

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

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Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S.	July 27	1 Kings 18; John 17	1 Kings 17; Job 1
M.	28	Jerem. 25	Jerem. 26
T.	29	Jerem. 27	Jerem. 28
W.	Aug 1	Jerem. 28	Jerem. 29
T.	2	Jerem. 29	Jerem. 30
F.	3	Jerem. 30	Jerem. 31
S.	4	Jerem. 31	Jerem. 32

Poetry.

SICK AND IN PRISON.

WILDLY falls the night around me,
Chains I cannot break have bound me,
Spirits unrebuked, unchained
From before me, darken Heaven:
Creeds bewilder, and the saying
Unfelt prayers, makes need of praying.

In this bitter anguish lying,
Only Thou wilt hear my crying—
Thou, whose hands wash white the erring
As thou dost in the shearing;
Not with incense or psalter,
But with love, I seek Thy altar.

Feet that trod the mount so weary,
Eyes that pitying looked on Mary,
Hands that brought the Father's blessing,
Heads of little children pressing,
Voice that said, "Behold thy brother,"
Now, I seek ye and none other.

Look, O radiant eyes of pity,
Out of Zion, pious city;
Speak, O voice of mercy, sweetly;
Hide me, hands of love, completely;
Sick, in prison, lying lonely,
Ye can lift me up, ye only.

In my hot brow soothe the aching,
In my sad heart stay the breaking,
On my lips the murmur trembling,
Change to praise and dissembling;
Make me wise as the evangel,
Clothe me with the wings of angels.

Power that made the few loaves many,
Power that blessed the wine at Cana,
Power that said to Lazarus, "Wake!"
Leave, oh, leave me not forsaken!
Sick and hungry, and in prison,
Save me, Crucified and Risen!

—Alice Cary.

Religious Miscellany.

THE CHURCH'S SEASONS.

The Seasons of Advent, Christmas and the Epiphany; the Sundays called Septuagesima, Sexagesima, Quinquagesima; Lent; Passion Week; Easter, and the Sundays after; Ascension Day and Whitsuntide; Trinity, and the Sundays after,—present, in orderly connection, the Coming, Incarnation, and Manifestations of Christ; the creation, fall, and recovery of Man; our condition and hope as sinners; Redemption by the death and resurrection of our Saviour; the provision He hath made for His Church by an Apostolic Ministry until His coming again; His sending down the Holy Ghost, the Minister of every good gift; the mystery of the Trinity in Unity, the keystone of the glorious arch; and, finally, our privileges, duties, and hopes, in relation both to our condition as members incorporated of the Lord's Body, and to our personal responsibility. All these general truths, connected with its own season, are developed in the successive Services; the particular subject of each day being shown in the fullness and harmony of its parts, and in its relations to the general subject of the season in the Proper Lessons, Epistle, and Gospel.

By this mode of teaching, the Church compares Scripture with Scripture, the Old Testament with the New, the Gospels with the Epistles, types and prophecies with the substance and fulfilment, doctrines with duties, and precepts with practice; guarding against that common source of error—a theology of detached texts, without the passages which qualify and explain them—and showing how the Bible is to be studied as a whole.

The Proper Lessons from the Old Testament harmonize in their general meaning with the Season, as

well as with the Epistle and Gospel of each particular day. The glories of the Lord are shown, in Advent, Christmas, and Epiphany, in Lessons taken from the Evangelical Prophet Isaiah. In Lent our condition and bondage as sinners are illustrated by Israel in Egypt—our redemption, at Easter, in the deliverance of Israel by the judgements on Egypt and her gods, the blood of the paschal lamb, and the passage of the Red Sea—the establishment of Christ's Church, in the Sundays after Easter, by the Order for the Church in the Wilderness—our privileges and duties as members of the Church, in the first nineteen Sundays after Trinity, by the history of Israel, from their entrance into Canaan to the captivity of Babylon. In the closing Sundays of the year, which calls us as individuals to prepare for judgement, the Proper Lessons are taken from the Book of Proverbs, and enforce practical duties, and the same character attaches generally to the Lessons for the Saints' Days, the Church, which has been so careful to set forth the Faith in its fulness, thus enforcing, by precept and example, the practical character of a saving religion.

The harmony of the several portions appointed for each day, and the connection of the successive Services may be exemplified in the Sundays called Septuagesima, Sexagesima, and Quinquagesima, which describe our creation, fall, and recovery.

On Septuagesima, we learn how God created man in His own image. The parable in the Gospel shows how He calls all His creatures to serve Him, and that at every period of life. The Epistle teaches, by the competitors in a race, that our service must be earnest, self-denying, and persevering; and warns the most eminent Christian that negligence may make him a castaway. All are encouraged to persevere to the end, by the hope of a Sabbath of rest, payment from a gracious master, not according to our deserts, and the conqueror's incorruptible crown.

