uprightness and integrity, but he took the most lively interest in all public projects and undertakings connected with the welfare of Quebec and Canada, and at the solicitation of his friends he accepted a place in the City Council, and attended zealously to all important subjects brought before it. He became naturalized among us, his daughters were suited and married during the latter part of his residence in Quebec, and his sons were provided for in the service of that Sovereign whom he himself so faithfully served. His education having been that of a sailor, his mode of expressing himself in speaking or writing was not at all times the most polished or correct, but he was shrewd and discerning in grasping the common sense view of a question, and very ingenious in the invention of plans and projects of local improvement. Many of these would be well worth remembering, especially that for the improvement of the lower part of the harbor, and the removal of the boulders which obstruct the navigation towards the mouth of the St. Charles. In all pecuniary transactions Admiral Boxer was most exact and truthful; his verbal engagement was as good as a bond, as indeed a British officer's should always be, but then the quality is more conspicuous by contrast amid looser practices. The gallant Admiral did not escape his share of obloquy in the midst of the late gross mismanagement in the Crimea. But it must be very satisfactory to his family and friends to know that, before his decease, justice was done to his merits, and the value of his services fully acknowledged. So far from deserving blame, among the general confusion and neglect it is wonderful how he could have managed so well as he did. The despatch of Lord Raglan on the death of Admiral Boxer (which we lately published) contains a generous and most gratifying tribute to the memory of that useful and gallant officer. It does honor equally to his head and his heart. After alluding to his brief illness and to his having been so deeply affected by the death of his nephew, and to the suddenness of his own fate, Lord Raglan uses these remarkable words:—"It is well known that this officer devoted his whole life to the public service. Since he undertook the appointment of admiral superintendent of the harbour of Balaklava, he has applied himself incessantly to the discharge of his arduous duties, exposing himself in all weathers; and he has rendered a most essential service to the army by improving the landing places and establishing wharves on the west side of the port, whereby the disembarkation of stores and troops has been greatly accelerated, and communications with the shore have been rendered much easier." And in a communication (which we also published) from Malta, his death is spoken of as a great loss, and was evidently hastened by extraordinary exertions. It is stated also as highly probable, that but for his perseverance in cleaning the harbor of Balaklava from its impurities, a plague would have ensued. "He was a man that was much wanted; his was a most arduous and disagreeable office, and very few men would be equal to it." This is substantial praise. Honor to the man who does his duty in the service of his country with boldness and energy! Honor therefore to the name and memory of Admiral Boxer, who has sealed his loyalty and worth by death, while engaged at the post of danger! His remembrance will be sincerely cherished by many in Quebec; and to none of our readers, we believe, will this small tribute to the memory of a brave man be unacceptable.—*Quebec Chronicle*, July 12

SUBSCRIBERS, AND THOSE WHO OUGHT TO BE SUBSCRIBERS FOR A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.—We intimated last week that we had, in years past, increased our subscription list by our personal solicitations, while engaged in this work we were brought in contact with all sorts of Churchmen, and had occasion to hear numerous opinions respecting the various papers published in the Episcopal Church. In some respects, the employment was a very good school for us, and we now purpose to give our readers the benefit of our experience.—Perhaps some one will find himself described, and see the propriety of modifying his judgment. We shall speak of persons as they happen to come to our mind, without observing any particular order, or

pretending that the letters selected are the true initials of the persons indicated.

Mr. A. is a wealthy farmer—himself and wife communicants—has a large family, takes two Eastern "dollar weeklies" of the most trashy kind, and the *Lady's Book*; pays \$12 a year towards the support of his clergyman; but complains that his children are not serious, and seems to take no interest in Church matters. He is himself well posted up as regards to all the "sad accidents" and "horrible murders" of the day, but surprisingly ignorant of everything in the Church beyond his own parish cannot be persuaded to take a religious paper, and don't understand why they cannot be afforded as cheap as other papers.

Mr. B. takes a religious paper, and along with it some four or five other papers. He seldom looks into the former, unless his attention is drawn by others to some controversy in it. He thinks such papers are very quarrelsome, and on the whole do about as much harm as good in the Church.

Mr. C. takes a particular paper because he thinks it ought to be encouraged and sustained. He does not expect to find anything in its columns to interest himself, and does not look for it. Members of his family may occasionally read it, but not unfrequently it is thrown aside among the refuse papers unopened. He does not often see the bills that are forwarded in the paper, and is quite sure he has somewhere a receipt for the last year, when two or three years have actually glided away since he paid a cent. He is too honorable not to pay when called on, but has a lurking suspicion that there is dishonesty or bad management somewhere about the concern.

Mr. D. takes a paper and pays for it in advance, reads it thoroughly, and seldom reads any other religious paper—says, he would not be without his paper for ten times its cost.

Mr. E. is a business man and takes several papers, and makes it a point to look into every one. He looks into his Church paper with the same feeling that he does into the others. He has no taste for anything but "price currents," and "advertisements," but he runs his eyes over the heads—never thinks of reading a long article, and if no caption of a thrilling event arrests his attention, nine times out of ten he concludes there is nothing in the papers.

Mr. F. is very fond of news—takes two or three dailies, and often visits the newsrooms, and wonders why every item in his religious paper is always a week or ten days behind time. Thinks there is great negligence on the part of its conductors, or some other cause operating that makes the paper worthless.

Mr. G. does not like all the positions taken in his paper, yet he finds so much in it that is good, and its influence in his family so healthful, that he cheerfully pays the bills from year to year.

