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Rev. J. C. Eccleson—Editor. "Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order." W. Gossyp—Publisher.

VOL. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1860. NO. 23.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.		MORNING.		EVENING.	
13	13. O. S. A. Tris.	1 Kings 18	Act 11	1 Kings 19	Jan. 3
14		Lam. 4	12 Lam. 5		4
15		Deek. 2	12 Deek. 3		5
16		0	14		6
17		13	15		7
18		18	16		8
19		21	17 Daniel		9
20		21	17 Daniel		10

Poetry.

"I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAYS."
Job VII. 16.

I would not live always—live always below!
Oh no! I'll not linger, when bidden to go,
The days of our pilgrimage granted us here,
Are enough for life's woes, full enough for its cheer.
Would I shrink from the path which the prophets of
God,

Apostles and martyrs, so joyfully trod?
While brethren and friends are all hastening home,
Like a spirit unblessed o'er the earth would I roam?

I would not live always—I ask not to stay,
Where storm after storm rises dark o'er the way;
Where seeking for peace, we but hover around,
Like the patriarch's bird, and no resting is found!
Where hope, when she paints her gay bow in the air,
Leaves its brilliance to fade in the night of despair,
And joy's fleeting angel ne'er sheds a glad ray,
Save the gleam of the plumage that bears him away.

I would not live always—thus fettered by sin;
Temptation without and corruption within,
In a moment of strength, if I sever the chain
Saves the victory's mine ere I'm captive again.
Ere the rapture of pardon is mingled with tears,
And my cap of thanksgiving with penitence tears.
Be festival trump calls for jubilant songs,
Let my spirit her own *anacoretic* prolong.

I would not live always—no, welcome the tomb:
Immortality's lamp burns there bright mid the gloom,
There, too, is the pillow where Christ bowed His head,
Oh, rest are the slumbers on that holy bed.
And then the glad dawn soon to follow that night,
When the sun-rise of glory shall beam on my sight,
When the full matin song, as the sleepers arise
To greet in the morning, shall peal through the skies.

Who, who would live always?—away from his God,
Away from yon heaven, that blissful abode,
Where rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plains,
And the noon-tide of glory eternally reigns:
Where the saints of all ages in harmony meet,
Their Saviour and brethren transported to greet.
While the songs of salvation unceasingly roll,
And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul.

That heavenly music! what is it I hear?
The notes of the harpers sing sweet in the air;
And see, soft unfolding those portals of gold!
The King all arrayed in his beauty behold!
O give me, O give me the wings of a dove!
Let me hasten my flight to the mansions above.
Aye, 'tis now that my soul on swift pinions would soar
And in ecstasy bid earth adieu evermore.

—Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg.

Religious Intelligence.

THE CLERGY ORPHAN INCORPORATION.

Laying the Foundation Stone of the New School and Chapel.

This interesting event took place on Thursday the 8th ult., and was witnessed by a numerous assembly, embracing the Lord Bishop of London, the Lord Bishop of New Zealand, the Lord Bishop of Adelaide, the Rev. Canon Russell, the Rev. Canon Fry, the Rev. Canon Stanley, the Rev. Canon Hulse, the Ven. Archdeacon Harrison, the Ven. Archdeacon Croft, the Rev. the Warden of St. Augustine's College, the Revs. J. Jenner and J. Hunt, minor canons, the Rev. J. Stratton, preacher, Hon. D. Finch, Rev. E. Penny, W. Dolan, Esq., W. Hyder, Esq., Sir Brook W. Bridges, Bart., the Mayor and Aldermen of Canterbury, the Rev. W. J. Cheschyre, rural dean, A. J. B. Esq., T. N. Wightwick, Esq., G. Auston, Esq., the Rev. R. G. Gilbert, the Rev. F. R. Holton, Rev. Wm Temple, Rev. Geo. Darling, Rev. J. Hutchingson, and many other clergy and gentry, with their families. The students of St. Augustine's College were also present in their gowns.

The site of the building is beautifully situated on an eminence forming the brow of St. Thomas's Hill, somewhat exceeding a mile from the metropolitan city of Canterbury, whose venerable cathedral forms a conspicuous figure in the distance. It may perhaps be remembered, that the ground was purchased some time since by the Rev. Dr. Warneford, at a cost of upwards of £3000, and presented to the society,—and in addition to which the rev. gentleman gave £4000 towards the erection of the proposed school, and £6000 for the purpose of founding scholarships. Mr. P. C. Hardwick, architect, was engaged on the work, and it is from his design that the school and chapel are to be built, by Messrs. Kell, of London. The plan chosen possesses some important and peculiar points. The building is designed for the reception of 120 boys, a head master's residence, rooms for four masters, board-room, class-rooms, and all the necessary offices. It is so arranged, that the structure can be enlarged so as to receive 200 boys without altering the original plan. It is also proposed to add a chapel, capable of holding that number, in addition to the visitors, who may be allowed to attend the service; and for that purpose a special grant will be required, as the present gift can only be applied to the erection of the school. The school-room will be 75 by 25 feet, and the dining-hall 50 by 25; the extreme length of the building 223½, and the breadth, including the chapel, 180 feet. The dormitories will present a peculiar arrangement, part of the system adopted at Eton, being subdivided by cubicles, so that each boy will have a separate little chamber to himself, yet under the inspection of the master. The whole of the buildings are to be composed of Kentish rag-stone, the product of the district, with Caen stone dressings, and they will cost £15,500 exclusive of the chapel, which is estimated at £2000. The front will face the south-east, with the offices towards the road, so as to be accessible for the servants of the establishment, and others; while the chapel will be so arranged, that persons can attend without interfering with the members of the institution.

The preliminary arrangements being completed, a procession was then formed—the clergy and others on the ground in two lines, with the students of St. Augustine's College the nearest to the entrance,—the members of the committee of the Incorporation and others forming two inner lines,—the choir of the cathedral occupying the front. The Lord Bishop of London was received within the lines, and the procession proceeded to an enclosed platform, preceded by the choir, chanting the usual service, and followed by the Lord Bishops of New Zealand and Adelaide, the canons of the cathedral, and the warden of St. Augustine's College. The members of the committee closed in when the procession had passed them, and the choir formed two lines about the stone.—The Lord's Prayer and the verses were chanted by the Rev. Mr. Holland, the vicar of the parish.

His lordship then implored the divine blessing upon the undertaking, after which the stone was lowered to its destined spot, and his lordship, taking the mallet, said—

"I lay this foundation-stone in hope and faith, for the glory of God, and for the good of his Church."

The stone bore the following inscription:—

TO THE GLORY OF GOD
AND THE GOOD OF HIS CHURCH.
THIS STONE FOR THE CHAPEL AND SCHOOL FOR
THE EDUCATION OF BOYS TO BE ERRECTED ON A SITE
GIVEN BY THE REV. SAMUEL WILSON WARNEFORD, D.D.
TO THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR CLOTHING,
MAINTAINING AND EDUCATING POOR ORPHANS OF
CLERGYMEN, WAS LAID BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE AND
RIGHT REV. CHARLES JAMES LORD BISHOP OF LONDON,
PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY, ON THE TWENTY-NINTH
DAY OF JUNE, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR.

The choir then chanted the Doxology—"Praise God from whom," &c. to the 100th Psalm, the vast concourse joining very heartily in it.

After which his lordship again implored the Divine aid, and then addressed the assemblage in the following terms:—

My Christian friends,—I trust that you will all depart to your homes this day individually gratified by the interesting ceremony which you have been privileged to witness—the commencement of a truly charitable and noble work, intended to promote the glory of God, and the best interests of his servants.

And it is eminently the result of charity. It is gratifying to us all as servants of Christ, when we are permitted to inaugurate any place to be devoted to the extension of education:—but it surely is specially so, when that place is to be appropriated to the impartation of instruction to those who themselves may have to instruct you. Few persons know the difficulties and hardships which many of our poorer brethren have to undergo in their endeavours to maintain their families, and provide a proper education for their children; and it is impossible for them, in many instances, to make any provision for their children, should it please God to remove them before they have attained the age of maturity. We are indebted for the site of the building to the Christian munificence of an individual well known to every member of our Church for his acts of unparalleled liberality, who has assisted with munificent donations every scheme of piety and charity calculated to promote the interests of that Church of which he is so distinguished a son. And if it had not been for him, the committee could hardly have undertaken so necessary a work as that in which we are now engaged. The Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy was founded in the year 1749, for the purpose of maintaining and providing a sound religious education for the orphans of deceased clergymen. It has received the sanction and benevolent patronage of four successive sovereigns, and the countenance and support of the heads of our Church. And for many years it continued to receive a liberal measure of support; of late years, however, that measure of support has very greatly diminished, owing probably to the flagging of that interest which undertakings of this kind are sure to create when first started, and which, if not brought prominently and continually before the public, is apt to grow cold. But we have gone on in our good work, confidently believing that even in this degenerate age,—when the exigencies of our case were known to the Christian public—the necessary funds would soon be forthcoming to enable us to complete what we had begun. The building in which our poor orphans are educated has become too narrow for them: reasons of a sanitary and moral kind rendered it necessary that we should look out for another place for them. In this emergency, Dr. Warneford came forward, and considerably supplied the funds for the present site, and he must, therefore, be considered a second founder of the Clergy Orphan Corporation. The situation could not have been more appropriately chosen—immediately above the venerable dome, where our ancestors worshipped God for so many ages, as members of the Church of Christ—in the Cathedral of Canterbury—whose chapter will consider it a privilege, as well as a duty, to watch over, with parental care and anxiety, the growing wants of this institution. It was with the hope that they would do so, that we ventured to place the orphan children of this corporation under their fostering wing—under the pale of that venerable cathedral city. Let us hope, then, that this school will be one of those fresh shoots which the Church sendeth forth from her sap, rather than diminish the flow of sap in the parental stem. We cannot be doing better than sending forth well-trained, well-educated, devout young men, and rendering them competent to discharge the varied duties of the different stations of life in which it may please God to place them. Let us each and all, in our separate capacities and occupations, humbly implore Almighty God to bless this and all similar institutions, to the glory of Christ's holy name, and the spread of his sacred Gospel.—*Eccelesiastical Gazette.*

A GREAT man is, in fact, the instrument of Divine Providence. Hence all great men have been, more or less, fatalists. The error is in the form, not in the substance of the thought. They are conscious of immense power, and, not being able to attribute its possession to any merit of their own, they attribute it to a superior power, whose instruments they are, and which makes use of them for its own ends.—*V. Cousin.*

God will not let his people run away with the arrears of their sins, but, when they least think of it, calls them to an account. God may be angry enough with us while we outwardly prosper.—*Bishop Hall.*

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Canada, July 23.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 6.