On Sexagesima, man has sinned, and his doom of death is about to be executed by the flood. But God has provided the means of deliverance, in a Saviour the seed of the woman; in Sacraments, by which the faithful should apply His merits, figured in the salvation of Noah and his family in the Ark from perishing by water, and the typical sacrifices which furnished coverings for the shame of the sinners; in the Church, figured by the Ark, the appointed refuge and instrument of salvation, and by Eve, the mother of all living, type of the Spouse of the true Adam, and taken from his opened side; finally, in preachers of righteousness, sent to call sinners to flee from the wrath to come, like Noah, whose trials and discouragements too faithfully represent those of Christ's Ministers in every age, as described in the Epistle for the day; for, as the Gospel shows, explaining why the means of salvation so often fail, the careless, the fearful, and the worldly, reject, or fail to improve the seed of the Word, which brings forth fruit only of those who receive it in an honest and good heart.

The Services for Quinquagesima show God's covenant with Noah, confirmed by the sign of the Rainbow, and with Abraham, that in his seed, that is Christ, all nations of the earth should be blessed. We are taught in the same chapter, by the unbelief and falsehood of the father of the faithful, that the blessing is of God's free grace. The promise is fulfilled, as the Gospel shows, in the accomplishment of all that was written of the sufferings, death, and resurrection of Christ; and we obtain the blessings it conveys by faith and charity. Faith that, like Abraham, goes forth at God's command to seek a better—a heavenly country; and, like the blind man, feels its misery, and casts itself for deliverance upon the all-sufficient Saviour: Charity that, with love unfeigned, fulfils every earthly duty.

Such harmony prevades the Services of every ordinary Sunday; but, on the great Festivals, the teaching is far more full. The popular notion of these Festivals, that they merely commemorate the chief events of our Saviour's life, by connecting the types and prophecies of the Old Testament with the facts of the New, falls very far short of the truth. They teach us also the blessings thereby conveyed to us, and the duties we are, therefore, required to perform.

Take, for example, the Services for Ascension Day, the Festival most neglected of all. Here we

have the fact of our Lord's Ascension, as related in the Gospel of St. Mark and St. Luke, in the Acts of the Apostles, and in the Epistle to the Ephesians, which give the additional particulars, that He first descended, prisoner of death; that the Apostles worshipped Him when He ascended; that He sat at the right hand of God; and that He shall come again with glory. But we have also the provision which He made for the rule and guidance of His Church, when "He went up on high, led captivity captive, and received gifts for men;" in a Ministry acting by His commission, sustained by His power, constituted of divers orders, and directed to the unity of the Church, and the perfecting of its members: and this is figured in the Lessons from the Old Testament, as well as declared in the New. Did Moses go up to the mount of God, to bring down the tables of the law?—Christ ascended to the Father, and sent down a spiritual law, written not in stone, but in fleshly tables of the heart! Did Moses intercede in the mount for sinful Israel?—"Christ sitteth at the right hand of God," and "ever liveth to make intercession for us!" Were the robes and office of the High Priesthood devolved from dying Aaron to his son Eleazar?—Christ, on His departing, sent His Apostles into the world as the Father had sent Him; a commission declared to endure to the end of time! Were the Levites separated to the work of the ministry, and relieved from secular cares, because "the Lord was their inheritance?"—Christ's Ministers are to give themselves continually to prayer and the ministry of the Word, not "leaving the Word of God to serve tables!" As the twelve patriarchs "went down to Egypt with three score and ten persons," and "God made them as the stars of heaven for multitude"—so the twelve Apostles, with the seventy, went forth into the world to preach to every creature that Gospel which shall subdue all the earth to Christ. As Elijah went up to heaven, and his spirit rested on Elisha, attended by miracles as great as Elijah himself had wrought—so the Spirit came down from the ascended Saviour upon the Apostles, who "went forth and preaching everywhere, the Lord working with them, and confirming the Word with signs following." The terrible judgements that fell upon those who mocked the Prophet warns how fearfully God will vindicate His honour, when it is assailed in the person of His Ministers. Finally, we learn our own duties, in the injunctions to Israel, Dent. x., which offer a summary to our Baptismal vow, and is, therefore, read as a Proper Lesson on the Festival of the Circumcision, and in the unity which, in the second Evening Lesson, the Apostle requires us to follow as an end and perfection of our profession. The Proper Psalms celebrate the incarnation and union of our Lord, and describe the reward of those who shall ascend with Him to His holy place.

It is worthy of special notice how the doctrine of Baptism is interwoven with every part of the Church's teaching, and especially with that of the Festivals. At Christmas, we are declared to be "regenerate, and made God's children by adoption and grace," and "the laver of regeneration" is the instrument. At Circumcision, we are "buried with Christ in Baptism." At the Epiphany, the Father and the Holy Spirit attest the mission of the Son at His Baptism. At Easter, it is by Baptism that we die to sin, are buried, and rise with Him to newness of life. On Ascension Day, our Lord, in the Gospel, connects salvation with Baptism. On Whitsuntide, the gifts of the Holy Spirit are specially connected with Baptism. Finally, on Trinity Sunday, the Three Persons of the Blessed Trinity are manifested at the Baptism of our Lord, and we have his own declaration to Nicodemus, that this Sacrament is the appointed means of entering the Kingdom of Heaven.—*English Churchman.*

RELIGIOUS DECLARATION.—The London Morning Post lately announced that the English Socinians had received three conspicuous accessions to their ranks, viz., John Panton Hume, William Forster, and John Bailing, "all of them converts from orthodox (so-called) dissenters,"—the word orthodox being used, we believe, only to distinguish those who acknowledge from those who deny the Divinity of Christ, though it is very improperly, because still indiscriminately used, even with that limitation.