Mr. H. occasionally sees Mr. G.'s paper, but has such a strong prejudice against the views upheld by it that he discovers something offensive in almost every article.

Mr. I. is a clergyman, approves of the general course of the paper, and professes to be its warm friend, but is afraid of taking the responsibility of recommending it publicly, and forgets to send it any item that may come within his knowledge.

TOWER OF BABEL.—The French Government two or three years ago sent three gentlemen to make scientific and artistic researches in Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia. One of them, M. Jules Oppert, has just returned to Paris, and it appears, from his report, that he and his colleagues thought it advisable to begin by confining themselves to the exploration of ancient Babylon. The task was one of immense difficulty, and it was hampered by the excessive heat of the sun, by privations of all kinds, and by the incessant hostility of the Arabs. After a while M. Oppert's two colleagues fell ill, so that all the labours of the expedition devolved on him. He first of all made excavations of the ruins of the famous suspended gardens of Babylon which are known by the name of the Hill of Amianion-Ali; and he obtained in them a number of curious architectural objects, which are destined to be placed in the Louvre at Paris, and which will be described hereafter. He next, in obedience to the special orders of his Government, took measures for ascertaining the precise extent of Babylon—a matter which, the reader is aware, has always been open to controversy. He has succeeded in making a series of minute surveys, and in drawing up detailed plans of the immense city. His opinion is, that even the largest calculations as to its vast extent are not exaggerated; and he puts down that extent at the astounding figure of five hundred square kilometres, French measure,

(the square kilometre is seven hundred and ninety-six square yards). This is very nearly eighteen times the size of Paris. But of course he does not say that this enormous area was occupied, or anything like it, it comprises within the walls huge tracts of cultivated lands and gardens, for supplying the population with food in the event of a siege. M. Oppert has discovered the Babylonian and Assyrian measures, and by means of them has ascertained exactly what part of the city was inhabited, and what part was in fields and gardens. On the limits of the town, properly so called, stands at present the flourishing town, of Hillah. This town is situated on the banks of the Euphrates, is built with bricks from the ruins, and many of the household utensils and personal ornaments of its inhabitants are taken from them also. Beyond this town is the vast fortress strengthened by Nebuchadnezzar, and in the midst of it is the royal palace—itsself almost as large as a town. M. Oppert says, that he was also able to distinguish the ruins of the famous Tower of Babel, they are most imposing, and stand on a site formerly called *Borsippa*, or the Tower of Languages. The royal town, situated on the banks of the Euphrates, covers a space of nearly seven square kilometres and contains most interesting ruins. Among them are those of the royal palace, the fortress, and the suspended gardens. In the collection of curiosities which M. Oppert has brought away with him, is a vase, which he declares to date from the time of one of the Chaldean sovereigns named Nazambel, that is somewhat about one thousand six hundred years before Jesus Christ; also a number of copies of cuneiform inscriptions, which he has every reason to believe that he will be able to decipher.—*London Literary Gazette.*

FIRST FAMILY PRAYER AT A TAVERN.

ROWLAND HILL was once driven by a storm into a village inn, and compelled to spend the night. When it grew late, the landlord sent a request by the waiter that the guest would go to bed. Mr. Hill replied, "I have been waiting a long time, expecting to be called to family prayer." "Family prayer! I don't know what you mean sir; we never have such things here." "Indeed! then tell your master, I cannot go to bed until we have had family prayer." The waiter informed his master, who, in consternation, bounded into the room occupied by the faithful minister, and said, "Sir, I wish you would go to bed. I cannot go till I have seen all the lights out; I am so afraid of fire." "So am I," was the reply "but I have been expecting to be summoned to family prayer." "All very good, sir; but it cannot be done at an inn." Indeed! then pray get me my horse. I cannot sleep in a house where there is no family prayer." The host preferred to dismiss his prejudices rather than his guest, and said, "I have no objections to have prayer; but I don't know how." "Well, then, summon your people, and let us see what can be done." The landlord obeyed, and in a few minutes the astonished domestics were upon their knees, and the landlord called upon to pray. "Sir, I never prayed in my life; I don't know how." "Ask God to teach you," was the gentle reply. The landlord said, folding his hands, "God, teach us how to pray." "That is prayer my friend," cried Mr. Hill, joyfully, "go on." "I am sure I don't know what to say now, sir." "Yes you do; God has taught you how to pray, now thank him for it." "Thank you, God Almighty, for letting us pray to you!"

"Amen! Amen!" exclaimed Mr. Hill, and then prayed himself. Two years afterwards, Mr. Hill found in that same village a chapel and a school, as the result of the first effort of family prayer at the "Black Lion."

VANITY IN MINISTERS.—Vanity is bad enough in anybody. But in young ministers it is fatal. It shows itself in a want of deference for age, which makes them odious to their older brethren. It gives them a pompous manner which exposes them to ridicule. When an unfledged stripling rises in the pulpit, and gravely announces some new metaphysical theory which is to throw light upon the whole realm of theology we can hardly keep our countenance at his self-complacent air at the presumption which would thus teach wisdom to grey hairs. In truth we have had enough of these young peacocks, fluttering in our midst. It is time that the whole tribe was exterminated.

Unfortunately, young ministers are less likely to be cured of this infirmity than other men. Lawyers are so knocked against each other that they soon find their level. But black coats throw around their wearer a changed circle. In his own parish the young preacher

is exalted on a pedestal. "He is monarch of all he surveys." His congregation flatter him. "He is such a dear man"—"such a sweet preacher!" All this creates an illusion about him, which he never sees through. Vanity covers him from head to foot. It oozes out of every pore in his body.

