

The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochrane—Editor.

"Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order."

W. Gossyp—Publisher.

VOL. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, OCT. 7, 1854. NO. 40.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Date	Day	MORNING	EVENING
S. Oct. 8	17 S. Oct. Trin.	Exh. 14 Mar. 11	Exh. 18 1 Cor. 7
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and a wary life, and a diligent circumspection, we cannot mortify our sins, or do the first works of grace. I pray God we be not found to have grown like the aneews of old age, from strength to weakness; from thence to dissolution, and infirmity and eath.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCT. 7, 1854.

THE VISITATION.

BEFORE another number of our paper will be issued, this interesting meeting will have been convened. Some of the Clergy are already in town, and we suppose that by Tuesday, the most of them will be here. We shall be glad to see their faces once more, and we anticipate much pleasure in again taking sweet counsel together, "and walking in the house of God as friends." It is our prayer, and we trust will also be that of every member of the Church, that this meeting may tend to the glory of God and the welfare of our Zion, and we earnestly hope that our people may, in public and in private, unite in fervent supplications for the Divine Blessing upon all our deliberations. Most important subjects are to be taken up, and we trust, in no party spirit, but with the sincere desire to arrive at such a conclusion as will be for the real prosperity of the Mother of us all.

Happily, we have in this Diocese been very free from differences, such as have appeared elsewhere, and we trust that so it will continue to be, without any restriction of that individual freedom of opinion, on controverted points, which our Church allows, and which it is our unquestionable right to maintain. How the main question for consideration in the approaching Assembly, will be decided, it is not easy to say—but to decide it at all, unless with a full representation of the laity of the Diocese, would be improper; and such a representation we are not likely to have on this occasion. If such should be the case, a postponement of the question will probably be the result.

DELEGATES.—The following notice of the proceedings in the Mission of Musquodobit, Gay's River, and Stewiacke, has been communicated to us:

In accordance with the Bishop's Circular, a meeting of the parishioners of the Musquodobit portion of this Mission, was held on the 18th inst. It was opened with prayer, and the Bishop's circular was then read;—after which Col. Gladwin replied to the various objections to the holding of Church Assemblies in this Diocese, that had appeared in some of our Provincial papers, and showed their groundless nature. The Act of Parliament referred to in the Bishop's Circular was then read to the meeting: after which it was moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, that the holding of periodical Church assemblies was admissible and proper: that the meeting should choose a Delegate to represent its sentiments: that in future its Delegates should be sent at the expense of the parishioners: and that Col. Gladwin should be chosen Delegate on this occasion, who was therefore then duly elected in the manner prescribed by his Lordship's Circular.

"On Monday last, the 25th inst., a similar meeting having been duly summoned, was held at Lower Stewiacke by the parishioners of the Stewiacke and Gay's River portion of this Mission; but in consequence of the very small number of persons present, and other circumstances, the meeting thought it advisable not to elect any Delegate for the ensuing Assembly, though decidedly approving of the principle of the election of Lay Delegates, and with the intention of putting it into effect should another Assembly be hereafter called."

We have been told that there will be no Delegates from Annapolis, Granville, Wilmot or Bridgetown, chiefly we suppose owing to the difficulty of obtaining persons willing to leave their business. Windsor has elected Col. Myers and C. Bowman, Esq. Aylesford has appointed Abraham Van Buskirk, Esq. and Mr. William Morton. At Weymouth two Delegates were duly elected, but it is feared that they will not be able to attend owing to the distance and other causes. Cornwallis has chosen C. W. H. Harris, Esq. and Mr. Warner Lunenburg, Hon. W. Rudolf and H. S. Jost, Esq. Liverpool, F. Collins and Robt. Roberts, Esq. From Arichat we believe there will be none.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE VISITATION ARE AS FOLLOWS:—On Wednesday the 11th at 11 a. m. full service at the Cathedral, with Sermon by Revd. T. H. White and celebration of the Holy Communion. At half-past three on the same day Prayers,

after which the Bishop will deliver his charge. The Clergy will attend these two Services wearing gowns and bands. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, there will be Prayers at 7. 45 a. m. and at 4. 30 p. m., the Afternoon Service being followed by a Sermon each day.

On Thursday morning the Clergy and Lay Delegates will assemble at the National School House, at a quarter before 10 a. m.

A Special General Meeting of the Members of the D. C. S. will be held on Saturday 14th inst. at 2 p. m. precisely.—*Com.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH.

WE give below a brief abstract of the above as taken from the work of the Rev. H. Caswell, an English Clergyman, but for some years exercising his ministry in the United States.

At the present juncture, when the attention of our Clergy and Laity is turned to the subject of the organization and internal regulations of our Church in this Diocese, we have thought it seasonable to bring forward this sketch of that system which has been tested by the experience of some seventy years, and under which the number of Bishops and Clergy had multiplied more than thirty-fold within that period. Although not stated in this work, we believe the fact to be, that instead of an absolute veto being allowed the Bishop, the rule in most Dioceses is that where a majority in favour of any measure is less than two-thirds or three-fourths of the whole, the Bishop may exercise his veto, but not otherwise.—[Ed. C. T.]

Extracts from Revd. Henry Caswell's Work, on the American Church.

"A Parish consists of all who, in any given place, prefer the Episcopal form of government and worship—when formed, apply for admission as a constituent part of the Diocese. It possesses the advantage of incorporation. On Easter Monday, male Pew Holders assemble, open with prayer, choose Vestry—10 in No. Clergyman nominates one Warden, Vestry the other; the Wardens and Vestry elect a Treasurer, Secretary, and a delegate or delegates for Diocesan Conventions. The Wardens and Vestry manage all parochial affairs, and fix salaries of Clergymen, Sexton, Organist, &c.; all lands in their charge; and they fix the tax on pews. The right of presenting the Clergyman rests with them, and they may or may not receive a nomination from the Bishop; have charge of Communion and Vestments, and providing everything for decent performance of Divine Worship. The Wardens are generally aged and respectable persons, and are re-elected year after year. Pew rent varies from \$100 to \$200, and sometimes as low as \$20, or even \$5.

"A Diocese consists of all Episcopalians in a State. When organized applies for admission into union with the general Convention. The business of a Diocese is conducted in a Convention, consisting of its Bishop, Clergy and Lay delegates appointed by the Parishioners, some sending 3, 2, or 1. The Convention meets once a year, or oftener if required. When assembled, the Bishop sits within the rails of Communion, the Clergy and Laity occupying front pews. After prayers and a sermon, names are called, Secretary appointed, and a Committee to examine testimonials of Lay delegates. The Clergy then present written reports of the state of their parishes, the Bishop delivers his Annual Address, gives an account of his Episcopal acts during the past year, parishes visited, and their condition, Ordinations, Confirmations, Churches, &c.; state of Colleges and Theological Institutions, &c., &c.

"On the second day, the Convention elects 4 Clergymen and 4 Laymen, to represent the Diocese in General Convention. Reports of Clergymen read; account of Baptisms, Marriages, Funerals, Communicants during past year; Sunday and Day Schools; amount of money raised for religious objects—missionary, charitable, &c. Members of Convention are entertained by the inhabitants of the place. The Diocesan Convention is legislative in its character, and empowered to pass any canons and regulations not conflicting with those of the General Convention. The Clergy and Laity vote together,—may vote by orders if required; in that case the Bishop and Clergy give their votes separately from the Laity, and the majority of both sides is necessary before the canon or resolution can pass.—Thus the Clergy can take no important step without the concurrence of the people, and the people are in like manner kept in check by the Clergy. In some Dioceses the Bishop is allowed a negative upon any of the acts of the Convention, but the Episcopal veto is generally unpopular in the Church, and seldom exercised.

"The canons for the election of a Bishop vary a little in the different Dioceses. Generally it is by a nomination of a majority of the Clergy in the Diocesan Convention; and if such nomination be confirmed by a majority of the Laity in the same Convention, the person chosen is duly elected. But no Diocese can elect a Bishop unless it have contained during the past year at least 6 officiating presbyters, regularly settled in a Parish, and 8 Parishes represented in the Convention electing. A Diocese containing a similar number of Clergymen and Parishes may obtain a Bishop on

application to General Convention, in that case the election is made by the Bishops, subject to approval of General Convention, or during recess majority of standing Committees.

"The GENERAL CONVENTION is the tie by which 22^d Dioceses, covering an extent of a million square miles, are bound together in one fellowship. It assembles in the Church what Congress does in the Commonwealth. The General Convention is divided into two Houses, the consent of both of which is necessary before any canon or resolution can pass. The Upper House consists of all the Bishops,—22 in number,—of whom the senior in point of consecration is President, while a Presbyter acts as Secretary. The Lower House is composed of Clerical and Lay Delegates from every Diocese, not exceeding four of each order, who appoint a President and Secretary of their own body. The General Convention assembles once in three years, and commonly in one of the Churches in Philadelphia. A special Convention may also be called by the presiding Bishop, whenever a majority of the Bishops may deem it expedient. The General Convention, like those of the several Dioceses, is exclusively legislative, and in its character independent of all civil government. It enacts canons in regard of public worship; provides for uniformity in that respect throughout the Dioceses; makes alterations in the Prayer Book when necessary; declares how the Sabbath may be observed; and appoints the mode of publishing the authorized editions of the Bible and Prayer Book, and allowing every Bishop to compose forms of prayer for his Diocese on extraordinary occasions. It defines the duties of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, and the conditions under which Candidates are to be admitted to Holy Orders, and the course they are to pursue during their probation; fixes the age of Ordination; amount of learning and testimonials required; requires the Clergy to prepare their people for Episcopal visitations; to instruct the young, and keep Registers of Baptisms, Confirmations, Communicants, Marriages, Funerals, &c. It forbids Clergymen to officiate in the parochial cure of another, and provides for the settlement of differences between Ministers and congregations; it defines the offences for which Clergymen may be brought to Ecclesiastical trial, and the nature and extent of their degradation; it lays down the nature of procedure against an offending layman, and the grounds on which he may be expelled from the Holy Communion; it makes it the duty of the Bishops to address charges to their Clergy and Pastoral Letters to the Laity; to visit to Parishes in their cure."