Orthodoxy means soundness of doctrine; but the different sects to which the term is now applied cannot be all sound, since soundness implies truth—and truth is one, not many. Besides, as Dr Hook has well observed, "if two men take Scripture for their guide and professing to have no other guide, come to opposite conclusions, it is quite clear that neither has a right to decide that the other is not orthodox. On this principle, it is as uncharitable and illogical for the Trinitarian to call the Socinian not orthodox, as it is for the Socinian to predicate the same of the Trinitarian. But if we interpret Scripture by the sense of the Church, then we may consistently call those orthodox who hold the doctrines which she deduces from Scripture, and those heterodox who do not hold those doctrines. So that orthodoxy means soundness of doctrine, the doctrine being proved to be sound by reference to the consentient testimony of Scripture and the Church." In this view, therefore,—and it is the Church one, we may depend upon it,—they are all heterodox together, only differing in detail and in degree. And it is an instructive fact, that the Socinians of the present day are chiefly the descendants and representatives of that branch of the early Nonconformists who received the denomination of Presbyterian, and they are still known by that name, though no Presbyterian form of government, properly so called, had ever existed, either among them or their predecessors. A smaller body are Baptists, and a few societies, now Socinian, originally belonged wholly or partially to the Independent sect. We see, therefore, that when separation once takes place, there is no knowing the depth of fatal error into which it may fall.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Canada, July 7

CONVOCAATION—QUEEN'S LETTERS.

A gravamen on this subject was presented to the Lower House by the Archdeacon of Norwich, suggesting that the withdrawal of the Queen's Letters rendered it necessary that the Bishop should establish some uniform system of collections:—

"It is suggested that the Convocation might agree to a Church extension canon, which with the consent of the Crown, might make it binding upon every incumbent to bring before his parishioners the objects for which assistance is necessary.

"If it were imperative to have two yearly collections for home purposes and for missionary purposes abroad, it might be left to the option of the clergy which of certain societies named they might make the medium of the collections.

"For instance, in the case of foreign missions, it might be optional whether the Propagation of the Gospel or the Church Missionary Society were to be adopted.

"It would be most desirable, and in accordance with the comprehensive spirit of the Church of England, to allow much freedom in that respect.

"These two annual authorised collections would not preclude others from being made as at present—(Signed.)"

GEO. HILLS, B. D., Proctor for the Archdeacon of Norwich."

The subject was referred to a committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A suggestion on a gravamen of Dr. Coleridge that a diocesan surveyor should be appointed, to be consulted or referred to in matters of dilapidations of chancels and parsonage-houses, was sent up to the Upper House, and their Lordships promised to consider it.

The Archdeacon of Bristol complained of the inadequate notice given to members of the meeting of the Convocation, and proposed to refer the subject to a committee. The motion, however, was negatived on a division. It was explained that a recent mistake arose from the actuary having consulted an almanack of '54, instead of the present year.

The Rev. R. Seymour gave notice of the following for next session:—"That, in adopting the address to her Majesty the Queen, which has been submitted to us by your grace and their lordships the Bishops, of the Upper House, we beg to remind your grace that the report alluded to in the address on the reform of the constitution of the Lower House, calls attention to a question of the representation of the laity with a view to some co-operation on their part with the clergy in their deliberations; and inasmuch as any express reference to that question is omitted in the address to her Majesty, we respectfully pray your grace so to order the adjournment of this House as to enable us on some early occasion, to deliberate on this question.

The Rev. F. Mossingford said that upon the matter of the Church services coming on for discussion he should move the following:—"Respectively to submit to his grace and their lordships that it might be a question upon which some high legal authorities might fitly be consulted, whether the existing law does not admit of such division of the services,

with the sanction of the Bishop, as is here proposed, with or without the authority of the Crown; and whether the uniform practice of putting forth occasional services by royal proclamation does not establish, in concurrence with earlier precedents, a power in the Crown of authorising the use of such supplemental services as are recommended by the committee, such services being first submitted to, and approved by Convocation."

At five o'clock on Friday, both houses were prorogued till Thursday, the 30th of August.

It is said to be the intention of the Government to apply to Parliament for a vote of public money, which is to be applied in erecting a monument in commemoration of our soldiers who have died at Scutari. A design for the monument has already been prepared by the Baron Marochetti. This tribute of respect to the memory of so many brave men, the victims of disease and neglect, will, we are sure, be willingly rendered by the nation. It was suggested some time ago by Miss Nightingale, and her Majesty is said to feel a lively interest in its realization.