"Tis like the choice ointment,
Down Aaron's beard did go,
Down Aaron's beard that downward went
His garment's skirt unto."

And so he goes through life, the same prim and pious little person as when he delivered to an awe-struck assembly his first pulpit oration! The great evil of this inordinate self-ostentation is that it prevents real progress. The most hopeful state of mind is a painful sense of one's defects, with an earnest desire for improvement.—*Presbyterian.*

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.—Without being by any means the perfect beauty her flatterers declare her to be, the Empress is certainly one of the very loveliest looking women that could be found. Her face is lighted up with such an innocent, gentle and vivacious expression, and a smile of such exceeding sweetness, as render her perfectly charming. Her manner is at once graceful, dignified, and gracious; she looks absolutely radiant on a public occasion, and performs her part so perfectly and with such a look of absolute happiness, that she seems not only as though she had been born to the station to which her singular fortune had raised her, but appears beside her impassable and undemonstrative partner, as though she was some sovereign in her own right who had espoused some man of humble rank, and sought unconsciously to atone for his comparatively cold and ungracious manner by the overflowing of her own royal and native courtesy. And yet to see her small, sweet, but pale and weary looking face at other times, one would say that she had already entered upon that destiny of sorrow which the line of pain across her brow would almost seem to be nature's own prophecy.

SITTING IN PRAYER.—A Querist of the *New-York Observer* says:

"I have been much interested in the questions propounded in the late numbers of the *Observer*, and it would fall within the scope of your plan, would be glad to enquire who was the inventor of the practice of sitting during prayer in public worship. Where the scriptural authority for the practice is found? What are its advantages?—and whether it is contemplated to make any further improvements in that line?"

QUERIST.

To this the editor replies:
"This question of Querist does not come within the scope of our inquiries. But the first instance of sitting in prayer which we recollect is that of David, recorded in the first book of Chronicles, xvii. 16. The practice is a very bad one, and the example of David can hardly be claimed as "scriptural authority."

Canada extends in length from the coast of Labrador to the River Kaministiquia, at the end of Lake Superior about 1000 miles, with an average breadth of 230 miles, being nearly three times as large as Great Britain and Ireland. It contains an area of about 350,000 square miles, or 224,000,000 acres.

ROMISH TESTIMONY TO THE ENGLISH BIBLE.—Who will not say that the uncommon beauty and marvellous English of the Protestant Bible is not one of the great strongholds of heresy in this country? It lives on the ear like music that never can be forgotten, like the sound of the church bell, which the convert hardly knows how he can forego. Its felicities often seem to be almost things rather than mere words. It is part of the national mind, and the anchor of national seriousness. The memory of the dead pines in it. The potent traditions of childhood are stereotyped in its verses. The power of all the gifts and trials of a man is hidden beneath its words. It is the representative of his best moments, and all that there has been about him of soft, and gentle, and pure, and penitent, and good, speaks to him for ever out of the English Bible. It is his sacred thing, which doubt has never dimmed, and controversy never soiled. In the length and breadth of the land there is not a Protestant with one spark of righteousness about him whose spiritual biography is not in the Saxon Bible.—*Dublin Roman Catholic Review.*

VALUE OF LAND IN THE CITY OF LONDON.—A correspondent of the *Builder* says: "I beg to inform you that a piece of land on the South side of Cornhill having a frontage of 33 by a depth of 17 feet has been, within the last few days, let on lease for a building term, at a ground rent of £900 per annum. This will be found to be a higher rate per acre than any plot heretofore let." Calculated, as in the previous instances, at thirty years' purchase, the cost produced is at the rate of £1,182,030 per acre.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, AUGUST, 4, 1855.

THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Church Times* purpose, in about a week, paying a visit to the country, by the interior to Digby, and from thence coastwise, back to Halifax. The chief object of this excursion will be the interests of the Paper, and the collection of the subscriptions due, which now amount to a large sum, and some of which are far in arrear. He trusts therefore that notice of the intention will have the effect of preparing his friends for the call that will be made upon them, that his business, in this respect at least, may be done with as little delay as possible, and that a liquidation of all claims may compensate in the pleasantest manner for an expensive journey, which although circumstances make it necessary, they must all agree cannot well be afforded out of the low price which is paid for the paper. In order to save time, he will take it as a favour on the part of the Subscribers, if they will pay their several amounts into the hands of the Clergy of their respective Parishes, who in general will know how much is due, and further, if they will pay in advance to the termination of their current year in January next, up to which period their accounts will be made, in order to simplify as much as possible the mode of keeping them.

We regret that the result, so far, of the appeal made some time since to the Churchmen of Nova Scotia for increased support to the *Church Times*, does not warrant us in making those enlargements and alterations which we contemplated as the consequence of its success. It is true that at present we have more names upon our subscription list than at any former period, and that we occasionally receive flattering commendations and approval of the management of the Paper, but much more remains to be done ere we should be justified in increasing the annual outlay for material and labour. We do feel obliged by the confidence that is felt in our endeavours, and for the steady support we receive in general, and for the particular and earnest encouragement that has been afforded us in many sections of the Diocese, and we look forward with hope, in the journey we are about to undertake, to an accession to our Subscription List which shall materially help us onward, and hasten the consummation we have long desired. The good offices of our friends the Clergy, upon which we place great reliance, are solicited in this behalf, and will be thankfully acknowledged, and with these, we hope will be joined the active support of the Laity—a combination which would be speedily effectual in bringing the *Church Times* to a degree of excellence, that would enable it to challenge comparison for usefulness in the cause of religion and of the Church, with the best periodicals of the day.