THE REGIUM DONUM.—The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply upon the remaining Civil Service Estimates, upon the first vote of £38,745, for Nonconformist Seceding, and Protestant Dissenting ministers in Ireland.

Mr. Bright objected to the vote, contending that the Regium Donum to the Presbyterian ministers of Ireland, which was political in its origin, was altogether unnecessary and pernicious to that body, that it tended to stimulate to pious frauds, and had been described by Dr. Cadogan as "a burthen upon the state," the Presbyterians in the north of Ireland being well able, according to his calculation, to pay their own ministers.

Mr. Kirk charged the speech of Mr. Bright with errors and fallacies. He gave the history of the grant, which had been commenced in 1690, by King William, as a compensation for the loss of tithes, and Mr. Kirk attributed the attack upon it to the fact that the Presbyterian Church of Ireland was an outwork of the Established Church. He read statistical returns showing the high moral standard of the Irish Presbyterians, the result of the teaching of their clergy, whose efficiency it was impossible to maintain without this grant.

After a very long discussion, in which the amendment was supported by Mr. Hadfield and Mr. W. Fox, and opposed by Mr. Cairns, Mr. V. Scully, Lord Naas, Mr. Spooner, and Mr. Napier.

Lord J. Russell said, he did not wish to enter into the general question as to State assistance to religious bodies. He thought this vote might be defended on the grounds of contract, and the fair expectations of the Presbyterian body. It might be said that policy was manifestly against the support of these ministers by the State, but he should object to this view, thinking that it was exceedingly useful to the State, considering the moral condition of the Presbyterian population of Ireland, that the grant should be continued.

Mr. Bright proposed that the vote should be reduced by £356, for five new congregations, so as to equalise the amount with that of last year.

Upon a division the amendment was negatived by 149 to 62, and the vote was agreed to.

JULY 13.

BLOCKADE OF RUSSIAN PORTS.—Mr. Haubert asked the Lord President of the Council what was the actual state of the blockading operations undertaken by the British Government in the Black Sea, and whether the Government contemplated an immediate blockade of all the ports in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof.

Lord J. Russell said that the mouths of the Danube were subject to a close blockade, but, as regarded the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof, no decision had as yet been come to.

Sir J. Graham said that orders had been transmitted to the admirals commanding in the White Sea to institute a strict blockade of the ports in that sea, from the first day of next August. No information had been received by him as to a reported decision of the Tribunal of Commerce of Hamburg, on subjects relating to the blockade of the Baltic. He had had no opportunity of asking the Earl of Clarendon if he had heard anything of the sort, but he believed it was impossible because the decision would have been unjust and contrary to the law of nations.

The following address has recently been forwarded through Lord Elgin to her Majesty:—

TO HER ROYAL MAJESTY VICTORIA, QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Great Mother—We, Chiefs and Sachems of the Six Nations of Indians, residing on the Grand River in Canada West, being assembled at the Council Fire in General Council, take this opportunity of assuring your Majesty of our unalterable attachment to your Majesty.

Great Mother—We have heard that your Majesty is now at war with a powerful nation, and that your warriors, with those of the French as your allies, have gone on the war path. We are happy to hear of this alliance, and we feel that our great Queen Mother's cause must be just.

Great Mother—Your children of the Six Nations have always been faithful and active allies of your Crown, and the ancestors of your red children never failed to assist in the battles of your illustrious ancestors.

Great Mother—We now renew the offer of our services against any external or internal enemy that may dare to attack the portion of your dominions, and

we pray the Great Spirit to bless your warriors and those of your allies with victory.

Done in General Council at our General Council Fire, this 3rd day of June, 1854.

Signed by "JOHN S. JOHNSON,
"And Forty-two Chiefs and Sachems
of the Six Nations.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY AND THE WAR.—Immediately after the declaration of war, the Society resolved to supply every British soldier and sailor, departing for the war, with a copy of the New Testament. They next resolved to do the same for every French soldier and sailor, and they extended their benefactions to the Turkish allies in the shape of an ample contingent of the Evangelists bound in cloth. They went even further, and have prepared a large supply of the Russian New Testament for the use of such prisoners as might hereafter come into the possession of the allied armies.

NEW MEASURE ON EDUCATION.—On Monday a minute by the Committee of Council on Education, dated the 28th ult., was given in a parliamentary paper, for a system of grants in aid of training schools. At the end of the first, second, and third years, a grant of merit is to be made to students of merit and to the treasurers of colleges. The scale is to come into operation for the year ending the 31st December 1855, but all colleges are to be at liberty, by application before the 1st September 1854, to give effect to it for the year now current.

It is now stated that the Queen and the royal family will take up their residence in Windsor Castle soon after the prorogation of Parliament, and that the annual visit to the Highlands will either be considerably shortened or entirely postponed. The reason assigned for this arrangement is the probably necessity of holding frequent privy councils during the progress of the war, and there are unequivocal symptoms at the castle that the arrival of the Court is there considered as no remote contingency.

UNITED STATES.

Upon the alleged pretence that the inhabitants of Greytown, on St. Juan del Norte, a settlement of Nicaragua, had committed "outrages upon the property and persons of citizens of the United States, after a manner only to be regarded as piratical," the U. S. Government despatched to that place the ship of war *Cyane*, Capt. Hollins, with instructions to demand satisfaction and the punishment of the offenders. Capt. Hollins arrived there on the 11th ult. and busied himself next day in making some clapnet displays of precaution and humanity. These effecting nothing, on the morning of the 12th, Capt. Hollins opened his batteries with shot and shell on the devoted town, and kept up the bombardment, with intermissions, although no resistance was offered, until the afternoon. The buildings were almost totally destroyed by the bombardment, but, says Capt. Hollins, in his despatch, "at four o'clock, p. m., a command under Lieut. Pickering and Fauntleroy was sent on shore with orders to complete the destruction of the town by fire."

Among the documents concerning this affair, which had been laid before Congress, is the correspondence between W. D. Jolly, commander of H. B. M. schooner *Bermuda*, and Capt. Hollins. The former, under date Greytown, July 12, enters his most solemn protest against the course which Hollins had intimated to him to intend to pursue towards Greytown. The inhabitants of the city, as well as the houses and property, he says, are entirely defenceless and quite at your mercy. I do therefore notify you, that such an act will be without precedent among civilized nations, and I beg to call your attention to the fact, that a large amount of property of British subjects, as well as others, which it is my duty to protect, will be destroyed, but as the force under my command is totally inadequate for this protection against the *Cyane*, I can only enter this my protest.

Capt. Hollins replies, (Jan'y 12.) "I am directed to enforce that reparation demanded by my Government. Be assured, I sympathize with you in the rescue of English subjects and property, under the circumstances, and regret exceedingly that the force under your command is not doubly equal to that of the *Cyane*."

P. E. ISLAND.

We regret to learn that the Hon. Donald Macdonald, of Tracadie, recently President of the Legislative Council of this Island, died suddenly, a few days since at Quebec, of Cholera, where he had gone on a visit to his friends.—*Hazard's Gazette*.

SYDNEY, CAPT. BRETTON.

ST. PETER'S CANAL.—The Hon. Mr. McLeod, and Captain Barry, returned from their visit to St. Peter's,

last Monday; and the result of the deliberations of the Commissioners who were present and examined the site of the proposed Canal, in presence of Captain Barry, may be gathered from an advertisement [To employ labourers at 4s. per day from 1st September they finding their own tools.] which appears in another column of to-day's paper. Beyond this, little is known; but it appears to us highly probable that the work will not be proceeded with at present, (later than will be necessary to prepare the ground for a Marine Railway, should such be considered hereafter as more feasible, or more economical, whilst it would accord as much accommodation as the locality is likely to require, from the fact, as would appear from rumour now general in the quarter, that without a Lugbeat Canal at St. Peter's would be but little used by shipping.—*News*, Aug. 5.

THE FRENCH SHIP OF WAR, "CONSTITUTION," a Frigate of 36 guns, and bearing the pennant of Commodore Bellouze, commandant of the French Naval Station of St. Pierre and Miquelon, arrived in our waters on Tuesday last, and will remain here until early next week. The Commodore was waited upon on his arrival by several of our public men, and received the mark of respect thus paid to an Officer of our gallant and noble ally, the French, in the present European War, by giving them a courteous and affable reception.—*Id.*

We understand that the Brigantine "*Deer Moulton*," Master, of and from Quebec bound to Cork, timber laden, arrived here on Thursday last, in a leaky state, having thrown overboard part of her deck load.—Her Cargo will require to be partially discharged to enable the ship to undergo repairs.—*Id.*

YARMOUTH, N. S.

CHOLERA AT PUNBICO.—The schr. *Sarah*, Capt. W. Larkin, arrived at Punbico on Saturday last, 5 days from Boston; her crew consisted of 4 men (including the master), and she had two female passengers. On the second day out, one of the men died, and another while the vessel was entering Punbico harbour—one of the females has since died—and the Captain is now sick, and attended by two Doctors.—The vessel is owned by Messrs. F. & D. Larkin.—These particulars we obtained yesterday from J. P. Miller, Esq.—*Herald*.

The *Boston Courier* says that orders were received in that city by telegraph, from the agents of the *Pictou Mines*, to discontinue sending vessels there for coal, for the space of one month. There were 13,000 tons of shipping waiting for coal on the 18th ult.

We understand a large number of vessels are at Sydney, C. B., awaiting cargoes of coal.—*Id.*

During the severe thunder storm yesterday morning, the electric fluid struck the new house of Mr. Oliver Haley near St. John's town, shattering some of the boards and splitting a beam. The house is uninhabited and unoccupied.—*Id.*

LIVERPOOL, N. S.

Capt. J. C. Richards informs us that nearly all the Labrador fishermen belonging to La Hare, have arrived home with full fares.—That a boat belonging to schr. *Clear*, Shanko master, of La Hare, was captured at the Labrador, and melancholy to relate one man, Jas. Lohman, was drowned. A boy clung to the bottom of the boat, and was picked up next morning in a very exhausted state. Capt. R. also reports that one of the returned Labrador-men states, that an officer of one of H. M. cruisers informed him, that there were two privateers hovering about, and supposed to be bound to the fishing ground to annoy and destroy the British fishermen. Can this be true?—*Transcript*.

The storm which occurred on last Sunday morning, we are sorry to hear, caused considerable damage to town two cows were killed; three of Mr. West's family were stunned and completely paralyzed for a short time.—*Liverpool Transcript*, Aug. 2.