THE BALTIC.

Admiral Seymour reports a visit to Narva, in the Baltic, in obedience to the orders of his superior; the only result of the expedition being, however, to give the gun-boats a few hours' good target practice, and keeping the enemy on the alert, the position being too strong to run the risk of a useless waste of a large amount of ammunition. The fort guns were well served with hot shot, but the only casualty reported is a splinter-wound in the chest of Capt. Seattle, of the Royal Mirrice.

The main portion of the fleet are again off Cronstadt, gradually drawing within five miles of the fortifications, and within sight of the domes and towers of St. Petersburg, but with much care, sailing as they are upon gunpowder. Here is two days' narrative of discoveries on the 20th and 21st of June, from the journal of the *Times* correspondent:—

"June 20th.—The infernal machines, which were last year looked upon as myths, have turned out to be realities, sown over almost every yard of ground over which the first division of the fleet is anchored. Two struck the *Merlin* and one the *Firefly* when we were here last time, and one exploded under the *Vulture* today, just as she was anchoring, and another as she was swinging to her cable. The first was rather a severe shock, smashing everything in the galley, making the old cook run faster than he has done for many years; and throwing the 68lb. shot out of their racks; but doing no further damage. The enemy has not been idle while we were away. Another two-decker has completed her rigging, and shows an enormous red funnel, but whether she has engines or not is doubtful, for no smoke has been seen to come out of it. The steam-gunboats have been increased in number from fifteen to twenty-one, another two-decker has been added to the line of hulks along the three fathom bank to protect the northern entrance, and the earthen batteries along the coast have been completed, and look very great. As soon as we anchored the gunboats got up steam, and continued for two or three hours carrying men from the town to the hulks, from which it appears they are not always kept fully manned.

"21st.—This morning each ship commenced sweeping for the infernal machines, and before night gathered in a capital harvest of them. The way in which the sweeping is done is this—two boats take between them a long rope, which is sunk to the depth of ten or twelve feet by means of weights, and held suspended at that depth by lines attached to small corks, which float on the surface at intervals of forty or fifty yards; the boats then separate as far as the rope will allow them, and pull in parallel lines until one of the corks stops behind, which tells them, as a fishing float tells the angler, that they have caught something; the two boats then approach each other, keeping the rope taut, then haul it in carefully, and up comes the machine. The *Exmouth* found the first, she *Ale* the second, and then the catching became so numerous that in some instances two at a time were hauled up; they were at first supposed to be only buoys to the machine, but I am sorry to say Admiral Seymour proved them to be the machine itself in a most unpleasant manner. He was examining one on the poop of the *Exmouth*, and incautiously tapping a little bit of iron which projected from its side, saying, "this must be the way they are exploded," when bang the thing went off, and everybody round was scattered on the deck. Admiral Seymour was so injured in his eyes that for some time it was thought he would lose the sight of both, but I am glad to say he can see out of both to-day, and no fear is entertained now of either. Lieut. Lewis, R. M., was severely wounded in the knee-joint, and badly burnt in the hands and arms; the night-man, who was holding the machine in his hands, was severely burnt down the front of the body and legs; and Mr. Pierce, flag-lieutenant, had his whiskers

burnt off and his face singed, and every one was more or less burnt. It was a wonderful escape for them all. Each machine consists of a cone of galvanised iron, 10 inches in diameter at the base and 20 inches from base to apex; it is divided into three chambers; the one near the base being largest and containing air causes it to float with the base uppermost. In the centre of this chamber is another, which holds a tube with a fuse in it, and an apparatus for firing it. This consists of two little iron rods, which move in guides and are kept projected over the side of the base by springs, which press them outwards. When anything pushes either of these rods inwards it strikes against a lever, which moves like a pendulum, in the fuse tube, and the lower end of the lever breaks or breaks a small leaden tube, containing a combustible compound, which is set on fire by coming in contact with some sulphuric acid held in a capillary tube, which is broken at the same time, and so fires the fuse, which communicates with the powder contained in the chamber at the apex of the cone, and which holds about 9lb. or 10lb. At the extreme apex is a brass ring, to which is attached a rope and some pieces of granite, which moors them about nine or ten feet below the surface, so that the only vessels they can hurt, the gun-boats, float quietly over them, and now we know what they are they have been disarmed of all their dread. But they prove dangerous playthings: the Commander-in-Chief was examining one of the fuse tubes that was supposed to be spoilt, for it was full of mud and water, when he accidentally touched the lever, and it exploded in his hands, scattering the mud into the faces of all present, and literally throwing dirt into their eyes, but doing no hurt."

The *Times* has a despatch from "Vienna, Thursday," stating that Sir George Brown, General Pennefather, and General Codrington are sick. The same despatch states that Ali Pacha and General Scarlett have arrived, and that three hundred of the Foreign Legion have arrived from England.