THREE NEW BISHOPS FOR NEW ZEALAND.

WE take from the Philadelphia *Episcopal Recorder* the following remarks and extracts on this interesting subject. It is pleasing to find the Record bearing testimony to the character of Bishop Selwyn, and the Church Missionary Society co-operating with him in the extension of the Episcopate, to which three of their Missionaries (no doubt evangelical men) are to be raised. Another pleasing part of the matter is a deviation from the old plan of appointing these Bishops. There seems to be no reference to the Colonial office in the matter, and we trust the day is at hand when such reference will be at an end, and Bishops will be elected by the Clergy and Laity over whom they are to be placed:—

The nomination of Mr. Ryan as Bishop of Mauritius is not the only sign of promise in the Colonial Church. The zealous Bishop of New Zealand, (Selwyn), who, despite some faults and indiscretions, one of which we lately alluded to, is one of the most "apostolic" indefatigable, and self-denying of his order, having lived to see his diocese almost wholly christianized, and assuming the character of a thoroughly civilized community, has proposed to the Church Missionary Society to change the character of the Church organization there and to place it on a permanent basis. That this prelate has had grace to renounce so handsome a portion of his income, and to propose the consecration of three men from whom he differs so widely in theological opinion is surely a matter of ardent congratulation to every lover of gospel truth. The extracts which we append from the *Record* show the wonderful work of God in the New Zealand Mission, and the plan proposed for the permanent organization of our infant Church there. We hope at an early day to be able to review more at length the state of the Church of England Missions in the Colonies.

"The following wonderful and well authenticated accounts of the results of the proceedings of the Church Missionary Society in New Zealand must at once silence the cavillings of all prejudiced objectors, and while filling them with astonishment, make them feel thoroughly ashamed of their opposition to works of pity and charity, which constitute the chief glory of British Christianity in the present age. We have said well authenticated accounts, for they are not taken from the Society's Reports, but from the testimony of Sir George Grey, late Governor of New Zealand, who describes 'the results of the labours of the Church Missionary Society in that island as the noblest works of modern days.'"

The following extract from an unpublished statement, circulated among the friends of the Society, contains a correct and very interesting narrative of the progress of the New Zealand Mission:

"By the abounding grace and compassion of our God, the people of New Zealand have been almost entirely converted to Christianity. Of the entire popu-

lation, the late Governor estimates that there may not be more than a thousand professedly heathen natives remaining. From being one of the most ferocious, warlike, and revengeful of the heathen tribes, they have been changed into a quiet, industrious, friendly, and even devout people.

"The useful arts of life—agriculture and commerce—have made considerable progress among them, and property once valued by the measure of a few hatchets, has become as well understood and as capable of ready conversion, as in many countries whose civilization dates from a remote period.

"And these marvellous changes in the character and condition of this nation have been wrought within the period of a single generation! The first convert to Christianity was baptized in the year 1825. The translation of the Holy Scriptures was commenced in 1828. A printing press and water-mill were introduced in 1830. These changes have been accomplished by agencies employed by England, under the guiding hand of its Heavenly Father; and 'first and foremost' among those agencies, according to the testimony of the late Governor of the Island, and of Bishop Selwyn, is that of the Church Missionary Society."

"The late Governor and the Bishop of New Zealand have concurred in strongly deprecating the immediate withdrawal of the Church Missionary Society's agents from the island, as a step calculated seriously to impair the admirable work that has been accomplished: a view in which the Society have fully agreed. The Bishop has, under these circumstances, submitted to the Society the following proposals:—

To divide the present Diocese into the following

- Now Zealand, or Auckland,
- Tauranga,
- Waipatu,
- Wellington;

and to receive a Commission to consecrate, with the assistance of the Australian Bishops,—

- The Venerable Archdeacon Brown,
 - The Venerable Archdeacon W. Williams,
 - The Venerable Archdeacon Hadfield,
- to be Bishops of the Sees, erected upon the basis of their respective Archdeaconrics.

"The Bishop offers to surrender the £600 per annum paid to him by the Society through the Colonial Bishops' Fund.

Allowing to each Bishop his present salary— $\frac{1}{3}$ of £600;

Granting landed estates, out of the Society's landed property;

- 800 acres at Auckland to Auckland;
- 1000 acres at Tauranga to Tauranga."

"Bishop Selwyn has been enabled to resign the £600 a year he received from the Church Missionary Society, and a similar sum allowed him by Government, in consequence of the native and European Christian population of the island having engaged to provide adequately for the support of the Established Church by tithes and land endowments. The Bishop however deserves great praise for the Christian disinterestedness and liberality with which he has, on this occasion, resigned a considerable portion of his emoluments for the advancement of the cause of religion.

It became a question of very serious consideration with the Church Missionary Society, whether they could, consistently with their principles and objects, as a purely Missionary Society, agree to the elevation of their agents to the episcopal office. They have decided, on mature consideration, upon accepting Bishop Selwyn's proposals, with the distinct understanding that the new bishops will continue to carry forward the missionary work in which they have been hitherto engaged. The important questions of the disposal of patronage and endowments, and of the ecclesiastical constitution of the Church in the Island, had to be considered. These questions were, however, necessarily left for future arrangement, as it is in the contemplation of the Government to bring forward next year some general measure on Colonial Church legislation. It is understood that the Society's views will receive due attention in regard to the details of this highly important measure.

By consenting to the appointment of their missionaries as Bishops, they have secured the incalculable advantage of these new sees being first occupied by men of sound scriptural and Protestant principles, and of long- tried and established piety. These New Zealand Bishops, by continuing to prosecute their noble missionary labours, will also present excellent models of the true Scriptural character of the Episcopal office. In accordance with the word bishop—'overseer'—we have ever felt that bishops should be continually occupied, as their first duty, in the 'ministry of the word' among their flocks.

The Wesleyan of this week, in noticing Mr. Hill's appointment to the Chair of Pastoral Theology in King's College, says:—"He carries with him not only the affectionate regards of that portion of the Church of Christ, with which, in his pastoral relation, he has been the most intimately associated, but the respect and good will of the members of all Christian denominations. His conduct has ever been such as to win the love of all; and if the future candidates for holy orders in the Church of England in this Province join the ranks of her clergy, imbued with the spirit which has been conspicuous in his life and conversation, we may justly anticipate for her an era of great spiritual prosperity."

D. C. SOCIETY.

THE Sixteenth Annual Report of this Society has lately issued from the Press, and is in course of circulation. It is gratifying to perceive from it a steady and increasing contribution by the Churchmen of Nova Scotia to this most useful and important Society.

The income for 1854 already received amounts to £934 16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, which is £100 advance on the last. Amherst has sent £5 2 7 more than in the previous year—Ariochat three times the amount of 1853—Dartmouth £7 8 0 more, notwithstanding £150 contributed during the year for their neat School-house.—Digby 1-4th more than last year.—Granville, also considerably exceeded its former self.—Guysborough £4 4 5 plus.—Liverpool 25 per cent. of increase, but abounding liberality is nothing new from that quarter. Lunenburg £3 10 of increase. Pictou has the praise of always augmenting its quota. Ship Harbour (E. Shore) £2 11 3 increase. Margaret's Bay, (Rev. W. R. Cochran then in charge) 25 per cent. more than previous year. Sydney, plus £8. Truro 1-3rd beyond 1853. The fund for Endowment of Parishes amounts to £1,117 11 2.—Of this £665 7 8 belongs to St. Margaret's Bay, and £133 11 7 to Digby.—St. George's, Halifax, £81 8 4. The Bishopric Endowment Fund amounts to £1,750. Jubilee Fund £34 10 2. Widows and Orphans £30 2 3.—Alas! for those who are depending on it. It has however received an addition by Thanksgiving collections in the City of about £100. The total number of contributors to the funds of the Society is upwards of 4,700, or about 1-8th only of the Church population.

The Report contains a few extracts (we think it would add to the interest if there were more) from the letters of the Clergy. Mr. Campbell, of Granville, a long tried and faithful Missionary, thus writes:

"Permit me here to mention a circumstance in proof of what well directed zeal in a good cause can effect. I allude to the recent restoration of an old Church situated in the lower district of this Parish. It was built about the year 1790, at a time when both money and materials were scarce, and therefore was necessarily both slight and imperfect in construction. This building has of late been thoroughly renewed both externally and internally, at a cost of more than £200, made up by the voluntary subscription of the inhabitants residing near the Church, aided by the sale of pews since the completion of the repairs last summer. Thus from having been one of the most dilapidated Churches in this part of the country, it has now become one of the most substantial and comfortable, with a small surplus revenue, and proving to all engaged in that good work (who have need of such a proof) that as, notwithstanding such an outlay on their parts, the means and comforts of none of them have been thereby abridged; so they may reasonably hope that no future exertions of theirs in the cause of God and true religion, will leave them in a worse condition as to worldly means than they were before, but happily bring down a blessing upon themselves and their substance. If such considerations have the effect of promoting the interests of the D. C. Society among them, I shall greatly rejoice, while I am persuaded that their own good will in this way be effectually advanced."