A dreadful thunder storm passed over Port Melroy on the 5th ult. The house of Mr. William Cobos was struck by lightning, the electric fluid entered the chimney at the top of the house, bursting in several places, and throwing the bricks and furniture in every direction, causing considerable damage. Mr. C. was sitting near the chimney at the time, but received no other injury than being stunned, (as also were the master of the premises,) by the shock.—*Sun*.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

A Telegraphic despatch at Merchants' News Office in this city, under date of August 7, reports the arrival at New York on Saturday evening last, of the S. M. S. "*Atlantic*," with Liverpool dates to the 1st ult. Subjoined is a copy of this despatch:—No War News of any interest received since the sailing of the R. M. S. "*Canada*." Consuls quoted at 92½.

Spanish insurgents seem successful.—The Queen has fled from Madrid. Espartero was engaged in forming a Government.

Cotton market unchanged. Moderate sales at previous prices.

Weather very favorable for Agricultural purposes, and reports of the Grain crops highly flattering.

Flour market dull—sales at a further decline of sixpence per barrel, and Wheat sixpence per bushel.

No enquiry for Corn, and last sales were moderate, at a decline of two and six pence per quarter.

Provision Market unchanged,—sales limited.

Cotton Market dull,—prices a trifle lower.

STILL LATER.

(By Telegraph to Merchants' News Room.)

HALIFAX, Aug. 9.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Arabia*, arrived at New York last evening. Liverpool dates to the 29th July. No War News.

Russia had asked an armistice, which was promptly refused until the Principalities are evacuated.

Spanish insurgents are triumphant. Consols quoted at 92½.

Cotton in good demand—holders firm.

Flour.—Brokers' Circular reports an increased demand, and an active business at previous rates.

A decline in Wheat for the week, of 8d. to 10d. per bushel.

A better demand prevailed for Corn, at a reduction in price.

Provision market was inactive, a limited business doing.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Emperor of Russia will not abate pretensions. His reply to Austria's final summons is haughty.

Prussia favors Russia. Austria favors the Allies.

Russia is concentrating numerous troops in the principalities. No further fighting.

The Russian fleet has left Sebastopol.—Allied fleet all in pursuit.

Editorial Miscellany.

SOCIETY S. P. G.—We commend the following extract to the careful consideration of our readers. No man is more free than Archbishop Whately from any tendency to extreme High Church views, and his testimony ought to be sufficient to silence the calumniator, and to remove the suspicions of those who have entertained unfounded prejudices against the Venerable Society, which his Grace so justly declares to be a true representative of the whole Church, and not of any one party. And we heartily concur in his expression of a hope, that those who have "iniquitously" affirmed the contrary will honestly own their mistake:—

Archbishop Whately, of Dublin, moved the first Resolution, and made some remarks in his own homely way. The only exception I can take, he said, to the Society, is that its name does not express the whole of its objects. It is called the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. But we want to do more than propagate the Gospel, or scatter Bibles to spread Christianity; we desire to plant a Church; and what Church should that be but our own? We know this Society propagates the doctrines of our Church by means of ministers bearing a commission from the Church. It is a true Church Society. It cannot be charged with encouraging Romanist tendencies. It is open to every complexion of theology which is allowed within the limits of our Church. And people who forsake this Society because it admits missionaries with whose sentiments they do not individually agree, in order to be consistent must leave the Church of England too, because she does the same. The principles of the Society are the true principles, and its working is fair and honest. The Report just read has shown that its funds are not apportioned in favour of one party in the Church, as has been iniquitously affirmed. And I hope the parties who have affirmed it publicly, will publicly own their mistake. I should have a poor opinion of them, if after trumpeting forth their accusation, they were to whisper their recantation. For these reasons I have always endeavoured to combat the prejudices that have been raised against this Society in Ireland, and have furthered its associations in my own diocese. Ireland especially owes a debt of gratitude to this Society which she never should forget. From no country has the flood of emigration so poured as from Ireland, and the spiritual wants of the emigrants are cared for by no other Society than this."

Practical Hints to the Farmers of Nova-Scotia on the Management and Improvement of Live Stock, and on General Husbandry; Compiled from Youatt, Johnston, Peters, Stephens, and other late writers, with Notes and Explanatory Remarks. By J. W. Dawson, Author of "Scientific Contributions toward the Improvement of Agriculture in Nova-Scotia," &c. Published under a Grant of the Legislature. Halifax, Printed by Richard Nugent. Price 1s. 6d.

This Work is for sale at W. Gossip's Book Store, No. 24, Granville-street. It forms a compendium of useful information in the various branches of agriculture and husbandry, which if properly studied, can-

not fail of being largely useful to the Nova Scotia Farmer. From a prefatory observation in the dedication of the book to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, we are given to understand that the execution of the Work was entrusted by His Excellency to Mr. J. W. Dawson, and it has been published under a Grant of the Legislature. Whether it would not have had a better effect in accomplishing the purpose for which it is intended, had it been published under the direction of the Central Board of Agriculture, may be a question with many; but is not one that is calculated to depreciate the work itself, which is a creditable production. The Province at large is much indebted to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for his unwearied efforts in behalf of the Provincial Agriculture, an interest second to none in public importance; and generally for his zealous and earnest endeavours to develop the industrial resources of the country. W. G.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The meeting held on Tuesday last at the Temperance Hall, to promote the Industrial Exhibition, although not numerously attended by the working class, in consequence of the hour being unsuited to them, was highly influential, and with so distinguished a patronage ought to go on swimmingly. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was in the Chair, and in his speech touched upon a variety of topics connected with the object, in a very interesting manner—as did the Chief Justice, Judge Bliss, and other speakers. The Admiral also was present; and a number of ladies, pursuant to a general invitation, attended to hear what might be alleged in favour of the mechanical ingenuity of the Province, and determined we hope, not to begrudge a little hard work in its behalf. We trust that such a spirit will now be evinced with reference to this undertaking, that not only the capability of the country to produce the raw material of manufactures will be proved, but that the superior mechanical ability of its people will be conspicuous in their display; that in this respect Nova Scotia may not suffer by comparison with other countries. Above all, we would recommend in the dealing with the contributions, that every thing useful and practical, and tending to a good result, be made to take preference and precedence over the merely amusing, fantastical and fanciful productions of mechanical skill. W. G.

The barbarous attack upon Graytown, on the Mosquito Territory, by the American frigate *Cyane*, is, we believe, unprecedented in the annals of international retaliation. We trust, for the honour of our common humanity, that the accounts given in the papers, of the transaction, are either exaggerated, or can be successfully controverted. It appears from these to have been a wanton destruction of an unresisting place, and a large amount of property, while we are left completely in the dark as to the grave offence which could have made so signal a chastisement necessary.—That it was undeserved we are led to infer from the protest of the commander of H. M. Schr. *Bermuda*, who would have protected the place, had the force at his disposal been sufficient for that purpose. It was, to say the least, an inglorious achievement, and a Graytown laurel will shed no lustre, either upon the Government which ordered it, or the officer who obeyed his orders. It is difficult to believe it of either, more especially that the latter had no option. A large amount of the property destroyed is said to have belonged to American citizens, and it may be, supposing the *Cyane* officer's orders to have been so imperative, that his Government have over-reached themselves. It in fact amounts, in this seemingly atrocious action, to a mitigation of his own share in it, that in carrying out his orders he spared not his own flesh and blood. W. G.

We are glad to learn from the latest intelligence from Canada, that the Cholera is fast abating, both in the upper and lower country. The disease still continues in New Brunswick without marked abatement—both in Portland and St. John. Several persons who had crossed from St. John to Digby and Annapolis, had been attacked, and some deaths had occurred, with unmistakable symptoms of the worst type of the malady. A merciful Providence has spared Halifax up to the present time, and the recent fine weather, and genial elasticity of the atmosphere, induces the hope that we may be exempted from so great an affliction. Diarrhoea is however very prevalent, and as its attacks are in many cases hard to be accounted for from dietary causes, it may fairly be presumed to be a modification of true cholera, and likely enough to prove fatal if not immediately checked. None at this particular time should desist from precautionary measures to avert the disease, or be without preventive remedies, and a knowledge of their use, in case of a sudden attack. W. G.

The ravages of the Cholera at Barbadoes, have been truly awful. In the whole Island 15,000 deaths have taken place, being about one-ninth of the population, and one-seventh of the population of Bridgetown the capital, have become its victims. The disease still continued. The cholera has also visited several of the adjacent Islands, and is prevalent at Jamaica.

THE RECIPROCAL TREATY.—This Treaty, having passed the Representative bodies in the United States will have to be submitted to the Colonial Legislatures, pursuant to the provisions for its ratification, within six months from the 31st of June last. It is supposed, therefore, that extra Sessions of the Provincial Legislatures will be immediately called, to decide upon this important subject. W. G.

A BAD ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that Mr. William Stewart, Watchmaker, of this City, was unfortunately drowned, by the jibing of the main boom of the sloop boat "Ada," on Tuesday evening last. Mr. George Drillo, Sailmaker, was also on board, and dived after him, but, although he grasped what seemed Mr. S's hat, failed to see anything of him. The depth of water where the accident happened is about 20 fathoms. Deceased was stooping down attending to the tarring of a mackerel line, when the calamity occurred. Mr. Stewart was a native of Scotland. He leaves a widow and two young children, and a large circle of friends to mourn the loss of a kind husband and parent, and a most estimable member of Society. The body has not been recovered.—*Chronicle*.

The Basin and "Sixins" for a Fountain in the West front of the New Market House, ordered by the Mayor, came to hand per *l'Esprit*, and preparations are already in progress for getting the desideratum into operation.—*Ibid*.

NOVA SCOTIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

In pursuance of notice duly given, a public meeting took place at Temperance Hall on Tuesday, the 6th inst., for the purpose of hearing the views of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in reference to the approaching Industrial Exhibition to be held at Halifax during the ensuing Autumn, and of awakening the public mind in this city to the importance of greater efforts on behalf of that undertaking. The chair was taken by His Excellency shortly after 3 o'clock P. M. There were on the platform His Excellency Rear Admiral Fanshawe, His Lordship the Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. James Bliss, and a number of other influential persons. Several ladies were also in attendance during the meeting.

The proceedings were opened by an address from the Lieutenant Governor, in which His Excellency dwelt upon some of the advantages accruing from Exhibitions of art and industry, and the extensive capabilities which Nova Scotia possessed for engaging in such an enterprise. A number of valuable hints were thrown out by His Excellency for the guidance of the Committee, amongst which was a suggestion to appropriate any surplus funds of the Exhibition in the purchase of labour-saving agricultural implements. His Excellency also stated his intention of shortly visiting some of the principal rural districts, East and West, and of holding public meetings in connection with the Exhibition. The following Resolutions were ably spoken to by the several movers and seconders, and unanimously adopted by the meeting:—

Moved by the Hon. the Chief Justice: and seconded by Hon. Dr. Grigor:

That this meeting hail with satisfaction the interest which His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor continues to take in the Industrial Exhibition, and pledges itself to carry out to the utmost of its ability the suggestions which His Excellency has just made.

