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The Church Times

Evangelical, Truthful, and Useful Order.

W. G. Gosselin, Publisher.

WOLFEVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, OCT. 22, 1883. NO. 43.

MORNING		EVENING	
10:00	11:00	7:00	8:00
11:30	12:30	8:30	9:30
1:00	2:00	10:00	11:00
2:30	3:30	11:30	12:30
4:00	5:00	1:00	2:00
5:30	6:30	2:30	3:30
7:00	8:00	4:00	5:00
8:30	9:30	5:30	6:30
10:00	11:00	7:00	8:00
11:30	12:30	8:30	9:30

THOSE WHO SLEEP IN JESUS.
Those who sleep in Jesus will God bring with him. Long to behold the evening sun. And their friends' bliss is about. To cheer us when our lives run. What privilege to gaze on his face. That bounds the world in faith and sight. To catch the first inspiring gleam. Of heaven's unfolding visions bright. To feel our "fading" decline. Our fabric shake without a sigh. Supported by a hope divine. The hope of immortality. To see the angels' train. To see the angels' train. To see the angels' train.

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Religious Miscellany.
A CHARGE.
ADDRESSED TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF CANADIAN BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE AND REV. JAMES WILSON, D. D., ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
The Church of Rome, not the Church of the Scriptures. I need not dwell on the consequences—how by degrees the authority supposed to be vested in the Church generally was transferred to the Church of Rome—the great city of the world—and the decrees of the Roman bishop became the accredited decrees of the Church Universal. What began in error ended in corruption; fostered by the ignorance of succeeding ages—ignorance which the interests of those who preserved their power through various means took every precaution to perpetuate, till darkness covered the earth and gross darkness the people—when the lamp which should have enlightened them was at once extinguished, and the Scriptures, worn as little known as if no revelation was ever made. The astonishment is that any who have enjoyed the light of divine truth should choose darkness rather than light, and place themselves under human teaching, where only the true light is God's word. Human teaching is earthly. The whole Gospel must be changed. Before the Church can be that which is ascribed to Christ alone. If the doctrines of Rome are the true Gospel of the Son of God, Jesus must have said the Church is "the way, the truth, and the life," no man can be saved from his sins but by the Church; to which I commit my power. The clear and solemn declaration of John—"God has given us eternal life, and this life is in His Son; he that hath the Son hath life"—this must have been changed to the assurance that life is in the Church. He that is in the true light hath life, and he that is not hath not life. Instead of reading, "Whoever believeth in Jesus is born of God" we must have read,

Whoever is in the Church is a believer, and is part of all truth. Instead of what we are taught, that the blood of Jesus Christ cleanse from all sin, it should be asserted that the sacrament of the holy and good bread is necessary for the Church to cleanse from all sin. Instead of the exhortation, "God is just, and faithful to forgive the sins of those who repent and believe the Gospel," we should be told that the priest is endowed with this authority and power. Instead of hearing, "If any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ, the Righteous," we should be told the Blessed Virgin and the saints were offering intercession and prayers for our forgiveness. Anti-Christ, we should be told, is not as one denying the Father and the Son, but as one teaching the ordinances of the Church. Thus the Scripture would give reason to believe that union with the Church would be identical with reliance on Christ; or where is it intimated union with Christ can be effected through any other medium than that of infidel faith, confirmed by baptism. Where are we to find "Come unto the Church all ye that labour and are heavily laden." Where are we taught, except in the traditions of men, that the ministers of the Church are to be looked upon in any other light—indeed, what higher privilege can ye desire than, as dispensers of God's law, messengers of God, and watchmen over the flock of Christ, to rebuke with all authority and doctrine?

St. Paul not cognizant of an Universal Church.
If Paul had foreseen the establishment of a body which should be the Universal Church, an infallible authority in respect of Christian truth, there were many opportunities where language might have been addressed to this idea, instead of referring to the glorious Gospel of the Blessed God. Thus committed to his trust might have applied to the Church which Christ set up in His name, instead of submission to authority, as good and acceptable in the sight of God and the Saviour. He might have said, "This is the abiding of the Church whithersoof we are ministers; instead of enjoining that the elders, who ruled so well and were entitled to their reward, should be counted worthy of double honour. He might have strengthened his precepts by asserting they were in Christ's stead, as absolute or condemn. He might have addressed the understanding, and written to the elders as stewards of God, holding forth the faithful word of God as taught, and were, in the place of the Lord, to be revered. His precept to the Hebrews was addressed in the same urgent way, to obey them that have rule over them and submit to them, for they watch for their souls as they who must give an account. The historical epistles uniformly confirmed this argument. Truth and life, or the oracles of God or the doctrine of Christ, are terms which occupy a place which, in all times, came to be occupied by the Church; but which we have no right to usurp in such a place, except as representing those few persons of true faith, ordaining to the doctrines of Christ as revealed in the oracles of God."

Progress of Error.
Proceeding further in the Church's history, we find just what might be expected in the progress of error. We must not only wander from the Scriptures, but must descend below the apostolic age and early Christian writers before we meet with any such presumption as that Christ had transferred from himself His own agency and placed in the hands of men the great purpose of His incarnation. I no longer find it clear—the stream immovably flowing from its clear; but it gathers its impurities as it proceeds which greatly changes its nature. In the writings of Clement, Barnabas, Hippolytus, and Justin Martyr, not a sentence can be found that goes beyond the language of the apostle on the subject of episcopal power, and not a word escapes Ignatius himself notwithstanding his difference on the subject of episcopal authority. It was not until the 3rd century that a system was framed which raised the minister of Christ to the place of Christ himself and led to that development of error which is embodied in the Church of Rome. Indeed, no one derives his view of divine truth from the Scriptures, and is acquainted with the doctrines and practices of Rome, can fail to see in that Church a violation of the Lord's parable—"Sir, didst thou sow good seed in thy field? From whence then cometh it tares? An-

enemy hath done this. Indeed, it would be impossible to account for the favour to the Romish Church, its extent and province, notwithstanding its own acknowledged corruptions, if we were not assured that the religion of Christ is to contend, not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of darkness, against spiritual wickedness in high places." The whole fabric rests on pretences which are plainly repugnant to the Scriptures—Exclusive of pre-eminence assigned to Peter, it is on this foundation that is laid the superstructure of doctrines by which Scripture is perverted, and practices allowed which the Scripture unequivocally condemns. The Church, as the Church of Rome, is one in which the traditions of men have been substituted for revelation. The Romishists have been brought up in the belief that their Church is able to confer salvation. But on whom does she confer it? On those within her own pale. It is surprising that men of education and information should resort to it, and persuade themselves that Christ has set up a fictitious image which should generally administer the affairs of His kingdom. Still, while condemning, I am far from intending to use severe language to all who have been perverted by it and adopted it as their own. However great are their errors, looking to man as the medium through which the Grace of God is to be received, and still acknowledging the Son of God as the source from which grace is to be derived, they still believe in the holy, blessed, and glorious Trinity, as Creator, Redeemer, and Sanctifier. And we all have too many infirmities, ignorances, and errors, to judge the several inharmonies and errors by which others may be misled. Men in all estimations widely differ in the principles which they hold, many fall below the right principle possessed by them—many rise superior to the erroneous principles they once entertained. The time is hastening when the veil will be taken from the eyes which are now blinded by the teaching of men, and be superseded by teaching from above, and the word of God will resume the place from which it has virtually been dethroned. Meanwhile, let it be our determination to resort to no other resources, and depend on no other teaching for things relating either to our own salvation, or the salvation of others. Such, I am assured, is the mind of those whom I am now addressing, though they will not take it ill or think it superfluous that I have employed the opportunity circumstances seemed to offer in showing that we had satisfactory reasons for repose in the doctrine of that Church to which we happily belong. May it ever continue so to prove by the Scriptural doctrines and consistent practice of all who, of whatever rank, bear office within these walls.

Love to God—How Quickened.—The kind and degree of love of which you want to feel, you never can feel until you believe that God and the Lamb have loved and do love you. It is your doubt of their love to you that keeps down your love to them. This is the real secret of all the coldness and weakness you complain of—unless, indeed, some sin be still the thorn of your heart. Then, indeed, the Holy Ghost will be shed abroad the love of God in your heart. But if this be not the case, what you want, in order to love God more, is to be enabled to believe that God has loved you. Now why not believe this? You are warranted and welcome to believe this for yourself, if all your faith is in Christ for a holy salvation. And whatever you may think, you never can know that God has loved you, or that Christ "gave himself" for you, but by believing it. You may have imagined liberties, that the sense or assurance of this must be borne in upon the mind in some mysterious or supernatural manner, but it is by that you mean in some way apart from believing what God has said, you mistake greatly. You must just take God's word for it, if ever you would be sure that he has loved you. Well, you have his word for it: "The Father himself loveth you," saith Christ, "because ye have loved me;" and you have loved him if you have committed your souls to him for salvation, and be willing to obey him. Now, do you not see at a glance that the moment the soul admits the sweet persuasion of God's love to itself, it is impossible not to love Him? Try it in your own case; as it be, merely, as an experiment. Suppose

that a voice direct from heaven assured you that God had "loved you with everlasting love," and that therefore, "with loving-kindness he had drawn you," to the cross and the moray-seat, could you hear this assurance without a glowing heart? Would not all your affections warm, and melt, and flow out to God? You feel at once that such knowledge of his love to you would scoure and inflame your love to him forever. Well, if you are sure that you are a believer, you have this assurance in your Bible; and therefore it is just as true as if a voice direct from the heaven of heavens were to inform you.—Why not believe it, then? This was the apostolic way of growing in love. "We love him because he first loved us." How did they know that God had loved them? They know that they had "believed through grace," and that God loved all such: and therefore they said, "We have known and believed the love wherewith God hath loved us.—Philipp's Devotional Guides.

