

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
 - Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
 - Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
 - Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
 - Pages detached/
Pages détachées
 - Showthrough/
Transparence
 - Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
 - Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
 - Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
 - Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
 - Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossey—Publisher.

VOL. V.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, OCT. 2, 1862.

NO. 10.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & date	MORNING.				EVENING.			
	Ev.	14.	Mark	6.	Ev.	18.	2 Cor.	2
S. Oct. 3. 11	San. after Trin.	Job 13.	11	8	7	Job 14.	11	3
M. " 4		Judo 1.	11	8	7	Judo 2.	11	4
Tu. " 5		" 2.	11	9	8	" 3.	11	5
W. " 6		" 3.	11	10	9	" 4.	11	6
Th. " 7		" 4.	11	11	10	" 5.	11	7
Fr. " 8		" 5.	11	12	11	" 6.	11	8
Sat. " 9		" 6.	11	13	12	" 7.	11	9

Poetry.

"TEACH ME THY WAY."

O THOU unseen, eternal One,
Whom myriad worlds obey—
Whose being is—whose will is done,
Whose'er the rays of star or sun
Through the wide realms of ether run;
"Teach me thy way."

At dawn, when first thy golden beams
Thy glorious works display,
When o'er the hill thy sunlight streams,
And earth with life and beauty teems,
Like some bright Isle in happy dreams;
"Teach me thy way."

At evening, when thy shadows fall
Around departing day,
And lowly vale, and mountain tall,
And stream, and field and forest, all
Grow sombre with thy mantling pall;
"Teach me thy way."

Nor less, when in life's solemn hour,
Are sleeping silently,
The weary bee, in tiny flower,
The wild bird, in his greenwood bowyer,
And souls, 'neath thatch or princely tower;
"Teach me thy way."

When, by thy smile of summer blest,
Thy fields and woods are gay,
All in a robe of verdure dressed,
When thy wild winds have sunk to rest,
Thy waves—aro still, on ocean's breast;
"Teach me thy way."

Or when thou stretchest forth thine arm
In awful majesty,
In wintry skies, or climates warm,
Robing about thy unseen form
With clouds and darkness, fire and storm;
"Teach me thy way."

Maker of all—Earth, Sea, and Air,
Ruler of night and day;
Long as I live beneath thy care,
Whoso goodness keep and mercy spare
Be ever thine my heartfelt prayer;
"Teach me thy way."

And when life's fleeting hours are past;
When, in Eternity,
The undying soul on thee is cast,
O take me to thyself at last,
And through that endless, unknown vast,
"Teach me thy way."

[N. Y. Observer.]

Ecclesiastical.

WORKING OF THE AMERICAN ORGANISATION.

"A *But what is the character of the lay deputies in general, and how do they act with the clergy?* The experiment with us has been a triumphant one, in favour of lay representation in the Synod. All the good which Hirscher theoretically ascribes to it, is found to be a reality. The laity choose their best men, or at least from their best men; and in every diocese, such men as are likely to be chosen, find it necessary to inform themselves on Church matters, and to take a zealous part in furthering the interests of the Church. Such laymen are usually intimate with their pastors, and most deferential to them in all matters in which the opinion of a theologian should have weight. In Convention, the respect and deference manifested by laymen for their clerical associates, is usually all that could be desired, and the aid which they are often able to render in affairs of a practical nature, or in which civil laws are affected, are most valuable. Furthermore, as the writer believes must always be the case, where the laity have their place in the Church,

* Concluded from last week.

far from being factious and disorganising in their spirit, they have always exhibited a prevailing disposition in favour of good order and sound principle. A few turbulent and ignorant members may be found in every Convention, but they soon find their level, and are taught better by their brother-laymen, without any interference of the clerical order. For thirty years, during which the Bishop of Connecticut has belonged to the House of Bishops, he has always found the laity most efficient supporters of every conservative and sound Church measure which has been proposed. Such is the Bishop's testimony to the writer, with permission to make this use of it. As for Diocesan Synods, it is well known what enthusiastic support the laity of New York accorded to Bishop Hobart, at a time when that noble Prelate was 'a proverb of reproach' with thousands, for his bold and uncompromising Churchmanship. No sound Churchman in America has any objection to laymen in Synods; they would be sufferers if the laity should withdraw.

"5. *But do laymen vote in doctrinal questions?* They do, and with no other restriction than that which arises from the fact, that they could not, if they were disposed, effect anything against the truth, unless the clergy, and also the House of Bishops, should confirm their iniquity. As Hirscher has fully demonstrated the Catholic propriety of this franchise, it is not necessary to argue it here. No disposition has ever been manifested, however, on the part of the laity, towards doctrinal innovation. In fact, the Prayer-book is, by general agreement, a thing undisturbed. Neither party represented ventures to touch it. We suffer, as all agree, for the want of some additional prayer; but it is thought better to suffer, than to mend the Prayer-book.

An erroneous impression obtains among our British brethren, that our Church has rejected the Arian Creed. This is not the case. It was regarded as a *lymæ*, rather than a Creed, and, with the *Magnificat* and *Agnus Dimittis*, was thus omitted from the service, which is quite another thing. Surely every national church may arrange its own order of morning and evening prayer. It was this principle, on which several changes were made in the worship of the whole church at the close of the last century, as justified by expediency, in the opinion of the Synod. It is not for the present writer to censure the founders of the American Church, but he is one of hundreds if not thousands, who very much lament the lack of all three of those glorious hymns in our otherwise excellent Prayer book.

"6. *What are standing committees?* They are, for many purposes, the Chapter of the diocese; but as American Bishops have no Cathedrals, they are not precisely the same thing, and in many dioceses the laity are members of the Standing Committee. When the see is vacant, this committee is the ecclesiastical authority, and exercises jurisdiction of a somewhat modified character. In the diocese of Connecticut, the laity have no share in this committee; but, for one, the writer would cheerfully vote to give them a share in all matters concerning their own order, and the property of the Church. It is, of course, a glaring impropriety, that laymen should in any way exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction over their pastors, as is now the case apparently in the diocese of New York; the anomaly, however, is rather apparent than real, as the clerical members of the committee have a precedence, which makes them the immediate authority to which their brethren are in any way subject. Besides, the clerical and lay members of such a committee are generally of one heart and one mind; and such has long been the case in the highly-important diocese in question.

"7. *Are the clergy subject to lay courts?* In this matter, the independence of the American clergy is absolute. It is fully established in ecclesiastical law, that the clergy should be tried, in all cases, by their peers, and all ecclesiastical courts are constituted of the clergy only. Nobody would dream of proposing any other system of ecclesiastical justice, in a country which inherits those notions of equal rights, which the British Constitution secures to all its subjects—except the clergy.

"It may be proper for the writer to confess, that, after completing his theological studies, he entered upon his ministry with strong prejudices against the lay element as existing in the American Church. His impressions were derived from books alone. For eleven years he has been actively engaged in the pastoral work, and has attended many Synods, and enjoyed many rich opportunities of intercourse with the most venerated members of the Church; and thus, much of experience with facts and with men, has sufficed to change his convictions entirely, while he retains all the principles which originally made him timid as to lay interference. For the sake of speed and caution, truth he doubted; for the sake of the same truth he doubts no longer, but fully agrees with Hirscher, that if we would see it pass out of books and schools into the hearts of all Christians, we must entrust the sacred deposit not only to those who bear the ark, but those also who are needed, in troops and battalions, for its

guard and its defence. The people must be practically treated as a royal priesthood, and made to feel that their interests are inseparable from those of the clergy.

"It has been sometimes suggested, that it would be better if the clergy and laity in Synods were divided into separate houses. Such a suggestion could not be made as the result of experience. No clergyman in America would be willing to have it so. We vote as two houses, but we deliberate as one. By so doing we save time, and we save infinite trouble also. Matters are explained and settled in a few minutes, which would otherwise be passing from house to house, with diplomatic forms and intolerable delays. But the great thing gained is a harmony of sentiment and of feeling. To cherish the idea of a lay interest as separate from the clerical interest, and adverse thereto, is fatal. Besides, it is delightful to mingle, as a clergyman, with zealous and intelligent laymen, in free discussion concerning the sacred and common interests of the Church. The practical wisdom of the laic, and his knowledge of things as they affect the people, and the learning of the clergy, and their steadfast maintenance of essential doctrine and Catholic usage, produce a combined result, which is often strikingly illustrative of the wisdom of the great principles involved in our constitutional system of Church legislation.

Religious Miscellany.

NOT YET—NOT YET.

How long, friend, will you plead, *Not yet, Not yet!* Are you at peace with God? Is your heart in contrite and blessed union with your Maker? Do you truly love the Lord Jesus Christ? Have you bewailed your sins, and forsaken them? Is pure and undefiled religion your unspeakable delight? Do you live by the faith of the Son of God? Are you an adopted heir of heaven? Is your life hid with Christ in God, that when he appears you may also appear with him in glory? Are you diligent to make your calling and election sure? Have you any defaulted promises to redeem; any scandalized professions to reclaim from dishonor; and demolished altars to rebuild; any crushed religious convictions to resuscitate, and false and godless prejudices to sacrifice? Is there nothing that demands your repentance and pardon before the heart-searching Judge? Or are you in all things perfect and entire, in need of no change, no amendment, no forgiveness?

Ponder with yourself, Are such inquiries repulsive to you? To a right self-scrutiny of your hopes for eternity, does your heart still say, *Not yet, not yet!* Well, your wish may be accepted; your plea may be entered upon the books of heaven. *Not yet, not yet,* may be the seal of your exclusion from the Saviour's holy mansions? *Not yet, not yet,* may become to you the sting of the worm that never dies, and the fuel of the fire that is never quenched. This has been the fatal plea of myriads, till they could find no place of repentance, though they sought it carefully with tears.

A VOICE FROM THE ROCKS OF SINAI.

AMONG the various objects of interest that have attracted the notice and commanded the attention of those who have proceeded to Palestine through Egypt and the desert, the inscriptions on the Rocks of Sinai must hold a prominent place. There are, indeed, difficulties in the way of the inquirer who is anxious to decipher these remarkable records, but enough has already transpired to show that the friends of Israel have good ground for hoping that these wonderful records in the desert may be found to furnish very important testimony concerning a remote period in the history of God's ancient people.

As the attention of probably but few of the friends of Israel may as yet have been directed to this subject, we shall perhaps best meet the wishes of our readers if we enter at some length into such geographical and historical data as will convey to them an adequate knowledge of the actual state of a question which, whatever may be its final solution, can, in its present stage, scarcely fail to excite the liveliest interest in the mind of the Christian. In the words of our author, "the subject addresses itself, not to the learned only, but to the English reader. Sinai, especially, appeals to all who hold revealed religion dear."

Startling as the first announcement of any discovery

relating to such interesting records must appear to have been, and calculated at once to engage the serious attention and invite the further investigation of the Christian Church, it is nevertheless true, that the original assertion of the facts now under consideration was made so far back as the sixth century; and after modern learning and research have brought their resources to bear on a critical examination of the subject, it is the boast of the latest and most profound investigator, that he is enabled fully to confirm the simple record of that early age.

—Cosmos, a merchant of Alexandria, (from his voyage to India surnamed Indico-pleustes,) visited the peninsula of Sinai in 522, and was the first to make known the existence of those mysterious inscriptions for which the rocks in that wilderness are remarkable. He travelled in company of some Jews, who professed to understand the meaning of the unknown characters, and they ascribed their origin to their own ancestors, during their forty years' wanderings in the desert. "The Christian Typography" of Cosmos, (published in 547, at Alexandria,) in which he records these facts, contains some very strange theories; but its testimony to the authenticity of the Scriptures is very considerable. It remained, however, buried in obscurity, until the year 1707, when it was published, with a Latin version and notes by Montfaucon, in his "Nova Collectio Patrum et Scriptorum Græcorum."

Since that time the Rocks of Sinai have been repeatedly examined, and the correctness of the information given by the Alexandrian merchant as to their locality and appearance, sufficiently confirmed. The numerical account and topographical extent of the inscriptions are thus stated, by one of those who have investigated the subject.