The Austrian Government has determined on adopting measures to remove the obstacles to the navigation at the mouth of the Saba, and to protect neutral vessels. Accordingly, one of Lord's steamers is to be stationed there to assist vessels, and an employe of the consulate of Galatz has been sent to Sulina to act as consular agent, and to give the documents required for navigation to all the vessels that may demand them.

The Austrian Government requests the directors of the railways in the empire to plant young trees, of a description indicated, at convenient distances along the lines, intending them to replace eventually the posts upon which telegraph wires are at present affixed.

Abd-el-Kader has received the permission of the French Government to reside at Constantinople, in consequence of the partial destruction of Brousa by earthquakes.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Frankfort Journal*, states that all the military authorities in that city are agreed upon the fact that Russia is preparing for a long and extensive war, and that any intention of giving way is far from her thoughts, that many signs indicate that Russia is making preparations for a change both in respect to diplomacy and war; and that in Asia a new theatre of war will be opened.

A letter from Odessa states that additional troops are daily expected there, General Luders having received orders to send forward a part of his regular troops without delay, in order to form a corps between the Dnieper and Persep. Large supplies of provisions were being forwarded from Odessa to the Crimea.

CANADA.

AFFAIR OF HONOR IN KINGSTON.—The *Kingston Herald* of Tuesday last gives the particulars of an "affair of honor" between two gentlemen of that city, one of whom is a corporation officer. The combatants were J. Flynn and F. Weymer, Esqrs., and the difficulty arose out of an argument on the question whether the sun or the earth was necessary to produce an eclipse of the moon! From learned discussions angry words proceeded. The warred in high dudgeon—each threatening summary vengeance. The aid of friends was invoked, but nothing less than blood would satisfy the gentlemen, and Mr. Weymer was wounded. By the use of restoratives he came to life, and was carried bleeding on a sinter to the Star Chamber, where he was properly cared for, and is recovering.

UNITED STATES.

PRICE OF FLOUR.—Accounts from different parts of the country indicate that breadstuffs will soon be had at cheaper rates than at present. The *Indianapolis Journal* of the 6th inst., says that a large dealer in that city offers to give bond for the delivery of 5000 bbls. of flour by November, next at \$5 50 per bbl. The *Mobile Tribune* of the 19th ult., says that new flour is selling there at \$6 per bbl. It predicts that three weeks hence flour will be had at that place for \$3 50 per bbl. New flour will soon be in the markets in abundance. The recent rains throughout the country have raised the mill streams, and milling is going on with all possible despatch, each miller being desirous of getting ahead of his competitors before the prices recede to lower figures. —*Boston Journal*.

Editorial Miscellany.

THE LATE SIR JOHN CAMPBELL.—This gallant General, who was killed while leading his men to the assault on the Redan, in the last fearful struggle between the Allies and the Russians, was well known in this garrison, as the Colonel of the 38th Regt., and was related to a clergyman of the diocese, of the same name. Remarkable for an unassuming manner, and for the urbanity and benevolence of his disposition, his departure from Halifax was deeply regretted by a large circle of attached friends, to whom his amiability and generous character had endeared him. It is satisfactory to know, that he lived not to himself alone, but that his duty to his earthly Sovereign was blended with a true allegiance to the King of kings. As a member and latterly a communicant of our Church, he adorned her doctrines by his life and conversation. His memory will be long cherished among us, accompanied with the present conviction, that among the heroic hosts before Sebastopol, the excellent judgment of things, and the experience and counsel which he brought to the aid of his country, cannot soon be replaced.

The following extracts from various sources furnish a short and gratifying memoir of the deceased General:—

THE LATE SIR JOHN CAMPBELL.—The late Major-General Sir John Campbell, Bart., entered the army as an ensign in the 38th Regiment, in 1821, and proceeded to India with his father, the late Lieutenant-General Archibald Campbell, G. G. B., the same year. On their way out, Sir Archibald, then Colonel Campbell, K. C. B., assumed the command of the 38th, at the Cape. In 1824 Sir Archibald, being selected for the command of the forces sent to Burmah, his son was placed on his staff, and though very young, his conduct during the whole of the Burmese war elicited such frequent notices in general orders, that at the conclusion of the war, 1826, he received the thanks of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council. He remained in the ceded provinces till 1829, when he returned to England, and shortly after, joined the depot of his regiment. On his father's appointment to the government of New Brunswick, in 1831, he was again placed on Sir Archibald's staff, and in 1837 returned again to England, and joined the 38th Regiment, in which he subsequently served in the Mediterranean, West Indies, and Nova Scotia, returning from the last named place in 1831, in command of the regiment, which he retained till the opening of the present war, when he was appointed a Brigadier-General, and from the hour when he first set foot on the scene of duty he was ever at his post. He was made a Major-General by a late brevet, and placed on the list of officers receiving rewards for distinguished services. Endowed with an activity and energy of mind and body not often granted to a younger man, his loss as a general officer is to be deeply deplored at this moment, while his career throughout every relation of life endears his memory to all who knew him, and renders his premature loss irreparable to his family and friends.

“He was well known in the army as the *Soldier's friend*, and there was not a man in his Regiment who would not willingly have perilled his life for his sake.”