We regret very much that the inferences we draw from an article relative to the Free Church in the *London Record*, should have so agitated the Editor of the *Presbyterian Witness*, as to make him send upon us a column and more of explanation, mingled with frothy spite against the Church of England. We desire to live in peace with our religious contemporaries, if they will allow us, and we have never gone out of our way to make any allusion to them, except as a reminder that they are no more immaculate than others—and that the best of them dwell in very brittle habitations, however fond they may be of casting a stone at the Church. Our remarks were a legitimate deduction from the premises, although there were nothing further in the history of the latest Scotch dissent, to corroborate them. We do not perceive that the Editor makes the least effort to controvert the positions of the Rev. Dr. Hegg, upon which he allows we had the generosity to base our observations; and calling the poor Dr. an angry, untruthful, hot-headed and disappointed man, is but an epithetical mode of invalidating his arguments, of which we dare say our friend knows the exact force and truth, and the value of which we need not take the trouble to particularize. Further, we cannot see the force of his reasoning in favour of the self-sacrificing character of the Free Church Secession, when almost in the same breath he is saying at "the big Church of England," how low well the Free Church parsons have behaved to their neighbours, compared with what would

have been their condition, had they abode in the old house, "the glory," although not the wages, of which, in Dr. Hegg's estimation, who certainly ought to know, was so much superior to that of the new. Nor need we say all we think of when we have ourselves known and witnessed of their self-sacrificing disposition in the Provinces and Colonies since the separation, to sustain the position which we assumed generally. Our contemporary thus concludes his observations:—

"For our own part we can heartily rejoice in the prosperity of any section of the Christian Church. Some sections are indeed nearer our heart than others; but our love embraces all; and their peace and prosperity affords us unmingled delight. But it is not as with our High Church friends. They can simp and smile at the advances of the sister Church of Rome. But Presbyterians, Baptists, Wesleyans, and all other "evangelicals," are beyond the pale of charity, because, forsaking the ministers of these bodies are not ordained after the Episcopal and Romish fashion—because their heads were never touched by prelate or tonsured papist."

In conclusion of our own, we would recommend him to cultivate the very proper feeling with which he commences this paragraph, although as yet, we do not recollect ever to have seen its display in his columns, but rather the contrary. It may however lie deep in his heart, of which organ we do not constitute ourselves the judge, and we hope it will bear fruit. So far as words go, however, the latter sources make the former take the hue and tone of "sounding brass"—he must not thus think to gull one portion of the Episcopal Church at the expense of the other—it can only result in exposing his own hypocrisy.

THE NEWS by the R. M. Steamship *Asia*, is preparatory to, but does not detail events of importance. General Simpson had again bombarded the Redan, but with the usual effect. Some symptoms are apparent of the Russians losing confidence in their power to retain that work, but it is manifested in a terrible way, viz. by erecting another work, a star fort, behind, which shall command the Redan and also any attack that may be made upon it, and make it untenable if taken. They are also earnestly engaged in strengthening the works on the other side of the harbour. Omar Pacha has made a reconnaissance beyond the Tchernaya, but finds the Russians so strongly entrenched that further advance in that direction is deemed impracticable. Meanwhile it is stated that the Emperor of Russia is directing an immense force upon the Crimea. There is therefore every prospect at present of another winter campaign there. Indeed it is not improbable that Sebastopol will be as famous in history as Troy, from which it is not very far distant, and its siege may in the lapse of ages be sung by a future Homer, with many accessories little dreamed of in the imagination of the old Grecian bard.

The resignation of Lord John Russell was caused by popular indignation, making its weight to be felt in the House of Commons, which if not in this way averted would have led to the dissolution of the Ministry. His Lordship while Ambassador or Plenipotentiary at Vienna, acceded to the compromise views of Austria, which merely went to establish a balance of naval force in the Black Sea, leaving to Russia every other advantage of occupation and territory and garrisons which she possessed before the war. When Lord John came back from Vienna he repudiated all such views publicly in the House of Commons, as propositions that ought not to be entertained, and it was not then known that he had ever acquiesced in them. The Conference, however, having been published, the part he has acted has filled the national mind with a disgust that will ever cleave to the skirts of his political robe, and cause suspicion to rest on all his doings for the remainder of his political existence. Sir Wm. Molesworth is the new Colonial Secretary.

The Religious Worship Bill has met with a variety of fates. Lord Shaftesbury's Bill was thrown out of Committee, and another substituted by Lord Derby, which preserving the rights of the Church, went to do away with or modify most of the evils of which Lord Shaftesbury complained. This second bill, was withdrawn by the Earl of Derby, after an interesting debate, which we think we shall publish, on its second reading; and another Bill, very much modified, and which has received the approval of the Primate, has been introduced by Lord Shaftesbury, and will we dare say pass the Legislature and become law.

THE AFRICAN ABOLITION SOCIETY had a very creditable celebration of "Emancipation Day" on Wednesday last, August 1st. About forty members and their guests sat down to a dinner furnished by Nichols, in capital style. The toast was suitable to the occasion and the occasion.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW, which requires the prepayment of postage upon the transmission by mail of British and colonial Newspapers, will give great dissatisfaction to every man, woman and child in the Colonies, save the Post Office officials and runners, whose labours will be sensibly abridged by the diminution of papers sent by mail. We doubt the policy or the benefit of the measure. The free transmission of the English papers, begot that sympathy for the widows and orphans of "Mrs. G." which resulted in such munificent grants to the various Legislatures, and large individual contributions, while the diminution will chill the public ardour in so good a cause, and will no doubt be felt on any further occasion for its exercise.