The inscriptions are found in the neighbourhood of Mount Sinai, or to speak more accurately, in the valley and hills which, branching out from its roots, run toward the north-west, to the vicinity of the eastern shore of the Gulf of Suez; inasmuch that travellers now-a-days from the monastery of Mount Sinai to the town of Suez, whatever route they take (for there are many,) will see these inscriptions upon the rocks of most of the valleys through which they pass, to within half a day's journey, or a little more, of the coast. Besides these localities, similar inscriptions are met with, and those in great numbers, on Mount Sinai, lying to the south of the above named routes, as also, but more rarely, in some valleys to the south of Mount Sinai itself.

But the valley which, beyond all the rest, claims special notice, is that which stretches from the neighbourhood of the eastern shore of the Gulf of Suez, for the space of three hours' journey, (from six to seven miles,) in a southern direction. There, to the left of the road, the traveller finds a chain of steep sandstone rocks, perpendicular as walls, which afford shelter at noon day and in the afternoon from the burning rays of the sun. These beyond all besides, contain a vast multitude of tolerably well preserved inscriptions; whence this valley has obtained the name of Wady Mokatteb, or "The Written Valley." Adjoining it is a hill, whose stones, in like manner, are covered with writing; and which bears the name of Djebel Mokotteb, or "The Written Mountain."

Intermingled with the inscriptions, images and figures are of very frequent occurrence; and all the work of art; if art it may be called; executed in the rudest style, and evidently with the same instrument as that employed in executing the inscriptions; which figures prove themselves the production of the authors, by their very juxtaposition to the writing. These drawings most frequently represent camels and men. But, for the sake of readers desiring more accurate information on the subject, we will comprise, in a bird's-eye view, those hitherto described, giving the precedence to the figures of most frequent occurrence.

Camels, standing, moving, running, laden. Mountain goats, lizards, serpents, horses and mules, dogs, ostriches, tortoises.

Men standing; in motion; lifting their hands to heaven; looking down; sitting on camels, on laden camels, on horses, on mules; standing on camels, on horses; leading camels; armed with spears, swords, shields; fighting; drawing the bow, (on foot, on horseback,) hunting; a man upon a cross, etc.

Which images those who copied the inscriptions describe as often difficult to distinguish from the letters. The truth is that the original writers sometimes employed images as part of letters, and vice versa, images for groups of letters. (Beer, *Introd.* p. xii)

We obtain some idea of the numbers, extent and positions of the inscriptions, from Mr Foster's work:

Their numbers, in the Wady Mokatteb alone, are computed by thousands; their extent by miles; and

their positions above the valleys as often measurable by fathoms as by feet. No difficulties of situation, no ruggedness of material, no remoteness of locality, has been security against the ravens of the one phalanx of mysterious scribes. The granite rocks of the almost inaccessible Mount Serbal, from its base to its summit, repeat the character and inscription of the sandstone of the Mokatteb. The wild recesses of the Waddy Arabah renew the phenomena in an opposite direction, and disclose them carried on to the extremity of the eastern head of the Red Sea; while countless multitudes more may possibly lie still undiscovered, in the numerous valleys branching out from the roots of Sinai, and as yet, it would appear, unexplored.—(pp. 22, 46)

Lord Lindsay, in his "Lectures on Egypt, Edom, and the Holy Land," says of these inscriptions: "There are thousands of them."

Another point ought to be noticed as essential to the right appreciation of the matter in question. It is this: that very many of the inscriptions are found at heights which no chance voyagers could possibly reach. A traveller has informed us, respecting one locality, the Djebel Mokatteb:

The rocks are covered with inscriptions to the very summit; the lines are straight, except that their extremities are bent upward, so as to join the preceding line, and they thus form a series of curves. Coming from Tor, you perceive on the rock to the right 67 lines, and 41 on that to the left. The characters are one foot high, and one inch deep in the relief. Near the summit of the rock, on the left, is the inscription which is called "the title." It has received this appellation from the characters being six feet high, and three feet in relief. I have caused them to be copied with the greatest exactness. It would require six months of unceasing labor to copy all the inscriptions.—*Letter from the Comte d'Antraques to J. G. Von Muller.*

If we calculate the space required for an inscription like the lesser one of the two here described, it will appear that the altitude of the highest line cannot be less than 60 feet from the base, but may be much more, according to the space allowed for the intervals between the lines.

In dwelling on these remarkable facts, we must not leave out of sight the physical character of the peninsula of Sinai, which forms an important element in the consideration of the subject before us.

This "waste and howling wilderness," as it is expressly designated in the Old Testament, is described by all who have visited it in modern times, as, in most parts, utterly destitute of sustenance for man. For flocks and herds indeed, in the rainy seasons, its valleys, usually parched and withered, (an oasis here, and there like Wady Feiran excepted,) yield a sudden, abundant, and short-lived vegetation. But, with the exception of a few scattered date-groves, of food for the use of man, its produce is nothing. Even the wandering Bedouin, who seeks pasture for his camels or his sheep, during the rains, amidst these wilds, must carry with him, we learn, his own simple and scanty meals. But what Sinai is in our days, it has been through all preceding ages. From the Deluge, if not from the beginning, it has been, is, and must remain to the end of time, the same "waste and howling wilderness." However periodically traversed, it could never have been permanently occupied by mankind.—*Forster*, pp. 38, 40.

And yet it must be sufficiently clear, from what has been already stated, that for the execution of those multitudinous and mysterious inscriptions, the appliances of a fixed and settled population, such as ladders and platforms, or ropes and baskets, were indispensable.

There is an additional fact of importance to be noticed, viz.: that interspread among these Sinaiic monuments, there are a few Greek and Latin inscriptions, and that their style of execution marks comparative recency; unlike all the unknown characters these are cut, not dotted out. It is admitted by all critics, that the genuine Sinaiic inscriptions bear upon their face, in the sameness of characters in the hand-writing, and the whole style of their execution, the clearest internal evidence of the whole of them being the work of a single age or generation.

Thus far we have recorded generally admitted facts.—*Jewish Intel.*

"I AM THE RESURRECTION AND THE LIFE."—Behold our remedy for the misery of the grave! Though it be dark, a beam of light is let into it; here is comfort for a dying bed; not the lying comfort of the atheist, the moralist, or the philosopher, who tell us, "It is the debt of nature." What consolation does that thought yield? But here is the Prince of Life saying, "Though thou art dying, though there is a bottomless pit, infinitely more dreadful than the grave, yet come ye unto me; why will ye die?"—*Cecil.*

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Canada, Sept. 26.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

On Tuesday, September 14th, his Grace the Duke of Wellington died at Walmer Castle. The telegraphic despatch which announced this startling and melancholy event describes it as having occurred about half-past three o'clock, "after a succession of fits." It appears that when the Duke was seized by the illness which has had this melancholy termination, an electric message was sent to summon Dr. Williams to Walmer Castle; but before the physician had time to reach the station at London-bridge another telegraphic despatch had arrived there, announcing the Duke's decease.

The *Morning Chronicle* of Wednesday says—The previous state of the noble Duke's health up to the morning of the day of his death had not been such as to give any warning of so serious a result, and none of his immediate circle entertained any apprehension of the painful event that was fast approaching. Yesterday morning his Grace rose, to all appearance, in his usual good health, and made no complaint of any indisposition. In the forenoon he walked out to take his customary exercise in the ground attached to the castle, but shortly after his return home he was seized with a rather violent epileptic fit. It was thought, however, that the attack arose from some temporary disorder in the system, which the system would soon throw off; and his Grace's medical attendants, Dr. MacArthur, of Walmer, and Mr. Hulke, surgeon, of Deal, having been immediately sent for, on their arrival they prescribed an emetic. This was, however, administered without producing the desired effect, and after suffering from a very rapid succession of convulsions of similar violence to the first, the noble Duke expired at a quarter-past three o'clock in the afternoon.

Before his death his Grace appeared to be insensible and was unable to articulate. About nine years ago his Grace experienced an attack of the same nature, but his system was then better able to contend successfully against the malady.

Lord Charles and Lady Charles Wellesley and family are now on a visit at Walmer Castle. Shortly after the noble Duke had breathed his last, a message was despatched to the Marquis and Marchioness of Down, who are now staying at Frankfurt for the benefit of the waters, to apprise them of the decease of their illustrious parent. The painful tidings were also immediately transmitted by telegraphic despatch to her Majesty and to the Earl of Derby, at Balmoral.

The *London Times* of Thursday gives the following particulars of the Duke's last hours:—Nothing had occurred in the usual state of his Grace's health to cause serious uneasiness, though of course his age, and the attacks to which of late years he had been more than once exposed, rendered what has taken place extremely probable. Preceding to the last those temperate habits and that bodily activity for which he was so remarkably distinguished, on Monday he took his customary walk in the grounds attached to the Castle, inspected the stables, made many minute inquiries there, and gave directions with reference to a journey to Dover on the following day, when Lady Westmoreland was expected to arrive on a visit to Walmer. His appetite had been observed to be keener than usual, and some remarked that he looked pale while attending Divine service on Sunday, but otherwise nothing had occurred to attract notice or to excite uneasiness, and after dining heartily on venison he retired to rest on Monday night, apparently quite well. Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley were the only visitors at the castle.

Early on Tuesday morning, when Mr. Kendall, the valet came to awake him, his Grace refused to get up, and desired that the "apothecary" should be sent for immediately. In obedience to his master's orders, Mr. Kendall dispatched a note to Mr. W. Hulke, surgeon at Deal, who has been attached to the family for many years, and whom he desired to repair at once to the castle, and to make a secret of the summons. So great had for many years past been the public interest in the Duke's health, that rumours and fears magnified his most trifling ailments, and the news of his desire for medical aid was consequently suppressed. Mr. Hulke hastened to the castle, where he arrived at about nine o'clock. He found the Duke, to all appearance, suffering from indigestion; and complaining of pains in the chest and stomach. He was in the full possession of his faculties, and described his ailment very clearly. This, his last conversation on earth, related entirely to his state of health, and so slight and seemingly harmless were the symptoms that Mr. Hulke confined himself to prescribing some dry toast and tea. He then just promising to call at about eleven o'clock, but at Lord Charles Wellesley's request he said he would come at 10. Mr. Hulke on leaving called upon Dr. MacArthur, and told him what he had done, which the latter approved of. Neither of the medical gentlemen appear to have been present when the fatal attack commenced—an attack to which the Duke's constitution has for years been liable, and which a year and a half ago had been conquered by their successful treatment. His Grace, when seized, lost the power of speech and of consciousness. On the arrival of the medical attendants, emetics were administered, which, however, produced no effect. Every effort was used to afford relief, but in vain. His Grace was removed from bed into an arm chair, where it was thought he would be more at ease; and the attendants of his dying moments stood in a group around him, watching the last efforts of expiring nature. On one side were Lord Charles Wellesley, and Dr. MacArthur, on the other Dr. Hulke

and the valet. As the time passed on and no sign of relief was visible, telegraph messages were dispatched, first for Dr. Hume and then for Dr. Ferguson, who however, were unfortunately out of town. Finally, Dr. Williams was sent for, but he did not arrive at the Castle till 11 o'clock at night, when all earthly aid was useless. About noon a fresh attack, shown in the exhausted state of the patient by shivering only, came on, and from that time hardly any sign of animation could be detected. Mr. Hulka could only ascertain by the continued action of the pulse the existence of life. He felt it from time to time till about a quarter past three, when he found that it had ceased to beat, and declared that all was over. Dr. Arthur tried the other arm, and confirmed the fact; but Lord Charles Wellesley expressed his belief that the Duke still breathed, and a mirror was held to his mouth by the valet. The polished surface, however, remained undimmed, and the great commander had departed without a struggle, or even a sigh, to mark the exact moment when the vital spark was extinguished. His mortal remains await the arrival of the new Duke, who, with the Duchess, has been sojourning at Frankfurt, and no steps will probably be taken with reference to the funeral until their return. Expresses were immediately dispatched to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, his Grace's military secretary, and to Mr. Parkinson, his solicitor, informing them of the event which had taken place, and requesting their attendance at the Castle. The news had previously reached town by telegraph, and had been communicated to Lord Fitzroy at Apsley-house, but was not credited by him until the express arrived. His lordship is now at the Castle. Despatches have also been forwarded to her Majesty and the Earl of Derby, apprising them of the Duke's death.