Colonial Church Society.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

Sir,—In sending you the following sketch of the Meeting at which the Training and Practising Schools of the "Colonial Church and School Society" was opened, I beg to observe, that it must not be understood as a *verbatim* account, but rather as containing a faint outline of the substance of what was said on the occasion.

I would also take this opportunity of stating my own impression as to what the intentions of the Society really are in the effort they are now making.

To those who are at all conversant with the *modus operandi* by which Common School Education has been of late years improved in Great Britain, the kind of Institution now commenced in this City under the auspices of this Society will be quite familiar.

It has been essentially a *voluntary effort*, and has received only sufficient aid from Government funds to stimulate yet further the free-will offering of the public generally. Those alone who have read the Reports of the Privy Council on Education made yearly to the Imperial Parliament, can fully understand what an immense progress Education has made in the British Isles both in quantity and quality, since the institution of that body. And this has been brought about chiefly by means of Training Schools similar in character to the one now commenced in Halifax by the Society. It has been said that good Teachers will never be found until more liberal salaries are offered, and that this cannot be done without the aid of an educational law involving a rate on property for the purpose. But to this it may be replied, that whilst undoubtedly better stipends than those now given would enlist Teachers of a higher standard of Education, yet this is by no means the only qualification necessary for successful teaching. There are many well-educated people who would be glad to get liberal salaries as School Teachers who would never be successful in Schools. The art of teaching is a thing not easily acquired, and it may be fairly questioned if there be not a natural aptitude thereto in the candidates for schools, whether they may not have mistaken their vocation in seeking the profession. There must be a love for the work, engendering earnestness and zeal, perseverance and patience, of uncommon kind, and which no pecuniary reward can give or take away. I would not however be misunderstood in this matter—the laborer is worthy of his hire, and should voluntary effort in Nova Scotia succeed in sending forth a band of Teachers of higher qualifications and of more love for the work for its own sake, then how can the Legislature do better than increase the general grant for Education by which Schools can be multiplied and Teachers fairly paid for their labour? I have no hesitation in expressing my own firm conviction, after twenty years of experience in these matters acquired in the mother country and in various parts of North America, that this is the best way of improving education, whilst it is the cheapest and the most certain.

I do not myself consider Nova Scotia so far behind in an educational point of view as some seem to think it is, and I have always found both high and low, rich and poor, ready to do what they can to help it forward in the Province. I do believe that we have not any School Teachers here paid out of an Educational rate, and Government funds combined, who cannot read or write, but receive their money for teaching a catechism by rote, yet this is said to be the case in some parts of Canada at the present time.

What appears to be wanted is an increased interest in the question amongst all ranks and degrees, and a wise fostering on the part of the Government of any

symptoms of improvement. It may, Sir, I trust, without presumption be supposed, that this effort of the Colonial Church and School Society is a step in the right direction, well calculated by the blessing of God, to assist materially in this noble work. Should it be the means, as its promoters confidently anticipate, of giving an impetus in Nova Scotia to Education founded on the blessed Bible, then will it well deserve all the support that can be given to it.

It cannot be said that its principles are not of the most comprehensive nature, as pupils and students of all denominations are invited to enjoy its advantages without any other religious test than that of studying the Word of God.

In conclusion I would state, that a goodly number of pupils have already entered the Practising School, and numerous applications have been made by Students for training—but all of the female sex.

It would be pleasing to receive applications from some young men, but it must be borne in mind, that a village School conducted by a competent Mistress is much superior to one badly managed by an inefficient Master. It is to be wished that any who are sceptical on this point would visit some of the Schools now under the Society in this Province taught by females, and they would have good reason to wish that many more of the children of Nova Scotia were under such instruction.

I remain, Sir,

Your obdt. servt.

THOS. DUNN,
Secretary.

A Public Meeting of the Colonial Church and School Society was held on Monday evening last, at Saint Andrew's Hall, Gottingen Street, for the purpose of opening a Training School in connexion with the Society. The School Room, which is a spacious and a desirable one, has been fitted up expressly for this Institution, and on the present interesting occasion was crowded in every part with a respectable audience. The Chair was taken by Wm. PAXON, Junr. Esq., and after a hymn had been sung, the Rev. R. F. UNACKE offered up prayer for the success of the School and the Society generally.

The Chairman said, that it afforded him great pleasure to meet so many friends as he saw then around him, as it showed that much interest was felt in the establishment of the Training School. It had long been the wish of those who had taken an active part in the Society in Nova Scotia, that it should enter upon this good and necessary work, and therefore they had not ceased to urge its importance upon the parent Committee. He thought they were now about to realize their wishes, and that the Institution would open under many favourable circumstances. They could not feel too thankful to the Society for its great liberality in voting the stipends to those immediately concerned in carrying on the School, and he thought it well deserved the liberal support of all who felt the importance of making known the Gospel of Christ and the necessity of a good Education based upon the Word of God. The Society had done much already in Nova Scotia, but its great want was pious and efficient Teachers, which he trusted this Institution now to be opened would supply.

The Rev. GEO. HILL said: The Colonial Church and School Society had long been favorably known in this Province as an Institution sincerely desirous of helping forward the work of the Gospel. It commended itself to all who felt the importance of Evangelical views combined with the strictest scrutiny as to the character of those agents it employed. The blessing of the Lord had evidently rested upon its labours both at home and abroad; but he was not there that evening to enter upon a review of its general work, and would therefore confine himself to the object they had more immediately before them. If he understood rightly the School now to be opened would consist of two branches—a Juvenile School for the reception of pupils of both sexes from the age of seven years and upwards, and an adult School for the purpose of educating and training Teachers for the Common Schools of the Province. The Juvenile department will be organized and conducted as a model and practising School, in which the Students in training will be introduced from time to time for the purpose of giving lessons under the eye of the Master, and of acquiring a knowledge of the art of teaching and conducting a School up to the most improved systems now prevalent in Europe. In looking at the prospectus of the subjects to be taught in the School, put forth by the Committee, it would be seen that the Education to be imparted of an extensive and most useful kind, and admirably adapted to meet the Educational wants of

Nova Scotia. The very first thing mentioned is regular and systematic instruction in the Bible—thus securing that without which all Education is of little value. There is no mention of the dead languages called the Classics, which are very necessary for the few; but the subjects to be taught in the School are those absolutely necessary for the many. It will then be essentially a Mathematical and Scientific Education imparted in this School, not only calculated to expand and strengthen the intellect, but to fit our people to carry on their every day avocations with greater ease and success. Now the importance of giving this bias to Education in our Schools generally is obvious when it is remembered that the wealth of this Province yet to be developed is not only agricultural but mineral. Educated and intelligent men will be required to conduct mining operations in Nova Scotia and to attend to all the details of railroad management. He for one rejoiced at the opening of this School, and believed it would obviate the necessity of establishing a Government Normal School. The amount to be expended in conducting the Institution is large, and it ought to be sufficient to meet the wants of the country. Should this Institution succeed in sending forth a body of improved Teachers throughout this Province, great will be the work accomplished. The undertaking had his most hearty prayers and good wishes that it might succeed in its important mission. The Rev. Gentleman gave a graphic description of the acquirements and character of some of the Teachers of Schools in the Province, and alluded to a deplorable case of ignorance in a lad from the country which had recently come under his own observation.

Mr. MARRIOTT, the Gentleman sent out by the Society, was then introduced to the Meeting, who said, that he had come out from England to enter upon the important work to which he had been appointed, with a full determination by the help of the Lord to succeed. He expected to encounter difficulties, and was prepared to meet them. He had been informed, and all he had heard since his arrival tended to confirm it, that the art of teaching had not assumed a very exalted position in the Province generally. He felt a laudable ambition to assist in raising the standard of attainments among School Teachers, and should not rest satisfied until he had used his best exertions for that purpose. With regard to the subjects to be taught in the School, he begged to assure the Meeting that the instruction given would be thoroughly entered upon and so adapted to the capacities of the pupils and students as to ensure their proficiency. He felt that the Institution at present needed their kind indulgence, but he hoped when they knew him better, and as time passed on they would have no reason to regret the confidence reposed in him. He would conclude by stating that the subject of Bible instruction would be paramount in the School, and that he would never consent to banish the Scriptures or to make them of secondary consideration in any School with which he had to do.

CHARLES ALLISON, Esq. then addressed the Meeting—and alluded to the progress the Society had made of late years in Nova Scotia, to its scriptural principles and its liberality, and to the generous response of some of the inhabitants of Halifax, by which £100 was raised in one day to defray a portion of the expenses of fitting up the School.

J. W. RITCHIE, Esq. moved a resolution to the following effect: "That the thanks of this Meeting be given and are hereby tendered to the Parent Society for this first instance of their Christian liberality in voting a sum of money sufficient to defray the stipends of those concerned in carrying on the Training School, and in selecting and sending out Mr. Marriott."

Mr. Ritchie said that the Society, he understood, had spent about £900 in the Province during the past year, and the salaries of the officers of this Institution will be an additional grant to that sum. The education and character of our common School Teachers must be raised, for they were at present with some honorable exceptions, at a low ebb. He hailed this noble effort as a step in the right direction, and thought the Institution would be fairly entitled, supposing it to do its work well, to some consideration from the Legislature.