THE NEW YORK *Herald* alluding to the "New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company," an enterprise that is intended to perfect a line of telegraphic communication between Port-au-Prince, N. F. and Cape North, and afterwards across the Atlantic from St. John's, N. F. to Cork, a distance of 1080 miles, states, that the steamer *Calhoun*, which has been engaged by the Company to tow the *Sarah L. Bryant* across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, will sail from the foot of Twelfth street, East River, on Thursday the second of August, in prosecution of the design. A number of ladies and gentlemen, exclusive of the Company, have been invited to make this interesting voyage.

WE MAKE it a rule always to give credit to the Papers from which we copy, for their original articles, whether editorial or correspondence; and if it be not done at the close of the article, it will be generally found in an editorial observation—if at any time we omit to do so, it is owing to accident. We hope this will satisfy our able New York contemporary with reference to his complaint.

THE Clergy and the Representatives of the Laity of the Diocese are requested to take notice, that Thursday, October 11th, at 10 A. M., is appointed for the Meeting of the Diocesan Assembly, to consider the Report of the Committee appointed at its last Meeting to "prepare rules and regulations for the Church Assembly." The Session may be continued from day to day at the pleasure of the Assembly.

THE new Organ, which is said to be a capital instrument, has been erected in the Choir of St. Luke's Chapel, and will be used for the first time on Sunday the 12th inst. It has been completed at the cost of £600; nearly £100 of which sum, the expense of the transit and erection, is yet to be raised; in aid of this two Sermons will be preached and collections made at each Sermon on the day above mentioned.

THE Mail Steamer *Curlow* brought one officer and fifty men of the Royal Artillery from Bermuda on Wednesday.

M. H. Perloy, Esq. of St. John, N. B. one of the Fishery Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, arrived in town on Thursday, and will shortly proceed to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to make regulations which will ensure its faithful observance.

THE potato blight has again made its appearance in the fields around Halifax.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. E. Gilpin, attended to. Rev. Mr. Robertson, with rem. for B. Leonard Esq., other matters connected therewith attended to.

Holloway's Pills is unquestionably the most efficacious Remedy in the World for Asthmatic Complaints and Coughs.—The number of cures these wonderful Pills have effected in all parts of Canada, more particularly in cases of asthma of long standing, and coughs, leave no doubt upon the mind of all who have used them that they surpass anything of the kind ever made known by a perseverance with this admirable remedy, the sufferer is quickly restored to health, after every other means have failed; that there is no case of bilious disorder, or liver complaint, but that will quickly yield to the powers of this highly esteemed medicine.

MARRIED.

At Conroy Harbour, on Sunday, July 29, by the Rev. A. Jordan, Mr. ALEXANDER FERGUSON, of Cape Breton, to Miss MARY ANN JARVIS, of Pictou Harbour.

DIED.

At Newport, Co. of Hants, Nova Scotia, on the 16th instant, in the 59th year of his age, SAMUEL DENISON Esq. Surgeon, after a lingering illness during 18 months, which he bore with Christian resignation and fortitude, suffering severely for the last three weeks, he departed this life in peace. He was a native of Liverpool, England and fourth son of Wm. Denison Esq. of the firm of Denison & Greaves, of that City. He was Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and settled in Newport, in 1814, where he has practised for upwards of 40 years with unobscured success. His family to the satisfaction of his upright conduct and integrity, together with his urbanity to all, endeared him to a large and respectable community, and his memory will be long cherished by those who knew him. Besides a wife and six children left to deplore their loss.

On Saturday last, at 11 o'clock, Mr. SAMUEL WILKINSON, aged 77 years, for 55 years in H. M. Ordnance, accept of the Magazine.

On Monday morning, Miss MARY J. FRANK, in the 21st year of her age. On Monday evening last after a long and tedious illness, Miss FRANK died at 42 years of age.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED. Saturday, July 20th.—Brick, Sylph, Yonce, 20 days, vchr. Brilliant, Seaboyer, Boston. Sunday, July 21st.—R. M. S. Meritt, Corbin, St. John's, Nfld., via Sydney, 4 days—has 13 passengers: brig Electric, Newall, Cansuago, 20 days, schr. Aurora, Crowell, Port aux Basques, Nfld. Monday, July 22nd.—Schr. Uibernia, Magdalen Islands; Velocity, Smith, Antigua, 20 days; Prompt, McKay, Labrador, Swift, LeBlanc, Sydney, C. B.; Only Son, Mc Nab, Newfoundland; Active, Hebanay, St. John, N. B.; Pictou Packet, Curry, Pictou. Wednesday, August 1st.—R. M. S. Asia, Lott, Liver pool, 10 days—153 passengers—13 for Halifax. R. M. S. Curlew, Sampson, St. Thomas, via Bermuda, 11 days. Thursday, August 2nd.—Schr. Challenge, Shelburne; Lord Raglan, O'Brien, Miramichi; Seymour, Strachan, Fortune Bay; LeMarchant, Eleanhour, Baltimore, Sarah, Reynolds, Port aux Basques, 8 days; Susan, Sydney, John Joseph, Shaw, St. George's Bay; Isabella, Mugah, Sydney; brig. Mary Ann, Balcorn, ditto. Friday, August 3rd.—R. M. S. Canada, Sacklin, Boston 35 hours; Packet brig Boston, Roche, ditto 6 days—has 22 passengers—12 for the Foreign Legion brig Brisk, Morrison, Cansuago, 24 days; Isabella, Lawir, Lewis, Miramichi, 9 days; Vesta, Koran, Liverpool, 53 days; Advalemore, Harding, Baltimore, 9 days; Packet schr. Isabella, Handley, Guysborough, 49 hours, schr. Active, Gallant, Main-a-dieu, C. B., schr. Harriet, Newall, St. George's Bay, Nfld., 7 days.