The London Times of yesterday furnishes the following additional particulars:—

To the particulars which were published yesterday of the circumstances attending the Duke of Wellington's sudden illness and death, nothing remains to be added that all alters their character, or that could do more than minister to an impertinent curiosity. It may be mentioned, however, that when his valet first roused him at half past six o'clock, it struck him that his grace appeared to wake up with a greater effort than usual, and that when at half past six he again went to him, he seemed still more disturbed. It was on the second occasion that his grace ordered the Dr. to be sent for, and the valet at once knew that his master must then have been feeling very unwell, for he was always reluctant to call in medical aid, believing that he knew better than any one else how to manage his own constitution. For some little time, and especially while staying at Walmer Castle, the Duke has, when so disposed, taken an additional hour or half hour's rest in the morning, and the circumstance, therefore, that he did not at once stir himself when awakened, of itself produced no alarm.

From the Second Edition of the Morning Post.

We are now enabled to corroborate the announcement made in our first edition, that the funeral of the Duke of Wellington will be a public ceremonial. The noble and gallant veteran, by his last will, has left the disposal of his remains in the hands of the Sovereign whom he has so long and faithfully served. Messrs. Hollands, of Mount-street, have received instructions for the funeral. The leaden coffin leaves town this afternoon, and the body of the deceased Duke will, we believe, be removed to Apsley-house to-morrow.

The evening papers also state that the late Duke's will has been opened, and it has been found that his Grace has expressed a wish that his remains may be disposed of as the Sovereign may direct; and, under these circumstances, it is not difficult to suppose what will be the decision of her Majesty on the subject. The public funeral of the deceased hero will, doubtless, be conducted on a scale of great magnificence. It is supposed that his Grace's remains will be brought from Walmer Castle to Apsley-house by a special train along the South-Eastern Railway to-morrow morning.

THE COMMANDERSHIP-IN-CHIEF.—Rumour declares that the friends of Prince Albert and of the Duke of Cambridge are both sanguinely anticipating the appointment of one or other of those royal personages to the post of Commander-in-Chief. Any such appointment can scarcely be desired by those best able to estimate the proper qualifications of any man who is to rule the military force of a great nation. What the public would say—should such an appointment take place—may be easily anticipated.

The following is a probable view of the military changes likely to arise in consequence of the Duke of Wellington's death. Of course—since nothing is decided—we can only give the suppositions of those best acquainted with the tendencies of the Horse Guards:—Possibly—if politics have not too much influence—the Earl of Stair may get the Guards.

Lord Hardinge, Constable of the Tower.
Sir Andrew Barnard, Colonel-in-Chief of Rifle Brigade.

Sir George Brown, Commandant of a Battalion of Rifle Brigade, vice Barnard.

The claims of Lord Fitzroy Somerset to the dignified post now vacant are—his great experience of the duties to be performed. He has, indeed, been for years the moving man at the Horse Guards. He is ninth son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort, and was born in 1788. He entered the army in 1804 as cornet in the 4th Dragoons, and served with the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula. He was at the battle of Waterloo, where he lost an arm. He was afterwards Secretary of Embassy in Paris, and for eight years Secretary to the Master-General of Ordnance.

Lord Hardinge, who is also named as eligible for the Commandership-in-Chief, was born in 1786, and is, consequently, a few years older than Lord F. Somerset. He also is one of the veterans of the Peninsula, and has had much experience, both in the field and in military official life. He has been Clerk of the Ordnance, Secretary-at-War, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Governor-General. He fought at Waterloo, where he lost his left hand. Lord Hardinge has strong Tory prejudices.

CHRISTIANITY IN THE EAST.—The Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem made some interesting statements, with respect to the state of Christianity amongst the Oriental churches, at a meeting held in the Collegiate Institution on Tuesday evening. A few facts connected with the Samaritans are too remarkable to be omitted. The Samaritan people were now reduced to forty-five families. When he was with them three years ago, some of them asked him to open a school for their children. Their priest was a clever and well-educated man, and the only priest now in the world who offered sacrifices on Mount Gharizim, according to the law of Moses, three times a year. When he was asked to open a school for these children he agreed to do so on condition that the Old and New Testaments should be taught. The Samaritans only acknowledged the five books of Moses to be inspired, and the priest promised that he would read the other parts of Scripture and see whether he could not consent to have them taught. He read the old Testament with little remark, except as to blaming David and Solomon for choosing Jerusalem for a place of worship instead of Mount Gharizim. But when he came to the New Testament he wrote frequent letters for explanation, desiring to have the true and good meaning of passages. And whilst asking for explanations on the epistle to the Romans and Galatians, he got so far as to use the Arabic word Lord to Jesus Christ, and he expressed his desire to bring all his people together in the privileges of Christianity.

ADJUSTMENT OF COMPASSES IN IRON SHIPS.—Mr. John Gray, of this town, has published a letter, in which he proves, by the example of the Sarah Sands, that the compass can be as accurately adjusted in iron vessels as in those of wood. He says,—"This steamship has been a most valuable agent for the determination of a moot point now being investigated, that is, whether iron ships undergo a very important change after crossing the Equator or not. For years I have entertained the opinion that, for all practical purposes, the adjustment on Professor Airy's principle, will answer equally well in both north and south latitudes, and which this vessel has demonstrated beyond all doubt. Simultaneous hearings were taken by Captain Thompson, and his chief officers, in various parts of the Straits of Magellan, and the result clearly showed that no deviation whatever took place."

EDUCATION IN DRAWING.—The Committee of Privy Council for education have recently issued circulars to the inspectors of schools, directing them to aid, by every means in their power, the system proposed by the Department of Practical Art for causing elementary drawing to become a part of national education. It is intended to teach the very simplest elements of drawing in all schools willing to bear a small proportion of the necessary expense, and then to admit the qualified scholars to study in a central drawing school in every town. The importance of the new scheme thus set on foot will be fully appreciated when it is remembered that until the public ignorance in such matters is removed, no extensive or successful effort can be made to raise the standard of taste in design among our manufacturers.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—The Danish war steamer *Mercure* is at present in Sunderland Dock taking in wire rope from Messrs. Newall and Co., of Gateshead, for the submarine telegraph to connect Copenhagen with the mainland of Denmark.

There are now six large first-class vessels lying at Bristol bound for Australia, and it is estimated that, in addition to 1,600 passengers who have already left, the number of emigrants during the present year will be upwards of 5,000 from that port alone.

DIOCESAN SYNOD OF ABERDEEN.—After the disposal of some diocesan business, the synod took into consideration the resolution of the synod of bishops in reference to the question of the admission of the laity to sit and vote in ecclesiastical synods, which resolution had been transmitted by the Right Rev. the Clerk of the Episcopal Synod to the Dean of Aberdeen, and by him had been circulated among the members of synod.

The episcopal resolution having been read, the Rev. P. Cheyne of St. John's, Aberdeen, submitted the two following resolutions to the synod:—Resolved—That the constitution of ecclesiastical synods—diocesan, provincial, and general—having been fixed by the ancient law and immemorial usage of the Church, and no clear instance having been produced from past history of lay Christians forming constituent members of such synods, it is the opinion of this synod that it is not competent for a particular Church to innovate upon a custom so ancient and universal. Resolved further—That this synod is of opinion that, under the existing circumstances of our Church, it may be lawful, if the rules of the Church should deem it expedient, to form a mixed convocation or convention of clergy and laity, to deliberate upon and decide, with the concurrence of both orders, such questions relating to ecclesiastical government and the temporal concerns of the Church as do not touch upon the divinely-constituted order,

by which definitions of doctrine and the power of keys are reserved to the appointed rulers of Christ's kingdom.

These resolutions were seconded by the Rev. W. Wobster. It was thereupon moved, as an amendment, by the Rev. G. Rorison, seconded by the Rev. W. Walker—That this synod express its respectful concurrence in the remit laid before it by desire of the episcopal synod; and is of opinion, with the majority of the bishops, that the introduction of the lay element in diocesan and general synods, under certain safeguards, is neither unlawful nor inexpedient.

Several members of synod having expressed their sentiments on the motions before it the vote was taken, when it was found that the first resolution, proposed by Mr. Cheyne, was carried by eighteen to three, and the second resolution was carried unanimously; and that Mr. Rorison's amendment was negatived by nineteen to two, the mover and the seconder only voting for it.

FOREIGN.

The President left Paris on Tuesday on his tour through the provinces. He was received at the railway-station by a large crowd with cries of "Vive l'Empereur." Telegraphic despatches received at Paris on Wednesday announce the arrival of the President at Bourges.

An article in the *Moniteur*, on the resolutions of the councils-general, shows that the Government approves of the desire for a change in the form of Government.

Louis Napoleon was received at Nevers on Wednesday with repeated cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" In answer to the Council-General of Nevers, who repeated their address in favour of the empire, the President said, when the general interest is at stake I try to anticipate public opinion, but I follow it in the case of an interest which may appear personal.

TURKEY.—A correspondent states that the Porte is exerting itself with much earnestness to procure, by diplomatic means, a modification of the peculiar right of jurisdiction now exercised by foreign consuls in Constantinople over strangers of their own nation.

THE GREAT FAIR AT NOVOGOROD.—Nishuli Novogorod now contains visitors equal in number to five times the population, who have come from all parts of the empire, from the interior of Asia and from China. In the week ending July 28, merchandise to the value of 1,612,000 silver roubles was deposited for sale.

UNITED STATES.

THE SOLEMN JEWISH FAST.—RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.—The various places of business occupied by the Jewish people scattered over the city, were closed during Thursday, and even the private houses of the members of that persuasion presented a sombre aspect, owing to the strict observance of the solemn annual fast which commenced at a certain hour the previous night. The Synagogues were thronged with highly respectable congregations, and the deep devotional exercises gone through and attended to with great fervor. The majority of the sermons were in the Hebrew tongue, but seemed to sink deep into the minds of the hearers. At the Shaary Tephilla Synagogue, Wooster street, the minister, S. M. Isaacs, addressed a congregation overflowing the church. Mr. Raphael preached eloquently, in the English language, upon the nature of the observance, at the Synagogue in Greenwich street. At the Beth Israel, Centre street, there was the same large attendance, and a sermon. In all the synagogues, and over the town, the day of humiliation was kept in a highly creditable manner.—*New York Herald, Sep. 25.*

EMIGRATION.—We first called attention to the extraordinary fact, that during two days of the past week—Thursday and Friday—as many as 6,832 foreign immigrants arrived in this port alone. We are pleased to announce that since that time, 8721, arrived, of whom 5208 are from Great Britain and Ireland. Is it not consoling to every human heart to think that our glorious country can, in a few days, afford a shelter at one of her ports for so many thousands; and that the downtrodden, the helpless, and beggared toilers of every clime, become erect, animated, and are well paid almost the moment they touch her sacred soil. If the thousands of immigrants would only move on, and scatter over her surface, far away from the temptations and vices of this, and other cities, then indeed would they find true happiness, and become a source of strength to the country. An insatiable demand exists for their labor, and the country has room, and to spare, for tens of thousands more of them.—*Ibid.*

THE EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.—It is now determined that the Japanese expedition shall consist of three superior war steamers, viz. the U. S. steamer *Mississippi*, Capt. Long, which will leave New York from the 1st to the 10th of November, the U. S. steamship *Princeton*, Commodore Perry, which will accompany the *Mississippi* as flag ship, and is now at Baltimore receiving her boilers. The third steamer is the *Alleghany*, which is now undergoing repairs at the Gosport navy yard, and will sail in January. The arrangements for the equipment and departure of the above steamers are progressing favorably.

THE FISHERY.—It is estimated that the returns of mackerel this year will fall short at least one half of the usual average taking the estimate from last year's catch.

The owners of the *Caroline Knight* have received a letter from the Captain, in which he states that there were other vessels inside of his at the time of the seizure, and that he had no thought of trespassing on forbidden grounds.

He is further of opinion, that the value of the vessel and cargo, comprising 238 barrels mackerel, was the cause of the seizure.

Missionary Intelligence.

EXTENSION OF THE EPISCOPATE.