The Rev. Mr. COCHRAN seconded the resolution, and spoke at some length on the necessity and importance of such a School as this now opened. He gave also some very interesting but painful details of the ignorance and destitution existing in settlements where he occasionally ministers, not 20 miles from Halifax.

The doxology was then sung by the audience, and the Benediction pronounced by the Rev. J. T. THURGOOD, D.D., and the meeting separated.

News Department.

CHINESE MOVEMENT.

The following are extracts from a most interesting letter from the Bishop of Victoria, (Hong Kong), to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in reference to the wonderful events now going on in China. We are persuaded that they will be read with deep interest by every reflecting mind :

" I take this opportunity, through your Grace, of earnestly imploring the great missionary societies of our Church to turn their attention towards the East, and to hear the voice of Providence which now calls upon them to redouble their exertions in this direction. China is now on the brink of a mighty change—a change which will affect one-third of the human race. May it be ours to take possession of this land in the name of Christ, and, with an adequate force of Missionary laborers, to enter upon these fields white unto the harvest! Japan, also, is now probable much nearer the period of her visitation and day of grace. The American expedition is already on its way from China to that secluded region. The United States' Commodore has offered protection to the solitary missionary at Loo-choo, and bears from me a letter encouraging Dr. Bettelheim to render his temporary assistance as interpreter in the powerful fleet now about to unfurl the standard of a Christian nation on the Japanese waters.

" In an opposite quarter, Burmah is obeying the same universal law of Eastern despotisms melting away before the Anglo-Saxon power; and the Anglo-Indian empire, in spite of the pacific policy of her successive governors-general, is extended until it nearly touches the south-western confines of China. The word of God is now also given to the Chinese in an improved version, the Old and New Testament having been recently completed by Dr. Medhurst and his colleagues of the London Missionary Society. The translations of the late Dr. Gutzlaff and others are extensively circulated in the rebel-camp. The Christian tracts and books so long distributed by Protestant missionaries, often with heavy heart and desponding mind, among the listless multitudes in the streets and suburbs of Canton, are at length bringing forth fruit, and God has been better to us than our own weak faith and hope. These little messengers of mercy have winged their flight into the far interior as a testimony to the boundless power and influence of the Christian press in China, and, in the adjacent provinces of Kwang-se, have given a character and impetus to what is likely to become the most important of modern revolutions. A body of men, who, in the great outlines of their belief, may even be termed our fellow-religionists, are now advancing towards the capital of the most populous of empires; and, in the event of ultimate success, they may, if more perfectly instructed, become the pioneers of the pure Gospel of Christ; or, if neglected, they may degenerate into the most ignorant of mere fanatics and iconoclasts.

" It is gratifying to hear that one of the oldest of Protestant missionaries, Dr. Medhurst, of Shanghai—the first of living Chinese scholars—is about to make the attempt of visiting Nanking, and it is to be hoped that no consular restrictions will be put into force to hinder him in such a peculiar emergency. We of the Church of England must be further prepared to take full advantage of the crisis. Our few missionaries at Shanghai, Ningpo and Foochow, should seek to add to their knowledge of those local dialects, an acquaintance also with the Mandarin dialect, and thus be ready to avail themselves of the probable removal, at no distant period, of those restrictions as to boundary regulations by which British consular officials deem themselves now bound to co-operate with the Chinese mandarins in preventing our entrance into the interior. Above all, we need a new supply from Europe of able-bodied, well-educated, and devoted young men—or even men of middle age, if not beyond the capacity of acquiring a new and difficult language—who may come hither and give their time and strength to the acquisition, of the Mandarin or court dialect, the language spoken at Peking, and by all the government officials of the empire. Such missionary laborers should hold themselves ready to go, in the spirit of love and the power of faith, wherever God may indicate that their presence hereafter will be most influential and effective. The Church Missionary Society will doubtless renew her long and—alas! it must be added—her almost fruitless appeal for men, and lengthen her cords, and strengthen her stakes in this her field of labour. And especially would I beseech her elder sister, the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts—some of whose missions I have lately visited in India—to put forth her strength in all the vigour of a renovated youth, and exhibit in China the spectacle which it afforded me delight to witness in Trinnetelly—the missionaries of two great societies of our Church laboring in the same field, in unity of spirit, and oneness of faith, devoted to the cause of the same Redeemer, and the extension of the same spiritual kingdom. I offer them the facilities of St. Paul's College for their first reception and preparation. They might soon go northwards. I would myself accompany them. I will not ask them to go whether I am not willing to accompany and lead them. We are ready to break asunder family and domestic ties. We, who have wives and children, are willing to be as those who have them not. At present we can do little but take our measures and arrange our plans. But we want men here at once, and without delay, to study the language and prepare for battle: for a great door and effectual will soon be opened unto us.

" And if Britain, and, above all, if Britain's Church

neglect the call, arise not to her highest behest as the ambassadors of Christ and the heralds of the cross among these eastern empires—for three empires are now convulsed and shaken before the force of Anglo-Saxon Christendom—then the page of history will hereafter record the melancholy fact, that, like Spain, Portugal and Holland, who each enjoyed their brief day of supremacy and empire in these eastern seas, and then sank to insignificance and decay—so Britain, wielding the mightiest sceptre of the ocean, and ruling the vastest colonial empire of the world, failed to consecrate her talents to Christ, and, ingloriously intent on mere self aggrandizement and wealth, fell from her exalted seat in merited ignominy and shame.

" My Lord, my heart is full of these stirring considerations. I pour them forth into your friendly ear and sympathising heart, as my Metropolitan; and through you I sound the trumpet of appeal to the Church at home, on this occasion of China's exigency, which may become Britain's golden opportunity."

" A letter from the British Chaplain at Shanghai, written to me immediately after the return of the British steamer from Nanking, contains the following interesting statement:—'The *Hermes* returned from Nanking yesterday, bringing the strangest news. The rebels are really a body of Christians! That is to say, they have renounced idolatry, worship Jehovah and Jesus, and believe in the Trinity! I have several of their books now before me: one is the book of Genesis; another is an almanack with all the Sabbath days marked. They have a calendar of their own, in which the year is made to consist of 366 days. Another book is San-tze-king, containing an abstract of the true religion from the creation downwards. Another book is a comment on the Ten Commandments. In the seventh commandment opium-smoking is forbidden, as leading to the breach of that command. The religion, however, of these men is, as we might expect, mixed up with much superstition and peculiar Chinese notions. They seem to hold a notion of supremacy over all the world. Their *Tao-pang-wing* is not the name of an individual, but the title of their dynasty—Great Prince of Peace, or rather, Prince of Universal Peace.

In the Digest of their books made by the Rev. Dr. Medhurst, are the following prayer, Doxology, and version of the Commandments:—

" I. A. B., kneeling down with a true heart, repent of my sins, and pray the Heavenly Father, the Great God, of His abundant mercy, to forgive my former sins of ignorance, in repeatedly breaking the Divine commands, earnestly beseeching Him also to grant me repentance and newness of life, that my soul may go to Heaven, while I from henceforth truly forsake my former ways, abandoning idolatry and all unpractises, in obedience to God's commands. I also pray that God would give me His Holy Spirit to change my wicked heart, deliver me from all temptation, and grant me his favor and protection, bestowing upon me food and raiment, and exemption from calamity, peace in this world and glory in the next, through the merits of our Saviour and Elder Brother Jesus, who redeemed us from sin. I also pray that God's will may be done on earth as it is done in Heaven—Amen."

On Sundays the following Doxology is to be said or sung:—

- " We praise Thee, O God, our Heavenly father ;
- " We praise Jesus, the Saviour of the world ;
- " We praise the Holy Spirit, the sacred Intelligence ;
- " We praise the Three Persons united as one true Spirit."

The above is followed by a verse of a hymn, viz:—

" The true doctrine is different from the doctrine of the world ;

" It saves men's souls and affords the enjoyment of endless bliss ;

" The wise receive it at once with joyful exultation ;

" And the foolish, when awakened, understand thereby the way to Heaven.

" Our Heavenly Father, of his infinite and incomparable mercy,

" Did not spare his own Son, but sent him down into the world,

" To give his life for the redemption of all our transgressions :

" When men know this and repent of theirs, they may go to Heaven."

" Then follow the Ten Commandments:—

1. " Worship the great God.
2. " Do not worship depraved spirits.
3. " Do not take God's name in vain: His name is Jehovah.
4. " On the seventh day is the Sabbath, on you must praise God for His goodness." (The Sabbath occurs on the same day as our Sunday.)
5. " Honour father and mother.
6. " Do not kill or injure people.
7. " Do not commit adultery or practising uncleanness." (Under this command opium and foreign tobacco is forbidden.)
8. " Do not steal.
9. " Do not lie.
10. " Do not covet."

A CURIOUSITY.—Mr. Moore, our Legislative Reporter, has now in his possession, for transmission to the World's Fair at New York, a pair of woollen stockings, knit by Mrs. Frost, of the town of Madison, in State, who is now enjoying tolerably good health though now in the hundredth year of her age. Ten years ago the old lady could say: " Arise, daughter, go to thy daughter: for thy daughter's daughter had a daughter!"—*Concord, N. H. Patriot.*

APPEAL FOR A FISHERMAN'S CHURCH.

The Settlement of Turn's Bay is the next westward of Sambro, within 18 miles of the City of Halifax. It was formed 35 years ago, by the removal of several families from St. Margaret's Bay, all at that time Members of the Church of England; and it now contains about 200 souls. The soil is exceedingly rocky, and fishing has therefore been the chief dependence of the people. No Protestant Minister having visited them until the last summer, and there being a R. C. Chapel at Prospect, in the vicinity, some had been induced to resort thither for Baptism and other offices of religion; and had thus been led to join that Communion.