Honourable mention is also made of the Rev. T. Morris, of Manchester, who out of his slender means, has returned the £75 lent to him by the Society when pursuing his Education at the College, laying it out by permission on the Parsonage House.

The Rev. T. H. White relates a praiseworthy act of one of his poor widows, who has since added more "mites" to the College Fund. He describes her as upwards of 70, "who earns her living by the labour of her own hands: in her thoughts the D. C. S. has always a place, and from the moment her contribution is made, she begins to prepare for the next. The consequence is, that she has always given 5s.—(this year 5s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.) to the D. C. S., besides 20s. for local Church purposes. I doubt not her alms and her prayers comes up as a memorial before God; and the Society that has such supporters must succeed. Others may of their abundance cast into the treasury of the Lord, but she of her pious bath cast in all that she had."

The following extracts from the General Report deserve continual attention:

"The time cannot be very far distant when the calls upon this Society for aid in supporting Clergymen will be even more urgent than at present. Those missions which are now receiving assistance from abroad must ere long, in the natural course of events, be dependent upon their own resources, and such help as can be given through this Society. It might not therefore be inexpedient even now, out of the very limited amount at the Society's disposal, to make some provision against the time when more missionaries must be supported by local exertion. This might be done indirectly by an equal donation to encourage those who are endeavoring to make a permanent provision for the ministrations of the Church among them."

For some time past the Society has felt the necessity of providing assistance for the Widows and Orphans of deceased Clergymen. This object has been recognized; but by the present Rules no part of the General funds of the Society can be thus expended; and only special donations for that purpose have been reserved according to the wishes of the donor. This mode of proceeding is however quite insufficient to meet the necessity, and it is thought advisable at this time to bring the subject so prominently forward, as to excite the interest and sympathy of all members of the Society in this benevolent object. The subject however, from its great importance and difficulty of detail, requires mature deliberation. A Sub Committee was appointed to take the matter under their consideration, and based upon their Report the following Resolutions have been adopted by the Executive Committee:—

"That a standing Sub Committee be formed, to whom shall be intrusted the subject of assistance to Widows and Orphans of Clergymen, in accordance with the 11 object of the Society. 2nd. That it is the opinion of the Committee that we should endeavour immediately to procure the sum of £1,000 toward a capital fund for carrying out the 11th object of the Society with reference to the above Resolution."

ELECTION OF A GOVERNOR OF KING'S COLLEGE.

AMONG the numerous engagements of next week, let not the members of the Alumni Association forget that on Friday 13th they will be called upon to elect a Governor of King's College, in place of Judge Parker, who has resigned. New Brunswick, containing as it does, a large number of Alumni, duly organized in a Branch Association, and contributing liberally to the funds of the Institution, has a right to a representation at the Board, and of course the person elected to fill the vacancy should be from that Province. Nor can there be much doubt that the Rev. Dr. Gray, one of our most distinguished Alumni, will be the individual on whom the choice will fall. All persons having paid a subscription of £1 for the previous year, are entitled to vote, as well as those who have contributed £20 or upwards to the Endowment. Those at a distance can send their proxies to P. C. Hill, Esq., Secretary of the Alumni.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

Dear Sir,—We have much pleasure in requesting you to publish the enclosed names of those who have added their subscription towards the General Endowment Fund of King's College, Windsor:

- William Lawson - - - £50 0 0
- John Tempest, of Dartmouth 5 0 0
- W. & E. W. Dimock, of Windsor 5 0 0

A. M. UNIACK.
GEORGE W. HILL.

P. E. ISLAND.—We observe in Hazard's Gazette an address from the Congregation of Crapaud, to the Rev. Mr. Roach, on the occasion of his removal to another Parish, with his reply. The interchange of sentiments and feelings therein expressed, is creditable to both parties. The people point to improvements in their Church and School-houses as proofs of Mr. R.'s activity and zeal, but they add a still more comfortable evidence of his usefulness, in expressing their belief that "some have been brought to the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus, through his unremitting efforts."

Weymouth.—The Ladies of St. Mary's Bay, in this Parish, kindly assisted from Digby and Weymouth, held a Bazaar for the sale of useful and fancy articles, on the 27th ult. A tea Soiree was also held on the evening of the same day, joint proceeds £27, which in addition to what they hope to receive from generous friends elsewhere, will enable them to repair and improve the little Church in that neighbourhood, and put it in that state in which all Christians should delight to see the Lord's Sanctuary.—Com.

The Rev. T. M. Clark, D. D., has just been elected Bishop of Rhode Island, which has been some time vacant.

We are sorry to hear that another life has been lost on the Railroad, a poor labourer having been crushed by the falling of a bank of earth. Another was seriously injured.

We beg to acknowledge thankfully the courtesy of those who have sent us a free ticket to the Exhibition.

The Horticultural Gardens are open to visitors during the Exhibition daily, (gratis) from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M.—a delightful promenade.

The contributions from Pictou and Albion Mines, noticed in last week's paper, were for the Clergy Widows and Orphan's Fund, not for the Soldiers' Widows, as there stated.

Fouche's Department.

THE LOST LITTLE ONE.

The fairy form our home that blest
With sport and prattle gay,
The little one we loved the best
From earth has pass'd away.

We miss her footfall on the floor,
Amidst the nursery din,
Her lip-tap at our bed-room door,
Her bright face peeping in.

And when to Heaven's high courts above
Ascends our social prayer,
Though there are voices that we love,
One sweet voice is not there.

And dreary seem the hours, and lone,
That drag themselves along,
Now from our board her smile is gone,
And from our hearth her song.

We miss that farewell laugh of hers,
With its light joyous sound,
And a kiss between the balusters,
When good-night time comes round,

And empty is her little bed,
And on her pillow there
Must never rest that cherub head
With its soft silken hair.

Rec. IV. Calvert.

A TALK WITH CHILDREN.—You were made to be clean and neat in your person and in your dress, and gentlemanly and lady-like in your manners. If you have not been bitten by a mad dog, don't be afraid of fresh water. There is enough of water in the world to keep everybody clean, but there is a good deal of it never finds its right place. In regard to this article, there is no danger of being selfish. Take as much as you need. The people of the West boast of their great rivers. I would rather they would boast of their using a large tub-full of their water every day.

Contract no such filthy and offensive habit as smoking and chewing tobacco. So long as a man smokes, though a very Chesterfield in every thing else that pertains to his appearance, he cannot be quite a gentleman. And let me repeat it, you were made to be neat. While cotton cloth can be had for six cents a yard, there is no excuse for not having a pocket handkerchief.

You were made to be kind and generous and magnanimous. If there is a boy in the school that has a club foot, don't let him know that you ever saw it. If there is a poor boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about rags when he is in hearing. If there is a lame boy, assign him some part of the game which does not require running. If there is a hungry one, give him a part of your dinner. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lessons. If there is a bright one, be not envious of him; for if one boy is proud of his talents and another be envious of them, there are two great wrongs, and no more talents than before. If a larger or a stronger boy has injured you, and is sorry for it, forgive him, and request the teacher not to punish him. All the school will show by their countenances how much better it is to have a great soul than a great fist.

You were made to learn. Be sure you learn something every day. When you go to bed at night, if you cannot think of something new which you have learned during the day, spring up and find a book, and get an idea before you sleep. If you were to stop eating, would not your bodies pine and famish? If you just stop learning, your minds will pine and famish too. You all desire that your bodies should thrive and grow, until you become as tall and as large as your fathers or mothers, or other people. You would not like to stop growing where you are now—at three feet high, or four feet, or even at five. But if you do not feed your minds as well as your bodies, they will stop growing; and one of the poorest, meanest, most despicable things I have ever seen in the world, is a little mind in a great body.

Suppose there was a museum in your neighborhood, full of rare and splendid curiosities—should you not like to go and see it? Would you not think it unkind, if you were forbidden to visit it? The creation is a museum, all full and crowded with wonders, and beauties, and glories. One door, and one only is open, by which you can enter this magnificent temple. It is the door of knowledge, the learned laborer, the learned peasant, or slave, is ever made welcome at this door, while the ignorant, though kings, are shut out.

ATHEISTS put on a false courage and alacrity in the midst of their darkness and apprehensions, like children who, when they fear to go in the dark, will sing for fear.

Selections.

A WEEK IN PALESTINE.

From Professor H. E. Hackett's Notes of a Journey through Palestine, which he made in 1882. These notes are some fragments of the record of the time he spent there, and are extracted from the last number of the *Christian Review*:

CONFIRMATION OF SCRIPTURE.—The sun came up in a cloudless sky over the hills on the east side of the lake. The water was still unruffled. Before eight o'clock the heat had risen eighteen and a half degrees higher. In looking across the lake I had before me the country of the Gurgenses, where the swine, impelled by an evil spirit, plunged into the sea: I was struck with a mark of accuracy in the sacred writers, which had never occurred to me till then. They state that 'the swine ran violently down the steep place or precipice,' (for the Greek requires the article) 'and were choked in the sea.' It is implied here, first, that the hills in that region approach near the water, and, secondly, that they fall off so abruptly along the shore, that it would be natural for a writer, familiar with the fact, to refer to it as well known. Both these implications are correct. A mass of rocky hills overlook the sea on that side, so near the water that one sees their dark outline reflected from its surface, while their sides are in general so steep that a person familiar with the scenery would hardly think of speaking of a steep place or precipice, where the whole forms but one continuous precipice.