ALL who have perused the Journal kept by the Bishop of Capetown during his nine months' visitation in 1850, will have been enabled to realize in some degree the enormous territorial extent of that unwieldy Diocese. The necessity of its immediate subdivision by the erection of a new See, somewhere in the eastern province of the old Colony of the Cape, has been felt and admitted by the authorities both in Church and State. Indeed, but little is wanting towards the completion of that important work, save the provision of a moderate fund for the endowment of the Bishopric; towards which our two great Church Societies have made such munificent offerings. *The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel*, a grant of £5,000 out of its Jubilee Fund; and *The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*, a grant of £2,000. But this arrangement will still leave Natal, distant 1,000 miles from Capetown, subject to the spiritual oversight of that Bishop. It is needless to observe that all which can be done by the energy of one man will be achieved by the unflinching zeal and perseverance of Bishop Gray. But it is manifestly unjust to him, and injurious to the best interests of the Church, that he should be permitted much longer to bear a burden, which it is to be feared has already overtaken his strength. Two years since, he recorded his deliberate opinion that nothing less than a threefold subdivision of his Diocese would be sufficient. He has recently repeated an expression of that opinion in a letter addressed to *The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*, making a formal application for a grant towards the endowment of a third See in South Africa. Natal, be it remembered, is as large as Scotland. It contains a native population of no less than 115,000 aborigines, a population nearly half as large again as the native population of New Zealand. The Church is about shortly to commence Missionary operations among them, under happy auspices and on an unprecedented scale. For some years past the tide of emigration has been flowing in there, not merely from our own shores, but from Germany and other parts of Europe. What provision has the Church made for the supply of the spiritual wants of those multitudes?—Scarcely any. At Pieter Maritzburg we find the Rev. J. Green, the Rural Dean, an exemplary clergyman, maintained partly by the Government. At D'Urban the Government entirely supports one Colonial Chaplain, Mr. Lloyd. The only other Clergyman of our Church throughout the whole district is Mr. Shooter, sent out by *The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel*, under the provisions of their Emigrant's Spiritual Aid Fund, and maintained by them for two years, which have nearly expired. Meanwhile the Church of Rome is not idle. An extract from a letter just received from Pieter Maritzburg gives the following account of her activity in that distant part of the world:—"We have a Romish Bishop here with a staff of priests. He styles himself Bishop of Samaria. He is a Frenchman, and his priests are French. I cannot but think the Gallican Church must be very poor just now,—at all events, out of their poverty they maintain a Bishop and staff in Natal. And what do the Clergy and Church here cost the Mother Church? Daily you may meet a Romish Bishop, two (or one) priests and a deacon in this town,—very frequently three or four Wesleyan ministers,—and of the English Clergy, one only."

If nothing else can provoke us to the good work, will not shame at our supineness, when contrasted with the unceasing energy of Rome, stir us up to wipe off this reproach? We need many more Clergy in Natal. It is obvious that the best and surest way to obtain them will be to plant the Church there at once in its integrity. The work is already begun. The munificence of *The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge* has led them to be foremost in the cause, with an additional sum of Two Thousand Pounds. Cannot the yet unexhausted portion of the Jubilee Fund of the sister Society spare something more for the spiritual wants of South Africa? And will not the tardy liberality of English Churchmen provide for their own brethren and fellow-subjects these spiritual privileges, which the forward zeal of the Gallican Church has already led her to proffer uninvited to the aliens in blood and strangers from her communion?

THE BISHOPS OF NEW ZEALAND AND NEW-CASTLE.

An imperfect account of the escape of the Bishops of New Zealand and Newcastle having appeared in the newspapers, the following extract from a private letter of the latter Prelate, will give a more correct

count of that event. After briefly mentioning their arrival at Malicolo, one of the New Hebrides, where they put in for water, the Bishop of New Zealand is described as setting out in the boats for this purpose, leaving the Bishop of Newcastle, together with the mate, a sailor, and two or three native boys, in charge of the ship. Several canoes then surrounded the vessel, full of savage-looking men, apparently desirous of getting on board. They were armed with clubs and spears, and it was with great difficulty they were overawed. After two hours, the savages appeared to consult together, and departed. "During this time," says the Bishop of Newcastle, "I was constantly employed; and though I perfectly know our danger, I felt no fear. But now began the most anxious moment of my whole life: for the savages made for the boats, which were lying off the shore, the Bishop of New Zealand having gone to a pool, a quarter of a mile up a rocky wooded bank, for water. They evidently intended to cut them off, and prevent the Bishop's return. While I was called upon to act and protect the ship, I was calm; and though conscious of the danger of my position, I felt no alarm. Now I was full of fear. With my telescope I could see one man in each of the boats, and about a hundred natives on the shore. The danger therefore was, lest the canoes should reach the boats and kill the men before the Bishop of New Zealand's return, and thus deprive him of all power of joining the ship, and destroy him at their leisure. The canoes neared the boats. I asked the mate, 'Can we render any assistance?' 'None,' was the reply. 'If anything should happen on shore, have we any means of defence?' 'None.' This information did not disconcert me. I felt it a duty to inquire, and if anything could have been done, should at once have set about it. But the thought that something fatal might happen on shore, brought with it a sickening disregard at to what might happen to myself. I paced the deck and rendered the only aid I could, that of fervent prayer, asking, in our Saviour's name, that He would guard, and protect, and restore to us in safety my dear friend and his companions." The Bishop of New Zealand, seeing the hostile intentions of the natives, lost no time in getting into the boats, and rowing off as quickly as possible; and, although arrows were shot at them, they happily regained the ship without any injury.

W. H. H.

AUSTRALIA.

AMIDST the distractions occasioned by the recent discoveries of gold, the Church of the Southern Hemisphere is silently but steadily developing her energies, gradually accomplishing her own organization, and preparing for the exercise of self-government, whenever that power shall come, or be accorded to her. On Epiphany last, the Diocesan Assembly of ADELAIDE, consisting of the Bishop, twelve Presbyters, four Deacons, (who are not permitted to have a vote in the proceedings,) and fifteen Lay Delegates, met at that town for the purpose of drawing up a Church Constitution. The meeting lasted for four successive days, and the discussions are characterised by a singular earnestness of purpose, as well as by great unanimity. The *Adelaide Observer* of the 10th of January reports all the speeches at length, and we regret that we cannot give even an abbreviation of them. Among other matters, it was decided that Lay Representatives to the Assembly should be in full communion with the Church. On Thursday, the 8th of the same month, the South Australian Church Society held a meeting, when the hopefulness of missionary efforts among the Aborigines afforded matter for highly interesting conversation. We infer that they are by no means so low in the scale of humanity as it has been the habit to assert in this country, but that like other races of the great family of God, they are accessible to the influences of religion and civilization. In New Zealand similar meetings for similar purposes took place, either by design or by a curious coincidence, simultaneously with those at Adelaide; the day being the 7th of January, the place of meeting Thorndon. Sir George Grey, the Governor, took an active and able share in the business.

JOY OF A MISSIONARY IN HIS WORK.—It was in no common transport that Paul wrote the third chapter of Ephesians. But those who are engaged in the same work to which he devoted himself, are permitted at times to enter into his feelings of rapture. Says Mr. Schneider, in recounting the scenes that are passing at Aintal, The ministry of the Word in such circumstances is most delightful work. Though toils and wearisomeness and trials fall to the lot of a missionary, yet seasons of such spiritual refreshment, such tears to the soul, far more than counterbalance them; and the meaning of the declaration is fully realised.—Unto me is this grace given, that I should preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ.—*Four Miss.*

Youth's Department.

EVENING HYMN FOR CHILDREN.

Now we thank Thee, Heavenly Father,
For the blessings of the day;
Thou hast fed, and clothed, and blessed us,
And hast kept all harm away;
Father, hear us,
While our evening hymn we say.
Though Thou art so good and gracious,
We have very sinful been;
Naughty ways and evil tempers,
Through the day Thine eye hath seen.
Lord, forgive us,
Wash our souls and make us clean.
We are weak and helpless children,
And we have no guard but Thee;
Through the silent hours of darkness
Still our kind Protector be.
Thou hast taught us
We may safely trust in Thee.
Father! be Thou always with us,
Keeping us by day and night,
Chiefly guard our souls from evil
By Thy Holy Spirit's might;
May He make us
Pure and holy in Thy sight.
Thus may we, though weak and sinful,
Peacefully lie down to rest;
For no evil can come near us,
With Thy gracious presence bless'd;
Happy Children!
In our Father's love we rest.

'THAT IS A BOY I CAN TRUST.'—I once visited a large public school. At recess, a little fellow came up and spoke to the master; as he turned to go down the platform, the master said, 'That is a boy I can trust.—He never failed me.' I followed him with my eye, and looked at him when he took his seat after recess. He had a fine, open, manly face. I thought a good deal about the master's remark. What a character had that little boy earned! He had already got what would be worth more to him than a fortune. It would be a passport into the best store in the city, and what is better, into the confidence and respect of the whole community.

I wonder if the boys know how soon they are rated by older people. Every boy in the neighborhood is known, and opinions are formed of him; he has a character, either favorable or unfavorable. A boy of whom the master can say, 'I can trust him; he never failed me,' will never want employment. The fidelity, promptness and industry which he shows at school are in demand everywhere, and are prized everywhere. He who is faithful in little will be faithful also in much. Be sure boys, that you earn a good reputation at school. Remember, you are just where God has placed you, and your duties are not so much given you by your teachers or your parents, as by God himself. You must render an account to them, and you also will be called to render an account to him. Be trusty—be true.

A TRICK WELL PLAYED.—Many are fond of playing tricks, as hiding a boy's cap, or a girl's bonnet at school. Such things may sometimes be done for amusement, or to confer pleasure, but never to any one's serious inconvenience.

In one of our Colleges, a professor who made himself very social and familiar with the students, was walking out with an intelligent scholar, when they saw an old man hoeing in a corn field. He was advancing slowly with his work towards the road, by the side of which lay his shoes. As it was near sunset, the student proposed to play the old man a trick. "I will hide his shoes, and we will conceal ourselves behind the bushes, and see what he will do." "No," said the professor, "it would not be right. You have money enough; just put a dollar in each of the old man's shoes, and then we will hide behind the bushes, and see what he will do."

The student agreed to the proposal, and they concealed themselves accordingly. When the laborer had finished his row of corn, he came out of the field to go home. He put on one shoe, felt something hard, took it off and found the dollar. He looked around him, but saw no one, and looked up gratefully towards heaven. He then put on the other shoe, and found another dollar. He looked at it and looked all around him, but saw no one. He then knelt upon the ground, and returned thanks to God for the blessing which had thus been conferred upon him. The listeners learned from the prayer, that the old man's wife and one of his children were sick, and that they were very poor; so that the two dollars were a great relief sent to them from heaven.—The old man now returned with a cheerful and grateful heart. "There," said the professor, "how much better this is than to have hid the old man's shoes!" The student's eyes filled with tears, and he said he would never play another trick upon any one except in kindness.—*American Messenger.*

Selections.

ROYAL AND ILLUSTRIOUS FREEMASON.—We have frequently had occasion to notice, in terms of admiration, the considerate and paternal rule of Oscar, King of Sweden and Norway—a monarch distinguished for his patronage of literature and the arts, and favourably known to the scientific man and savans of the civilized world. In his own dominions he is beloved by every right-thinking man. His gracious condescension towards the humble, and his considerate anxiety for the welfare of his subjects, have won for him a popularity which few monarchs enjoy. As we understand our most distinguished masonic lodge purposes investing him with honorary membership, we avail ourselves of the present fitting opportunity to translate a letter, written in French, and addressed by the illustrious monarch to the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The interesting and beautiful document appears in the Annual Circular for 1852, of the Grand Lodge in question. Here it is, in English dress:—

To the Very Worshipful the Grand Master and Members of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

MR. BRETHREN.—The joy which every Freemason feels in obtaining a testimony of the friendship of his brethren, that joy I experienced on receipt of the diploma of honorary member of the Very Worshipful Grand Lodge of Scotland, which you have sent me. In assigning me this honorable position in the midst of you, you have afforded me a striking proof of your devotedness to my person. I appreciate the honour more particularly, as I am the first on whom the distinction has been conferred in this country. The office of a Freemason is, at once, noble and grand. It is our duty to labour with unlightened mind, and a heart charged with fraternal love, for the perfection of the human race. The weak who are oppressed, and all those who are in trouble, have incontestable titles to our zealous and charitable protection. It is by holding firm in the indissoluble bond which unites all our brethren, however dispersed, over all the surface of the globe, that we can attain to the end, to which we aspire in silence, but without ever ceasing, since we know that everywhere, and on all occasions, our brethren are ready to come to our aid with that charity, that spirit of concord, and that confidence, which should characterize all the members of our Order. Be satisfied my Brethren, that I observe with the utmost attention the march of events in the Masonic world, and that I sincerely rejoice in the success which attends on all true Freemasons while labouring for the purposes which you have indicated—namely the happiness and well-being of humanity. I offer you, my Brethren, the assurance of my fraternal affection, and it is by the holy number that I recommend you all to the all-powerful protection of the Great Architect of the Universe, who gives us peace, joy, and benediction. "OSCAR."
Stockholm, September 17th, 1851.