But the commencement of a Church of England Service among them, last summer, was hailed with delight by the remainder, and has arrested many who were on the eve of abandoning the faith of their fathers, while some who had nominally done so have returned. There are now about 120 Protestant Souls at the Bay itself, besides about 100 within reach from other directions, exclusive of Sambro, and besides Lower and Upper Prospect, distant respectively 1 and 4 miles; in which, among several hundred Romanists, there are generally a good many transient Protestants, attracted by the fishery, from the Western Coast of the Province.

Under these circumstances, it has been thought desirable, (with the concurrence of the Rector of the Parish,) to erect a Church among the rocks of this hitherto destitute region, for the accommodation of the poor fishermen and their numerous families; there being at present no Protestant Place of Worship from Halifax Harbour to St. Margaret's Bay, except a small Wesleyan Chapel at Sambro. The poor people themselves, through the failure of the fisheries, can give nothing but their labour, and therefore an earnest appeal becomes necessary, to the sympathies of those in this City and elsewhere, who desire to extend to their destitute neighbours, a share of those blessings which they have themselves so long and so largely enjoyed. So poor, indeed, are those for whom this Church is designed, that last winter numbers were indebted to the charities of Halifax for food and raiment.

And when the peculiar circumstances of this harbour, as above related, are considered, it is hoped that no Protestant, of whatever name, will withhold his aid. The importance of raising, in such a position, a Standard in behalf of our common faith, will no doubt be appreciated by all to whom that faith is precious.

A Burial Ground has already been enclosed and consecrated, within which, upon a broad and solid rock, has now been raised a humble Building to the honour of Almighty God, and for the present and eternal benefit of the dwellers on that destitute coast. Although not provided with the means, the writer has gone on with the work, in faith, that the Lord's people will, out of what He has given them, enable him to pay for it. The outside is nearly finished, and Divine Service was held in it for the first time on Sunday, Oct. 9th, to the great joy of many hearts. The Church is conspicuous by sea as far as the eye can reach, and for many miles in other directions; and it is hoped, that its tall spire, as seen from the distant wave, by the hardy fisherman, will serve not only to guide him to his earthly home, but also to remind him of that House Eternal in the Heavens, where the weary are at rest, and for which, it is humbly trusted, this Sacred Building may be instrumental in preparing him.

It will thus be seen that this is emphatically a FISHERMAN'S CHURCH, in which "to the poor the Gospel is preached," and every inch is FREE. In the name, therefore, of the Lord of rich and poor, the aid of all to whom He has given a portion of His goods, is very earnestly requested, as being essential to the completion of this good work, which is likely to prove a blessing to so many souls.

Donations of any amount will be thankfully received and acknowledged in the *Church Times*, by the Rev. J. C. COOMAN, Maynard-place, Jacob's Street, Halifax, N. S.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE

NEWFOUNDLAND

VISITATION OF THE LORD BISHOP—1858.

The Church-Ship sailed from St. John's for her seventh voyage of Visitation on Wednesday the 15th of June. The Bishop was accompanied by the Rev. George Hutchinson, B. A., a beneficed Clergyman of the Diocese of Worcester, who had offered himself to succeed the Rev. Mr. Disney in the Mission of Battle and St. Francis Harbours on the Labrador... The Bishop addressed the congregation, which, in consequence of the short notice, or rather the want of any notice before the arrival of the vessel; and the pressing avocations of the people, consisted almost entirely of the agent and servants of the house.

Monday the 20th was occupied in visiting some families in the neighbourhood, determining the site of the proposed Church at English Point, and making arrangements for visiting all the chief settlements in this extensive mission, stretching nearly fifty miles on each side of the Belle Isle Straits, viz. on the Labrador coast, from Blanc Sablon to Red Bay; and on the Newfoundland coast from Point Rich to Poverty Cove. (The names are real ones, and the latter, it is believed, is quite appropriate.)

Tuesday the 21st.—The Church-ship removed to Blanc Sablon (ten miles); and, after some families had been visited in their own houses. Morning Service was conducted by Messrs. Gifford and Hutchinson in the residence of the chief agent of Messrs. De Queville's establishment. The Bishop addressed the congregation, which, in consequence of the short notice, or rather the want of any notice before the arrival of the vessel; and the pressing avocations of the people, consisted almost entirely of the agent and servants of the house. In the afternoon an attempt was made to reach Bradore, which, though in Canada, and therefore the Diocese of Quebec, is not visited, and cannot be visited by any Clergyman except Mr. Gifford; but the weather was so unfavourable, and the swell among the breakers so great, that it was found necessary to stop at Long Point, about half way between Blanc Sablon and Bradore (four miles from each place), where a few English families reside; and there in the house of one of the planters the Evening Prayers were said by Mr. Gifford, assisted as in the morning, by Mr. Hutchinson, and an address delivered by the Bishop. This settlement is beyond the limits of the Colony and Diocese of Newfoundland. About twenty persons besides the Clergy were assembled.

On Wednesday the 22nd the Church-ship beat to St. John's Island, (forty miles) on the Newfoundland coast, and arrived in time for Evening Service on shore; at which the children were baptized. The house was exceedingly crowded; the Captain and crew of a vessel from Liverpool, in Nova Scotia, having asked leave to attend. The Service, with the Bishop's address, was not concluded before 10 o'clock, and arrangements were made for receiving the Holy Communion on the next morning at 7 o'clock.

Thursday June 23.—After Divine Service at the appointed hour on shore, the Church-ship with some difficulty beat out of the little harbour, and sailed for Anchor Point, (about thirty miles) on the same shore; and happily reached the harbour soon enough to allow of some of the inhabitants attending the Evening Service on board. The harbour, or rather bay, of St. Barthelemy is so extensive, and the inhabitants so widely separated, that it was thought necessary that Messrs. Gifford and Hutchinson should remain at the principal station (Anchor Point) on shore, to make preparation for Divine Service, with Confirmation, to be held the next day, while the Bishop, attended by Messrs. Walsh

and Freer, rowed to the other side of the Bay for the same purpose.

Sunday, June 26.—Morning Service with the Holy Communion was celebrated at English Point, in the "Gravel Bay," in the building which is designed for a School-room, but is now temporarily situated and used as a Church. Confirmation also was given; for the first time, it is believed, on the coast of Labrador. In the evening the Bishop, with three of the clergy, went to L'Anse à Loup, eight miles distant half way in a boat and half the way on foot, and held Divine Service in a store, provided and furnished for the occasion by Mr. Crackwell. They party returned as they went, and did not reach the Church-ship till after 10 o'clock.

Monday, June 27.—The Bishop consecrated the Grave-yard, and laid the first or foundation stone of the new Church at English Point, with the customary solemnities. In the evening a quantity of lumber intended for the Chapel School-house at Red Bay, which had been carried from St. John's to English Point by mistake, and which but for this opportunity might never have reached its destination, was stowed on the deck of the Church-ship, ready for removal on the morrow.

Tuesday, June 28.—The Church-ship weighed for St. Modeste, (ten miles), and, arriving, early Divine Service was performed in the morning in a house in a neighbouring island; and in the evening at L'Anse à Loup. On all such occasions the Bishop delivers his address. After his return, at six o'clock, P. M. which lay at Western St. Modeste, Messrs. Gifford and Hutchinson rowed across Black Bay, that they might remain the night at Eastern St. Modeste, and prepare the people for a service there the next morning.

Wednesday, (St. Peter's Day).—At the request of the people the Services of the Day were performed on board, with a baptism in the afternoon. Both services were well attended. A grave-yard was to have been consecrated, (for which purpose chiefly the Bishop had visited the place), but, in consequence of a common Labrador disability, or disease, the materials provided, could not be put up, and the consecration was necessarily postponed.

Thursday, June 30.—The Church-ship sailed to Red Bay, (fifty miles), and nearly eighty miles from Point Rich and St. John's Island. Two Services were performed on board. The lumber was landed for the Chapel School-room, the site of which were already laid.

Friday, July 1.—Morning Service with confirmation on board the Church-ship, and immediately after the Bishop consecrated a Grave-yard, which was well and securely fenced. It was intended to sail for Battle Harbour in the evening, but the wind was contrary. Evening Service was performed on board, and afterwards the Bishop and his party drank tea with Mr. Gifford's host, a fisherman, and formerly a blacksmith in Jersey, but a most devoted and tried friend to the Mission, and the Church.

Saturday, July 2.—Mr. Gifford took leave at day-break, as the Church-ship sailed, hoping, though the wind was head, to reach Chateau Bay before night; but after standing out twelve hours, and only making six miles, the Captain bore up, and the Church-ship was again at Red Bay, and Mr. Gifford on board by 6 o'clock.

Sunday, July 3.—The second attempt to proceed to the North was more successful than that of Saturday. As a fine run the Church-ship reached Battle Harbour, a distance of sixty miles, by 2 o'clock, P. M. I Bendall, the resident agent, came on board, and greeted the Bishop with his customary kindness and civility. The Bishop went on shore and took possession a new parsonage house, built under Mr. Disney's patronage, into which Mr. Hutchinson's goods were stored.

Tuesday, July 5.—Two public Services were performed on board, at which some infants were baptized, and several sick persons were visited and ministered to in their own houses.

May July 11.—The Church-ship started at break of day Seal Islands, or Venison Islands, as the wind might. The winds were light and contrary, and Veni Tickle was only reached in time to make arrangements for Services on the following day.