A CITY ON A HILL.—Villages in Palestine are usually situated on hills, and hence are conspicuous at a distance. I frequently counted six, eight, or more of them in such places, all within sight at once. 'City' as used in the English Scriptures, it may be superfluous to say, denotes hamlet, village, as well as a town of the larger class. Add to this that the houses are often built of chalky limestone, or are whitewashed, and hence, so much the more in that country, 'a city set on a hill cannot be hid.' It will be seen, from this statement, how very expressive was the Saviour's illustration, as addressed to those living in a hilly country where almost every summit glittered with a village.

FERTILITY OF CARMEL.—Carmel is often mentioned in the Bible as remarkable for its fertility, and for the beauty of its vegetation. Though the region has long been neglected, and exhibits on the whole a sterile aspect, the soil when examined still gives evidence of being naturally very productive. 'The Flora of Carmel,' says Schubert, one of the most eminent of living naturalists, 'is one of the richest and most diversified in all Palestine, since it unites the products of the mountain with those of the valley and the seacoast.' He enumerates forty-seven different kinds of flowers found there, without pretending to complete the list.—'A botanist,' he remarks, 'might spend a year there, and every day be adding new specimens to his collection.' The plain between Haifa and the base of Carmel, though washed by the sea, is still cultivated and is very fertile. One large tract was covered with wheat, the stalks of which could hardly support the heavy ears that weighed them down. There were orchards, in which I noticed olives, a few date trees, fig trees, and pomegranates. The Indian fig or prickly pear was abundant. Vegetables, especially cucumbers, were ripening under the eye of watchers who occupied lodges on the margin of the gardens, to protect them against depredations.

A VIEW OF HERMON.—The sudden expansion of the valley in front of the town, appeared to better advantage than any where else. But the height remains fixed in my memory chiefly for another reason; it was here that I enjoyed my grandest view of Jabel-esh-Sheikh, the lofty Hermon of the Scriptures. The sight was wholly unexpected. The mountain was concealed one moment, and the next, on ascending a few steps higher, stood arrayed before me with an imposing effect, which I cannot describe. I saw this mountain from different points of view, but never when it impressed me as then and there. It rose immensely above every surrounding object. The purity of the atmosphere caused it to appear near, though it was in reality many miles distant. The snow on its head and sides sparkled under the rays of the sun, as if it had been robed in a vesture of silver. In my mind's eye at that moment, it had none of the appearance of an inert mass of earth and rock, but glowed with life and animation.

THE BIBLE.—Here is a book that has been finished, and before the world for nearly 1800 years. These

1800 years have been the busiest and most changeful period the world has ever seen. During this period, the greatest discoveries have been made in science—the greatest alterations in the ways and customs of society—the greatest improvements in the habits and usages of life. Hundreds of things might be named, which satisfied and pleased our forefathers, which we have laid aside long ago as obsolete, useless, and old-fashioned. The laws, the books, the houses, the furniture, the clothes, the carriages of each succeeding century have been a continual improvement on those of the century that went before. There is hardly a thing in which faults and weak points have not been discovered. There is hardly an institution which has not gone through a process of sifting, purifying, refining, simplifying, reforming, amending, and changing. But all this time men have never discovered a defect or weak point in the Bible. Infidels have assailed it in vain. There it stands—perfect, and fresh and complete, as it did eighteen centuries ago. The march of intellect never overtakes it. The wisdom of wise men never gets beyond it. The science of philosophers never proves it wrong. The discoveries of travellers never convict it of mistakes. Are the distant islands of the Pacific laid open? Nothing is found that in the slightest degree contradicts the Bible account of man's heart. Are the ruins of Nineveh and Egypt ransacked and explored? Nothing is found that overturns one jot or tittle of the Bible's historical statements.—Are the heathen in the remotest parts of the earth induced to give up their idols? The Bible is found to meet the wants of their consciences as thoroughly as it did those of Greeks and Romans in the days when it was first completed. It suits all ages, ranks, climates, minds, conditions. It is the one book which suits the world. How shall we account for this? What satisfactory explanation can we give? There is only one account and one explanation, The Bible was written by inspiration. It is the book of the world, because He inspired it who formed the world—who made all nations of one blood—and knows man's common nature. It is the book for every heart, because he dictated it, who alone knows all hearts, and what all hearts require. *It is the book of God.—Ryle.*

MORAL IMPRESSION PRODUCED BY THE CHOLERA.—The *Record* inquires into the cause of the comparatively slight moral impression which the actual spread of the cholera now makes on the general public: "When the disease appeared among us twenty years ago, there was a deep sense of awe, as if the hand of the Almighty were seen visibly stretched over the nations. The mortality now is hardly less, perhaps even greater, and the range of countries visited at the same time is much wider. Its nature is still almost as obscure as ever. The remedies proposed are almost as discordant in principle as ever. Astringents and purgatives, ice and castor oil, and the recipes proposed for its cure, are hardly less numerous than the victims themselves. Yet the moral impression is sensibly weaker than it was twenty years ago. This is a singular fact, and we shall do well to examine what the cause of it can be.

"Now we believe the secret of the change to be a fancied opposition—in the minds of our public men and our intelligent classes who are little familiar with the Word of God—between prayer and prudence, between the vigorous use of means for averting or lessening the epidemic, and the conviction that it is a real pestilence, a judgment from the hand of God, and that humiliation and prayer are means divinely appointed for its removal. Consciously or unconsciously, the two views of its nature are pitted against each other; and it is supposed that the moment we begin to see the hand of God in it and to place any confidence in national humiliation, we shall, of course, relax our zeal in all sanitary measures, and retire to our homes, with folded arms, to wait idly, like Turkish fatalists, till the scourge has passed away. We can hardly conceive a more fatal error than that to which we allude, and which we are convinced prevails very widely at this moment. The cases are rare indeed, in which the judgments of God come in a shape which leaves us no power to modify their severity. And it is clear that every advance in medical pathology and in the knowledge of medicine, must give some increase of power to arrest their fatal ravages, and to rescue multitudes who in a state of greater ignorance or grosser neglect, might have been the hopeless victims of their mysterious and gigantic powers of destruction.

"Now if the hand of God were to be seen in those cases in which man is deprived of the least power to modify the severity of the judgment, it would follow that we must first become stocks and stones, in order to

have any just occasion for intelligent worship; and in the moment our great Creator calls our active powers into exercise, he thereby abdicates all claim on our practical reverence. No folly could be more gross or inexcusable than this. The duty of earnest action only strengthens and confirms the duty of confession and prayer. If man could do nothing to lessen the fatal ravages of the pestilence, he might without fault sit down to wait for the hour when the Almighty should remove it. If he could bring it under his absolute control, assign its laws, explain its causes, discover infallible remedies, and root it out from the world by his own triumphant skill, he might have some temptation and think that prayer was superfluous, and refuse to see in it a message from heaven. But God has never sent his judgments in such a form as could give any excuse, either for idleness or irreligion. Enough is known of the means which aggravate or mitigate the calamity, to form a powerful stimulus to benevolent exertion, and to render neglect of those means inexcusable. But the cloud which remains, after all our real or fanciful discoveries, is deep and impenetrable, and compels every one whose conscience is not deadened by vain philosophy, to look beyond mere second causes, and to recognise in this sore calamity the immediate hand of God.—*Christian Times.*

HOOD OF HEALTH.—Take precious care of your precious health—but, how as the anxious house-wife says, to make it keep? Why, then, don't cure and smoke-dry it, or pickle it in everlasting acids, like the Germans. Don't bury it in a potato-pit, like the Irish. Don't salt it down, like the Newfoundlanders. Don't pack it in ice, like Captain Back. Don't parboil it like gooseberries. Don't pot—and don't hang it. A rope is a bad 'cordon sanitaire.' Above all, don't despond about it. Let not anxiety have 'thee on the hip.' Consider your health as your best friend, and think as well of it spite of all its foibles, as you can.—For instance, never dream though you may have a 'clever hack,' of gallop-consumption, or indulge in the Meltonian belief that you are going the pace.—Hold up, as the shooter says, over the roughest ground. Despondency in a nice case, is the overweight that may make you kick the beam and the bucket both at once. In short, as with other cases, never meet trouble half way, but let him have the whole walk for his pains, though it should be a Scotch mile and a bittock. I have even known him to give up his visit in sight of the house. Besides, the best fence against care is a halloo! Wherefore take care to have one all around you whenever you can. Let your 'lungs crow like ebantleer,' and as like a game-cock as possible. It expands the chest, enlarges the heart, quickens the circulation, and, 'like a trumpet makes the spirit dance.'