AD. TAUVON,
(L.S.) Grand Secretary of the Grand National Lodge of Scotland."

The admirable letter, evidencing, as it does, the large heart and enlightened mind of the illustrious monarch, was received with truly fraternal respect and applause, and ordered to be interleaved in the minute book of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. We are proud indeed to know that King Oscar will first be associated with Hibernian Freemasonry through the medium of one of the most distinguished lodges in Ireland's wodel province.—*Ulster Gazette.*

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE BISHOP'S VISIT TO THE STRAIT OF CANSO.

By request the Missionary visiting the Strait of Canso met his Lordship at Port Hood, on Wednesday the 15th inst. Notice was sent round the village that there would be Divine service at early candle-light, to which a goodly number, and many of them with grateful hearts responded. The small building used for public worship presented an unusual sight that evening; and the small band of Churchmen in that distant and desolate place, had all their feelings and sympathies called forth by joining in "one accord" with the Bishop in the prayers and praises of their beloved church. More than eight years had elapsed since they had heard those prayers offered up by one of her ministers. Now they were rejoiced to listen to the Chief Pastor of the Church, and long will they remember his words of sympathy for their neglected condition, his earnest exhortation to remain in her communion, with the hope of being better provided with ministerial care for the future, and his stirring address to live always to the glory of God. There were several heads of families who had deferred through necessity the baptism of their children, preferring to have it done by the authorized ministers of their own Church, but who now embraced the opportunity of presenting them for this holy sacrament. After the second lesson they were brought forward, when the Bishop performed that service himself.

At an early hour on Thursday morning, we were on our way to the Strait, a distance of 28 miles, which was performed by 10 o'clock. Some time was spent in making preparation to cross over to McNair's Cove, where a church and burial ground were ready for consecration; and where an attentive congregation was awaiting the arrival of his Lordship. The petition for consecration being read, the Bishop proceeded at once

to the performance of that solemn service. On this occasion the congregation was exhorted to wait with patience for the appointment of a Missionary to reside among them. They were reminded that nothing would be gained by joining with any other church, and that all new things in religion were in most instances detrimental. Novelties were dangerous; the old tried paths were the best paths; and in the Church they had more real helps in working out their salvation than in any other Church on earth. The sermon was suitable, practical and scriptural, after which the burial ground was also consecrated. This ceremony being ended a short and appropriate address was then presented, to which his Lordship at once happily replied. This Church, which was called St. Andrew, stands about halfway up the Strait. It is indeed beautiful for situation, and can be seen on its lofty site a distance of ten miles. It serves to guide the mariner not only through the billows of the great deep, but also through the waves of this troublesome world. And frequently do we find the hardy son of Neptune listening to the words of eternal life within its sacred walls. It is indebted to the liberality of friends at home and abroad for aid towards its erection; but to none more than to one individual who resides in that rising settlement.

In the afternoon his Lordship proceeded in a boat 8 miles down the Strait to another Church, where he likewise addressed the people assembled, in words of encouragement, warning and admonition, and delivered in a most earnest manner a truly excellent sermon.—The night was spent at the hospitable house of J. B. Hadley, Esq.

On Friday morning the Bishop crossed over to Ship Harbour, where he met a small number of warm hearted Churchmen, baptized five children, and delivered an extemporaneous address, full of the words of eternal life. Here a piece of ground formerly deeded to the Church, is to be consecrated as a place of burial of the dead. After commending them all to God, and to the word of His grace which is able to build them up and give them an inheritance among all them that are sanctified, his Lordship recrossed the Strait, and set out for Little River, where he had other and important duties awaiting him.

Sept. 22, 1852.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR.—In compliance with a wish expressed in the *Church Times*, I proceed to furnish you with an account of the Lord Bishop's visit and proceedings in this part of the Diocese. On Wednesday, 15th inst. his Lordship, accompanied by Rev. W. T. Morris of Guysboro, arrived at McNair's Cove from Port Hood, and on the following day consecrated a new church at Milford. On the 17th his Lordship crossed the Strait of Canso to Ship-harbour, and there held divine service, and baptized a number of children. In the afternoon of the same day he recrossed to the Ferry at Forrester's, where the Rev. A. W. Millidge of Antigonish, was awaiting his Lordship with a carriage to convey him to Little River, a distance of 22 miles, where they arrived late in the evening, and were most kindly received and entertained by James Randall, Esq. and his hospitable lady. Divine service was held in the neat church at Little River on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, a. m., when the Rev. W. T. Morris said prayers, and twenty candidates presented themselves for Confirmation, whom his Lordship most solemnly addressed at some length, and then preached an impressive sermon. His Lordship then took farewell of his kind host and hostess, and proceeded with Rev. Mr. Millidge to Antigonish, 16 miles, where they arrived at about 5 o'clock, p. m.—the Rev. Mr. Morris having parted with them at Little River to resume the duties of his own parish at Manchester.

Before reaching Antigonish, his Lordship was met by Rev. James C. Cochran, who had unexpectedly arrived the previous day from Halifax, and was now accompanied by his son Mr. William Rupert Cochran, Mr. Griffiths, and E. H. Harrington, Esq. Churchwarden. The proceedings on Sunday 19th, at Antigonish, were of a most interesting, impressive and solemn character, and will long be remembered by the inhabitants of all denominations who thronged the church. Morning prayers were said by the Rector, Rev. Mr. Millidge, after which the Bishop preached a most effective sermon on the authority of the Episcopacy, from our Saviour's commission to the Apostles down to the present time. Rev. Mr. Cochran then presented Mr. William Rupert Cochran, and Mr. John Griffiths (from England) for ordination, to whom his Lordship administered that sacred rite, and then read the Communion service, assisted by the Rector of the Parish, the Gospel being read by Rev. W. R. Cochran. A collection was then taken, after which the congregation separated, and his Lordship proceeded to administer the Holy Communion to about twenty communicants, exclusive of the clergy present. Afternoon service at 3 o'clock. Prayers said by Rev. J. C. Cochran, after which six candidates for Confirmation presented themselves, to whom the Bishop's address was most solemn and pathetic. His Lordship then ascended the pulpit, and from the text "Prepare to meet thy God!" preached a sermon as solemn and deeply affecting as any in that crowded congregation had ever listened to. The congregation, composed of Romanists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians, then separated, expressing golden opinions of his Lordship, and his pious, affectionate and impressive manner.

His Lordship during his stay at Antigonish, was entertained by the Rector of the Parish, who on Monday morning conveyed him half distance to Pictou, where he met Rev. J. Forsythe, of Albion Mines, who received his Lordship into his carriage, and conducted him

to New Glasgow—from thence you will probably be furnished with a further account of his Lordship's progress. The kindness, candour and affability of his Lordship, have impressed his people here with sentiments of love and esteem towards his person and his holy office, which will long be cherished in their hearts and memories. E.

Antigonish, 22nd Sept. 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

St. Margaret's Bay, Sept. 21, 1852

MR. EDITOR.—In my farewell sermon lately delivered to my people, I took occasion to mention my intention, should God give me the necessary strength, to do all I can while in Europe, for the Endowment of my Parish; and I intimated that I expected the people would not leave me solely to work for them, nor depend altogether upon strangers; and that some few at least would show their interest in the great work, giving, were it but a little towards it—a little being all I could expect. I have now the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of a Doubleon from Jas. Crucher, Esq.—One Pound from W. E. Brino, Esq.—One Sovereign from Mr. Peter G. Boutilier—for that object, with a wish that I might use the money myself, if I should need it on my travels; for which I beg to thank them very sincerely. I pray that others in the Bay may be enabled to follow this good example, by remitting their gifts, however small, into the hands of the Diocesan Church Society, through the Rev. W. R. Cochran. It would greatly encourage myself, and others at Home, to work for the poor fishermen, if the friends of the Church at Halifax would also kindly manifest some interest in the matter. I would also beg leave to return many thanks to those of my parishioners who have exerted themselves at an unusual time of the year, and amid much distress, owing to an unprecedented failure in the fishery, to make up the sum of £44, to enable me to meet my travelling expenses. May they receive in their own bosoms here a hundred fold, and in the end eternal life, through our only Mediator and Redeemer Jesus Christ.

I remain, Mr. Editor, yours very truly,
J. STANNAGE.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a Meeting of the Wardens, Vestry, and Parishioners of St. Luke's Church, Annapolis, on Monday, the 20th day of Sept., 1852, at 5 o'clock, p. m., holden in the said Church, pursuant to a Notice given by the Rev. Edwin Gilpin, the Rector thereof, on the Sunday last preceding; the following Resolutions were moved, seconded, and unanimously adopted; namely, the

1st Resolution, moved by Mr. George Rancizan, Warden; and seconded by Mr. Wm. R. Ruggles, Vestryman:—
That, while this Congregation submits reverently to the will of God, in the removal of their late assistant Minister, the Rev. James Bartlett, they retain a deep sense of his worth; and of the loss this Mission has sustained by his early death.

2nd Resolution, moved by Alfred Whitman, Esq., and seconded by Mr. John Whitman:—

That, it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the Salary in advance of the Quarter on which the late Rev. James Bartlett had just entered, should be paid to his Executors, for the benefit of his Family; and that the Wardens be requested to pay it accordingly.

3rd Resolution, moved by J. W. Ruggles, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Robert J. Harris:—

That, the Rev. The Rector be requested to enclose a Copy of the two foregoing Resolutions to the Father of the deceased, and to express at the same time the general sympathy of this Congregation, in the bereavement he and his Family have just sustained.

4th Resolution, moved by Mr. John Whitman, and seconded by Francis W. Pickman, Esq.—

That this Meeting continues fully sensible of the necessity for the services of an Assistant Missionary in this Mission; and pledges itself to continue the effort hitherto successfully made to effect this object.—

That it is their wish, the Rev. James Ritchie, born among them, and with whose character they have been well acquainted, be selected to fill this office.—

That, the Rector, if he concur in this opinion, be requested to take whatever steps shall be necessary to effect so desirable an object.—

That, the Rector be further requested to transmit Copies of all the foregoing Resolutions, to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and to the venerated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and to the Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia, expressing at the same time, to both those Societies, the deep sense we have of the benefits we have received at their hands; with our earnest Petition that they will, respectively, continue their assistance to so useful an object as the sustaining an assistant Minister in this Mission; an object which, without their efficient help, we cannot hope to effect.

Further, Resolved, That the said Church be kept in mourning dress for four successive Sundays from the time the deceased departed this life.

And, lastly, Resolved, That the Rector be requested to have all of the above Resolutions published in full, in the *Church Times* paper, issued at Halifax.

A true Copy from the Vestry Records.
J. CORBITT,
Clerk.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH AT THE ALBION MINES.