Wednesday, July 12.—Two services were celebrated in the principal harbour of the Venison Islands, to the large congregations ever yet assembled on board. Several children were baptized or admitted into the Church. The Bishop also consecrated a grave-yard situated by Messrs. Sledge's worthy agent, Mr. Hovey

Wednesday, July 13.—Removed from Venison Island to Boulter's (also called) Islands, and visited the numerous fine harbours (though nameless) with which the Labrador coast is so mercifully provided. This was the Bishop's first visit to Boulter's Islands. Four or five families reside in the immediate neighbourhood, and others at a short distance. The Church-ship arrived too late for the people, (who were all busily engaged with their fish,) to prepare themselves for Morning Service, but nearly all came in the afternoon, and appeared much gratified and grateful.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE DEPARTMENT

GOD HAS A VOICE

God hath a voice that ever is heard In the roar of the thunder, the chirp of the bird, It comes in the torrent, all rapid and strong, In the breeze a soft gush, or in the ripples along, It breathes in the zephyr, just kissing the bloom, It lives in the rush of the winged Singing-troop, Let the hurricane whistle, or waft the rejoice, What do they tell, that God hath a voice? God hath a presence, and that we may read In the folds of the flower, the leaf of the tree; In the sun of the noon-day, the star of the night, In the storm-cloud of darkness, the faintest of light, In the waves of the ocean, the fathoms of land, In the mountain of granite, the atom of sand, Turn where you may from the sky to the sod, Where can ye gaze that do not adore God?

THE HISTORY OF ORLEANS GLASS. We find in Harper's Magazine for April, 1858, an account of the history of the birth, parentage, and rise to power of the present Emperor of Mexico. Included in that article was also the history of "one glass of wine" as follows:

But there is another party who occupies the days of the Bourbons, and appears in the course of Orleans branch of the family. The Duke of Orleans, the youngest son of King Louis Philippe, was also indebted whatever filled his vast estate, and he was a noble youth, and a devoted friend to the cause of liberty. His services were not only rewarded, but he was also made a peer of France. On the morning of the 26th of July, 1830, he accompanied his father to take his departure from Paris to join his army. In the conviviality of the hour, he drank a little more than was his wont, and he was in any respect a dissipated man. His character was both noble and noble. But in that joyous hour, he drank a glass too much. He slightly lost the balance of his body and of his mind. He lay down to his companions, he entered his carriage, but for the extra glass of wine, he would have kept his seat. He leaped from the carriage. But for that extra glass he would have alighted on his feet. His head first struck the pavement, his eyes were closed, and he was taken into a hearse, and died. There was a glass of wine, overthrown the Orleans dynasty; confiscated their property of one hundred millions of dollars, and sent the whole family into exile.

WHEN DOES EDUCATION COMMENCE? Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look, with a father's word of approbation; or his sigh of reproval; with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's word of encouragement; with a handful of flowers, in green and dewy meadows; with bird's nests adorned, but not touched, with humming-birds and grass-birds; with pleasant walks in shady lanes; and with thoughts directed to sweet and kindly songs and words to nature, to beauty, to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the Source of all good—to God himself.

AN APPEAL TO THE YOUNG.—Alford has lately been convicted in Virginia of robbing the mail, and has been sentenced to the penitentiary. There is an interesting and melancholy incident connected with this young man's criminal history, which points to the strength of parental affection. When the father heard that his son had been arrested on the charge of robbing the mail, he exclaimed, "My hair has been brought to sea this morning, and he was taken to his bed, and died in a few days of a broken heart." If the young man were living, and if he were of his parents to the grave in sorrow, let them give the first engagements to sin. Once in the downward path, they know not where they will stop, and of what they will do.

THE BIBLE.—The Bible is a window in the heart of hope, through which the light of heaven shines upon the soul.

Selections.

A TRAVELLER'S LOG FROM HALIFAX TO LIVERPOOL

The steamer "Magnum" arrived at Halifax at 2 o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 9th August, leaving at half past four on the same morning...

The "Obituary" Captain John Leitch, seems to be a very gentlemanly man, polite, affable and attentive to the passengers. His first officer, Mr. Beets, not less so.

Sabbath day very fine. Divine Services conducted twice at 10 1/2 and 2 1/2. The Church of England Service was read in the morning, and the Lessons read by the Rev. R. Irvin of Toronto...

On MONDAY 22nd, wind fair, carrying studding sails lat. 48 53; long. 41 54; distance run 27 3/4 miles last 24 hours; passengers all in good health...

TUESDAY 23rd August. Clear, strong breeze, carrying studding sails and the full press of sails. At noon in lat. 47 27, long. 43 21; distance run last 24 hours, 27 1/2 miles...

WEDNESDAY 24th August. Clear, strong breeze, carrying studding sails and the full press of sails. At noon in lat. 46 21, long. 44 21; distance run last 24 hours, 27 1/2 miles...

THURSDAY 25th August. Clear, strong breeze, carrying studding sails and the full press of sails. At noon in lat. 45 15, long. 45 21; distance run last 24 hours, 27 1/2 miles...

FRIDAY 26th August. Clear, strong breeze, carrying studding sails and the full press of sails. At noon in lat. 44 15, long. 46 21; distance run last 24 hours, 27 1/2 miles...

SATURDAY 27th August. Clear, strong breeze, carrying studding sails and the full press of sails. At noon in lat. 43 15, long. 47 21; distance run last 24 hours, 27 1/2 miles...

FRIDAY—Day dreary—wind high—sea rising—very unpleasant—9 1/2 miles of the passage... The distance at 8 1/2 an hour, passing Cape Clear... The strange emotions which fill his bosom after an absence of nearly ten years...

SATURDAY—At 10 o'clock vessel, sailing by land sights all the day—expect to reach Liverpool at 3 o'clock to-morrow, Sabbath morning. What a wonderful change! 24 hours had produced on the aspect of every countenance...

The only incident that occurred on board during the day, to relieve the monotony of the sail down the Channel, was a very nice discussion in the fore-cabin...

We have just lost sight of the Tusker Lights, and are bending our course for Holyhead, expecting to meet the "Asia" about midnight. The traveller now retired to his cabin at 10 o'clock, expecting to awake near the entrance of the Mersey...

LIVERPOOL, Monday Morning. P. S.—From the Grecian Hotel, Dale Street, the Traveller journeyed to Prince's Park, at least two miles, to hear the Rev. Hugh McNeil. The Church is a new suburban one—built in the old gothic or rather neo-gothic style of ecclesiastical architecture...

whole Sermon, however, or lecture rather, partook more of the exegetical than of the doctrinal or practical; whilst it was characterized by a perspicuity of style and a power of illustration rarely to be met with in the pulpit of Episcopacy or that of any other denomination in Great Britain or America...

CHARACTER OF THE SERMON.—Who, of the millions whom "he has visited, sought, loved, and saved" is the most beloved of English writers, what a title that is for a man! A wild youth, wayward, but full of tenderness and affection, in the country village where his boyhood passed, passed in happy rambling, in idle shelter, in fond longing to see the great world out of doors, and to behold man and fortune—and after years of dire struggle, and neglect and poverty, his heart turning back to his native place...

BEWARE OF BAD BOOKS.—Why, what harm will books do you? The same harm that personal intercourse would do with the bad men who write them. That "man is known by the company he keeps" is an old proverb; but is no more true than that a man's character may be determined by knowing what books he reads. "A good book can be read without making one better; a bad book cannot be read without making one worse."

DR. MORRISON AND THE GUILD.—When Dr. Morrison was on his way from England to China, he visited New York and called on an old friend and relative. This friend received him, and his bed not being ready, gave up his own bed to him. Bedside this bed was a girl, in which a little girl, the daughter of the doctor's friends, slept; and she, being in bed with her father, was not disturbed. Early in the morning the little girl awoke, and as usual, turned herself to her father's bed; but to her great surprise, and terror, she saw, instead of her own dear father, a strange man in the bed, with his eyes fixed upon her. The little girl raised herself up in her bed, and looked at the doctor in the face, saying, "Father, do you pray for me?" Dr. Morrison immediately answered, "My dear child, I pray for you every day of my life; and you are my best friend." Satisfied that all was well, she returned to her father's bed, and he turned around and fell asleep again. It was not the little girl's first time in bed, for she had often seen a strange man who loved and feared God, and prayed for him every day of his life. I will leave the assertion, that no man ever did or ever will become truly eloquent, without being a constant reader of the Bible, and an admirer of the purity and sublimity of its language.—"Fisher's Amos."

Correspondents.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

No. 58.

THE MAKING, ORDERING AND CONSECRATING BISHOPS, PRIESTS AND DEACONS.

"As my Father hath sent me, so send I you, and when Jesus had said this, He breathed on them and saith unto them, Receive ye the Holy Ghost." &c.—*St. JOHN* xx. 21, 22.

DIRECTOR, O Lord, Thy Church aright,
Espouse her cause, confirm her call,
And fill them with Thy living light,
On whom the awful lot shall fall.

Be silent now the choice is made,
While on the chosen hands are laid,
While breathed on, the elected host
Are sealed with the Holy Ghost.

O consecrate with grace divino
The pow'rs they wield at thy decree,
And let their embassy be Thine,
To reconcile the world to Thee.

Make them as serpents wise; in love
Let their resemblance be the Dove;
And let no spot of sin deface
The word and ministry of grace.

O Saviour be for ever nigh,
In ev'ry scene, at ev'ry hour
With gifts of grace Thy saints supply,
And crown their work of faith with pow'r.