“Sir John Campbell,” writes an officer in the Crimea to his friends, “was interred on Cathcart's hill, his favourite resort, where every one was sure of a kind word, and a cheerful saying from the gallant Brigadier. It was but the very evening before his death, that I saw him standing within a few feet of his own grave. He had come to the ground in order to attend the funeral of Captain Vaughan, an officer of his own Regiment (38th) who died of wounds received two days previously in the trenches; and he laughingly invited an officer who was talking to him, to come and lunch with him next day at the club-house of Sebastopol.” By next day's dawn, he was slain while gallantly leading his regiment to battle.

The family from which Sir John Campbell descended, was a branch of the great house of Argyll, springing more immediately from that of Breadalbane. He married in 1841 Helen Margaret, only child of the late Colonel John Crow, H. B. I. C. S., by whom he leaves several children; the eldest Son being now Sir Archibald Ava Campbell, third Baronet, was born in 1844, and is consequently but a few years old.

The 76th Regt. will be encamped at the North West Arm during the hot weather. They got out on Monday.

The Old Fellows of Halifax, who held under the Grand Lodge of the U. S., had a Banquet on Friday the 20th inst., in honor of the visit of Wm. Ellison, Esq. and Alfred Mudge, Esq., Delegates from the Grand Lodge of the United States. The papers give glowing accounts of the festivity.

Previous to leaving Newfoundland, the Hon. E. M. Archibald, late Attorney General of that dependency, was presented with a very complimentary address by the Members of the Bar and Commercial Society, and by the Officers and Committees of the Library and Mechanics' Institute. The Address from the latter bodies was accompanied with a purse to purchase a silver tea and coffee service, to bear an inscription indicative of an acknowledgment of their deep sense of the valuable services which he rendered to both Institutions while their President.

The Wesleyan Conference, assembled in this City, have been actively engaged during the past week. The Wesleyan of Thursday, in allusion to the anticipated success of Dr. Beecher's embassy, states—“That hope, as far as the formal organization of the Eastern British American Conference, and the cordial adoption by it of not merely the great principles proposed as the basis of the organization, but of various practical plans to secure the efficient and regular working of the system, are concerned, is now happily realized.” The Rev. Wm. Tompa has been chosen Secretary of the Conference. An ordination service according to the Wesleyan form, was held at the Wesleyan Church in Grafton Street, on Friday evening.

A public meeting was held at the Mechanics' Institute, Dalhousie College, on Saturday evening last, to take measures, with the co-operation of the navy and army, to have a Regatta on the ninth of August. Resolutions were passed soliciting the co-operation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Admiral, as patrons—and of Captain Glenville, Commander Egerton, and Officers of H. M. S. Boscawon, in the management of the Regatta—and a Committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions from the citizens. The people of Dartmouth were also requested to assist in the object.—This is an amusement for which the harbour of Halifax is especially adapted—and we hope it will be undertaken and carried out in such a way as to give our naval friends a good opinion of our proficiency in aquatic pursuits, and be a source of gratification to all who may participate in or encourage it.

THE REGATTA.—We are happy to inform the Public that an answer has been received from Admiral Paschere, to the solicitation of the Regatta Committee, to the effect that—

Persons will be admitted at the Dockyard gates to view the Regatta, from one o'clock until sunset, on the day which may be fixed for it—with permission to occupy the shore from the Landing Place to the North Boundary, and the Observatory Hill, under the following regulations, namely,

To confine themselves to the space to be pointed out. To abstain from smoking.

No sale of refreshments permitted within the yard. The Pyramus to be appropriated to the use of the Regatta Committee, &c.

We have thus the strongest evidence that the Navy, not only of themselves, but through their respected head, take a warm interest in the Regatta; and we have no doubt it will prove the most recreative affair of the season.—B. N. A.

A young man, named Berrigan, from Strait of Canso, was arrested on Tuesday, for attempting to obtain money at different places in the city, on forged paper. Having presented at the Bank of British North America acceptances of Messrs. Albro & Co. and Duffus, Tupper & Co., the genuineness of the paper was suspected, and he was requested to call again, and on his second appearance he was handed over to a policeman in attendance for the purpose.—He was to have undergone examination yesterday (Wednesday,) preliminary to his commitment for trial, but certain circumstances have transpired which lead to the belief that the youth has been but an instrument in the hands of other parties, not so far off as Cape Breton, whom there is a fair prospect of securing.

Since the above was in type, we learn that another of the parties concerned in the transaction has been taken up and lodged in jail. His name is Hayden. Three or four others, it is pretty certain, will be apprehended before long.—Colonist.

According to the Cape Breton News, the removal of the Custom House from the Town of Sydney, and the close of the port to foreign trade, has provoked wide spread dissatisfaction in that locality.

The Editor of the Cape Breton News, notifies the receipt of a new press and type from Boston, and his intention to commence on the 1st of September the publication of a paper double the size of his present sheet.

We understand that a Survey has been made of a line for the Tram Road into the City from the Railway Depot, and that Cunard's field has been determined on as the Terminus.