His Lordship left Antigonish on Monday the 20th ult. for the Mines, and was met on his way by the Clergyman and a number of the resident gentry of the Mines, who accompanied him thither, and on the following day he consecrated the Church and Burial Ground at that place. The Church at the Mines has lately been erected partly at the expense of the Mining Association, and partly by the inhabitants. It is a well built and neatly finished structure, capable of holding about 300 persons; the site has been happily chosen. It does much credit to the inhabitants of this place. His Lordship said it recalled the Churches of England more to his mind than any other he had yet visited since he came to the Province. Besides the consecration of the Church, His Lordship also administered the rite of Confirmation to seven persons, to whom he gave a most impressive address, at once explaining the reasons of that Apostolic rite, and the lasting responsibility its reception involved. It was not the least pleasing circumstance, that six of those at the invitation of their Clergyman, took their place again at the Lord's table, and participated in the Holy Communion, which was afterwards administered. It appearing to him that if they were really in earnest in taking upon themselves their Baptismal vows, they could at no other season be better prepared for the reception of the Lord's Supper. His Lordship afterwards delivered a sermon, in which he explained the rites and ceremonies used at the consecration of Churches, and met, we trust, successfully, most of the objections usually urged against that custom. His Lordship was afterwards waited upon by the Incumbent, the Churchwardens and Vestry, who presented him with an Address. He received this affectionately, and returned a very appropriate reply. In the afternoon his Lordship took his departure for Pictou, accompanied by the Rev. O. Elliott, who took part in the services of the day. I am happy to be able to add that his Lordship's visit has made a happy and I trust an abiding impression upon the minds of our people. I rejoice at this, as the Church may be said to be almost in its infancy here. This place has been much neglected; the Mines have been now about 25 years in operation, with a population at present amounting to about 1300 souls, and no building for religious worship among those belonging to any religious denomination, till now that the Church which his Lordship has just consecrated, has been erected. An all important want at the Mines has now been supplied; a standard has been raised against the profanity and vice which every one knows is common in a Mining community, and we have no doubt that many who formerly found their way to the alehouse, will now find their way to the House of God; and many that spent their Sabbaths in idleness and forgetfulness of religion, will now accept the opportunity they have of learning the life-giving truths of the gospel, and of spending that holy day in His sanctuary. Happy effects are already beginning to appear, on last Sabbath 91 children were present at our Sunday School, where they are carefully instructed in the word of God: and as we know that youth is the spring of life, we are encouraged to hope, that the precious seed now sown by this means in their hearts, will not fail under the Divine influence to produce a rich harvest of piety.

When I have hinted at the profanity and vice common in a mining community, to prevent a wrong impression from going abroad I may be allowed to add, that though there is much of this here, yet I have pleasure in saying that there is perhaps a greater amount of morality than is generally found among the same classes in Great Britain, and that there is a goodly number of them, both of our own communion as also of the Presbyterian, who are worthy, and I sincerely hope pious men. May that number daily increase! May those who have taken a lively interest in the erection of this building, find their reward above, (and he that lays up treasure there will not be disappointed!) May our people rightly appreciate their privileges in having now among them the House of God and the ministrations of His sanctuary! And may their Minister, sensible of his responsibility, be the instrument of effecting all that the Church of Christ was designed to effect—turning sinners to Jesus—confirming the wavering—building up the Saints in their most holy faith—and advancing the interests of the Saviour's kingdom! J. F.

Albion Mines, Sept. 30, 1852.

THE Rev. J. STANNAGE, Rector of St. Margaret's Bay, Lady and daughter, went passengers in the *Niagara* for England. A zealous performance of his clerical duty, in a rugged part of Nova Scotia, has induced a state of health which renders a change of climate indispensable for its restoration. The Rev. Gentleman carries with him in his departure to the genial climate of his native land, the sympathies and prayers of the people among whom he has long resided; and the heartfelt consciousness of having been the permitted instrument under Divine Providence of doing much good among them, and preparing the way for further exertions in their behalf. Before his time St. Margaret's Bay was a much neglected portion of the Diocese—now there are five churches at the Bay, the erection of four of which may be attributed mainly to his influence and example; and plenty of work for at least two zealous and energetic missionaries. We trust that his health may be speedily restored, and that he will be enabled to carry out successfully his benevolent objects connected with the spiritual welfare of his late flock. Of this we feel assured, that wherever his future lot may be cast,

whether in his native land he may find a field of labor, or return to this country again to dispense the services of religion,—the doctrines of the Church will always find in him an able defender, and the cause of pure and undoubted religion a single-minded and ardent advocate.— W. G.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCT. 2, 1852.

KING'S COLLEGE.

THE Rev. Mr. COCHRAN, in prosecution of his mission in behalf of the College, preached in St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, P. E. I. on Sunday last, when he urged the claims of the Institution before a large and attentive congregation. A collection was taken after the sermon in aid of the funds. On Monday a meeting of the resident Alumni and other friends, took place, agreeably to previous notice, the Hon. Capt. Swabey in the Chair. After an able and very earnest address from the Chairman, and another of the like description from John Lawson, Esq. A. M. (who entered King's College forty-three years ago, but whose love for it has not yet waxed cold,) certain Resolutions were unanimously adopted for the formation and regulation of a BRANCH ASSOCIATION of the "Alumni of King's College." The Hon. Capt. Swabey was chosen President, and Mr. Lawson, Secretary for the ensuing year, aided by a Committee of five, consisting of Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Rev. Henry Swabey, G. W. Deblois, Robert Hutchinson, and H. Haszard, Esq.

An excellent feeling was exhibited on this and other occasions during Mr. Cochran's visit, and it is confidently believed that when the Churchmen of that beautiful Island shall through the agency of the Branch Association, have been made better acquainted with the claims of the College, they will feel themselves bound, in addition to what they have already done, to respond liberally to the systematic appeals which will hereafter be made, for supporting that useful seminary.

The influences of the education imparted at Windsor, have not been unfeeling or unnoticed in P. E. Island. Besides other instances in the Professions of Law and Medicine, as well as of commerce, it is somewhat remarkable that three of those who have filled the high and important office of Chief Justice, have either in whole or in part been educated at Windsor.

Under the active and zealous superintendance of the Officers and Committee who have thus been installed, we may confidently expect that the Association at Charlottetown, will prove a valuable auxiliary to the College. The projected Professorship in Pastoral Theology seemed to be regarded on all sides with much interest, and it is believed, will receive such support as can reasonably be expected, when the numerous local demands in connection with the Church are considered. It is hoped that the friends of the Church throughout the Province, who regard its future welfare, and desire to see a well furnished and pious Ministry raised up amongst us, to take the places of those who now labour in the field, will not wait to be called upon for donations to this particular object, but will, for the sake of Christ, and for the benefit of souls for which He died, freely offer of that substance with which the Lord hath blessed them.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The following subscriptions have been received "towards the Endowment Fund of St. Paul's Church, St. Margaret's Parish:—

John Croucher, Esq.	£4 0 0
W. E. Brine, Esq.	1 0 0
P. G. Boutilier, Esq.	1 5 0

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

THE CLERGY RESERVES QUESTION.

THE Clergy Reserves Resolutions, brought before the Canadian Assembly by Hon. Mr. Hincks, enunciating the principle that the Colonial Legislature has alone the right to legislate upon their disposal, passed the House Sept. 18, by a majority of 46. In so far as the abstract right is concerned, we do not quarrel with its assertion, whenever a case occurs in which it can be legitimately exercised; for instance, in every case in which the Imperial Government has not acquired a previous right of interference: but it may with much truth be asked, what right the present almost stranger population of Canada, heterogeneous in race as in religion, have to participate in a portion of the conquest of England, set apart by her for religious purposes, when the act could not have interfered with any one public interest. Certainly, if under these circumstances the Clergy Reserves are handed over to the Canadian Legislature, it will be a palpable fraud upon the interests under whose management they are placed, and it is easy to foresee that the proceeds would be applied to any other object than the benefit of those interests. In the course of the debate the Members of Ad-

ministration were frequently asked to state their intentions with reference to their future disposal; but as any opinion of this nature would have withdrawn the support of many who now form the majority, they took good care to confine themselves within the scope of the Resolutions. Mr. Hincks, therefore, found no great difficulty in prevailing upon a Canadian Assembly, loosely constituted as it is, to take a step towards the unlawful possession of so rich a prize, although the assertion of the principle in this instance, has not gone to the extent of his wishes, or committed the House to the bravery of a collision with the Imperial Parliament.

The peculiar temperament of Mr. Hincks, has given rise to a supposition, that his object by these Resolutions, is as much to embarrass the Derby Ministry, by whom, according to his own account, he was somewhat cavalierly treated, as to secularise the clergy reserves, which could only be a rather too hasty co-operation with the designs of the separatists; and if the first is attainable, and the second rather problematical, he will gain at least one wish of his heart. It is some consolation to find that the loyal people of Canada are not quite blind to the game which this dangerous character is playing in the high places of the Queen's dependency; and we are glad to find, that even their representatives, carried away as they have been by the unjust assertion of a plausible principle, have taken the edge off the Resolutions, and rendered them in no small degree rapid and unmeaning. The feeling against the present settlement of the Clergy Reserves, is thereby proved to be not so strong as Mr. Hincks' naked Resolutions would lead us to believe. The spirit of disaffection is not sufficiently evoked; and whether it remain in latent strength to work the will of a master, has yet to be proved by subsequent events—all previous action on the part of the people, based upon the present attempt, discountenancing the idea.

It is somewhat difficult to prejudge the action of the British Ministry upon the Address to Her Majesty which will be based upon the Resolutions of the Canadian Assembly; but we hope in this matter the Mother Country will not lose sight of that principle of common justice which is due to all concerned (to the Church especially), in the settlement of the question. She stands with reference to the Canadian Parliament, and to the Canadian people and all their separate interests, in the position of an arbiter; to prevent spoliation and wrong by any party; and if she suffer the enemies of any one of these interests to prevail against it, either by legislation, or popular clamour, she weakens in the loyal the feeling that her power is equal to their protection, and increases that disaffection which it is idle to think has ever been subdued by all her acts of paternal kindness, and which is insidiously pursuing its career, and seizing upon every advantage which will enable it to consummate its designs.

We give below the Resolutions brought in by Mr. Hincks,—the comment upon their passage taken from the *Quebec Chronicle*, will show the nature of the Amendment, and gives the names of the Members who voted for their passage:— W. G.

MR. HINCKS' RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLVED—That an humble Address be presented to her most Gracious Majesty, to assure her Majesty that this House deeply regrets to learn from the Despatch of the Right Honourable Sir John Pakenham, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, that her Majesty's Imperial Ministers are not prepared to introduce a Bill to repeal the Imperial Act 3 and 4 Vict., chap. 8, intitled, "An Act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves in the Province of Canada, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof."

2. RESOLVED—That whatever difference of opinion may exist among the people of Canada as to the best mode of disposing of the Revenues derived from the lands known as Clergy Reserves, the great mass of the people will ever maintain the principle recognized by the Right Honourable the Earl Grey, then her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in his Despatch of the 27th January 1851, to the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kintcardine, that the question whether the existing arrangement "is to be maintained or altered is one so exclusively affecting the people of Canada, that its decision ought not to be withdrawn from the Provincial Legislature, to which it properly belongs to regulate all matters concerning the domestic interests of this country."

3. RESOLVED—That while the people of Canada are devotedly attached to Her Majesty's person and government, and most anxious to maintain inviolate the constitution which binds them to the Great Empire over which she rules, yet this House is bound by a high sense of duty to inform her Majesty that the refusal of the Imperial Parliament to comply with the just demand of the Representatives of the Canadian people on a matter exclusively affecting their own interests, will be viewed as a violation of their constitutional rights, and will lead to deep and wide spread dissatisfaction among Her Majesty's Canadian subjects.

4. RESOLVED—That this House is well aware that in-

tempts have been made to induce her Majesty's Imperial Ministers to believe that the present Representatives of the people of Canada entertain opinions on the subject of the repeal of the Clergy Reserve Acts different from those expressed by the late Parliament.

RESOLVED—That this House confidently hopes that when her Majesty's Ministers shall be convinced that the opinions of the people of Canada and of their representatives on this subject are unaltered and unalterable, they will consent to give effect to the promise made by their predecessors; and that this House is confirmed in this hope by the suggestion in the Despatch of the Right Honourable Sir John Pakington, that her Majesty's Ministers are prepared to recommend amendments to the Imperial Clergy Reserve Acts, with a view to satisfy the wishes of Canadian people.

RESOLVED—That this House can scarcely doubt that the principle of amending the present Act being admitted, her Majesty's Ministers will yield to the strong feeling which pervades the Canadian people, that any new Legislative enactments regarding the Clergy Reserves, should be framed by their own Representatives instead of by the Imperial Parliament, which, being necessarily unacquainted with the state of public opinion in Canada, cannot be expected to concur in a measure that will give permanent satisfaction to its inhabitants.

RESOLVED—That this House desires to assure Her Majesty that in thus giving expression to the public opinion of the country, it is actuated by the strongest feelings of loyalty to Her Majesty, and by a sincere desire to prevent those lamentable consequences which must be the result of a collision between the Imperial and Provincial Parliaments, on a question on which very strong feelings are known to prevail among the people of this Province.