THE BEST WAY TO USE A BRANDY BOTTLE.—The encounter of an active and gallant officer, Colonel H——, with two bears in the Magampattoo, is a story well known in Ceylon. He had embarked in a native boat, which was driven far past Hambantotte, the post at which he intended to land: having got on shore, although without attendants, and at a considerable distance from any inhabited place, he determined on attempting to reach a resting house before night fall. In this determination he proceeded, carrying a small portmanteau and a bottle of brandy; the last article a gift most fortunately pressed upon him by the friend from whose house he started. While proceeding with all possible expedition, it became dusk, and Colonel H—— found the path beset with elephants; by them he was chased, but escaped by throwing away his portmanteau. Much exhausted by his exertions, he had proceeded but a short way, when, by the indistinct light, he perceived two bears occupying the path, and advancing upon him. As soon as the animals came within reach, Colonel H—— struck the foremost bruin so severely a blow, that the bottle was broken upon the animal's head, and the brandy spilled over its countenance: on this the bear made a precipitate retreat, followed by his unappointed companion, and Colonel H—— arrived in safety at the resting house of Yalle.—*Ten years in Ceylon.*

OPENING OF THE QUEBEC AND RICHMOND RAILWAY.—We are gratified in being authorized to announce that the line of Railway from Richmond to Quebec will be publicly opened for travel on Monday the 2nd day of October next, on and after which date, regular trains will be run between Quebec and Portland, and between Quebec and Montreal. The entire distance between Portland and Quebec will be 320 miles, and between Quebec and Montreal 172 miles.—Trains already pass over the line from Quebec to Rich-

mond, but there still remain a few items of work to put the line in complete order.

The opening of this line to Quebec will be a most important event in the history of our railway system, and the commercial advantages that our city is to derive from its completion are already being shadowed forth in the events that are occurring in our midst.—Canadian names and faces are as familiar in our streets as those of our nearest neighbors, and the trade of the coming winter will give us notions, of which our fathers had but little knowledge. Lord Elgin's prediction seems very nearly realized.—"That Portland is to become a Canadian sea-port."—*Portland State of Maine.*

REVIVAL AT LEEDS.—An important and interesting movement has recently taken place in St. Saviour's Church, at Leeds. The preaching of the Revd. Mr. Aikin seems to have been mainly instrumental in awakening great religious concern. In connection with one or two of the Churches, prayer-meetings are now frequently held, of the most vigorous and devotional character, and at which the fullest liberty is given for persons to engage. A very considerable number of persons, from different classes of the population, have been brought to the possession of scriptural religion.—It is a remarkable fact, says a correspondent of the *Watchman*, 'that at St. Saviour's Church, in this town—which was built by Dr. Pusey, which has had as much of Tractarianism in its arrangements and services as any church in the kingdom, and from which five or more clergymen have gone over to Rome—salvation by faith alone is now preached with as much clearness, freshness, unction, earnestness, and frequency, as in any place in Leeds; and that prayer-meetings have been there held, at which persons have loudly called upon God through Jesus Christ for deliverance from the load of sin; while clergymen professing to have been recently converted to God themselves, and in all the burnings of their first love, have urged them to trust in God, as the only refuge from the wrath to come.'

WONDERS OF CHEMISTRY.—The horse-shoe nails, dropped in the streets during the daily traffic, reappear in the forms of swords and guns. The clippings of the travelling tinker are mixed with the parings of horses' hoofs from the smithy, or the cast off woollen garment of the poorest inhabitants of a sister isle, and soon afterwards, in the form of dyes of brightest blue, grace the dress of courtly dames. The main ingredient of this ink with which I now write was possibly once part of the broken hoop of an old boor barrel. The bones of dead animals yield the chief constituent of lucifer matches. The dregs of port wine, carefully rejected by the port wine drinker in decanting his favorite beverage, are taken by him in the morning in the form of seidlitz powders, to remove the effects of his debauch. The offal of the streets and the washings of coal gas reappear, carefully preserved in the lady's smelling bottle, or used by her to flavor *blanc-manges* for her friends.—*Lyon Playfair.*

A LOST DAY—ITS VALUE.—A day has perished from our brief calendar of days; and that we could endure; but this day is no more than the reiteration of many other days, days counted by thousands that have perished to the same extent and by the same unhappy means, viz.: the evil usages of the world made effectual and ratified by our own neglect. Bitter is the upbraiding which we seem to hear from a secret monitor—"My friend, you make very free with your days; pray, how many do you expect to have? What is your rental, as regards the total harvest of days which this life is likely to yield?" Let us consider.—Three score years and ten produce a total sum of 25,550 days: to say nothing of some seventeen or eighteen more that will be payable to you as a bonus on account of leap years. Now, out of this total, one-third must be deducted as a blow for a single item, viz.: sleep. Next, on account of illness, of recreation, and the serious occupations spread over the surface of life, it will be little enough to deduct another third.

Recollect also that twenty years will have gone the earlier end of your life, viz.: above seven thousand days, before you can have attained any skill or system, or definite purpose in the distribution of your time.—Lastly, for that single item which, among the Roman armies, was indicated by the technical phrase, 'corpus curare,' tendance on the animal necessities, viz.: eating, drinking, washing, bathing, and exercise, deduct the smallest allowance consistent with propriety, and, upon summing up, all these appropriations, you will not find so much as four thousand days left disposable for direct intellectual culture. Four thousand, or forty hundreds, will be a hundred forties; that is, accor-

ding to the lax Hebrew method of indicating six weeks by the phrase of 'forty days,' you will have a hundred bills or drafts on Father Time, value six weeks each, and the whole period available for intellectual labor. A solid block of about eleven and a half continuous years is all that a long life will furnish for the development of what is most august in man's nature. After that the night comes when no man can work brain and arm will be alike unserviceable, or, if the life should be unusually extended, the vital powers will be drooping as regards all motions in advance.—*De Quincy*

BRANDY IN CLIMBING MOUNTAINS.—A recent writer says:—"It is astonishing the effect produced by spirits upon the persons of even the strongest constitutions when indulged in at an elevation of 10,000 or 12,000 feet. At 10,000 feet it is perfectly dangerous to take any quantity of raw spirits, as even half a glass of brandy produces intoxication. All hill travellers drink nothing but hot tea; for travelling up the mountains and down valleys, across bridges of very questionable security, requires a firm and very steady nerve, which it is impossible for those who indulge freely in the use of spirits to retain long in the snowy regions."

ALTERATIONS IN THE PRAYER BOOK.—There has been laid before the House of Commons a copy of the alterations proposed in the Book of Common Prayer, by the bishops and others appointed by the Crown to revise the book in 1689. The alterations suggested by the Commissioners were no less than 598 in number. Many, though decidedly improvements and quite unobjectionable, were merely of a verbal nature. One of the most notable of the changes proposed was to add (on the great festivals) after the Ten Commandments a recital of the eight beatitudes, with a suitable response from the people. So far as the alterations suggested affected doctrine, the key to them will be found in the desire to conciliate objectors, and prevent the spread of dissent. The word "priest" was to be altered to "Minister;" the Apocrypha was to be disused; those who scrupled kneeling at the sacrament were to be allowed to receive it in a bow in some posture of reverence; in baptism the sign of the cross was not to be made if the parties thought it sinful, the parents might upon occasion be the sponsors, and the words, "by baptism regenerate," were displaced by the single word "regenerated."—*London Times.*

LAST OF THE OLD LOYALISTS IN CANADA.—Col Joseph Ryerson, supposed to be the last of the old United Empire Loyalists in Canada, died near Victoria, Norfolk county, Upper Canada, on the 9th ult, aged 94 years. He was a native of New Jersey, and at the breaking out of the revolutionary war, he and his brother Samuel joined the royal standard. Samuel raised a company of 60 men near Paterson, New Jersey, and Joseph was one of 550 volunteers sent south to besiege Charleston. Subsequently he was promoted to a lieutenantancy in the Prince of Wales regiment, for the courage and skill he displayed as bearer of despatches from Charleston, 196 miles into the interior, in the course of which he experienced several hair-breadth escapes. At the close of the war he, with his brother, went to New Brunswick, and subsequently to Upper Canada, where he afterwards held a number of offices. During the war of 1812, Col. Ryerson and his three eldest sons took an active part in the defence of Canada.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES OF WATER.—"If farmers will wash their seed wheat in cold water and put on slackened lime before sowing, it will act as a sure preventative of smut." Exactly so; and by varying the recipes a trifle, using soap instead of lime, it will prevent the smut in folks as well as wheat. It is a great preventative, too, of cholera. There is no doubt of the value of cold water to wash wheat, and just as little doubt of it being equally good for every body and his neighbor.

THE DRUNKARD'S WILL.—I leave to society a ruined character, a wretched example, and a memory that will soon rot.

I leave to my parents, during the rest of their lives, as much sorrow as humanity in a decrepid and feeble state, can sustain.

I leave to my brothers and sisters as much mortification and injury as I could conveniently bring upon them.

I leave to my wife a broken heart, a life of wretchedness and shame, to weep over me and my premature death.

I give and bequeath to each of my children poverty, ignorance, a low character, and the remembrance that their father was a monster.

Editorial Miscellany.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

We copy the following account of the opening ceremonies, from the *Colonist* of Thursday last.—All agree in pronouncing it a very creditable affair, and in ascribing due honour to the Committee of management, and to the Secretaries, whose labours have been great and unwearied. Crowds are daily visiting the Building, delighted with the varied productions of nature and of art, which are there displayed, and which afford abundant evidence of the rich capabilities of our country, and the ingenious skill of its inhabitants. We give below the Prayer as offered up at the opening by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia :

OPENING OF THE NOVA SCOTIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—From the earliest hour on Tuesday morning, which succeeded one of the most disagreeable days that we have experienced this season, the greatest activity has prevailed in and around the Exhibition Buildings. The Executive Committee have been indefatigable in their exertions to complete arrangements previous to the hour announced for opening, and with a great deal of unlooked-for work pressing on them at the last, their duties have been any thing but pleasant during the present week. Contributions have been constantly arriving up to the present hour,—with such numbers of interested visitors from all parts of this and the Sister Provinces, as we are certain never on any previous occasion were present in the city at one time.