ONE WEEK AFTER FROM EUROPE!

(Per Telegraph to Merchants' Exchange.)

Halifax, July 26.

The Am. Steamship *Atlantic* arrived at New York this morning. Liverpool dates to 14th inst.

No change in war news since previous steamers. Ministerial crisis in England. Lord John Russell had resigned.

Consols, 91. Market for Flour firm, owing to small supplies. Corn has declined 4s. per quarter. Provision Market dull.

A NEW CHURCH IN THE PARISH OF ST MARGARET'S.

The frame of a new Chapel, to be called St. Andrew's, was raised on Thursday the 24th July, near Cyrus Bouthor's, on the road leading from Halifax to St. Margaret's Bay, about nine miles from the former place and twelve from the latter. The day was beautiful. About twenty of the hardy fishermen, besides those in waggons, walked all the way from the Bay, notwithstanding the great heat and distance, to lend a willing and a gratuitous hand to the small number of people in that settlement, who are doing all they can to procure a place of worship. The long walk did not hinder them from working in the heat of spirits, and at 3 p. m. the whole of the frame was put together in complete order.

As there are but seven houses scattered on that road, a school house would not have been occupied by a school, which could not be kept up; and a House of God, however small, was likely to be more beneficial, as affording a means of gathering those “few sheep in the wilderness” more closely into the bond of Christ's fold. The coloured people from Beech Hill may also take advantage of it, especially if a Clergyman could now and then be sent on Sundays from Halifax, the clergy of St. Margaret's not being able to go there except on work days. The road is good. The Bishop has promised to send a Clergyman on that day, whenever he has one at his disposal. This too, is one of those places in the environs of the city, where many of the inhabitants are apt to resort on the Lord's-day for very different purposes, and a holy place will shed a hallowed influence around it.

The Revd. J. Stannage would again take this mode of returning his sincere thanks to those both in England and in Halifax, who have kindly assisted him in this work by their pecuniary contributions. Mr. David Kirby has collected £24. 7 6 towards this building. Two donations from friends in the Bay were spontaneously made on the day of raising, amounting to £2 6, and it is hoped that a few others in the parish will follow their example, especially by way of a “thank-offering” for their great success this year, in the fishery. It is quite enough for the Clergy to go out of their parish to beg. One should think that parishioners would at once do their duty when they see what should be done and they have the means. The Parish Church, however, is still unrepaired, and the endowment fund, for Churches and Schools, far from being complete, and therefore many opportunities will present themselves for the exercise of Christian feeling and liberality. It is hoped that this little Chapel will not cost more than £100. It is worth noticing that the frame, a most substantial one, including all expenses, has not cost more than about £16. It will accommodate comfortably 50 persons, and crowd nearly 100 if need be, and will have as ecclesiastical a look as its size would allow, thus making a pretty and interesting sight to travellers on the main road close by. Many thanks are due to the Rev. J. Pearson, for his pains and good taste in planning the edifice.

St. Margaret's Bay, July 25th, 1855.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Halifax, July 24, 1855.—Public notice is hereby given, that William Cunard, Esquire, having been nominated by the Consul General of France, in England, acting Vice Consul of France at this Port, has been duly recognized and confirmed in that capacity by Her Majesty.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Halifax, July 25, 1855.—To be the Surveyor of Shipping at the Port of Argyle—James M. Lennox, Esquire.

To be an Officer for the protection of the Revenue within the District of Argyle—Mr Solomon Ryder Spianey.

D. C. S.

Rec'd.			
June 23.	Kentville, W. & O.	16	13 3/4
July 7.	Truro—Endow't. of that Parish	10	0 0
9.	Yarmouth, W. & O.	7	11 0
11.	Lunenburg, W. & O.	5	16 0
	Halifax (W. H.) W. & O.	10	0 0
	Beaver Harbor, £1 11 4 1/2		
	Do. Sunday Sch. by Miss Tidmarsh	8s. 3d.	1 19 7 1/2
17.	Truro—Endow't. of that Parish	10	0 0
	New Dublin, W. & O.	8	14 1/2
			Edwin Gilpin, Jr. Secy.

Missionary Intelligence.

MISSIONARY LIFE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

A temperate climate, cheerful society, and regular times for eating and sleeping, are quite common comforts in England. Perhaps many young people scarcely think of them as blessings for which our gratitude is due to Almighty God. Many persons do not know what it is to suffer from extreme heat or extreme cold for a long time, or to be left for days without a companion to speak to, or to be often thoroughly exhausted by the want of food or sleep.

But a Missionary must be prepared to endure all this and more than this for Christ's sake, and to look for his recompense in the joy of serving his Heavenly Master, and of communicating spiritual knowledge and comfort to men. And it is our duty not to think coldly or to speak slightly of our Missionaries, but to honour them and esteem them very highly in love, for their work's sake.