Moved by Hon. Financial Secretary, and seconded by Hon. John K. Fairbanks:

That as the advantages to be derived from the Exhibition can be expected to be fully realized only, by all contributing articles according to their ability, this meeting promises to use yet greater efforts for the purpose of stimulating all parties to forward whatever articles may be worthy of Exhibition.

Moved by the Hon. Judge Bliss, and seconded by Hon. H. Bell:

That this meeting is thoroughly persuaded of the necessity of yet more vigorous efforts in obtaining contributions, and in calling in the aid of more agents, and for these purposes resolves to use all means to raise additional subscriptions, and to gather in what has been already subscribed.

Moved by His Worship the Mayor, and seconded by Hon. W. A. Black:

That the thanks of this Meeting be tendered to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for his conduct in the Chair.

His Excellency responded to the vote of thanks, which was conveyed through His Honor the Chief Justice, and the meeting adjourned.

HOWARD D. STEELE, Secretary

Halifax, 10th Aug. 1851.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, Aug. 2, 1851.—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, in Council, has been pleased to appoint—

To be the Board of Health for the County of Annapolis: Peter Bonnett (President), Edward H. Candler, Andrew Henderson, John Mills, Francis W. Pickman, Lawrence Hall, Alfred Troop, Esquires—and the Representatives for the time being of that County, and of the Townships of Annapolis and Grandville, respectively.

To be one of the Health Officers for the County of Annapolis: Robert Leslie, Esq. M. D.

To be Notaries Public:—Francis S. Bonmish, Esquire, of Halifax; Henry B. Webster, Esquire, of Kentville.

To be Constables for the County of Colchester: David V. Crow, Esquire.

To be Justices of the Peace for the County of Guysborough:—Wm. A. McKeon, Esq., of Country Harbour; John McMillan, Esq., of Isaac's Harbour.

Fontha' Department.

A CHILD'S EVENING PRAYER.

The following simple and beautiful lines were composed by the great poet S. T. Coleridge, for the use of his daughter when a child. A very little ingenuity will be sufficient to make such alterations as may be necessary to suit the prayer to the circumstances of every household.

Lie on my bed my limbs I lay,
 God grant me grace my prayers to say ;—
 O God ! preserve my mother dear
 In strength and health for many a year ;
 And O ! preserve my father too,
 And may I pay him reverence due,
 And may I my best thoughts employ
 To be my parents' hope and joy ;
 And O ! preserve my brothers both,
 From evil doings and from sloth,
 And may we always love each other,
 Our friends, our father, and our mother,
 And still, O Lord, to me impart
 An innocent and grateful heart,
 That after my last sleep I may
 Awake to Thy eternal day ! Amen.

FURILING INCIDENT.—On Sunday evening, the 14th inst., as the storm that had been brewing for some hours was about breaking out, a little boy of seven years of age, son of Mr. A. H. Gove, of this city, who is at present residing at Grosso Isle, took refuge under the deck of a sail boat belonging to Mr. F. W. Backus, lying at the dock, with a sail hoisted. In a moment after, the squall struck her, when she broke from her moorings, and started towards the open lake. When first seen, she was nearly half way across the river, and the little fellow had crawled from his place of shelter and taken his place at the helm, endeavouring to direct his course towards the shore. Soon the rain came down in torrents—the wind had increased to a perfect hurricane, and the banks of the river were lined with wailing women and children, and strong men, who were powerless lookers-on. Not a boat was immediately within reach. The sailboat had almost reached Stony Island, and the hearts of the lookers-on were for a moment relieved, expecting to see her go ashore, when all at once she broached to, and came abruptly round again, heading for Grosso Isle. As the boat settled round, the anxious spectators held their breath ; for a moment the head of the pilot disappeared, only again to re-appear, holding manfully to the helm. Directly another and fiercer squall struck the sail ; the boat was thrown upon her beam-ends, and the sail and boom in the water, and cries of "he is out," "he is gone," were heard on all sides. Still the gallant bark kept her way ; and again she went about, and took her course towards Malden, again her pilot was plainly seen, standing at her helm. By this time a boat had been manned and put off to the rescue, but before getting any distance into the river, the sailboat took another turn, heading again towards home ; she ran straight to the middle of the river, when Mr. W. F. Backus and H. Gray Esq., ran down the bank, and made signs to the boy to keep the helm up or down, as the meandering of the boat required. He obeyed the signs, like an old salt, and in a few minutes the boat was run into shallow water, when the gentlemen named above, were enabled to wade on board, and in a little time the boy was in the arms of his mother, who had been almost a distracted spectator of the whole scene. In answer to a question of how he was getting along when the gentleman boarded the boat, he answered, that he "was pretty wet, but added, "wasn't it lucky, Mr. Backus, that I was aboard of your boat when she went off."—*Detroit Advertiser.*

LITTLE OR ANYTHING FROM NOTHING.—Under this modest title, the "grain dropper" of the Chicago Journal gives one of the prettiest domestic scenes we ever met in a newspaper. Its charming and natural simplicity will touch a chord in every parent's heart :—
 Yesterday we saw a waggon loaded with wheat coming into town—nothing strange in that, certainly. And a man driving the team, and a woman perched on the load beside him, and a child throned in the woman's lap—nothing strange in that, either. And it required no particular shrewdness to determine that the woman was the property—personal, of course—of the man, and that the black-eyed, round-faced child was the property of them both.

So much we saw—so much we suppose, everybody saw who looked. It is fair inference that the wife came in to help her husband to "trade out" a portion of the proceeds of the wheat, the product of so much labor and so many sunshines and rains.

The pair were somewhere this side—a fine point of

observation isn't it?—this side of forty, and is it presumptuous—if like their neighbors—they left two or three children at home, "to keep house," while they came to town, perhaps two girls and a boy, or, as it is immaterial to us, two boys and one girl.

Well, we followed the pair in and through, until the wheat was sold, and the money paid, and then for the trade. The baby was bluffed from shoulder to shoulder, or set down upon the floor to run into mischief—like a sparkling globule of quicksilver on a marble table—while calicoes were priced, sugar and tea tasted, and plates "rung." The good wife looked askance at a large mirror that would be just the thing for the best room, and the roll of carpeting, of most becoming pattern ; but it won't do—they must wait till next year. Ah ! there is music in those next years that orchestras cannot make.

And so they look, and price, and purchase the summer supplies, the husband the while eyeing the little roll of bank-notes growing small by degrees, and beautifully less. Then comes an "aside" conference, particularly confidential. She takes him aside, affectionately, by the button, and looks up in his face—she has fine eyes, by the way—with an expression eloquent of "Do, now ; it will please them so." And what do you suppose they talk of ? Toys for the children. John wants a drum, and Jane a doll, and Jenny a book of pictures, "just like Susan S-and-so's." The father looks "Non-sense" but he feels in his pocket for the required silver ; and the mother having gained the point, hastens away, baby and all, for the toys. There acts the mother. She had half-promised—not all—that she would bring them something, and she is happy all the way home, not for the bargain she made, but for the pleasant surprise in those three brown parcels. And you ought to have been there when she got home ; when the drum and the doll and the book were produced—and thumbed and cradled and thumped. Wasn't it a great house !

Selections.

THE CRISIS.—Every obstruction that has arisen to a decided solution of the Eastern question has been removed either by the pertinacity of the Czar or the vigour of the Turks. Notwithstanding the superior resources of the allied and neutral powers, Russia and Turkey will occupy the fore-front in the great European contest now pending. The reason is obvious—both are in earnest. The Emperor of Russia scorns, while he makes use of, his Berlin brother-in-law. He declines to abate his pretensions, and throws upon the German Powers the responsibility of doing something. He well knows with whom he has to deal. This crisis has come. Prussia declines to carry out her treaty stipulations. Austria, eager to enter territory abandoned by Russian troops, draws back when it is re-occupied by the Czar, and maintains the same attitude as before—"willing to wound and yet afraid to strike." It would thus seem that Austrian vacillation or faithlessness has considerably simplified the Eastern question. Instead of the occupation of Wallachia by a neutral power whose sincerity is suspected, and the interposition of Austrian troops between the belligerents—carrying out the favourite idea of "armed mediation"—we can now report that Omar Pasha has crossed the Danube, once more defeated the Russians at Giurgovo, taken possession of the territory coveted by his German ally, and threatens to drive the enemy out of Wallachia. The auxiliary troops are, somewhat unexpectedly, brought face to face with the Russian legions ; and should a general engagement ensue between Giurgovo and Bucharest, there is little doubt that they will help in it. But, more probably, Prince Gortschakoff will retreat upon Bucharest, preparatory to his retirement beyond the Sereth. These events will be a relief to all who distrust the intervention of Austria. Francis Joseph has lost a golden opportunity of making himself an important party in the contest. As the Times remarks—"The whole Anglo-French army has been compelled to advance into the valley of the Danube to perform the duty of expelling the Russians from the Principalities which Austria had agreed, by her convention with the Porte, to perform." Through the bungling of the German Powers, the allies are again "masters of the situation."

DESERTERS FROM THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—A letter from Shumla says, that the desertions from the Russian camp are frequent, and the deserters complained of ill-treatment and want of food. The deserters said that "wretched regime" would go over if they were certain of a good reception, and that their Generals would not give the troops rations, saying the col-

lers must starve until they had taken Silistria. The Russians had opened a trench, and established a battery within a very short stone's throw of the Arab Tabia. The besiegers and the besieged at Silistria could hear one another, and they frequently indulged in an exchange of not very friendly words and sentiments. On one occasion, when there was a pause in the firing, a voice was heard to exclaim from the Russian trench, "I say, you Turks, have you any tobacco?" The answer was: "Of course we have, you Petersburg (any) pipe—more than you can smoke." "Would you mind selling me some?" said the Russian. "No, you may have it: we will send for it to the town, and you may fetch it."

CANTERBURY.—*St. Augustine's College.*—The 25th anniversary of the consecration of St. Augustine's College chapel, was commemorated on Thursday, 2nd ult. The prayers were said, as usual, early in the morning. At half-past ten o'clock more than thirty friends of the society, and ardent supporters of the missionary enterprise, assembled in the chapel, when the office of the Holy Communion was celebrated by the Bishop of New Zealand, who, with the Bishop of Adelaide, the warden, and sub-warden, administered to the visitors and students. The sermons were delivered by the Bishops of New Zealand and Adelaide. At the end of the sermons, before the offertory, was introduced the Form of Commemoration, in which the names of Queen Adelaide, Mrs. Shepherd, Miss Jones, Archbishop Howley, Bishop Coleridge, and others were duly mentioned. The alms exceeded £32. In the evening the warden and fellows received a large party at dinner in the hall, including the Bishops of London, New Zealand, and Adelaide, Sir Brock Bridges, Bart., Sir Walter James, Bart., A. J. Deterford Hoop, Esq., and many other friends of the college.