CLEARED.

Saturday, July 23rd.—Brig Seneca, Chapman, Miramichi; schrs. Emerald, Knowles, Montreal; Splendid, Crowell, Labrador, Lark, O'Bryan, Charlottetown. Monday, July 24th.—Telegraph, McDonald, Labrador, Nancy, Crowell, Baltimore; Halifax, Laybold, Boston; Lewis McLean, Ducklin, Baltimore; Star of the East, Levatto, Malaga.

PASSENGERS.

PER R. M. S. ASIA.—Messrs. Bland, J. Rees, J. S. Morris, E. York, Garbutt, English, Jordan, W. Wells, Marmad, Mrs. Simms and servant, Master Howard. PER R. M. S. CURLEW.—Mrs. and Misses Archibald, an officer and 50 men of the Royal Artillery from Bermuda. PER R. M. S. MERITT.—from St. John's, Nfld., to Halifax.—Capt. Nelson, A. Campbell, Messrs. C. G. Johnson, Bartlett, J. B. Cliff, J. Bolden, Keoghen, Roro Cabin, Mrs. Foley and 2 children, and 2 non commissioned officers.—Sticargo.—Mrs. Coughlan, R. Ravens, C. Lewis, and 1 private R. N. C.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

We are requested to state, that the following Books are now, for the last time, offered for sale, as they will be withdrawn in the course of next week, if not previously sold. Most of them have been recently imported from England, and an opportunity is now presented of obtaining them at prices at which they could not generally be purchased in London, and very few of them can now be procured from any Bookseller in the Province. Heber's (Bishop) Indian Journal and Correspondence, 3 vols. Cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1828, 15s. Smollett's Continuation of Hume's History of England, 4 vols. Cloth, (quite new) 8vo. Lond. 1848, £1 7s 6d. O'Halloran's History of Ireland, 3 vols. Calc, 8vo. Dublin, 1803, 12s 6d. Leland's (Rev. Dr.) History of Ireland, 3 vols. Calc, 8vo. Cork, 1775-76, 15s. Bretzner's Excursions in the Interior of Russia, 2 vols. hf. cf. 8vo. Lond. 1839, 10s. Naas (Lord) St. Petersburg and Moscow, 2 vols. Cl 12mo. Lond. 1846, 7s 6d. Beckford's Italy, Spain & Portugal, 2 vols. hf. cf. 8vo. Lond. 1834, 10s. Tucker's View of the Russian Empire, during the reign of Catherine II. 3 vols. Cf. gilt, 8vo. Lond. 1799, 12s 6d. Brown's Antiquities of the Jews, 2 vols. hf. cf. 8vo. Lond. 1820, 12s 6d. Newgate Calendar, 6 vols. hf. cf. 8vo. Lond. £1 7s 6d. Loighton's (Abp.) Whole Works, 4 vols. Calc 8vo. Lond. 1805, 12s 6d. Owen on Justification, Cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1860, 5s. John Knox's Liturgy, Edited by Dr. Cumming, Cloth, 16mo. 1840, 2s 9d. Lives of the Reformers and Martyrs, Calc 12mo Lond. 1838, 2s 6d. Harmer's (Rev. Thos.) observations on Scripture, Edited by Dr. Adam Clarke, 4 vols. half calf, 8vo. Lond. 1808, 15s. Greek Bible, containing Septuagint and Gr. Test. 4 vols. Roan 12mo. Glasgow, 1822, £1 5s. Cotton's (Archdeacon) Editions of the Bible, Cloth, 8vo. Oxford, 1852, 10s. Forster's (Rev. John) Gospel narrative, hds. imp. 8vo. Lond. 1847, 6s 3d. Foster (John) Essay on Popular Ignorance, Cloth, 12mo. Lond. 1853, 5s. Burton's (Rev. Edward) Homos. 2 vols. hds. 12mo. Lond. 1828, 7s 6d. Murdoch's (Rev. Dr.) Syriac New Testament, translated into English. Cloth, 8vo. N. York, 1853, 10s. McGhee (Rev. R. J.) Lectures on Ephesians. Cloth 8vo. New York, 1853, 10s. Irving's (Rev. Edward) Orations for the Oracles of God. Half calf, 8vo. New York, 1825, 7s 6d. Barry's (Rev. Dr.) Memoirs of the late Archbishop of Tuam. Cloth, 8vo. Dublin, 1846, 7s 6d. Hall's (Mrs.) Sketches of Irish Characters. Half calf, 8vo. Lond. 1844, 10s. Warton's (Rev. Dr.) Death Bed Scenes and Pastoral Conversations, 4 vols. half calf, gilt, 8vo.

D. C. S.

PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS For the guidance of the Standing Sub-Committee of D. C. S. upon provision for Widows and Orphans of Clergymen of the Church of England.

The following is the eleventh object of the Diocesan Church Society:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table with 3 columns: Age, Premium, and Amount. Rows for ages 23, 30, 40, 50, 60.

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

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

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

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

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

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

12th. The Pensions payable half-yearly.