Add to Thy Church a countless host,
Replenish'd by the Holy Ghost;
And make each ransom'd soul a gem,
In their unfading diadem.

W. D.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1853.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

We find in the Canadian Ecclesiastical Gazette of 6th inst., a detailed account of the Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Quebec, to the Missions in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, including the Magdalen Islands. The scattered Churches in those secluded regions were all visited, and appropriate services performed in each, and that at no small expense of labour, and sometimes not without risk of life. The number confirmed in the district of Gaspé was 182. The Bishop after completing this portion of his work crossed over to Fredericton (his first parochial charge), to assist at the consecration of the Cathedral, resuming his visitation on the 9th Sept., when he reached the Magdalen Islands in H. M. Steamer Basilisk.

The Protestant population of these Islands, the property of the late Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, is stated at 230 souls, about one-tenth of the whole. They had never been visited by any Protestant Minister until the indefatigable Bishop went there himself in 1850,—immediately after which, the Rev. Mr. Boyle, an alumnus of Lennoxville College, was sent thither as a missionary S. P. G. F. He is one of 24 Clergymen already sent forth by that Institution.

The following extracts will describe the nature of Missionary work in the "Gulf":—

Sunday, 11th September.—A pull across the head of the lagoon and a walk of about a mile, brought the party to the house of a Mr. McLean near the Church, where they robed. This Church has been raised by great exertions, and this object would hardly have been yet accomplished but for the purchase, at a reduced rate, of a wreck; for it is upon wrecks that the Islanders in a great measure depend for any more considerable building,—the islands themselves not affording timber. The frame is raised and covered in, but the windows had not been set up, and the whole building being quite unfinished, had never been used for service till this day. It was temporarily adapted for the occasion, and a Congregation assembled of between forty and fifty persons, to whom the Bishop preached. Two male adults were baptised by his Lordship, during the service. After the Bishop and clergy had partaken of some refreshment at the house of Mr. Clarke, service was again held in the afternoon, when 31 persons were confirmed,—the Bishop introducing into his sermon a special charge to the persons thus ratifying their baptismal vows and receiving the solemn benediction of the Church. The night being fine, but the appearance of the weather indicating the approach of a change, and the wind, which is wonderfully uncertain in these regions, at the moment favoring the enterprise, it was deemed advisable to embark, about 8 P. M. on the return to House Harbour, a son of Mr. Keaton's volunteering to aid, and a youth being also with the party belonging to the family of Mr. Muncey, a Magistrate and Merchant at House Harbour. There was besides a little girl as passenger, who was engaged to assist in the little household affairs of Mr. Boyle. A fine moon, for a short time, was with them, but darkness supervened and worse disaster followed; for be-

fore midnight, the wind veering round and becoming, at the same time, boisterous, they were obliged, with all speed, to run in shore to anchor, and jumping into the water, gained the beach on foot. After clambering a little broken bank, finding that they were many miles from any house, they got under the shelter of some dwarf and creeping fern which served as some protection from the rain, now coming down in frequent showers, and some of the party managed to collect sticks and make a fire. Here, with the protection of their cloaks, they snatched such sleep as circumstances afforded, the child being the soundest sleeper of the party.

Mr. Muncey (mentioned above) has afforded the use of a building on the beach at House Harbour, which has been fitted up with a desk and a few benches for the attendance upon divine worship of the very few Protestants scattered about this part of the islands, and Mr. Boyle gives them their turn of service. A confirmation was here appointed for the afternoon of this day. Sixteen persons assembled, of whom four were confirmed. The performance of psalmody was provided for without difficulty, the family of Mr. Muncey being all musical. The Bishop preached and charged the recipients of Confirmation as usual. The scene was different from that of the consecration of Fredericton Cathedral; the Church was a small wooden store: the accommodation of the simplest possible kind: the worshippers a little band, the candidates for the holy rite, of course fewer still; but the promise of Christ was not forgotten nor His Grace, it is humbly hoped, denied. And it was indeed a comforting thought and pregnant with matter of thankfulness that the ministrations of the Church have now been fairly introduced among the long and sadly destitute Protestants inhabiting these detached and distant islands, and a beginning has been made which promises, in God's good time, to show the work of Religion at least keeping pace with the advance, in other respects, of the settlements.

The number of persons confirmed in the Islands was 61. The Bishop was absent from Quebec seven weeks.

Acknowledgements are made to Vice Admiral Seymour, and Capt. Egerton, of the Basilisk, for the accommodation afforded by that vessel.

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

On Monday last a Telegraphic dispatch announced the actual Declaration of War between Russia and Turkey, which however turns out to have been premature, as appeared by another dispatch received on Thursday evening with the Asia's news.

But though the war note has not yet actually sounded, it probably has been heard before this time.

The wisest politician is unable to say what will be the result of the first hostile step, or how far it will affect that general peace which has now existed for more than 38 years. It is not easy to see how the flame once kindled can be hindered from involving the other nations of Europe in its sad and devastating consequences. And even here in this Western world, tho' the wide oceans roll between us and the scenes of strife, it cannot be but that we shall feel its effects, in a greater or less degree. One unfortunate result seems to be generally dreaded, namely the suspension of those great works of internal improvement already in progress, or about to be undertaken in these colonies. The sudden departure of Mr. Jackson for England, and his letter as given elsewhere, indicates the anxiety of his mind in reference to the stupendous interests which he has at stake, and to the influence which the present state of Europe may bring to bear upon his wide spread operations.

Intense anxiety will now be felt for the arrival of intelligence from Europe, but every five or six days that anxiety will be allayed by the regular and rapid steam communication between the old world and the new. And amid all these shakings of the nations the mind of the Christian spectator will turn with firm and unwavering confidence to Him "who sitteth between the Cherubims, be the earth never so unquiet," and whose power "stilleth the madness of the people."

We have received "The Record of the Proceedings of the Court of Bishops assembled at Camden, N. J. Sept. 1, 1853, for the trial of Bishop Doane,"—the result of which trial we gave in a recent number.

We observe occasionally, in our exchange papers that original articles are copied from the *Church Times* without credit to the source from which they are taken. The Quebec Mercury and other Canada papers not seldom fall into this irregularity.

We see by a Toronto paper that Judge Marshall of this Province, is lecturing in that city in behalf of the Temperance Cause, for which he has laboured so long and with such purely disinterested zeal in various parts of the world.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

We transfer to our columns from the *Royal Gazette*, the important communications of the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Jackson, which place the long pending question of the RAILWAY in a new light, such as will open up afresh the whole subject, and demand anew the interference of the Legislature. We presume that as soon as the reference from the Colonial Office to the Provincial Governments alluded to by Mr. J. shall have been made, an early Meeting of the Legislature will be called to decide upon it. In the mean time it would be well for the Press to abstain from hasty and irritating expressions of opinion against the proposed measure or the men concerned in it, and to leave the whole great subject, so pregnant with importance to all British America, to the calm and dispassionate consideration of the Representatives of the People.

(Copy.)

No. 58.

Downing Street, 30th Sept. 1853.

Sir—

I have to acknowledge your Despatch No. 58, of the 27th ult., drawing my attention to the Bills for the construction of Railways in Nova Scotia, now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

2. The delay which has taken place as to the confirmation of these Acts has not been occasioned by any hesitation on the part of Her Majesty's Government, as to the propriety of advising Her Majesty to confirm them, but has arisen from the communications which have passed during the last Spring and Summer, between this Department and various Gentlemen engaged or otherwise concerned in the scheme of Railways to connect the North American Possessions of the Crown of which the Nova-Scotia lines form a part.

3. But it appears to me, on full consideration of the present state of the question, and of your present Despatch, that no sufficient cause exists for prolonging that delay. The Acts will consequently be submitted to Her Majesty for the assent required to bring them into operation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

NEWCASTLE.

L. GOVERNOR SIR GASPARD LEMARCHANT.

Montreal, 30th September, 1853.

To SIR GASPARD LEMARCHANT,

Your Excellency—

It was my intention to have paid my respects to Your Excellency in person, on my way to Europe, but the position of matters there (politically) compelled me to return per next Steamer, to look after the interests we have embarked in on various parts of the Continent.

The non-arrival of Her Majesty's consent to the Bills passed last session, as well as the unfinished state of the Surveys, would have precluded us from entering closely into any arrangement for the Nova-Scotia Railway; for, until we can go closely into details, as regards cost, as prudent men we should not enter into positive engagements.

We are sorry to hear from Mr. Beatty that the works will be heavy and expensive; sufficiently so to deter any Company, or body of men from undertaking the works: for unconnected with a through route, there is not traffic to support even a very cheap line; and neither we, nor the Government of Nova Scotia, would venture to expend a large sum, unless we and they saw an equivalent return for the outlay. I am afraid the cost will deter both us and your Government from undertaking them; but this we cannot decide on until the surveys are complete.

While in New Brunswick I had a confidential communication with Sir Edmund Head; and conveyed to him the result of several communications I had had with the Ministers of Canada.

Since my return I have addressed a Letter to the Honorable Francis Hincks; a copy of which I beg to enclose for your Excellency's consideration.

A Despatch enclosing my Letter has gone to Lord Elgin, and I am sure His Excellency will at once join in the matter; and I trust when I reach London, to arrange for a direct application to be made to the Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick from the Colonial Office, to ascertain their sentiments.

I have taken this course advisedly; and hope to work out a great result: unless the Grand Trunk of Canada take up the whole system, Nova Scotia will for years be debarred from making Halifax the great mart of the east: for Maine is unable to make her lines; she can give no state aid, and her Cities and Citizens are too poor; and British Capital cannot be got to aid her.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's

most obed't. serv't.,

W. JACKSON.

Quebec, 23rd Sept., 1853.