St. Martin's-hall is opened for a grand Educational Exhibition, commemorative of the centenary anniversary of the Society of Arts. The collection comprises a vast variety of objects connected with schools and education, models, maps, books, cabinets of specimens, philosophical apparatus, and also some of the results of the efforts which have been made to cultivate the waste places of humanity, such as the products of the ragged schools, blind schools, and institutions for idiots. The success of their humane endeavours is certainly remarkable. Foreign countries are among the exhibitors. I furnish materials for a comparison of some of the continental and transatlantic systems of training, with our own. The educational and religious societies contribute their publications, as also do the principal publishers of school-books and educational courses. There are models and plans of schools, and school-furnishings and apparatus of every kind ; and to those practically interested in the work of education the exhibition will, doubtless, prove a very instructive one. It brings into one view nearly all that has yet been done in the various systems of training, and the machinery employed. There are the child's home-book, and appliances used in the infant school, and the last edition of the "Encyclopaedia Metropolitana." Some departments still remain to be filled up. The contributions from abroad, to which the central tables are devoted, at present are rather meagre. Besides the great hall, the library, and the apartment immediately under the roof, and the entrance galleries and hall, are devoted to the exhibition.—*London Guardian, July 12.*

THE REV. MR. BENNETT AND THE LADIES.—We (*Bristol Times*) have heard it stated that the Marchioness of Bath and the Duchess of Argyll, two of the Rev. Mr. Bennett's greatest admirers, and who formed part of the noble company present at the commemoration at Frome last week, wrote to Lord Aberdeen, when the see of Bath and Wells became vacant, requesting the Premier to make Mr. Bennett the new bishop ! Lord Aberdeen is reported to have replied "that it must be a far more bold man and minister than himself to attempt such a desperate feat."

The untimely end of two of the brightest ornaments of the English bar, Sir Samuel Romilly and Lord Castlereagh, is well known. Wilberforce, their friend and companion, declared it to be his opinion that, in each state it was the effect of continued wear of mind, and of the non-observance of the Sabbath. One of them, he observes, had opposed with all his influence, a resolution adopted at that time by a large portion of the London bar, to discontinue the practice of Sunday consultations ; and adds, that if they had suffered their minds to enjoy even this weekly recreation, their faculties might have been preserved from the effects of the constant strain, and the strings of life would never have snapped from over-tension.

SHORT SERMONS.—Sermons to be effective should be short, but pointed—they should illustrate some distinct point of Christian doctrine or practical duty. We rarely ever retire from Church, where a sermon beyond a half hour has been preached, however good it may have been in other respects, yet we are sure to hear its length complained of, and that, too, by members of the Church. However grieved we may be that such complaints should be made, yet the fact is so. When a sermon is so long that the attention flags, or the mind becomes wearied, its good effects are lost. With a liturgy so devotional and impressive as is ours, calculated as it is to fix the attention of all serious minds, a sermon beyond twenty or thirty minutes is not generally listened to with pleasure or profit. We would therefore seriously recommend to such of our clergy as are desirous of doing all the good they can, to condense their thoughts, for even, "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," burn out the patience of wearied hearers. They should not select too many points of scriptural doctrine, or of practical duty, for illustration in one discourse. Infinitely more good will be done, and the impression on the memory will be deeper, by a short and direct illustration of one single point, than by a lengthened address on many points. We believe short, practical and earnest sermons will cause the Church to be better attended, the seed of the Gospel to be scattered more widely, and to take deeper root in the minds of the hearers, than those, however well written, that take more than twenty-five or thirty minutes in their delivery.

We learn from the Apostle that some "build upon this foundation, gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble." Some proceed from one degree of wholesome knowledge unto another, increasing their main stock by the addition of those other sacred truths that are revealed in the Word of God, and these build upon the foundation, gold and silver, and precious stones. Others retain the precious foundation, but lay base matters upon it, wood, hay, stubble, and such other either unprofitable or more dangerous stuff, and others go so far that they overthrow the very foundation itself. The first of these be wise, the second foolish, the third mad builders. When the day of trial cometh, the first man's work shall abide, and he himself shall receive a reward: the second shall lose his work, but not himself (he shall suffer loss, saith the Apostle, but he himself shall be saved); the third shall lose both himself and his work together. And as in this spiritual structure very different kinds of materials may be laid upon the same foundation, some sound, and some unsound, so in either of them there is a great difference to be made betwixt such as are more contiguous to the foundation, and such as be remote off. The fuller explication of the first principles of faith, and the conclusions deduced from thence, are in the rank of those verities that be more nearly conjoined to the foundation, to which those falsities are answerable on the other side that grate upon the foundation, and any way endanger it.—*Archbishop Usher.*

The very name given to Omar Pasha by his troops, is emblematic of his personal qualities, and of the enthusiasm and affection he inspires. They call him "the little pot lion." A sobriquet of this description tells more than the most elaborate portrait painting. It is now nearly a quarter of a century, since Omar Pasha, who had renounced his services in the Austrian army, emigrated into Russia, and attached himself to Kromow Pasha. He changed his religion with his country, and gradually rose, until in 1836 he was employed in suppressing an insurrection in Bosnia. After the siege of St. Jean d'Acre he was made a general of brigade. Subsequently he suppressed an insurrection of the Albanians, and afterwards one of the Kurds. His next great service was no less than the re-organization of the Turkish army. In this duty he acquired great influence among the troops. In 1848 he was named chief of the Turkish army sent to put down the insurrection in Montenegro. From this he finally mounted to the distinguished post he now occupies, of General-in-chief of the Turkish army on the Danube. The army is like a sword in his hand, because he has himself organized it, and because his own career inspires it with his own soul. For the explanation of the late almost miraculous military successes of Turkey, which have confounded all ordinary political speculation, we must look to the influence exercised on Turkey by those refugees from oppressed European nations, who already skilled in European military science, have become the instruments of the Sultan in his schemes of reform. Omar Pasha is the type of his class.

THE AMERICAN SHIP THE "GOLDEN AGE," is the first paddle-wheel steamer that has traversed the two great oceans, and has solved the problem of the practicability of circumnavigating the globe by paddle-wheel steamers. She ran from Liverpool to Cape of Good Hope (6,300 miles) in twenty six days and a half; from the Cape to King George's Sound (4,000 miles) in forty-seven days and a half, from thence to Melbourne (1,270 miles) in four days and three quarters, from thence to Sydney (860 miles) in twenty hours, from thence to Tahiti (3,421 miles) in thirteen days and a half; and from thence to Panama (4,532 miles) in eighteen days and a half. The proprietors have lost £6,000 by her trip from New York to England, and from thence to Panama, although her passengers alone from Sydney to Panama paid £10,000 for their passage. Mr. Hargreaves, the Australian gold discoverer, who came home in the *Golden Age* and *Mapleleaf*, is a handsome man in the prime of life. He received £10,000 from the Sydney Government, for his discovery. Mr. Iatrobe, the late Governor of Victoria, was a passenger by the same ship. He is very rich; he has only been Governor of Victoria about six years.

Cholera exists in various parts of Scotland. In Wiltshire it is raging with virulence, and assistance has had to be obtained from Glasgow. Sporadic cases are reported at Falkirk, and several deaths have taken place at Perth within the last fortnight. The malady has also broken out at Castle Douglas, near Dumfries; whence also several fatal cases are reported.

HABITS OF MINUTE BOOKKEEPING.—Inheriting, says Dr. Hanna, the parental punctuality, James (the brother of Dr. Chalmers) carried it to an extreme degree. In balancing his private receipts at the end of a year, one penny more than he could account for appeared to have been spent. That penny cost him weeks and months of uneasiness, till crossing one of the London bridges (which he had to do once a year,) and on which there was a penny toll, he suddenly remembered that twelve months before he had paid a penny there which he had not entered in his book. The discovery, we are told, overjoyed him. Mr. Carus informs us, in his "Life of Simeon," that so exact were the pecuniary habits of that excellent man, that he once offered an accountant twenty pounds to discover the error of a penny in his books.

WRITING POETRY.—Talking of poetry, an old acquaintance (who, for a whimsical reason, was formerly known among his friends as "Count Paper") remarked to us, one day, "I never tried my hand at writing poetry but once. I had bad luck at the first attempt, and, not being a persevering man, I got discouraged. The case was this. When I was a student at Dartmouth—in my junior year, I believe—when the day came round for reading 'compositions' before the class, I had prepared myself with a 'poem.' Being rather partial to 'blank verse' as the more stately kind of poetry, and, as I supposed, a good deal easier than rhymed verse, I had written a poem after the manner (a long way, I dare say) of Bryant's *Thanatopsis*. When it came to my turn to read, I got up and read off the lines in a full sonorous voice; and sat down with the conviction that I had made an impression even on the prosy old professor, and should get a handsome compliment for my pains. The 'Prof' having looked over the rest of the compositions, and commented on their verbal beauties and defects; as was his custom, came at last to mine, upon which he observed in the gravest manner, 'Young man, I have no particular fault to find with this essay—except as to your frequent use of 'capitals,' which you have here put at the beginning of every line. This, you ought to know, is not permitted, 'except in poetry.' The boys laughed, and I,—was discouraged from ever attempting poetry again.

IMMENSITY OF THE UNIVERSE.—If we are permitted on such a subject to argue from analogy, we may fancy to ourselves some such idea as this—that each nebula or group of stars, bears the same reference to other groups which our planetary system does to the globes of which it is composed; and that while they may be impressed with a rotatory motion round each other, like our satellites round their primaries, there is some central point of unknown position, and immeasurable dimensions, round which the whole groups of the universe revolve, like our little worlds round their sun. There are not wanting reasons for such a supposition. The two great laws of gravitation and inertia, by which our own system is regulated and maintained, have been

proved to exist with precisely the same powers, at least in some of the fixed stars. The probability, therefore is, that these are universal qualities inherent in all material objects. This being granted seems to imply the necessity of a balanced rotatory motion in every system of worlds, for preserving the general equilibrium of the whole, because universal attraction must prevent any body from remaining absolutely stationary. Now the same principle appears to apply to groups of systems which apply to systems themselves. Hence we may infer a complication of movements of the most wonderful and extensive kind, combining not merely worlds with worlds, and systems with systems, but nebulae with nebulae, embracing the whole material creation, and extending to infinity. What a magnificent view does this afford of the works of the Eternal and what a beautiful unity does it appear to give to His operations!