Tuesday, fortunately, continued fair throughout, and enabled the committee to complete, if not as perfectly as they intended, at least creditably, their, outdoor arrangements. A large platform was erected in front of the Province Building, gas fixtures extended for lighting the interior of the tents and buildings, arches of evergreens erected, &c.

Early on Wednesday morning it commenced to rain, and at the hour of sunrise, the sky presented a most unfavorable aspect for the opening ceremony,—and all day the weather continued variable, sunshine and rain alternating.

At six o'clock the city was enlivened by the bells of all the churches ringing a loud and merry peal, and a salute of 21 guns on the Grand Parade, by the Volunteer Artillery, under the direction of Major Cogswell.

At one o'clock the different national and other Societies had formed on the Grand Parade, and each Society preceded by a band of music, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators, marched out in the following order :—

The Union Engine Company, and Axe Fire Company led, their Engines decorated with flowers and other ornaments, drawn by fine looking horses and the men tastefully dressed for the occasion, their picturesque turn out was the principal attraction of the procession.

The Freemasons, a numerous body, among whom we noticed many strangers. The Charitable Irish Society. North British and Highland Society. St. George's Society. Odd Fellows. Sons of Temperance.

The course of the procession was as follows, agreeably to previous arrangement of the Executive Committee :—Forming on the Grand Parade, it proceeded thence up the hill of St. Paul's Church; thence north along Argyle Street to Jacobs' Hill; thence down Jacobs' Street to Granville Street; thence south along street to Morton's Corner; thence east by George Street; thence south along Hollis Street to Morris St.; thence to Barrington Street, halting at Government House, to receive His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor; thence along Barrington Street to George Street; thence down to Hollis Street, and along the east front of the Province Building.

His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor then took his place on the platform, when the Hon. the Chief Justice presented an Address to His Excellency, and the Rev. Mr. Forrester read the report of the Executive Committee.

His Excellency replied to the Address, after which the Choir and Orchestra, composed of Ladies and Gentlemen of the City, performed with fine effect Mozart's grand anthem—"Glory be to God on high." Prayer being then offered up by His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Lieut.-Governor then declared the Exhibition opened. The Choir then sang the National Anthem, which closed the ceremonies.

His Excellency, Lady, and Suite, then passed thro' the different Exhibition Rooms, which were visited by a large number of persons during the day and evening.

Of the countless objects within the Building worthy of notice, we have not time at present to speak. We believe that the exhibition will compare favorably with similar experiments in the sister Colonies,—that this first attempt is highly creditable to our fellow-countrymen, and that there is much indeed to inspire us all with feelings of thankfulness and pride in our noble country.—*Colonist*.

PRAYER.

Almighty and everlasting God, who dost uphold and govern all things both in Heaven and earth, without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy, accept we beseech Thee the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving, and receive these our prayers which we offer unto Thee this day. Regard, we pray Thee, with thy favor the object for which we are here assembled together, and so bless our undertaking that it may be productive of lasting benefit to the people of this Province. Prosper Thou the work of our hands upon us, O prosper Thou our handy work.

We praise and magnify thy holy name for all thy mercies. May we be led by them to serve Thee more faithfully who art the Author and giver of them all. We acknowledge that Thou has multiplied upon us blessings, which Thou mightest most justly have withheld. We confess that it is not because of works of righteousness which we have done, but of thy unmerited mercy, that we are permitted to come before Thee with the voice of thanksgiving, and that instead of visiting us in anger for our offences, Thou hast given us so great cause to thank Thee for thine abundant goodness. Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name be the praise.

Whilst we survey the goodly spectacle here presented to us, let us not be elated with pride, as though our own power had gotten us this wealth, for of a truth all this store which we have prepared cometh of Thee and is all thine own. When we behold the manifold beautiful and useful productions of the earth, fill our hearts with gratitude for the bounty with which Thou hast adorned and enriched it. Whilst admiring the skill manifested in the works of art, let us not forget that the wisdom and understanding to know how to work all manner of work is thy gift, and that Thou alone art wonderful in counsel and excellent in working.

Let not our earthly blessings withdraw our affections from those heavenly things which Thou hast prepared for them that unfeignedly love Thee, but give us grace to forsake all covetous desires and inordinate love of riches, and remembering that we are but strangers and pilgrims here, to lay up for ourselves never failing treasures in Heaven. Root out from amongst us all evil passions, envy, hatred and malice and all uncharitableness, and make us to be of one heart and of one mind, laboring together each for the common good of all. Let truth and justice, peace and love, with all the virtues that adorn the Christian profession, so flourish amongst us that we may be acceptable in Thy sight, that we may be indeed thy people, and that Thou mayest be our God.

Hear us O Heavenly Father, we humbly beseech Thee, for the sake and through the merits of thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom with Thee and he Holy Ghost be all honor and glory world without end. Amen.

Our Father which art in Heaven, &c.
The Lord bless us and keep us, the Lord lift up the light of His countenance upon us and give us peace now and evermore. Amen.

CORRECTION.—The Revd. James Robertson of Wilmot, and not Dr. Cramp, as stated in the morning papers, was the Lecturer at the Temperance Hall on the first evening of the Exhibition.

D. C. S.

Rec'd. for Widow's and Orphan's Fund :		
Sept. 21—Halifax, St. Paul's	£43	6 9½
" " " St. Luke's	16	2 4
" " " Falkland	0	10 0
" 23 " " St. George's	12	0 0
" " " Three mile Church	1	0 0
" " " Rev. J. C. Cochran, St. George's	1	0 0
" 27—St. Margaret's Bay	1	1 1½
" "—Weymouth	3	0 0
" 29—Dartmouth	8	8 7
Oct. 2—Picton	3	12 6
" "—Allison Mines	2	0 0
" "—E. H. per P. Lynch, Esq.	0	2 6
" 4—Digby	4	12 6
" 5—Truro	1	0 0

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr.
Sec'y D. C. S.

CITY ELECTIONS.—The Elections of last Monday resulted as follows: Mayor.—Henry Fryor, Esq. Aldermen—Ward No. 1, — Anderson, Esq.; 2—Maurice McIlreith, Esq.; 3—James Donaldson, Esq.; 4—P. Ross, Esq.; 5—Pollock, Esq.; 6—J. King, Esq.

Latest News.—A Telegraphic Despatch was received in this City yesterday from New York, with news by the last Cunard Steamer, that the Allied forces had landed in the Crimea, without opposition, and had proceeded to attack Sebastopol. Flour and provisions had advanced. The Am. steamer Arctic had not arrived.

SOCIETY P. G. F.—At a meeting of this Society held in London, not long since, for the extension of its missionary operations, His Grace the Archbishop announced his intention of subscribing annually in future the sum of Fifty Pounds Sterling in aid of its funds.

SYDNEY, C. B.—At a Meeting of Churchmen, belonging to the Parish of St. George, held in the Parochial School House, in this Town, on Friday the 16th inst., for the purpose of electing two Lay Delegates to represent them in the approaching Assembly of the Clergy and Laity of the Church of England, to meet in Halifax, on the 12th of October next—it was unanimously resolved—that Captain Ousley, and Henry Ingles Esqrs. be appointed to that office; and a sum of money was then subscribed towards defraying the expenses of the Delegates on the occasion.

There is no difference of opinion, we think, in this Parish, respecting the desirableness of having triennial Assemblies of the Clergy and Laity, as proposed, and we take it for granted that the vote of the Parish of St. George, Cape Breton, will be to that effect.—*News*.

We learn that directions have been transmitted to the Sheriff of this County, relative to Mr. Martin, who our readers are aware has remained in the above, named Sheriff's custody, since his late trial, awaiting the decision of the Executive as to his future disposal. The purport of which decision and directions, we understand to be, that he is for the future to remain in custody, either in the County Jail, or some other safe place, during the pleasure of the Crown.—*Ibid*.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Thursday last, (Thanksgiving Day) was pretty generally observed in this community, by cessation from secular employments, and by the closing of Public Offices, and places of business, &c. Divine Service was performed in the morning and the afternoon, and a Sermon delivered at the close of each, at St. George's Church here by the Reverend the Rector—There were also Services, and Sermons at Coxheath, and the North West Arm, on the occasion—at the former settlement, in the forenoon, and at the latter place in the afternoon—the Rev. W. Y. Porter, officiating. The Wesleyans had likewise a Religious Service, and Sermon, in their chapel here, in the forenoon—the Rev. Mr. DesBrisay, officiating. The Presbyterian Minister at Sydney, the Rev. H. McLeod, had Service at the Mirè Ferry; and the Rev. Mr. Richardsop, Baptist Minister, at Mirè Bay.—*Ibid*.

THE BISHOP thanks those persons who have kindly sent some of the Reports of the S. P. G. required to complete the Set for the Diocesan Library, and at the same time repeats his request to the Clergy and others throughout the Diocese, to endeavor to procure and to forward to Mr. Gossip the numbers still missing for the years 1780, and all of earlier date, 1783, 1787, 1792, 1797, 1800, 1804, 1806, 1807, 1837-8.

The Rev. JOHN STANNAGH begs leave to inform his friends, and the friends of Church Schools among the Fishermen, that he is expecting a large assortment of Fancy and useful articles from England, Jersey, and Guernsey, which will be offered at a Missionary Sale in Halifax during the month of October. The proceeds will go towards the maintenance of Six Schools—three of which being now vacant for want of funds.