To THE HONORABLE FRANCIS HINCKS.

My dear Sir—

The success which has thus far attended our united efforts in promoting the construction of a great line of Railway from Lake Huron to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, induces me not to abandon the hope that we may yet succeed in uniting the Lower Provinces with

Canada, by a continuation of the Main Trunk Road from Riviere du Loup, through New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, to the Atlantic.

Our acquaintance, as you know, began with the Quebec and Halifax project, and my partners feel with me a degree of national pride in endeavouring to carry out that important work, so as to give to Canada and the other Colonies an Atlantic Port of their own.

Largely as we are interested in Canadian Railways, you know that, for any mere purpose of our own, Portland has a splendid sea-port, open at all seasons; but we have a strong desire to see the North American Colonies connected together by a Railway through their own territories, terminating at Halifax.

Having just returned from New Brunswick, where I had an opportunity of ascertaining the feeling in that Province, and having there met several of the leading men from Nova Scotia, I have now to suggest a course by which I hope to see the proposed Railway constructed.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick may, I think, be looked to for a subsidy of £20,000 Sterling, per annum, say £40,000 from both together, for so long a period as would purchase 3 1/2 terminable annuities.

If Canada will vote £30,000 Sterling, per annum, the Imperial Government would, I have no doubt, contribute a like amount annually, and at the same time guarantee the annuities to be created on the strength of the annual amounts so voted.

The Grand Trunk ought to assume whatever surplus might be required to complete the line; if necessary, make any such surplus a preference stock.

In the event of my suggestions meeting the approval of yourself and colleagues, immediate steps should be taken to communicate with His Excellency the Governor-General, and enlist his Lordship's co-operation, which I am sure he will gladly afford, in bringing the matter again under the consideration of the Imperial authorities.

Believe me, my dear Sir, Yours faithfully, WILLIAM JACKSON.

ARRIVAL OF ASIA, AT NEW YORK.

[Telegraphed to the News Room.]

New York, Oct. 19, 1853.

Steamship Asia arrived at 5 p. m. Flour has declined 6d. per barrel. Wheat 1d. to 2d. per bushel. Corn unchanged, and a moderate business doing at previous rates. Tea—firmer. Sugar—limited business—quotations as before. Coffee—declined 6d. Provisions—unchanged. Lard, lost the improved tone reported in our last. Cotton—prices steady. Consols—advanced 2 per cent. There is less stringency in the money market.

TURKISH WAR: Reports contradictory, and nothing positive, except that the Council decided for War, England, and France, it is confidentially stated, will sustain Turkey.

TUSCANY TOLERANCE AGAIN.—The Grand Duke (as by misnomer he is called) of Tuscany, is again trying his hand at religious persecution. Not content with the infamous notoriety affixed to his name by the case of the Madiaj, it appears that he has imprisoned a lady by the name of Cunningham, for no other offence than giving an Italian Testament and a copy of the Pilgrim's Progress, to a poor peasant! Surely it is high time this gentleman was taught better manners, by stronger arguments than have yet been applied. It is to be hoped that the British Government will deal less ceremoniously with him than on the former occasion.

A FIRE broke out yesterday, in a barn belonging to Wm. Full, Esq., on Full's wharf, but there being plenty of water at hand the fire was soon got under. With the exception of some hay consumed, we believe very little damage was done. One of the Axe Fire Company, by the name of Harrison, had his hand seriously cut with an axe.

The Rev. Mr. Bullock desires to thankfully acknowledge the receipt of an anonymous letter addressed to Mrs. Bullock, by the Post on Monday last; and to say that the money enclosed shall be appropriated as the Donor directs.

The new Market House is now being covered with slate, and will make when finished, cupola and all, a much better appearance than was at first expected.

We are happy to find that Flour is declining in price, and that well informed persons expect it to fall still lower. The markets are well supplied with country produce, and at reasonable rates.

BISHOPRIC ENDOWMENT FUND.—Received second payment from Truro, £8 11s. 8d.

EDWIN GILPIN JR.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. R. H. Simonds, with remit.—directions will be attended to. From Rev. T. H. White, with remit.—amounts credited to the several parties.

THE FISHERMAN'S CHURCH.—The undersigned with much gratitude acknowledges, during the week the following gifts towards the expense of this building.

- His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, £2 0 0
Mr. J. W. Fenerty, 2 10 0
W. Murdoch, Esq., 2 0 0
C. Murdoch, Esq., 1 0 0
J. H. Anderson, Esq., 1 0 0
J. W. Ritchie, Esq., 1 0 0
Nephan Clarko, Esq., 1 0 0
P. C. Hill, Esq., 1 0 0
E. Albro, Esq., 1 0 0
Hon. S. Curard, 2 0 0
Mr. Hoskins, (Peninsula) 1 0 0
Mr. W. Rennels, 1 5 0
M. G. Beverly, Es. a Friend, Es., 0 10 0
T. Knight, Es. A. McKinlay, Es., 1 0 0
W. Pryor & Sons, 1 0 0
Salt & Twining, 1 0 0

Besides the like sum given by His Excellency to a handsome School House (and Chapel combined) which I have been enabled to build, during the Summer at Spryfield, 6 miles from the city, in which Divine Service and a Sunday School are now regularly held.

JAS. C. COCHRAN, Missionary, S. P. G. F.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments: William A. Hendry, Esq., to be Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the absence of John Spry Morris, Esquire, on leave. This appointment is dated the 12th instant.

The following bear date 19th instant: Dr. James Allen, to be Fiscal Officer for the Port of Halifax. John R. Noonan, Esq., of Pictou, to be a Notary and a Tabellion Public. The Reverends Hubert Geroff and James Ross, to be Members of the Board of School Commissioners for the County of Richmond.

Married.

At St. John's, N. F., on the 22nd ult., at the Cathedral Church, by the Venerable Archdeacon Bridge, Mr. JAMES L. NOONAN, son of the late J. H. Noonan, Esq., Collector of H. M. Customs, Pictou, to MARY ANN, third daughter of Mr. Richard Willis, of the former place.

On Tuesday, 13th inst., at Dringhouse, near this city, by the Rev. E. J. Randolph, M. A., assisted by the Rev. W. Harrison, M. A., the Rev. GILBERT H. PHILLIPS, M. A., to EMILY GEORGIANA, second daughter of Major Henry Dixon, late of the 81st Regiment, and grand-daughter of the late Hon. James Fraser, Halifax, Nova-Scotia.—English Paper.

At Hamilton, C. W., at the Church of the Ascension, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. J. Hebdon, CHARLES A. CLARKE, Son, youngest son of Dep. Com. Gen. Clarke, to MARGARET ANN HACKSTON, second daughter of the late Thomas Henderson, Esq., Ayr, England.

Died.

At St. John, N. B., on the 9th inst., Mr. GEORGE MURRAY, Teller of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, in the 60th year of his age, a native of Aberdeen, North Britain.

At Melbourne, Victoria, South Australia, on 24th March, SARAH JANE, fourth daughter of Mr. Robert Gruber, formerly of Wallace, Nova Scotia.

On Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, DANIEL D. WYER, aged 33 years, a native of Cornwallis, N. S.

At the Poor's Asylum, Oct. 10th, SARAH ROBINSON, aged 74 years, a native of Halifax.

At Annapolis, on September 22nd, Mr. JOHN HARDWICK, in the 94th year of his age.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, October 15th.—Brigt. Dahlia. St. Jago, 23 days; schrs. Margaret, Sterling, Labrador, 20 days; Rainbow, P. E. Island.

Monday, Oct. 17.—Schr. Velocity, Shelnut, Newfoundland; Columbine, Reid, Bedeck, P. E. I.; H. M. S. Calypso, from the Gulf; Gad, Bag, St. George's Bay, 10 days; Delegate, Smith, Sable Island, 15 days; Villager, Watt, Miramichi, 10 days; Flint, Nickerson, Sable Island; Revenue, Schr. Dart, from North Bay; Schr. Isabella, Hadley, Guysboro, Canso, 2 days, schr. Express, La Have, schr. Rambler, Sydney; brig Pitho, Marshall, Quebec and Canso, 3 days.

Tuesday, October 18th.—Schr. (Kato, Bollong, St. John, N. F., 10 days, schr. Perseverance, Curry, Dalhousie, 10 days.

Wednesday, Oct. 19th.—Schr. Three Brothers, Nearing, Manadien, 4 days; Mary and Charles, Loranway, Sydney; Integrity, McDonald; Champion, Sarah, Holmes, Shipigan; Adelaide, Hubbard, P. E. I., 10 days; Pearl, Fraser, Sydney; Mary Jane, Gallant, Sydney; Albina, Mabou.

Thursday, Oct. 20th.—Barque Lucinda, [Am.] Smith, Shields, 60 days—bound to Boston, Government schr. Bonita; schrs. Billow, Hall, Montreal, 14 days, Atalanta, Barry, Montreal, 14 days; Sheikh, McLeod, Lamaline, Meteor, [pkt.] Frost, Yarmouth, 40 hours—4 passengers; John Wallace, Jowers, Shipigan; Ware, Dunn, Annapolis, 4 days; Isabella, Emma, Catherine, Margaret, Elizabeth, and Victoria, Sydney.

CLEARED.

Saturday, October 16th.—Brigts. Ranger, Faynter, B. W. Indies; Adah, Vigneau, Montreal; schrs. Commerce, Fillette, St. George's Bay.