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

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

The following Subscriptions have been already made:—

Table of subscriptions with names and amounts. Includes The Honble. H. H. Cogswell, The Honble. M. B. Almon, The Honble. Mr. Justice Bliss, etc.

The following Gentlemen have kindly consented

to aid in collecting for this object immediately after the 1st. Sept. next:

- Wards Nos 1 & 2.—E. J. Lordly and W. Metzer, Esqrs. Wards Nos. 3 & 4.—J. McCallith and W. F. Towrie, Esqrs. Wards Nos. 5 & 6.—Wm. M. Brown and V. Lutz, Esqrs.

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr

Secretary

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

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY OFFICE.

Halifax, 20th July, 1855

NOTICE.

A FURTHER Section of Road having been opened, the public are notified that the Cars now run daily to the crossing at the Ship Yard, near Bois.

J. MCGULLY, Acting Chairman.

August 4

1w.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.

A SECOND HAND ORGAN imported from England, and at present in use in the Amherst Church is offered for sale—Size 8 feet high, 4 feet 10 wide, 3 feet from back to front.

Compass GG. to K. in Alt. Contain. Stop Diapason through. Open Diapason, from middle G. to E. in Alt. Principal through. Fifteenth through. 4 large scale stop Diapason pedal pipes.

As the congregation are importing a larger Organ more adapted to the size of the Church, the above instrument will be disposed of at a reduced price, if applied for soon.

O. K. RITCHIE, Church J. KING, Wardens. Amherst, July 31, 1855. 3ins.

ON SALE BY WILLIAM GOSSIP,

24 Granville Street.

ROBERTS' Joseph, Oriental Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures, 2nd ed. 8vo. Lond. 1844. 7s.

Reid, Thos. D. D. Essays on the active powers of the Human Mind, with Essay by Dugald Stewart, hf. cf. 8vo. Lond. 1843. 13s.

Life and Works of William Cowper, complete in one vol. cloth 8vo., with illustrations, Lond. 1831. 19s.

Bunon's Anatomy of Melancholy, cloth 8vo. Lond. 1849 11s.

Funers Worthies of England, 3 vols. cloth 8vo. Lond 1840. 20s.

Langhorn's Plutarch's Lives, complete in one vol. cloth 8vo. Lond. 1833. 10s.

Lacon's complete in one vol. cloth 8vo. Lond. 1831. 7s

Buckingham's Memoirs of Mary Queen of Scots, 2 vols. cloth 8vo. Lond. 1841. 10s.

Historical and other Works of William Robertson, D.D. complete in two vols. With an account of Life and Writings of the Author, by Prof. Dugald Stewart, cloth 8vo. Edinburgh, 1847. 14s.

Calvin's Christian Institutes, 2 vols. cloth 8vo. Lond. 1844 15s

Bleeker's on the Lord's Supper, hf. cf. 8vo. Lond. 1824. 8s. 6d.

James Sheridan Knowles' Answer to Cardinal Wiseman's assertions on Transubstantiation, 12mo. Edinburgh, 1852 2s 6d.

The Sunday Library—a selection of nearly one hundred Sermons from eminent Divines—including Bp. Bloomfield, Dr. Chalmers, Robert Hall, Bp. Heber, Jones of Nayland, C. W. Le Bus, Bp. Malby, Bp. Mant, H. H. Milman, Dr. Parr, Archdeacon Pott, Sydney Smith, Abp. Sumner, Bp. Van Mildert, &c. &c. 6 vols. neat cloth, 12mo. with portraits, Lond. 1850. 25s.

Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary, New Edition, with the Author's final corrections, 6 vols. cloth, imp. 8vo. with portrait, Lond. 1834. £5.

July 28, 1855.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

THE duties of this SCHOOL will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, 15th August.

Pupils will at any time be received into the Family of the Principal, whose constant aim it will be to exercise over them a Christian influence and control, and as far as possible, secure for them all the comforts and advantages of home.

The Course of Study will embrace every branch necessary to fit them either for College or business.

Prof. STIERLITZGEN will attend daily to give instruction in the German, French, Spanish, and Italian Languages.

Terms—Boarders, £35 per annum, } quarterly Day Scholars £8, } in advance

Modern Languages (one or more) £3 per annum.

Each Boy furnishes his own sheets, pillow cases, and towels, with a complete list of his clothing, every article of which should be distinctly marked with his name.

Two Scholarships of £10 and £5 respectively, will be open for completion at the Examinations, in June 1856. The latter to all of one year's standing at the School, the former to those only who are also prepared for Matriculation at King's College.

D. W. PICKETT, Principal

Windsor, July 23rd, 1855.

D. C. S.

THE General Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society will be held (D.V.) at Halifax, on Wednesday the 10th October next.

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr., Secretary

This Meeting is open to all members of the Society.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

TO KING'S COLLEGE ENDOWMENT FUND.

IT is requested that all interest now due, on Notes of hand given for the above Fund, may be paid to the Secretary of the several Parishes, in which the partial residue to be by them transmitted to the undersigned, as early as possible.

HALIFAX, July 20th, 1855. JAS. C. COCHRAN, Secretary.

Poetry.

RICH, THOUGH POOR. BY ALICE GARY.

One in the east the morning broke, And in three chambers three men woke; One through curtains were that night In the loom of the spider, saw the light, And spying the rafter black and old, Sighed for the genic to make them gold.

One in a chamber high and fair, With panelled ceiling enamelled rare, On the purple canopy of his bed Saw the light with a swarder's dread, And languid, hurried his sickly face Deep in his pillow fringed with lace.