SUBSCRIPTIONS*

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

Collected by the Agent.

Truro.		A friend to King's College	
Rev. Ts. C. Leaver	£50 0 0	Miss Lucy Dantell	1 0 0
Capt. John Wier	25 0 0	Mrs. W. Archibald	0 5 0
Mr. John Tens	25 0 0	Mr. Geo. Burgess	0 5 0
P. S. Archibald, Esq.	25 0 0	Thos. C. Leaver	0 6 3
Mr. John Ross	12 10 0	Mrs. Jas. Hamilton	0 5 0
Dr. Samuel Muir	12 10 0	John George Steele	1 10 0
John Barnyeat, Esq.	12 10 0	Henry Wier, Esq.	2 0 0
Dr. Bent	12 10 0	John Wier, Esq.	1 0 0
C. R. Pearson, Esq.	12 10 0	Mrs. Mary Miller	0 5 0
Messrs. Geo. & Michl. Ambrose	12 10 0	Thos. Carswell, Esq.	0 10 0
Geo. Reading, Esq.	12 10 0	Mr. Jas. Carswell	0 10 0
Mr. Richd. Craig	12 10 0	Mr. John Outze	0 5 0
Arthur Penny, Esq.	2 0 0	Mr. Wm. Williams	0 5 0
Mrs. C. Burnyeat	1 0 0	Mr. Donald Urquhart	10 0 0
Mrs. Johnson	0 10 2½	Mr. Ephm. Mosher	0 1 3
Mrs. Mary Upham	0 10 0	Mr. George Jack	0 2 6
Miss Johnson	0 5 2½	Mr. Ebenezer Beattie	0 2 0
Miss Jane Hamilton	0 3 0	Mr. John DeLany	0 2 0
Miss Ross	0 5 0	Mr. John McLellan	0 2 0
Mrs. John Goudge	0 5 0	Mrs. Ann Pittbladdo	0 1 3
Mr. Samuel Brewers	0 7 0	Mr. James Johnson	0 1 7
Mr. Henry Archibald	0 10 0	Mr. John Lee	0 5 0
Miss Black	0 5 0	Mr. James Simpson	0 1 3
Miss Purves	0 5 0	Mr. William Hughes	0 2 6
John Black, in 4 annual instalments of 15s. of which 15s. paid	3 0 0	Miss Jane Carswell	0 5 0
C. G. Wiggins	2 0 0	Mr. John Carswell	0 5 0
Mrs. Dickson	0 8 0	Mr. James Crow	0 2 6
A Female Friend	0 5 0	Mr. Thomas Cook	0 5 0
A Female Friend	0 2 0	A Friend	0 10 5
Miss Isabel Hamilton	0 2 6	Mr. Alex. Archibald	0 7 7½
		A Friend	5 0 0
		Mrs. Lavin. Burnyeat	5 0 0

(* Continued from The Times of Sept 25.)

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. Mr. Ruddle—directions have been attended to from Rev. J. Neales, Richibucto—with 10s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A "Resident"—and "A Subscriber"—in our next.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Certain Remedies for Bad Legs, Sores and Ulcers.—Thomas Trueman, of King-street, Sidney, N. S. W., '63, suffered for nearly eight years with a very bad leg. It was covered with sores of a most malignant character, and terribly swollen. He had consulted a number of medical men who were unanimous in their opinion, that amputation of the limb was the only thing likely to save him, and even then his recovery was dubious as his health was so much shattered. The loss of a limb to a man at this period of life was too great a sacrifice, and he refused to submit to the operation. He used Holloway's Ointment and Pills for nine weeks, and the leg is sound!!!

Birth.

At the Rectory, Richibucto, New Brunswick, on the 27th Sept., Mrs. JAMES NEALES, of a daughter.

Married.

At Weymouth, on the 19th Sept., by the Rev P. J. Fillet, Mr. JAMES McALPIN, to Miss MARIA BARR. By the same, on the 20th Sept., Mr. DANIEL DENSON, to Miss DIAMY BROWN, both of St. Mary's Bay, Weymouth.

Died.

At Killbuck House, Greenock, on the 17th August ELEANOR BRUNS, wife of Kenneth McLes, Esq., Merchant, formerly of St. John's Newfoundland. At Lunenburg, N. S., on Sunday the 1st inst., KATE BORNIA, infant daughter of Robert L. Scott, Esq., of that place, aged ten months and four days.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Sept. 30th.—Barque Peaco, Gillett, Cadiz, 54 days; brig, Mary Morton, Michner, Liverpool, G. B.; Lucy, St. George's Bay; Exportment, McDaniell, Newfoundland; Seaflower, Arichat; Susan, Farrell, Manadieu; Isabella, Maria Joseph.

Sunday, Oct. 1st.—Brig Rachel, Sydney; schrs. Elizabeth, Costello, Oclerlin, 4 days; Margaret, Sterling, Labrador; Pictou Packet, Curry, Pictou; Emperor, Bay of Islands; Nancy, Arichat; Atia yacht Dragonot, Ban, Salem; James, St. Mary's.

Monday, Oct. 2nd.—Brig Riendeer, (now) Morrison, Laitave; brig, Adah, Vignou, Montreal; George, LeBlanc, Sydney; schrs. Lucy Alice, Placentia; Betty, Bridge Brothers, Three Brothers, Margaret, and Victoria, Sydney.

Wednesday, Oct. 4th.—Steamer Ospray, Am Philadelphia and Boston—bound to St. John, N. F., for passengers ship Mic-Mac, Auld Greenock; brig, Tweed, Cameron, St. John's, N. F.; schrs. Mary F. Smith, Am packet, Gove, Boston, 48 hours.

Thursday, Oct. 5th.—Brig Milo, Anderson, Philadelphia; schrs. Harriet Newell, Griffin, Baltimore; Blue Nose, Vicant, New York, 12 days; Hibernia, McPhee, Newfoundland.

CLEARED.

Tuesday, Oct. 3rd.—H. M. Ship Vestal, and H. M. brig Mariner, West Indies. Thursday, Oct. 5th.—Steamer Ospray, Hunter, St. John; brig, Halifax, packet, O'Brien, Boston.

CO UNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7.

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

AT THE WHARVES.

Table listing prices for Wood and Coal.

JUST PUBLISHED.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

BY WILLIAM DULOCK.

Curate of St. Paul's, Halifax.

To be had at the Book Store of Wm. Gossip, Sept. 30.

AFRICAN SCHOOL.

A MASTER qualified to pass an Examination before the School Commissioners, is wanted immediately to take charge of the African School lately taught by Mr. Gallacher. The Master will receive a Salary from Dr. ... Associates, in addition to the Provincial Grant, and will reside in the School House, which is large and comfortable. Application to be made to the Venable Archdeacon WILKINS, at Halifax. Aug. 29

THIN IVORY VISITING CARDS.

JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES and Gentlemen's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards.

Wm. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street, Dec 12

TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES, &c

Lowest City prices—Wholesale and Retail.

TEA—Souchong and Congo—chests and boxes. MOLASSES—puncheons and tierces. SUGAR—Porto Rico, Crushed and Loaf, CORN MEAL, Pilot Bread, and Flour. 51 doz. Underwood Pickles, 30 do. London Pickles. Sances, Olives, &c. 27 doz. Preserved Fruits, Peaches, Cherries, &c. in tin cases. 105 boxes Liverpool and Halifax Soap, Cavendish Tobacco, in bond or duty paid; Havana and German Cigars, boxes and half boxes Raisins; 120 bags Liverpool Salt, Ground Pepper & Ginger; ALSO, WINES, Liquors, &c. together with a large variety of GROCERIES for country and city trade.

W. D. CUTLIP & BROTHER.

Oct. 7. Im.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Alumni of King's College, Windsor, will be held at the National School, in Halifax, on FRIDAY the 13th of October next, to elect a Governor in the room of Judge Parker, resigned, and for the transaction of such other business as may be submitted. Every Member shall be entitled to vote either personally or by proxy, whose dues have been paid up for the preceding year.

By order of the Committee.

P. C. HILL, Sec'y.

Halifax, 7th Sept.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, N. S.

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

Immediate application to be made (post paid) to the Rev. J. C. COCHRAN, Sec'y. of the Governors, at Halifax: who will give such additional information as may be required. July 22.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE GOVERNORS OF KING'S COLLEGE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Rev'd D. W. PICKETT, A. M., has been appointed by the GOVERNORS as PRINCIPAL of the above Institution, and that he will be ready to receive Boarders and Day Scholars, on the 2nd of OCTOBER next.

Terms £35 per Annum, including Board, Washing and Tuition, &c. For Day Scholars, £5 per Annum. Payment in both cases to be made Quarterly in advance.

Any further information may be had on application to the Principal, or to the Subscriber.

By order of the Governors.

JAS. C. COCHRAN, Secretary.

Halifax, 6th Sept. 1851.

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.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP

THE Business heretofore conducted by George B. Morton and Lemuel J. Morton, under the name of Morton & Co., having been dissolved, and the affairs of their concern having been settled by the award of arbitrators, the undersigned is alone authorized to settle, pay and receive all kinds of debts due by or to the said late firm, and intends in conjunction with Mr. Leander Cogswell to carry on the usual business.

LEMUEL J. MORTON.

NOTICE.—Mr. Lemuel J. Morton begs to inform his friends and the Public, that he intends to continue the Drugist Business, and having taken Mr. Leander Cogswell into co-partnership, the business of the late firm of Morton & Co., will hereafter be conducted under the name of Morton & Cogswell.