Monday, Oct. 17.—Brigts. Eagle, Sydney; Amythst, Croucher, do; schrs. Higland Maid, Bernier, Quebec; Mars, Vincent, Restigouche.

Tuesday, October 18th.—Brig T. C. Sutton, Dorcy, Paspoblic; schr. Pinnet, Koney, New York; Teazer, Roberts, Boston; Temperance, Sire, Ructouche, Miramichi, and Dalhousie.

Wednesday, Oct. 19.—Schr. James McNab, Turner, Montreal; brigts. Lady Ogle, Wood, Trinidad; Margaret Mortimer, Anderson, Kingston, Ja., Rapid, Campbell, Ja.

Thursday, Oct. 20th.—Brig Mary-Hounsell, Bond, Sydney, brig. Rapid, Campbell, Jamaica, schrs. General, Washington, McDonald; B. W. Indies; Indus, Day, Boston; Caroline, Dennis, Bay St. George.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22.

- Apples, per bush. 2s. 6d. a 4s.
Beef, fresh, per cwt. 35s. a 40s.
Butter, fresh, per lb. 10 1/2d. a 11 1/2d.
Catsup, per gallon. 3s. a 4s.
Cheese, per lb. 5d. a 7 1/2d.
Chickens, per pair. 1s. 3d. a 2s.
Eggs, per doz. 8d.
Geese, each. 1s. 3d. a 2s.
Hams, green, per lb. 5d.
Do. smoked, per lb. 7d. a 7 1/2d.
Hay, per ton. £3 16s. a £4
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard 1s. a 1. 9d.
Do. all wool, " 2s. 6d.
Bacon, per lb. 6d. a 7d.
Oatmeal, per cwt. 17s.
Oats, per bus. 2s. 6d.
Pork, fresh, per lb. 3 1/2d. a 4 1/2d.
Potatoes, per bushel. 5s. a 5s. 6d.
Socks, per doz. 12s. 6d. a 15s.
Turkeys, per lb. 6d. a 7d.
Yarn, worsted per lb. 2s. 6d.
Pears, per bush. 12s. 6d. a 15s.
Plums, per bush. 12s. a 20s.

AT THE WHARVES.

- Wood, per cord. 20s.
Coal, per chaldron. 27s 6d. a 30s.

Advertisements.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

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

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

- McChoyne's Basket of Fragments, Modern Sacred Poetry, by McCombe, Rosale and other Poems, by Emilia Munro, Treasury of History and Travel, Laws of the Church of Scotland, Bell's Christian Sociology, Boston's complete Works, in 12 vols., Banyan's Pilgrim's Progress, splendid edition, handsomely illustrated, Hogg's Weekly Instructor, 6 vols., Fox's Book of Martyrs, The Exhibition Keepsake, a splendid Book, Shepard's Parable of the Ten Virgins, Marsh on the Psalms; Boston's Memoirs, Farm Work Books.

Together with a great quantity of small Books, suitable for Sunday Schools, for sale by WM. GOSSIP, October 15, 1853. 24 Granville Street

CARD.

WE AVAIL OURSELVES OF THIS OPPORTUNITY to thank our friends and the public for the support afforded to our Line of Packets, running for several years past between this Port and Boston, and beg now to inform them, that after this date our vessels will be despatched from T. Wharf, Boston, instead of Forthill, as heretofore—where every facility will be rendered for the accommodation of Passengers and Shippers, Convenient Stores for the reception of Property intended for our line will be provided both at Boston and at Halifax.

Agents at Boston— Messrs. SPRAGUE, SOULE & CO. T Wharf. September 31, 1853. 2m.

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN,

GENERAL IMPORTER, AGENT, & DEALER IN STOVES AND GRATES, has received by late arrivals, a complete assortment, which he offers for sale low for cash, or at 3, 6, and 9 months credit. Orders from the Country, Cape Breton, P. E. Island, and Newfoundland, answered with dispatch. 6w. Sept. 10, 1853

TO PARENTS.

WM. LANGLEY, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST HAS A YOUNG IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT FOR A Respectable Youth, he must be from the country and not more than sixteen years of age. The boy will board with the advertiser. Hollis St. Oct. 8th, 1853.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER. THIS POWDER IS CAREFULLY PREPARED WITH INGREDIENTS of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an Officer of the British Army, who was long a resident there. Curries made with it are pronounced excellent; and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment. For Sale at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street Oct. 15th, 1853.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING. Amount paid up and available immediately, £275,115 stg. HALIFAX NOVA-SCOTIA AGENCY, No. 172, HOLLIS ST.

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

HUGH HARTSHORNE, AGENT.

N. B. Churches, Chapels, Court House and other Public Buildings, insured on the most favourable terms. Halifax, 19th February, 1853.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT LIVERPOOL.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE, SEVERAL VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN THE CENTRE OF the flourishing Town of Liverpool, agreeable to a plan, which may be seen on application to J. W. SCOTT, Esq. at that place, or to Mr. F. COCHRAN, at Messrs. Johnston and Twining's, Halifax. If not previously disposed of, the will be offered at Public Auction on the Premises, on Wednesday the 26th of October at 12 o'clock. Sept. 21th.

Poetry.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

On to the goal, friends, on!
Glory awaits you there;
Crowns for the victors' brow,
Robes that the conquerors wear;

Advertisements.

WESLEY & SINCLAIR



MONUMENTS. CENTRE AND
Tomb Tables. Pier Tables
GRAVE STONES. BAPTISMAL
FONTS, &c.

IN MARBLE AND FREESTONE, AT THE HAL-
LIFAX MARBLE WORKS, Corner Barrington and Bloy-
ers' Streets. Feb. 25

LIFE INSURANCE
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Amount paid up and available immediately £275,115 str.
HALIFAX AGENCY.—No. 117, QUEEN'S STREET.

FROM THE ECONOMICAL ARRANGEMENT IN RE-
gulating expenses arising from the combination of
Fire and Life Insurances, this Company is enabled to ef-
fect Insurances on Lives at very reduced rates of premiums

RUGH HARTSHORNE,
AGENT.

BARSS & HARRIS.

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

- 150 Coils Boltan 1 Point Rope.
200 Coils Manila, 6th to 4 inch.
300 Coils Bleached Gourock Canvas. 1 to 7
270 Do Best Navy Canvas. 1 to 6
150 Do Do Cotton Canvas. 1 to 10
25 Chain Cables 1-2 in. to 1-8 inch.
25 Anchors, 1 cwt. to 12 cwt.
5 Ton Tonsall Sweet Chains.
50 Bags Spikes.
10 Tons English & Halifax Oakum.
100 Barrels American Tar.
50 Barrels Pitch.
20 Barrels Rosin.

With a General assortment of Lines, Fishing and Sail
Twines, Nets, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, &c. &c. kept con-
stantly on hand.
July 16 1853

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF LOSS OF HEALTH DIS-
ORDERED STOMACH INDIGESTION AND DE-
TERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

Copy of a letter from Mr. John Lloyd of Liverpool near Har-
low, Merionethshire.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.
SIR—I avail myself of the first opportunity of informing
you, that for a very long period I was afflicted with a dan-
gerous and distressing and frequent vomiting, in the head, ac-
companied by loss of appetite, disordered stomach, and gene-
rally impaired health. Every month had fallen to give me
any permanent relief. And at length I became so alarmed
that I was really afraid of going about without an attend-
ant. In this melancholy condition I was personally
consulted by Mr. Hughes, Chemist, Harlow, for the purpose of con-
sulting him as to what I had better do; he kindly recom-
mended your Pills; I tried them without delay, and after
taking them for a short time I am happy to bear testimony
to their wonderful efficacy. I am now restored to perfect
health, and enabled to resume my usual duties. You are
at liberty to publish this letter in any way you may think
proper. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
John Lloyd. (Signed.) JOHN LLOYD.
June 9th, 1852.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq. of India
Walk, Tobago, dated April 24th, 1852

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

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

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

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

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

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bostock, Druggist, of Ashford
under York, dated July 31, 1852.

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the follow-
ing complaints:

- Ague Female Irregular, Scrofula, or King's
Asthma nes Liver
Bilious Complaints Fevers of all kinds Sore Throats
Bloaches on the Face Stone and Gravel
Skin Eruptions Secondary Symp-
Bowel Complaints Head-ache toms
Colic Indigestion Tic Douloureux
Consumption of the Lungs Tamours
Bowels Jaundice Ulcers
Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affections
Debility Lunabago Worms of all kinds
Dropsy Piles Weakness from
Dysentery Rheumatism whatever cause.
Erysipelas Elevation of Crime &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244
Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable
Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civil-
ized World at the following prices—1s 6d., 2s., 3s., 4s.,
9d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J F Cochran & Co., New-
port; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G N Fuller, Horton; Moore &
Chipman, Kentville; E Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwallis;
J A Giddon, Wilnot; A B Piper, Bridgewater; R Guest,
Yarmouth; T R Pattillo, Liverpool; J F Moore, Caledonia;
Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Right West, Bridgewater; Mrs
Neil, Lunenburg; B Legge, Milborne Bay; Tucker & South,
Truro; N Tupper & Co., Amherst; R B Huestis, Wallace;
W Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs Robson, Pictou; T B Fraser,
New Glasgow; J & C Jost, Guynshorough; Mrs Norris,
Canso; P Smyth, Port Hood; T & J Jost, Sydney; J Mathie-
son & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger
size.
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every
disorder are affixed to each Box.
JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax,
February, 1853. General Agent for Nova Scotia

THE COLONIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR,
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