From the Quebec Chronicle Sept. 18.

At five o'clock this morning, the Ministry were relieved from their awful anxiety. The Hicks' resolutions were carried, minus the terrible word *collision*, which, though signifying nothing, as it was applied, had yet a furious sound and grated in the ears of not a few. It was just at this moment or little before, that Mr. Hicks was to be seen at the desk of the hon. member for Montserrat, negotiating, as it turned out, for the extinction of the word "collision" from his last resolution. The consideration for the omission of the terrible word being that Mr. Cauchon and his friends would vote for the resolutions, as then they had no semblance of meaning. It was a bargain. Mr. Hicks rose in his place immediately after the interview, and said that the hon. member for Kingston had characterized the resolutions as being both "insolent and impotent," and as much had been said against the unfortunate word "collision," he would take it out.

The ironical cheers and laughter on this declaration being made exceeded everything we have witnessed within the walls of Parliament. Some cried out "Oh! take it out and get rid of the word 'delusion'!" To make matters worse, when the resolutions were to be put to the vote, and Mr. Hicks asked permission to take out the word "collision," Mr. McDonald (Kingston) objected, and Mr. Hicks' negotiations had again nearly failed, for the speaker ruled that Mr. McDonald was right, and that the mover could not take out the word without the consent of the whole House.

The effect of this clever stratagem was wonderful. During the confusion and while the ministry were dumb-founded, Mr. Egan seconded by Mr. Stuart, moved that the words "difference of opinion" be substituted for "collision," which was carried almost unanimously, as the reader will perceive by the vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Badgley, Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Solicitor General Chauveau, Christie of Gaspé, Christie of Wentworth, Clapham, Crawford, Dixon, Attorney General Drummond, Dubouard, Egan, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Hicks, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Langton, La Ferrière, Laurin, LeBoutillier, McDonald of Kingston, Mackenzie, Malloch, Marchildon, Mattice, McDougall, McLachlin, Merritt, Morin, Paige, Patrick, Polette, Poulin, Attorney General Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rolph, Sanborn, Seymour, Shaw, Short, Siotte, Smith, of Frontenac, Stevenson, Stuart, Taché, Terill, Varin, White, Wilson, Wright of East Riding of York, Wright of West Riding of York, and Young.—60.

Nays—Messrs. Boulton, Brown, Chabot, Ferguson, LeBlanc, Lemieux, McDonald of Cornwall, Mongeais, Papineau, Rezo, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, and Viger.—14.

So that now after three days debate the whole has resolved itself into the lamentable results of a difference of opinion, instead of the lamentable results of a collision or coalition or collusion, with the British Government.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILROAD—DOING BUSINESS.

—An agreement was concluded on the 28th Sept., between the European and North American Company, and Messrs. Jackson, Peto, Brasse, Beits and Locke, of London, for the construction of the whole line of the European and North American Railway, together with branches to Fredericton, and to Shediac and Miramichi. The whole is subject to the assent of the Legislature, which is to be called together at an early day, and there is no doubt that it will be carried by a large majority. The contract was to be signed on the 29th, and Mr Jackson would leave immediately after.—*St. John Observer*, Sept. 28.

LADY LEMARCHANT gave a Ball and Supper, on Thursday evening, Sept. 23d. The arrangements were on an extensive and splendid scale.—*R. Gaz.*

R. M. STEAMSHIP CANADA.

The R. M. Steamship *Canada* arrived on Tuesday last.

Save the intelligence of the death of the Duke of Wellington, the news is not of an important nature. This event, which at the good old age at which His Grace had arrived, was not unexpected, took place at Walmer Castle on the 13th ult. The noble Duke was in his 84th year, having been born on or about the 1st May, (the precise date is uncertain) 1769. The English papers are filled with biographical notices of the deceased, and with eulogy of his character. He is succeeded by his son Arthur, the Marquis of Douro, who was born in 1807, is a colonel in the army, and married in 1839 a daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale.

R. M. STEAMSHIP NIAGARA.

The R. M. S. *Niagara*, arrived on Thursday evening. Some items of news, which are not however of an important nature, will be found under the proper head.

General Gore, Commander-in-chief in Nova Scotia and its dependencies, with lady and family, came passengers in the *Niagara*.

The Rev. Mr. Stannago, Rector of St. Margaret's Bay, lady and daughter, went passengers in the *Niagara* to England.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.—The Elections for City Officers, took place yesterday, when the following Gentlemen were returned:—

- Mayor.—ALEXANDER KEITH, Esq.
- Ward No. 1.—T. Adams, Esq.
- " No. 2.—B. Salter, Esq.
- " No. 3.—Alex. Primrose, Esq.
- " No. 4.—W. Davy, Esq.
- " No. 5.—W. T. Woodjill, Esq.
- " No. 6.—J. Longard, Esq.

We sent a No. of the last *Church Times*, to each of the persons in Windsor, whose names are down as contributors to the Diocesan Church Society. We did not intend thereby to solicit their subscriptions to the new series of this paper; but should any feel inclined to become subscribers, which for many reasons they may think advisable, they can notify Rev. Mr. Gilpin, who will forward their names.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:—Samuel Dennison, Esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Hants. Thomas McColl, Esq. to be Collector of Colonial Duties for the Port of Guysborough. William H. Chipman, Esq. to be a Commissioner for taking Affidavits to hold to Bail. Abner P. McKenzie, Esq. to be a Notary and Tabelhon Public within the County of Sydney. William C. Smith, Esq. to be one of the Commissioners of Streets for the Township of Truro.

The Hon. W. Young, of Canada, has resigned his seat in the Executive Council of that Province, in consequence of not being able to agree in the retaliatory policy against the American Government, recommended by His Excellency's Advisers.

On Tuesday the Canadian Legislature voted an address to the Queen, thanking her for her recent protection to the fisheries and expressing a hope that she will make no treaty impairing that of 1818, unless it embrace the whole commercial intercourse between the Colonies and the United States.

During a recent visit of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, to Windsor, an Address was presented by the inhabitants, and an answer returned by His Excellency.

Married.

At All Saints Church, Granville, on the 16th Sept., by Rev. J. M. Campbell, ARRAHAM B. THOMAS, Esq., to ELIZABETH daughter of John Kennedy, Esq., all of the above place.

Died.

At Granville, on the 16th Sept., MARY, the wife of John Rent, Esq., aged 70 years. Few persons in any community have been called from the scene of their earthly labours leaving a memory more endeared than did the deceased.—Her end was peace.

At New Dublin, on the 20th Sept., in the second year of her age, ELIZABETH JANE, youngest daughter of Rev. R. F. Brine.

At Cephalonia, on the 17th August, R. C. MACDONALD, Esq. of Castle Torjan, P. E. Island, Raymaster of the 30th Regt.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Monday, Sept. 27.—Barque Industry, Atter, Liverpool; 23 days; brig, Syria, Francis, Baltimore, 16 days; Trio, Moore, Bras D'Or, 3 days, for St. John's, N. F.; schrs. Forest, Perry, Boston, 9 days; Irene, Shelmut, Sable Island; Ariel, Pierce, Shelburne; Sarah Ann, Acker, Lunenburg; Ranger, Melisac, Antigonish, for St. John's, N. F.—106

part of cargo; Steamer St John Harvey, True, Boston, 60 hours—to B. Wier & Co.

Tuesday, Sept. 28.—H. M. Steamship Buzzard Com. Double, Quebec; R. M. Steamship Canada, Laing, Liverpool, 9 days; Levantine, Hunter, Bermuda, 9 days; brig Grace Collins, Cadiz, 60 days; brig, Alexander, McGuire, Boston, 3 days; Superb, Forrest, Sydney; schrs. Isabella, Woodin, Boston, 4 days; Herald, Crowell, Baltimore, 15 days; Lucy Alice, McKeen, Boston, 4 days; Elizabeth Roberts, Boston, 5 days; Isabella, Guysboro; John O'Leary, Ragged Islands; Lark, Eastern Shore.

Wednesday, Sept. 29.—Brig Natick, Taylor, Kingston, Jam. 29 days; brig, Augustin, Bernier, Quebec, 20 days; Amethyst, Caloon, Sydney; schrs. Medway, Fraser, Baltimore, 14 days; Temperance, Sire, Quebec.

Thursday Sept. 30.—Brigs, George Washington, McKenzie, Glasgow, 21 days; Plato Taylor, Malaga, 29 days; Revonun schr. Daring, Sable Island, 31 hours; schr. Gazelle, Frost, Yarmouth.

Friday, Oct. 1.—R. M. Steamship Niagara, Lottch, Boston, 40 hours, 68 passengers, 21 for Halifax; barque Bloomer Jenks Liverpool, G. B. 20 days, brig, Emerald, Knowles, Montreal, 14 days; schrs. Villager, Watt, Aframichi, 9 days; Eleanor, Port Hood; Mary Ann, Gabarus; brig, Trio Moore, bound to St. John's, N. F., returned from sea.

CLEARED.

Sept. 27.—Brig Albion, Leslie, St. John, N. B. and Aberdeen, schr. Margaret, Sterling, Boston.

Sept. 28 Good Intent, Placentia, Eton, Hurin, Chana, Boston; Johnny, Wesley, Newfld.; Steamer St John Harvey, Boston; R. M. S. Canada, Boston; Emily, Newfld.

Sept. 29.—Steamer Levantine, Bermuda; brig, Susan, Kingston, Jam.; schrs. Emerald, Porto Rico, Challenge, Newfld.; Prima Donna, St. John's, N. F.

Sept. 30.—Barque Aleyone, Quebec, brig Peggy, Matanzas; schr. Triumph, Porto Rico.

Passengers.

Per Steamship Canada from Liverpool for Halifax.—Hon. P. R. Ward, Lieut. Lumley and Lady and Maid, Capt. Cotart, Capt. Joseph Hall, Messrs. John Bröckelbank, Tupper, Colomann, Hazgan, Wisawell, J. Dwyer, C. Moran and Charles McDonald.

Per Steamship Niagara for Halifax.—Gen. Gore, lady and child, Miss Gore, Capt. Gore, Mr. Gore and 5 servants, Mr. Donaldson and lady; Miss Scalls; Mr. Wetmore and lady, Miss Jewett; Mr. Robid, lady and servant; Messrs. Russell, McNeil, G. Campbell, Kenny, Robinson, S. C. Russell, Platt, Newman, Story, Playle, Johnson, Bonus, Norton, Fraser. 24 for Liverpool.

Advertisements.

NOVA SCOTIA BOOK STORE.

24 Granville Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE AT THE CHEAPEST RATE IN WHICH THEY CAN BE HAD, THE FOLLOWING RELIGIOUS AND MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS, to which he invites the attention of his Friends and the Public.

- Rev. Thos. Scott's full Commentary, 6 vols. 8 vo. £3
- Do. do. do. do. 5 vols. quarto, £3 10
- Riddle's (large) Critical Latin and English Lexicon,
- Roze's Pahlurath's Greek Lexicon,
- Pearson on the Creed.
- The English Pulpit, (Sermons of Eminent English Divines of different persuasions.)
- Pulpit Cyclopaedia.
- McLachlan's Select Discourses, 2 vols.
- Eusebius' Ecclesiastical History, (Council of Nice)
- Bradley's Practical Sermons,
- Wilberforce's New Birth of Man's Nature.
- Buckley's Faithful Sermons,
- Goode on Baptism,
- Constitutions and Canons of the Holy Apostles, with a Prize Essay, by J. Chase, D.D.
- Murdoch's Translation of the Syriac Testament,
- Select Christian Authors, 2 vols.
- Trench's Notes on the Miracles,
- Ives' Sermons.
- Bishop Lee's Life of the Apostle Peter.
- Lewis' Confession of Christ.
- Readings, for every Day in Lent,
- Living or Dead?—Eyle,
- Wheat or Chaff?—do.
- Miss St. Clair's Modern Accomplishments,
- Do. Modern Society,
- Key's Festivals in America,
- Do. Early Conflicts of Christianity,
- Do. Double Witness of the Church,
- Taylor's Christmas at Old Court,
- Do. Earnestness,
- Do. My son Like II,
- Do. Angel's Song,
- Greaves's Treatise on Preaching,
- Do. Bernard Leslie,
- Do. Portrait of an English Churchman,
- Cotter's Mass and Rabrics of the Romish Church,
- Cumming's Christ receiving Slavers,
- Do. Message from God,
- Renar's Night of Weeping,
- Do. Morning of Joy,
- Do. Story of Grace,
- A World without Souls—Canningham,
- Velvet Cushion, do.
- Noble Army of Martyrs—Rev. S. Fox,
- Near Home—by Author of Reep of Day,
- Banvan's Pilgrim's Progress—Illustrated,
- Rogatzky's Golden Treasury,
- Bedell's Ezekiel's Vision,
- Do. Renunciation,
- Do. Pay thy Vows,
- Do. Is it Well,
- Do. Way Marks,
- Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy,
- Margal of Matrimony,
- Useful Letter Writer.