One in a cabin with roof so low, Through the chinks of clapboards behind the glow; No ornaments had he to wear, But his curling beard and crow-black hair— His wealth was his acres, and exertwain, And health was his cheerful chamberlain.

Night fell stormy as night could be— "The weary and dreary," sighed two of the three— "The corn I planted to-day will sprout," Said one, "and the rose be blushing out;" And his heart with joy, like his eyes, o'erran— Think ye he was the poorest man?

ARTISTS' MATERIALS. W. M. GOSSIP.

NO. 24, GRANVILLE STREET, HAS Received in recent Importations, the following Artists' Materials, which he will warrant to be of the best quality—

- Oil Colors. Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors, in Collapsible Tubes, as follows:— Madder Lake, Cobalt, Chinese Vermillion, Megilla, Bitumen, Flake White, double tubes, Burnt Sienna, Raw Sienna, Burnt Umber, Raw Umber, Prussian Blue, Yellow Ochre, Ivory Black, Indian Yellow, Naples Yellow, Indigo, Van Dyke Brown, Chrome Yellow, Scarlet Lake, Crimson Lake, Purple Lake, Roman Ochre, Indian Red, Venetian Red, &c. &c. &c.

Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Phials. Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas. Academy Boards, 24 1/2 x 18 1/2 ins.; prepared Mill Boards or smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes; Prepared CANVAS, plain and single prime—27 inches wide, of any length.

- Brushes. Bristle Brushes, flat and round, all sizes; Sable, do. Large, Medium and Small; Camel Hair, do. for Blenders, Flat and round do. Flat for Lacquering, all sizes. Crayons, &c. Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of 24, 36 and 48 shades. Le Franc's hard pointed Col'd Crayons, round boxes Conte Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3. Black Glazed Crayons, Italian Chalk, hard black, White Crayons, square, White Chalk, round, for Black Board, Porte Crayons: Leather and Cork Stumps, Tinted Crayon Paper. Superior Water Colors. Tracing Papers, various sizes, for Plans; Tracing Linen Cambrie, for Field plans, Carbon Coping Paper; Faber's Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine; Rowne's No. 1 do. Mapping Pens; Dividers; Parallel Rulers; Superior Mathematical Instruments; Drawing Pins; Bristol and London Board; Whitham's Drawing Paper, &c. &c. Jan 13 1857.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER, With a Receipt for cooking a Curry—by an East Indian.

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula taught 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. Prepared and Sold by W. M. LANGLY, Chemist, &c. from London. Halifax, N. S. Dec. 16.

THE Directors of the Church of England Academy at St John's Newfoundland, will receive applications from gentlemen desirous of becoming Candidates for the situation of Head Master. Applications with Testimonials, (to be sent to the Secretary on or before the 1st of July next) will be received in Halifax of the Venerable ARCHDEACON WILLIS, who will give all necessary information. By order of the Directors THOMAS F. H. BRIDGE (ARCHDEACON) Chairman.

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" PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS.?"

FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS. JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber. Spiers and Surenne's Complete French and English PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, one vol. Imperial Octavo, 1400 pp. well, and strongly bound. (This Work has been newly composed from the French Dictionaries of the Academy, Laveaux, Poyete, Bescherelle, Landais, &c., and from the English Dictionaries of Johnson, Richardson, Walker and Webster. It surpasses all others in correct and philosophical analysis of shades of meaning; in fullness of definition, and clearness of arrangement; and contains many words, particularly such as are connected with modern science, not to be found in any other work of the kind.) Price £1. Surenne's French and English Dictionary 12mo. do. Abridged School Edition. Levisac's French Grammar. Ollendorff's New Method of Learning to Read, Write and Speak French. By Valoe. do. do. do. By Jewett. Key to Ollendorff's Method &c. &c. French De Fivas' Elementary French Reader, Rowan's Modern French Reader, Wannstrocht's Recueil Choisi, French Testaments, LeBrun's Telemaque, De Fivas' Classic French Reader, Collet's Dramatique French Reader, Histoire de Charles XII, par Voltaire, Perrin's French Fables, with Key. By Bolman. W. M. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street. June 12.

LANGLEY'S EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER. SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ.

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

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES. TOILET REQUISITES, &c., &c., &c.

WM. LANGLEY Respectfully announces to his numerous patrons, that he has received from England a general supply of the above. The various articles are of the best quality and moderate in price. LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street. Nov. 4.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH, is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel,) and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by (the most eminent Dentists, Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d., each, at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street. Jan. 21.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRIN AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH EAC DE COLOGNE.

THE daily use of this much admired Tincture preserved and beautifies the TEETH, prevents Tartarous deposit,—arrests decay,—induces 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. 1855.

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

RHYSIPHELAS OF EIGHT YEARS DURATION CURED! Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered unceasingly from attacks of erysipelas: large purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around—so severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills: after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better:—in three months, by continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy. I am, Sir, yours respectfully. (Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

ULCERS IN THE LEG.—REMARKABLE CURE. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir,—My sister, Mrs. Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg: in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty, a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully: and it seemed to me that there was no any thing capable of mitigating the agonies she endured. At length, she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them for about two weeks, she was completely cured, after all other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief. I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known. I remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant. (Signed) EDWARD TOMKINSON.

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR! Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir,—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several holes in it, one as large as a hand; all the devices and strappings I tried would not heal them, but assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that time her breast was almost well; by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected. I am, Sir, yours truly. (Signed) HENRY MALDEN.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

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