EXPENSIVE WORK.—Every shell fired by an army during siege operations, costs, with the powder with which the mortar is charged, the sum of £3—enough to support a poor family for a fortnight.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

TEACHING IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Amongst the various modes in which a Christian may employ his time, and powers for the benefit of Christ's Church, there is one perhaps more important at the present time, than was at any in the Sunday School. Whether we consider the usefulness of such an occupation, in advancing the general interests of religion, and in gratifying the seeds of early piety; or, as inculcating lessons of enlightened attachment to our own Church, we cannot but consider the post of the Sunday School Teacher as one of great importance. Lessons here taught and impressed with the affection and care of a pious heart, will not easily be forgotten. With proper attention the minds even of the youngest can generally be brought, with God's assistance, to take an interest in the subject laid before them, and not only be brought to imbibe instruction and biblical knowledge, but even to feel an interest in the holy themes of Salvation and Eternal Happiness. The youthful mind thus awakened and stimulated is open to impressions, which, under the dew of God's blessing, may live through the temptation of a corrupting world, and show fruit that will rejoice a parent's heart, and reflect the glory of the Creator. Nothing can better contribute also to secure attachment to our own communion, than to familiarise the memory and lips of the young with the prayers and sacred phraseology of our Liturgy. By often repeating the Collects, and having the attention drawn to the meaning and value of the Catechism, and of other portions of the Prayer Book, they will grow up, as the experience of many can testify, with the love and early associations of the Liturgy so imprinted on the mind, as to become a safeguard against any danger of departing from the borders of the Church of their youth.

With such good effects then, most reasonably to be looked for from early instructions thus given, how is it that we find these posts of usefulness too often unoccupied, or left to the inexperienced and worldly? How is it that many more are not led, by christian zeal, to these interesting and valuable posts of usefulness? When we see a number of young persons or children thus ranged before their teachers, and ready, often with meekness, to receive impressions and lessons of incalculable value to their immortal souls; we often think what an important and desirable station, should this be considered! What better field can be desired for "sowing to the spirit," and "doing good in our generation?" What more honorable office can there be than this in the Church of Christ? What better opportunity can there be for the wise and earnest Christian, to consecrate his talents and devote some of his hours to God's glory, than on the Lord's day to spend them on this sacred work? In this way the "cup of cold water" may be given to Christ's disciples, as effectually and as sure of its reward as in any other way. May our Sunday Schools then abound more than they yet do with the wise and the good to help forward this important work!—of Christ and his Church! Few can tell how much the heart of the Minister is refreshed and encouraged by feeling the helping hand of his parishioners in this and in other similar works—in which the example and talents of the laity may be associated with his, and consecrated so well to God's glory.

Did we need example from high quarters, we might state that her gracious majesty the Queen is often to be seen thus employed; and often on a Sunday takes her seat upon a common bench, with the Bible in her hand instructing the youth of a far more lowly class than the one to which she belongs. Without, then disparaging the instructions of parents, and the valuable and holy lessons which may still be given under a parent's roof (which is also necessary to secure the full benefit of a Sunday School)—we yet think that we are not far wrong when we say, that the example and effect of a well-ordered Sunday School, in the hands of faithful and pious and conscientious teachers, will be found one of the most powerful engines for securing to the rising generation well-founded impressions; not only of the Bible and the Gospel, but of the principles of our Protestant and Apostolic Church.

August 2, 1854.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1854.

COLLEGE AGENCY
No. 12.

To P. C. HILL, Esq.

Secy. Incorp. Alumni.

HAVING accomplished my business at Sydney, I left that place between 4 and 5 o'clock on Friday morning the 28th July, for Arichat, distant upwards of 80 miles, according to the most approved computation, but I have seldom been in a District where more contradictory accounts of distance are given, than here. However, we accomplished the route in 14 hours, with the same horses, under the guidance of a very civil and excellent driver rejoicing in the euphonious name of Ormond, whom, as well as his vehicle, I would recommend to any future traveller. Although in search of the substantial rather than of the picturesque, I cannot help noticing the natural beauties of the scenery, sometimes approaching to the grand. The road skirts the shore of the great Bras d'Or Lake, nearly all the way, there being not more than two miles of a portage from Sydney to Arichat. If we were to judge of the Island farming by what is to be seen on this line, our opinion of it would not be high. The general character presented to the eye of the passer by is that of slovenliness, and inefficiency. But in other quarters of the Island it is well known to be better. And as to accommodation for travellers there is none, except in the neighbourhood of St Peter's, and whoever expects to be hungry had better carry his basket with him, and make up his mind to rest plank for his night's repose. When arrived at St. Peter's, (60 miles from Sydney,) I found the local members of the Legislature, together with Capt. Barry, R. E. making arrangements for the speedy opening of the short but important canal, which is to connect the Bay of that name, with the waters of the Lake.

But this by the way.

On my arrival at Arichat, I was personally welcomed by the Rev. Mr. Brine, my former neighbour at New Dublin, but as to my object, he did not hold out much encouragement. And indeed things did wear a forbidding aspect. A subscription list was then abroad, for a Parsonage house, requiring hundreds not a few, - another had just been entered into for a liberal salary to himself, a house had just been fitted up, and the rent assumed, by the Parish, - several alterations and repairs in the Church were in embryo. So that, in his grave opinion, in which others agreed, and considering the very small number of Church families at Arichat, and their very recent initiation into the contributing system, King's College seemed to have a poor chance, and he did not scruple to hint that I might as well have left his parish out of the line of my visits. However the result was more pleasing than the beginning. Through some failure of the Post Office, my letter from Sydney, appointing a meeting, tho' paid for, had just reached him, and we therefore did not hold one, but adopted the more direct plan of personal appeal, from house to house, which was completely carried through, and before Saturday night I had upwards of £50 on my book. The next day I preached to a respectable congregation, and touched on the subject of the College, and in the course of Monday I succeeded in completing the amount of one certificate, and smaller donations amounting in all to £1126. Such was the generous spirit which I met with, and so strong the conviction of duty to support the College, on account of its connexion with the Church, and as a training school of our Prophets, that I am persuaded we would have trebled this sum, if local objects had not been in the way. Besides those already mentioned, there is a great want of a good female School, and also of an Academy, for the benefit of the Protestant part of the population.

When the circumstances of Arichat are considered—its great distance from Windsor—the general pursuits of the people not disposing them to a due appreciation of literary institutions of the higher class—I think you will agree with me that our friends have done well, and I hope some who are absent will do yet more. P. De Carteret, Esq., for many years a leading merchant of the place, W. R. Cutler, Esq. Barrister, once at the Collegiate Academy, C. F. Harrington, Esq. Barrister, and Edward Binet, Esq. Merchant, whose warm and ready liberality I shall not soon forget, are the four who have each given £25 for the Certificate. Among the other donors are some who gave their Sovereigns but hide their names. And while some have given out of ampler means and without much self denial,

others have felt the half dollar or the quarter to be something to them, and perhaps had nothing left behind. My first donation was 40s. from a kind old man who did not belong to our Church, but who, like several other Protestants here, is glad to unite in our services, having none of his own. Nor was his gift unaccompanied by prayer for a blessing upon it, which ever enhances its value.

Having thus wound up the affair at Arichat, my next aim was Guysborough, to which place I was kindly offered a passage, in H. M. Ship *Vestal*, which happened to be then in the harbour. I was thus saved a long round of upwards of 90 miles, and for the first time in my life enjoyed a delightful sail in one of Her Majesty's ships. I beg to return my cordial thanks to the Captain, Chaplain, and other Officers, for the courteous and most hospitable attentions thus extended to me. Their fine ship was an object of much attraction wherever she appeared, and was visited by several ladies of Arichat and Guysborough, where a ship of war had not been seen for twenty years.

I found the newly appointed Clergyman of Guysborough, the Rev. Mr. Jarvis, not yet quite settled in his Mission, but received from him all the assistance I could expect. I held a meeting, and also preached in the Church on Friday evening, and visited every family, some of them more than once, but I regret to say with very little success. Mr. Clark and another gentleman were absent, and it is to be hoped, that when they return, the credit of this, one of the oldest Missions in the Diocese, will be duly sustained, and a contribution made to the College of their Church, of which those who have so long enjoyed the ministerial services of one of our Alumni, need not be ashamed. I forbear to state what I did receive, until further exertion has been made. I ought not however to omit that among the females who chiefly composed our meeting, a good spirit seemed to prevail. One of them responded to a remark which I dropped, by taking from her finger a ring valued at ten shillings, and putting it into the collection, and it is still unredeemed in my possession.

The Rev. Mr. Morris, of Manchester, assured me that it was utterly useless to attempt a meeting on that side of the River, and I was therefore obliged to content myself with a brief visit to his prettily situated Parsonage, to which I was driven by Mr. Marshall, M. P. P., whom I endeavoured to interest substantially in our object. I trust something will yet be done in this Mission, where there is certainly the ability to respond to the call now made, quite as great as in some places which have given £100. I forbear, however, as in the case of Guysborough, to make a final report, awaiting the issue of promised exertion.

On Saturday, 5th August, I turned my back upon this naturally pretty and promising region, somewhat discouraged that I had accomplished so little in it, and I proceeded to Antigonisho, 35 miles distant, where the Rev. Mr. Milledge shewed me every attention. I preached twice the next day in his Church. I found that he had done here what had been done no where else, namely, got up a subscription list for the College, signed by every member of his Congregation, which he handed to me on my arrival. And what is better still, not one person had refused him! It is, moreover, worthy to be noted, that several members of other denominations added their contributions, and among them was the Hon. Solicitor General, who for years was foremost in the effort to repeal the Grant to King's College. This list amounted to £34, which may be regarded as a liberal contribution from a Parish numbering less than 40 families, none of them considerable wealth. However, creditable as it was, I thought I would yet try to increase it; and I am happy to say, that when I set the matter again before them, Messrs. Elisha Randall, (an uncle of the young man who lately distinguished himself at College,) W. H. Hierihy, E. H. Harrington, and C. W. Leacer, increased their subscriptions, so as to make up the sum of one hundred pounds. This certainly entitles the small Congregation of Antigonisho, which is but a handful in comparison of the other denominations of the Country, to an honourable position in the list of those who have come forward to rescue their College from destruction, and place it on a sure and permanent basis. The effort is the more praiseworthy, when it is remembered that those who thus stepped forward at my request, are men who are daily working with their own hands for their living. Let this stir up those numerous members of our Church, who out of their abundance of God's gifts, are yet holding back what they ought to give to an object intimately connected with His Glory, and the welfare of the land they live in.