POETRY.

- Cowper's Poetical Works,
- Campbell's do.
- Scott's do.
- Burns' do.
- Mrs. Hemans' do.
- Butler's Hudibras,
- Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered,
- Tupper's Poetical Works, complete,
- Bollack's Course of Time,
- Kobler's Poems,
- Do. Christian Year.
- Wainwright's Book of Church Music—the latest selection—which we confidently recommend as a superior Publication for the use of Churches and Choirs.
- Look particularly for

WM. GOSSET,
24 Granville Street.

Poetry.

THE SLAVE'S DREAM.

BESIDE the ungathered rice he lay,
His sickle in his hand;
His breast was bare, his matted hair
Was buried in the sand.
Again, in the mist and shadow of sleep,
He saw his Native Land.

Wide through the landscape of his dreams
The lordly Niger flowed;
Beneath the palm-trees on the plain
Once more a king he strode,
And heard the tinkling caravans,
Descend the Mountain road.

He saw once more his dark-eyed queen
Among her children stand;
They clasped his neck, they kissed his cheek,
They held him by the hand!—
A tear burst from the sleeper's lids,
And fell into the sand.

And then at furious speed he rode
Along the Niger's bank;
His bridle-reins were golden chains,
And, with a martial clank
At each leap he could feel the scabbard of steel
Snapping his stallion's flank.

Before him, like a blood-red flag,
The bright flamingoes flew,
From morn till night he followed their flight
O'er plains where the tamarind grew,
Till he saw the roofs of Caffre huts,
And the ocean rose to view.

At night he heard the lion roar,
And the hyena scream,
And the river-horse, as he crushed the reeds
Beside some hidden stream,
And it passed like a glorious roll of drums
Through the triumph of his dream.

The forests, with their myriad tongue,
Shouted of liberty;
And the blast of the Desert cried aloud
With a voice so wild and free,—
That he started in his sleep, and smiled
At their tempestuous glee.

He did not feel the driver's whip,
Nor the burning heat of day;
For death had dimmed the Land of Sleep,
And his lifeless body lay
A worn-out fetter, that the soul
Had broken and thrown away.

—LONGFELLOW.

Advertisements.

FOR SALE AT THE NOVA SCOTIA BOOK STORE, 24 Granville Street,—by recent Arrivals from the United States.
Arnold's Cornelius Nepos,
Do. Latin Prose Composition,
Andrews' Ovid,
Owen's Xenophon's Anabasis,
Wanostrocht's Recueil Choisi,
Le Brun's Telemaque,
Whately's Elements of Logic,
Mangnall's Historical Questions, by Lawrence.
Also—French, Spanish and Italian Grammars, Readers
French Dictionaries, &c. &c.
June 12. W.M. GOSSIP.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by puffing advertisements—no certificates published respecting them.
These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, Want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation, that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time, with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, at **LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE,** Hollis Street, Halifax.
Nov. 8, 1851.

LANGLEY'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. This Extract is not brought forward as a remedy for ALL disorders to which the Human System is liable.—It possesses, however, in a concentrated form all the *Alterative Purifying* properties ascribed to the best Spanish Sarsaparilla, combined with those of the other Roots, &c. directed by the **ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS** to be employed with it.
Sarsaparilla thus prepared, is strongly recommended by leading Physicians for Chronic disease, or Derangement of the General Health, Rheumatism, Syphilitic Complaints, Eruptions of the Skin, &c. &c., and this is confidently offered as being carefully prepared ingredients of the best quality and therefore calculated to fulfil the intentions of the Prescriber. Sold only in Halifax by **W.M. LANGLEY** Chemist, Hollis St. July 12

REMOVAL. THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO INFORM HIS CUSTOMER AND THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS REMOVED HIS BUSINESS TO THE CORNER OF SACKVILLE AND BARRINGTON STREET, OPPOSITE THE HALIFAX GRAMMAR SCHOOL, and embraces this opportunity of directing the attention of his numerous town and country customers to his present excellent Stock of Fresh Family **GROCERIES, &c., &c.**
E. DODSON.
N.B. The Spring Garden Grocery will be conducted as Halifax. Aug. 28.

DEWOLF'S CITY DRUG STORE AND SEED WAREHOUSE. English, French, and Mediterranean Drugs, Spices and Perfumery of the first quality, imported from the best sources, and kept constantly for sale, at No. 63 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. (Formerly 81 & 83, Colliest.)
N. B.—A Bathing Establishment on the same premises. July 21, 1852

MRS. KIDDER'S CORDIAL! FOR THE CURE OF CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, &c. Gives immediate relief in the most violent cases. Its effect is to quiet, heal, strengthen and perfectly regulate the stomach, and bowels. It also assists digestion. It checks vomiting, and has proved an excellent remedy in Sea-sickness. CHILDREN THAT ARE TEETHING are greatly benefited by it.
CERTIFICATES from persons of the first respectability who have used this medicine accompany the directions that are put up with each bottle.
The above is sold Wholesale and Retail at **DEWOLF'S CITY DRUG STORE,** 63 Hollis Street, in bottles containing nearly a quart, at 6s. each. Sept. 18.

MACAGY & WITEROW.
TAILORS
No. 136 GRANVILLE STREET.

A NUMBER OF ARTICLES, CONSISTING OF Pretty Drawings, Pictures, Stones, Shells, Necklaces, Bracelets, and a Handsome Berry Bag, have been left for sale at Mr Gossip's Stationery Store, for the benefit of the Mission among the Fishermen of St. Margaret's Bay, 61st Wells, Bible & Tract Depository, has also kindly consented to take charge of a number of useful articles for the same object. Aug. 7.

SEEDS PER NIAGARA, MARCH, 1852. By the above Steamer, the subscriber has received a fresh supply of Garden and Flower Seeds, which may be depended upon as the growth of 1851.
W.M. LANGLEY, Chemist and Druggist.
March 20th. Hollis Street.

CORDIAL RHUBARB FOR THE PREVENTION and Cure of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels arising from debility, or loss of tone.
This preparation of RHUBARB, combined with valuable aromatics, antacids and carminatives, acts as a correctivo of acidity, the frequent cause of bowel complaints, removes irritating obstructions, and when its use is persevered in, imparts tone and vigor to the digestive organs.
Sold only at **LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE,** Hollis Street July 26.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.
NOVA SCOTIA BOOK STORE,
24 GRANVILLE STREET.
The Subscriber has just received per R. M. Steam-ship Canada, from Great Britain—
A Large Assortment of New and Useful STATIONERY, comprising—Foolscap, Vol. Letter, and Note Paper, of all descriptions, at the cheapest rate.
Drawing Materials—Crayons, Coloured do., in round boxes, Soft do. in square boxes, Sable Pencils, Drawing Pins, &c. &c.
Also.—From the United States.

Scott's Full Commentary, Boston and Philadelphia Editions, 6 vols., and a variety of New Works, from the Publishing Houses of Appleton & Co., Stanford & Swords; and Carter & Co., New York; and Gould & Lincoln, and others, in Boston; with each of which arrangements have been made for a constant supply, which will be sold at their retail prices.
A variety of Editions of the Psalmist, with Supplement, which will be sold at the lowest rate.
Sunday School Libraries, and Children's Books, in great variety.

5000 PIECES PAPER HANGINGS,
New and Splendid Patterns, from 5d. upwards.
W.M. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.
Halifax, Sept. 4, 1852.

DEPOSITORY
SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE,
No 24, Granville Street.
JUST Received per R. M. Steamship America.
Bibles for Churches or Schools, 12mo., 1s. 3d. each.
New Testaments, 6d. and 7d. ea.
Books of Common Prayer, with new version of Psalms, 9d. each.
Do Do Do 1s. 9d. do.
Do Do Do 2s. 6d. do.
Do Do Do 3s. 0d. do.
Do Do Do 5s. 0d. do.
Com Prayer Pearl 8vo. Elastic 1s. 6d. do.
Tracts on Confirmation viz.—
Reflections on Confirmation, 2d per doz.
Meaning of the Answer "I do" 1 1/2d. ea.
Village Conversations on Confirmation, 9d. per doz.
Subjects for Meditation, and Prayers for the Day of Confirmation, 1d.
Instructions for them that come to be Confirmed, 1d.
Meditations and Prayers for Sick Persons, 2d.
Poor Man's Wealth, 1d.
Davies' Conversations on the Liturgy, 3d.
Teachers' Friend in 6 Parts, per set, 5d.
Hymns for Sunday Schools, 1s. each.
Sunday School Lessons on Sheets, 8 sheets, 1 1/2d per set.
Lewis' Church Catechism Explained, 5d.
Arithmetical Table Books 1 1/2d.
New Series First Reading Book, parts 1 & 2 and 3 & 4, 1 1/2d each.
Church Catechism, 4d per doz, 3d each.
Manners and Customs of the East, on 22 Sheets, Col., 5s. 6d per set, plain, 2s. 3d. per set—for Schools.
The Bibles, Testaments and Prayer Books above noticed, will be found of an excellent quality, both as regards the typography and strength of binding, and are it is believed cheaper than ever before offered, all the other Books will be found excellent of their kind, and remarkably cheap.
The School Books are well worthy the attention of Teachers and Parents.
July 24, 1852. W. GOSSIP Depository.

ON HAND, a large Stock of the Society's School Books, and large School Maps, also Miscellaneous Books and Tracts.
W. G.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70 Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851. To Professor Holloway.—
Sir,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her leg, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed.—Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried but without effect, her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment, and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and straits to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless without scab or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.
(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS' OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens of Kuschiffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851. To Professor Holloway.—

Sir.—I suffered for a period of 30 years from a bad leg the results of two or three different accidents at Gas Works, accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.
(Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.
A DREAFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850. To Professor Holloway.—

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.
(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850. To Professor Holloway.—

Sir,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of my leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of the New-castle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint.
(Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breachouse, Latham Road, Edinburgh, dated April 20th, 1851. To Professor Holloway.—

Sir,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject from time to time, to attacks of Inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years.
(Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases.—
Bad Legs Cancers Scalds
Bad Breasts Contracted and Stiff Sore Nipples
Burns Joint Sore throats
Bunions Elephantiasis Skin diseases
Bite of Moschetoes Fistulas Scurvy
and Sand-Flies Gout Sore-heads
Coco Bay Glandular Swellings Tumours
Chilgo foot Ings Ulcers
Chilblains Lumbago Wounds
Chapped hands Piles Yaws
Corn (soft) Rheumatism

Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Box.
Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia. Dr. Harding, Windsor. Mrs. Niel, Lunenburg. T. R. Fattilo, Liverpool, N. Tupper, Cornwallis. Tucker & Smith, Pictou. J. & C. Jost, Guysborough. F. Cochran & Co., Newport. G. N. Fuller, Horton. B. Legge, Mahone Bay. S. Fulton & Co., Wallace. J. F. More, Caledonia. T. & J. Jost, Sydney. J. Christie & Co., Bras d'Or. P. Smith, Port Hood. Mrs. Robson, Pictou. E. Sterns, Yarmouth.
Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, London, and by the most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s. 9d., 4s., 6s. 3d., 16s. 8d., 33s. 4d., and 50s., each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.
General Agent for Nova Scotia.
July 10, 1852.

PUBLISHED every Saturday, by Wm. Gossip, Proprietor, at the Church Times Office, No 24 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocese. All Correspondence relative to the Paper, intended for publication, or on matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, must be prepaid.
TERMS.—Ten Shillings per Annum, payable in advance.
Single Nos. of the Paper, may be purchased at Wm. Gossip's Book Store, 24 Granville Street, Halifax.