LEMUEL J. MORTON, LEANDER COGSWELL.

Removed from Granville Street, to corner of Cheapside, and Sackville Streets, front of the Provincial Building—east Two doors north of Fuller's "American Book Store." Sept. 16, 4w.

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. 6d. each, at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street. Jan. 21.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

MYRRH AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. The daily use of this much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the TEETH—prevents Tartarous deposit—arrests decay—induces a healthy action in the GUMS.—and renders the BREATH of grateful odour.

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c. from London. Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1851.

STEEL PENS. Just Received—a Variety of Wm MITCHELL'S Celebrated Steel Pens. Comprising D. O. P. and S. Pens School Pen, good and cheap; SHARPING PENS, Magnum Bonum, Swan Quill &c. &c. Poss holders to suit the above. W. GOSSIP, June 4. No. 24 Granville-street.

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

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

WM GOSSIP

NOTICE

DIRECT from Boston, and for sale head of South Boat Wharf, Next Door to Thomas Laidlaw.

- SUGAR, Tea, Coffee, Bread, PORK, Corn Meal, Buckets, Broom, Soap, Candles, Rice, Figs, Snuff, Tobacco.

Also—A large Assortment of Mens' Womens' and Children's SHOES BOOTS and RUBBERS. July 22. JOHN IRVINE

MORE PAPER HANGINGS.

Per late Arrivals from New York.

JUST RECEIVED, A Further Supply of ROOM PAPER, comprising a VERY EXTENSIVE Assortment of Patterns, to suit all classes of Purchasers. This, together with remainder of previous Importations, make up a Stock not surpassed in the City for cheapness and quality. Orders for the Country carefully attended to. No charge for packing.

Look for

WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville-street.

GOVERNMENT LANDS AT ANNAPOLIS FOR SALE.

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

- EXERCISING GROUNDS, WHITE HOUSE FIELD, GOVERNMENT GARDEN.

These Properties are divided into 22 Lots, varying from 120 feet front and 370 feet deep, to 77 feet front by 230 feet deep.

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

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

Halifax, 3rd August, 1851.

(till Oct. 13th.)

NEW IMPORTATIONS.



J. M. CHAMBERLAIN offers for Sale, a good assortment of GOTHIC GRATES, Parlor close and open Franklins, a variety of the best kinds of COOKING STOVES, large close for Churches, Cast-iron Cooking Ranges made to convey hot water through the house, Farmers' Boilers, cast stoves, Oven, mounds, small coal furnaces, extra boilers, kettles, open shells, coal linings and grates to replace on cooking stoves, Bake Ovens, Stovepipe, knees and necks; Galvan caps for vessels, grates and stove Varnishes. Sales of prepared new bedding Feathers, ea. 50 to 100 lbs. weight.

Terms convenient to purchasers. Orders from the country answered with despatch. CITY STOVE STORE, Aug. 20, 1851.

FARM FOR SALE.

At Sherbrooke, Co. Lunenburg.

CONSISTING of 198 Acres of LAND of good quality—Cuts about 20 tons of excellent Hay—which quantity might be easily increased. The Buildings are a HOUSE containing 9 apartments—a BARN 50 by 38, and other Buildings, all in perfect repair; the House "beautiful for situation," close beside the Episcopal Church, and R. C. Chapel, commands a delightful view of the Sherbrooke Lake and of Gold River, which latter washes the Farm, and both of which are so well known to the Disiples of Isaac Walton, as affording the best Trout & Salmon Fishing in the Province.

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

The said Property, if not previously disposed of, to be Sold by Auction on the 20th day of September next.

ALSO—Household Furniture, with all the Stock of Horses, Cattle, Waggon, Sleighs, and Farming Utensils.

For further particulars apply to GEORGE TURNER, Esq. Sherbrooke.

Aug. 8.

MORTON'S MEDICAL WAREHOUSE.

DURING alterations of these premises the Business of the Subscribers will be conducted at Mr. R. G. Fraser's Drug Store, No. 23 Granville Street.

Sept. 9. 4w. G. E. MORTON & CO.

PRINTING INKS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Supply of FINE PRINTING INK, from the Establishment of Morrill, Donald & Co. This Ink is in tin Cans of 12 lbs. and upwards, and is used in the Harper's Establishment and other Printing Houses in New York, and will be warranted good at the respective prices, per lb. viz. from 1s. 10d. to 3s. 6d. Cash.

Halifax, Sept. 23 1851.

WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville-st.

Poetry.

HAVE I DONE WHAT I COULD.

I CANNOT draw the warrior's sword,
I would not if I could—
I may not give the thunder word
To drench the field with blood;
But I may act a warrior's part,
Within that hsted field—the heart.

My paths lead not through foreign lands,
O'er mountain, waste or lea;
I wander not with pilgrim bands:
Nor care the world to see,
There may be genius of art in Rome,
But I have choicer gems at home.

I cannot plead with furred tongue,
Nor strike the minstrel's lyre,
Or blend its magic tones with song,
To set the soul on fire;
But I may breathe a still small voice,
To make some aching heart rejoice.

'Tis not for me to paint the scene,
The artist's brush portrays—
The laughing bill, the meadow green,
The sun's cloud-softened rays,
But, surely, I a sketch may paint
Of scenes to glad you lonely saint.

The sculptor's chisel is not mine,
Nor mine to mould the clay;
Or make the Parian marble shine
As with promethean ray:
But is there no rude shapeless heart
On which to try the sculptor's art?

I am not skil'd to heal disease,
To set the fractured limb;
I cannot strait the crippled knees,
Or clear the eye-ball dim;
But I may ply that art divine,
The art to pour the "oil and wine."

I have not wealth, nor power, nor skill,
To broadcast all around;
The world's wide field I may not till,
Nor sow its fallow ground;
But little spots are here and there,
Which I may weed of grief or care.

The man of learning and of parts
Soars far above my path;
I cannot cope with stately hearts;
Who scorn my ember hearth,
But mine while in this dreary wild
The lot to bless the poor man's child.

Advertisements.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

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

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

PER R. M. STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

AUGUST, 1854.

WILLIAM GOSSIP has received an excellent Assortment of STATIONERY, comprising, Folio Post, Foolscap, Letter and Note Papers—of superior qualities—Ruled and Plain.

Cream Laid and Blue Laid ENVELOPES—all sizes—Thick and Thin.
Blank Books, Ledgers, Day Books, Ruled Books, Memo Books, &c. &c.
Case Blotter—various sizes.
DRAWING BOOKS—various sizes.
COPY BOOKS, Copying books.
GOLD and SILVER PAPER, Embossed and Plain, Drawing Paper and Drawing Materials.
Mill Boards, Pressings, Glazings, Boards, Pasteboards.
Wholesale and Retail, at moderate Prices—at the Nova Scotia Book and Stationery Store.
No. 24 Granville Street.
Aug 26, 1854.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

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

Funerals attended to at very moderate prices.
ON HAND—A supply of FURNITURE POLISH, pronounced by all who use it to be a superior article.
JAMES GORDON,
123, Barrington Street.
April 22nd.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS,—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,
Dear Sir,—Mrs. SARAH DIXON, of Liqueurpond Street Boston, has this day deposed before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body; and although the first of medical advice was given her at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse. Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that all was used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health. I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,
Dated August 12th, 1852. (Signed) J. NOBLE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG. AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Egham, Sussex, dated Jan. 12th, 1853.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,
Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length scalded in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and I am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Serv't.
(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

A DREAFULLY DISEASED ANGLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY, AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, King-st., Norwich.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 18th, 1853.

To Mr. DIXON,
Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines:—Mr. JOHN WALTON, late in Her Majesty's service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated angle, and after having been in the Malta Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an invalid four months, there, as at Malta, refusing to have the angle amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his angle became so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which by unremitting application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly,
SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c. Lower Moss-laen, Manchester, dated Feb. 12th, 1853.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,
Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs. MARTHA BELL, of Pitt street, in this Town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result, in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have a recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed. I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
[Signed] T. FOSTER KER,

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., Newport; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chapman, Kentville; J. C. Campbell, and N. Tappet, Canning; J. A. Gibbon, Wilnot; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; B. Guest, Yarmouth; I. B. Paulin, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia; J. Ross, Pleasant River; R. Holt, West, Bridgewater, Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith; Irwin, N. Pupper & Co., Annapolis; R. B. Hucius, Wallace; W. Cooper, Ingham; Mrs. Robinson, Pictou; T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & O. Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; F. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.J. OLY NAYLOR, Halifax,
General Agent for Nova Scotia.
Feb. 11, 1854.

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May 6. Gm.

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 Cellulose Tubes, as follows:—

Madder Lake	Ivory Black,
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Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Phials.
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Academy Boards, 21 x 14 1/2 in.; Prepared Mill Boards for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes. Prepared CANVAS, plain and single print—27 inches wide, of any length.

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Bristle Brushes, flat and round, all sizes:
Sable, do. Large, Medium and Small;
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Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of 24, 36 and 64 shades.
Le France's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes.
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Black Glazed Crayons,
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White Crayons, square,
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Superfine Water Colors.
Tracing Papers, various sizes, for plans, Tracing Lines, Cambric, for Field plans, Carbon Copying Paper, Faber's Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine; Kowney's do. do; Mapping Pens, Dividers, Parallel Rulers, Superior Mathematical Instruments, Drawing Pins, Bristol and London Board, Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c.
June 17.

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES,
JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS STREET
June 10, 1854.

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