Jas. C. COCHRAN.

Picton, Aug. 9.

KING'S COLLEGE.—In our last we briefly noticed the acceptance by the Rev. G. W. Hill, B. A., of the newly created Professorship of Pastoral Theology, at King's College, Windsor. We now congratulate the country, the College, and the Church of this Diocese, on this appointment, which we are persuaded will give general satisfaction, and which is one of many evidences, already given by the Government, that they have the best interests of the Institution deeply at heart. We are particularly gratified that the first holder of this most important Professorship (one which we have advocated for many years) is an Alumnus of the College in which he is to labour, and has been bred and ordained in this Province.

While we acknowledge the merit of some of our gentlemen who have come out to us from the Parent Kingdom, and whose labours have been, and still are, highly beneficial to the Church,—we have still ever been of the opinion, and are more and more confirmed in it every year we live,—that our own men, born and educated among us, with all their dearest associations in the country where they expect to live and die, are upon the whole, the best fitted for our ministerial duties, and for the departments of labour connected with them. We are, and long have been convinced, that we need not cross the Atlantic to find men amply qualified to fill all the situations, civil, ecclesiastical and educational, of this land, and we trust those in authority will be of the same mind.

The new Professor of Pastoral Theology has for several years been favourably known to the Church in this Province.

He passed through College with credit, and was immediately ordained about eight years ago to the Curacy of St. George's Halifax, where we have had good opportunity of knowing that he is greatly beloved, and where his labours have been much blessed. He was appointed Chaplain to the present Bishop shortly after his Lordship's arrival, and has in that capacity generally examined Candidates for Holy Orders.

He is well read in Divinity, and is still a daily student, in conformity with the apostolic precept, "give attention to reading," and "neglect not the gift that is in thee."

In doctrine, he is "uncorrupt," and sound without being extreme. As a preacher we need hardly say he is eloquent, fervid, and eminently practical, setting forth the great doctrines of the Gospel, with due clearness and energy, such as may well challenge a comparison with the best of his day. Himself a correct, impressive and animated reader of our beautiful Liturgy, he is well qualified to train others in that important part of clerical duty. A devoted pastor of the flock, as stranger to the abodes of the poor, the sick, and the afflicted, well acquainted too, with all the phases of missionary life, he comes to his office "thoroughly furnished" and qualified to instruct, practically and zealously the young men who are to go forth from King's College as labourers in the vineyard of the Lord. We therefore repeat our congratulations on this judicious appointment, and feel bound, tho' a hundred miles away and much pressed with other duties, to bear this laudable testimony in the matter. May God help our dear Brother, and prosper his labors as the teacher of the future Ministers of the Church, an office of which we know him to feel the responsibility in all its faces.

The article from *Hazard's Gazette*, in our last respecting Mr. Hensley's appointment as Mathematical Professor at Windsor, erroneously states that he has been educated in P. E. Island, and therefore does credit to that locality for the gentleman's success. We beg to remind the Editor of the well known fact, that the College of which he is now a Professor, has the best ground for such a claim, as being the place of his education.

We hope the good people of "the Island" will not forget when called upon, another "claim" namely, that of the College which has long been a liberal donor, to a liberal sum in aid of that Endowment fund, which is to enable the Institution to educate more of them in coming years.

PRAYERS,

Appointed to be used immediately after the third Collect at Morning and Evening Prayer, during the continuance of the Cholera in this Province, or in its Vicinity.

MOST Gracious Father and God, who hast promised forgiveness of sins to all them that with hearty repentance and true faith turn unto Thee, look down, we beseech Thee, from Heaven, Thy dwelling place, upon us Thy unworthy Servants, who, under an awful apprehension of Thy judgements, and a deep conviction of our own sinfulness, prostrate ourselves before Thee. Have pity O Lord, have pity on Thy people, and turn away from us that grievous disease, against which our only security is in Thy compassion. We confess with shame and contrition, that, in the pride and hardness of our hearts, we have shewn ourselves unthankful for Thy mercies, and have followed our own imaginations instead of Thy holy laws. Yet cast us not away. O

Lord, in displeasure, but give us time for consideration and repentance, so that receiving Thy fatherly correction with meekness, and turning from our evil ways, we may be preserved both in body and soul by Thy mighty protection, through the merits of Jesus Christ our only Mediator and Advocate. Amen.

O ALMIGHTY God, who by the many instances of mortality which encompass us on every side, dost call upon us seriously to consider the shortness of our time here upon earth, and remindest us that in the midst of life we are in death, so teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto Thy wisdom. Give us grace to turn unto Thee with timely repentance, and thus to obtain through the merits of our Saviour, that pardon to-day, which to-morrow it may be too late to seek for; that so being strengthened by thy good Spirit against the terrors of death, and daily advancing in godliness, we may at all times be ready to give up our souls into Thy hands, O gracious Father, in the hope of a blessed immortality, through the mediation, and for the merits, of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

An Examination of the Society's School at Nine Mile House, Bedford Basin, took place on Tuesday the 15th July; also of that situated in the old Windsor Road, Sackville, on Monday the 7th August, the former under the care of Miss Parker, and the latter in charge of Miss Clarke. The Rev. Thos. Maynard, the Incumbent Missionary of Sackville, presided on each occasion, and the Schools were examined by the Society's Agent. Both of these useful Institutions are in a satisfactory and efficient condition, imparting a sound scriptural, and liberal secular education to a large number of children who would otherwise find it difficult to obtain it.

Sermons will be preached on behalf of the above Society, at St. George's Church, on Sunday morning the 29th Aug. inst., and at St. John's, Three-mile Village in the afternoon of the same day, by the Rev. G. W. Hill, M.A. Collections will be made after each Service in aid of the Society's funds.—Com.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Revd. Mr. Jarvis—directions will be attended to. From Revd. R. J. Uniacke—directions attended to. From Mr. Munro—all letters on business must be addressed to the Proprietor—Rev. Mr. Cochran has no concern whatever with the Proprietorship or the business affairs of this paper. Telegraphic despatch from Mr. Turner—his paper, as well as Rev. Mr. Roddick's, was sent according to direction via Kentville Post Office—will be sent the same way this week. Mrs. Weeks, with remittance 17s. 6d.—directions attended to.

Waller's Pills a sure Remedy for Female Complaints.—The invigorating and purifying properties of these invaluable Pills render them safe and even infallible, they may be taken by females of all ages who are suffering from any disorganisation of the system, preventing those various diseases which frequently occur (from inattention) at the turn of life. It has been incontestably proved by experience that these Pills are the very best remedies ever known for the cure of those disorders to which females are liable, and when taken at certain periods there need be no apprehension of dropsy. As a family medicine they rank pre-eminent.

Married.

On Tuesday the 6th inst., at the residence of John Duff, Esq., by the Rev. George Spratt, Mr. JOHN STAINES, only second daughter of Mr. John Morrow.

On 23 August, by the Revd. Henry Stamer, of Peggwash, Mr. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, to Miss AGNES PERIN, both of the River John.

At St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, Massachusetts, on Tuesday the 1st August, by the Rev. Mr. Bartlett, R. J. UNIACKES CHURMAN, Esq. of Halifax, N. S., to CLARA, youngest daughter of the late John Whidden, Esq. of the same place.

On the 27th June, at St. Pancras Church, London, Jas. PAUL LANE, Esq., Barrister at Law, of Mount Pleasant Alrechen, Cheshire, to HARRIET ANN, only daughter of Commander Thomas Smith, R. N. formerly of Halifax.

Died.

On Monday morning last, after a short and painful illness, Mr. JOSHUA BRUSH, in the 61 year of his age.

On Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, MARGARET HELEN, youngest daughter of Mr. Richard Goreham, aged 5 years and 6 months.

Suddenly on Thursday Morning at 4 o'clock, GEORGE, second son of Mr. John Parker, in the 7th year of his age.

On Thursday Morning, JOHN, eldest son of Mr. Patrick Hamsworth, aged 16 years.

At Montreal on the 13th July, Mr. BENJAMIN GRAY GRAY PORTE, aged 48 years, a native of Halifax, N. S., youngest son of the late Lieut. Edward Potts, Queen's American Rangers.

At Digby, 31st ult. of Asiatic Cholera, Mr. JOHNSTON BOGART, in the 33th year of his age, much regretted by a numerous circle of acquaintances.

At St. John, N. B. on the 20th ult. of Cholera, Mr. ROBERT McLEIN, aged 27 years, son of John and Margaret McLein, of this city.

On the Indian Ocean, March 6, on board the ship Kingsdown, of London, Captain ISAAC W. HANWY, aged 33 youngest son of the late Richard Hervey, of Halifax, N. S.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Friday, August 4th.—R. M. Steamship Niagara, Lettich, Boston 11 M brig Mariner, Com Johnston, Cork, 21 days, schr. Spitfire, Crowell, LeVolla.

Saturday, August 5th.—Brig Agusta, Dixon, Calla, 61 days; schr. Mary E. Smith, Dyer, Boston, 2 days; steamer, Barrington, Tenet, Las, Argyle.

Sunday, August 6th.—Brig Mayflower, Quebec. Monday, August 7th.—H. M. Steamship Argus, Kingston, Jam. via Bermuda; brig, Princes, Turner, Lisbon, 61 days; R. U. Porter, Skilling, Liverpool, 24 days; brig, Jane, Robinson, Lisbon, 53 days; schr. U. A. Hannam, Smith, Boston, Welcome, Burke, Newfoundland; Pique P. E. Island, Nightingale, Boyle, Gabarus Helen Campbell, Port Maloon.

Tuesday, August 8th.—Barques, Symmetry, Robinson, Calla, 19 days; Maria, Cochran, Liverpool, 29 days; brig Express, Frith, ditto 40 days; brig, Boston, Laybold, Boston; Halifax, O'Brien, ditto; Susan, Mann, ditto.

Wednesday, August 9th.—Danish barque Industriell, Schlossman, Liverpool, G. B., 49 days; Packet brig Lucy Ann, Simpson, St. John, N. B., 7 days; Am schr. Alton, Thurston, Nobleboro, U. S.—bound to Musquodibouit, 4 days; schr. Conservatrice, Myers, LaPelle, Nfld. schr. Harriet A. Newell, Robbins, St. John, N. B.

Thursday, August 10th.—Brig Florida, Arestrop, Cienfuegos, 23 days; Swift, Sydney, C. B., Mary & Charles, Norway, ditto.

Friday, August 11th.—H. M. S. Vestal, Capt. Thompson, Eastward, Daniel Barque Cores, Christinsson, Liverpool, 29 days; schr. Mary Ann, Balcom, Sydney Jasper, Banks, Mayaguez, 18 days.

CLEARED.

Friday, August 4th.—Steamship Niagara, Lettich, Liverpool, barque Lillias, Jones, Quebec, schr. Flirt, Swain, Baltimore, Marlin, Bird, Newfoundland Wave, Forsey, St. Pierre and Newfoundland.

Saturday, August 5th.—Brig Plover, Gosbee, B. W Indies, schr. Galaxy, Cunningham, St. John, N. B., Snow Bird, Heulin, St. George's Bay Victoria, Lettich, Magdalen Isles, Wm Henry, Murray, Bay Chaleur, Truist, O'Bryan, Charlottetown.

Monday, August 7th.—Schr. Agnes Ross, Doane, Boston.

Tuesday, August 8th.—Schr. Magnet, Griffin, Philadelphia; Mary E. Smith, Govo, Boston; Noble, Chambers, Newfoundland; Velocity, Mann, George Town.

Wednesday, August 9th.—Marie, Bouthier, Bay Chaleur, Belle, Dicks n. Cuba; Samuel Thomas, Shelmut, ChTown, P. E. I.; James, Fraser, Newfoundland.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 12.

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

AT THE WHARVES.

Table listing prices for Wood, per cord and Coal, per chaldron.

Advertisements.

FARM FOR SALE.

At Sherbrooke, Co. Lunenburg.

CONSISTING of 193 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 28, 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 the River, which latter washes the Farm, and both of which are so well known to the Dilectees of Isaac Walton, as affording the best Trout & Salmon Fishing in the Province.

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

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

ALSO—Household Furniture, with all the Stock of Horses, Cattle Waggon, Sledges, and Farming Utensils. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE TURNER, Esq.

Aug. 8. Sherbrooke.

NOTICE.

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

Table listing various goods for sale including SUGAR, Coffee, POKE, Buckets, Lard, SOAP, Rice, Saif, Tea, Bread, Corn Meal, Brooms, Candles, Higs, Tobacco.

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

JOHN IRVINE.

July 22. BILLS of LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at Wm. GOSSIP'S, Book and Stationery Store 24 Granville Street.

NOTICE.

THE MISSES GROVES School will re-open on MONDAY the 21st Instant.

GOVERNMENT LANDS AT ANNAPOLIS FOR SALE

On FRIDAY, the 13th (the 2nd) next, will be Sold at Public Auction, at Annapolis, in

EXERCISING GROUNDS WHITE HOUSE FIELD GOVERNMENT GROUND

These properties are divided into 23 lots varying from 120 feet front and 50 feet deep, to 75 feet front by 120 feet deep.

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

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE Halifax, 3rd August 1851

NOTICE.

THE Governors of King's College, Windsor, prepared to receive Applications from Candidates for the Office of Principal of the Collegiate Academy now vacant. The Principal will enjoy the advantage of a comfortable salary, with apartments for Boarder, and adjacent grounds rent free, and £50 per annum, secured for two years. Applications must be sent immediately to the Secretary, Rev. J. C. COCHRAN, at Halifax, July 5th 1851.

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 £200 per annum, with apartments in the College of the latter, £150 per annum, with the privilege of teaching private Classes in the neighbourhood.

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

CLASSICAL AND GENERAL SCHOOL.

WILL BE OPENED at FORT MASSEY ON Monday the 7th of August, by the Rev. REGINALD HENRY BULLOCK, A. B., of King's College. Prospectus may be obtained at the residence of the Rev. Wm. Bullock, Halifax. July 29, 1851

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER

SUPERIOR TO SKIDLITZ'S

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 1851.

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. So a in bottles at 1s. 6d. each, at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street. Jan. 21.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

THE Subscriber thankful for past favours, begs to leave to intimate that he has now on hand a large and general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of the latest and very best patterns, which he offers at extremely low prices, and on accommodating terms. Persons on the eve of 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.

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

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

On hand—an Assortment of the above in velvet, and superior and common bindings.

WM GOSSIP, &

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS.

Halifax, May 17, 1851.

A LIGHT HOUSE has been erected on GULL ROCK, off the entrance of Rugged Island Harbour; the Building is square, painted White, and exhibits a clear fixed Light at an elevation of fifty one feet above the sea level, and is situated in lat. 43° 3' North and long. 63° 00' West, with the following bearings by compass:—

Table listing bearings and distances for various locations including Cape Negro, S W Breaker on Western, Bull, Shelburne Light House, Western head of Rugged Island Harbour, Cranberry Island or Harbour Head, Whig's Back Breaker, Blow Breaker or Eastern, Bull, South end of Thomas or East Rugged Island, and Ebbot's Rocks off do.

Doctry.

SELECTED FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE CHOLERA.

He shall deliver thee from the noxious pestilence. PSALMS 91-37.

WAKE for the coming of the scourge That sweeps the eastern sky; The plague that with a prophet's voice Cries out "Prepare to die!" That dineth at the rich man's house, That calleth for the poor, And spreadeth out the cloth of Death To feast at every door.

It cometh o'er land and sea With solemn stride and slow. It stammeth the human heart To keep watch for its woe. Take, take its mighty warning, Which is mercifully given, And call around for human help And pray the help of Heaven!

Be sure it cometh! Do not sleep With lazy hearts of stone, Until your hearts are stirred to weep For good and dear ones gone! Forewarned should be forearmed, and now The whisper of God's breath Calls trusting men to weep and hope Against the siege of Death!

Be ready in the palace, Be ready in the cot, Be ready with the grateful hymn Where'er it cometh not! Prepare to meet the slayer With good courage and calm sense, But people! trifle not with signs That burn from Providence!

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 pulling advertisements—no certificate published respecting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dizziness, Constipation, 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.

J. B. FLOWERS,

47 BARRINGTON STREET.

Has received per Prince Arthur and other arrivals from Great Britain, an extensive Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS,

—COMPRISING—

DRESS MATERIALS, in plain and mottled Baroque, Bavarian ROBES, SHIRTS, Linens, Batist, French Organza, MULLINS, Norwich Poplins, &c., with some lots of very cheap DeLaines and Alpaca.

Fine white and Medium SHIRTING, very low for family use.

SHAWLS, Parasols, Bonnets, in great variety. Straw and Lucan HATS, for boys and girls. New HIBBONS, Flowers, Gloves, Ladies fine White Cotton Hose, Cassimers and Prunella Boots and Slippers. Low priced Tweeds, DOESKINS, Cassinets and Gambroons, suitable for boys wear.

Black Cassimers and Broad Cloth, Black Gros de Naples and Glacé SILK, Crapes and Black Materials for mourning, Irish Linen, Diaper, Lawns, Stair Carpeting, and Drug-get, Table Covers, &c.

ALSO—Good Congo and Hyson TEA.

June 4, 2m.

THE IVORY VISITING CARDS.

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

WM. GOSSIP,

Dec 17. No. 21 Granville Street.

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES,

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

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MERRILL AND BOURG, PREPARED WITH LADY DE COLOGNE. THE daily use of this milk white preservative cream prevents the tartar which prevents tartarous deposit, arrests decay, induces a healthy action in the GUMS, and restores the BREATH OF A grateful odour.

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London Halifax N. S. Feb. 1853.

BILLS of LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at WM. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store 24 Granville Street.

THE FAR-FAMED MEDICINE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SURE RISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA, AFTER FIVE YEARS SUFFERING.

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

SIR.—Your Pills have been the means, under Providence of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood. This so shook my constitution that I was unfitted for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your Pills, and in about three months they effected a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigour to the chest and digestive organs.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant. (Signed) H. MIDDLETON,

Dated Jan. 1st, 1853.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER OF MANY YEARS' STANDING.

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

DEAR SIR.—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious Complaints, I may mention the following case. A lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted, for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver, and digestive organs, her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,

Nov. 23rd, 1852.

(Signed) J. GAMS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL INCURABLE.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR.—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried every thing that was recommended and was attended by one of the most eminent Surgeons in this town, but obtained no relief whatever, and fearing that my health would be entirely broken up I was induced to go into our County Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the Institution afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than when I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed, I have felt no return whatever of the complaint.

I am, Sir, your obliged Servant,

(Signed) W. MOON.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR.—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy, recently effected by your valuable medicine. CAPTAIN JACKSON, of this place, was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months, to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel came necessary, notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men consulted, all was of no avail, until he commenced using your Pills, by which, and a strict attention to the printed directions, he was effectually cured, and his health perfectly re-established. If you deem this worthy of publicity, you are at liberty to use it.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

(Signed) G. BRIGGS,

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- Ague Female Irregularities Serofula, or King's Evil
Asthma Mes Sore Throats
Bilious Complaints Fevers of all kinds Stone and Gravel
Blotches on the Face Secondary Symp-toms
Skin Gout Tic Douloureux
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Constipation of the Intestines Jaundice
Bowel Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affections
Debility Lumbago Worms of all kinds
Dropsy Piles Weakness of the
Diarrhoea Rheumatism whatever cause
Erysipelas Retention of Urine &c. &c.

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There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.

Feb. 11, 1854.

General Agent for Nova Scotia

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Policies indispensible, and free of stamp duty. No extra charge for going to or returning in America, Bermuda, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and the British North American Colonies, or Northern States of America.

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

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or to May 6. Gm.

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WM 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 Enamel Tubes, as follows:—

- Madder Lake Ivory Black
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Hilsmen Vandyke Brown
Flake White, double tubes Chrome Yellow, Scarlet Lake, Crimson Lake, Purple Lake, Roman Ochre, Indian Red, Venetian Bl- &c. &c. &c.

Oils.

Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Pitch.

Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas.

Academy Boards, 14 x 18 ins., Prepared Mill Boards, of smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes; Prepared CANVAS, plain and single prime—27 inches wide, 24 length.

Brushes.

Iriside Brushes, flat and round, all sizes; Sable, de Lager, Medium and Small; Camel Hair, do. for Blenders, Flat and round; Do. do. Flat for Lacquering, all sizes.

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Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes—24, 36 and 64 shades. La France's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round and Conic Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3. Black Glazed Crayons, Italian Chalk, hard black, White Crayons, square, White Chalk, round, for Black Board, Porte Crayons, Leather and Cork Stumps, Tinted Crayon Paper.

Superfine Water Colors.

Tracing Papers, various sizes, for plans; Tracing Paper, Cambric, for Field plans, Carbon Copying Paper, Faber's Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine; Rowley's oblique Mapping Pens; Dividers Parallel Rulers; Superior Mathematical Instruments; Drawing Pins, Bristol and London Board; Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c. June 17

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