The following lines are taken from a letter which was written not long ago, by a Missionary in the south of Newfoundland, to a friend in England who had asked him how he liked the work in which he was engaged:—

"You cannot imagine the nature of my work now I am stationary here. With the thermometer at 10° Fahrenheit, it is rather too cold to be on the water; but from April to November, I emigrate between one or two parallels of latitude, and for a month or so at a time I seldom sleep more than twice in the same bed, or sit two days together at the same table. This may be very pleasant in theory, but without a most accommodating appetite and great power over sleep, it is very painful in practice. Tossing about in wind and fog and rain, is not in accordance with one's natural taste.

"I wish you could have seen the Bishop, his Chaplain, myself, and a student, sailing in a little rotten skiff, in half a gale of wind with rain. There was a hole in the plank, and every motion of the little vessel on her beam ends shipped a great deal of water. The Bishop was forwards attending to the jib, his Chaplain took charge of the fore sheet, I of the main sheet, the student kept the pump going to keep us above water, and the man steered. As the sea broke over us the Bishop bent down under each wave and shook himself clear of the water after the dive. He is the best Bishop of the diocese could have, a good sailor, and of most undaunted moral courage.

"While I am thus employed, my wife is at home without any society within forty miles. It does try her, but then she also is a servant of the Cross, and remembers it. Then as for living, for nine months at least meat is hard to be obtained, I mean fresh meat. We victual our store-room like a ship—bags of biscuit, barrels of flour and salt junk. Salt pork and cabbage are the highest luxury of Newfoundland, though I have often enjoyed 'Bang,' that is, godfish and salt pork fried together. The fact is, habit will accommodate us to anything.

"To-day a gang of eight men have been dragging the Church firewood over four large ponds (on the ice of course) in sleighs; the firewood was felled a few weeks since by another gang, and my wife and I went to meet them just before dinner, the ice being as clear as Aberdeen alabaster, and as slippery as glass. I am schoolmaster just now as well as clergyman."

The following extracts are taken from the journal of another Missionary in a different part of Newfoundland:—

SEAL FISHERY.

"In the month of March the vessels fitted out for the seal-fishery leave the different harbours of Newfoundland: the crews vary according to the tonnage or size of the vessels; for instance, one of 100 tons will carry about thirty-five men. They immediately make for the field-ice, on which they expect the seals; and such is the certainty of Nature's rules, that some ships invariably meet the *schelping ice*, as it is termed, in the early part of the month. The seals are supposed to be in their prime about March 17th; they are found in numerous flocks, and it is stated, look like so many thousands of lambs, and make a bleating or crying not unlike those innocent animals. When the seals are found, the men from the vessels go amongst them on the ice, and with their bats strike the *white coats* (as the young seals are called) on the nose and kill them; they then with their knives take off the fat and the skin together, which is called a pelt, and leave the carcass on the ice, unless they require it for fresh meat. The pelts are packed on board until the vessel has received a full load (averaging from four thousand to nine thousand); when landed, the skin is taken

from the fat: the former is sent to England to be tanned for leather or other purposes, the latter is thrown into a vat, and by slow degrees converted into oil: a good trip of seals, say five or six thousand, is worth between two and three thousand pounds in money.

SUNDAY IN THE MISSION.

May 14th.—This being the Lord's day I earnestly sought His blessing on myself and people previous to the commencement of my public duties; and held my usual service in Heart's Content this morning, churching one woman, and christened two children after the second lesson. I proceeded in the afternoon to New Perlican, where I had another service, and churched a woman, and christened her child after the second lesson; called at a house to baptize an infant very ill with the thrush, on my way to Billy Cove; reached it (a distance of seven miles from Heart's Content) about half-past five, where I had a third service. After leaving the church I was requested to visit a child, that had been sick for some time—saw but little hope of recovery. I returned home between nine and ten o'clock completely tired; but believing that the Lord had in much mercy answered my morning's prayer.

MISSIONARY VISIT.

18th.—This morning, called a little after three o'clock to visit a poor woman lying dangerously ill at New Harbour, about thirty miles from this. I therefore left my home as quickly as possible, and travelled on horseback to Heart's Delight, a distance of nine and a half miles, where a boat was waiting to carry me the rest of the journey by water. Arrived at N. H. shortly after ten o'clock: on landing I immediately visited the poor woman, but she was senseless, and it was evident that life was fast departing from her feverish frame; administered such medicine as I thought necessary. I had the flag hoisted for Church, and while the people were assembling visited several other persons who were ill with typhus fever. After service I was requested to see more cases afflicted with this disease, so that before I could retire to rest I visited no fewer than seventeen such persons, to whom I administered medicines for the body, and endeavoured to pour the healing balm of the Gospel into sin-sick souls. This harbour is in a most destitute state, having neither clergyman, doctor, nor schoolmaster, within a reasonable distance. The poor woman died at about nine o'clock, P. M.

19th.—Returned to Heart's Content, which I reached about two o'clock, P. M., greatly fatigued in body and harassed in mind.

Sunday, July 2.—I held morning service in Heart's Content and administered the Holy Communion; took a hasty dinner and rode to Heart's Delight. The road after the heavy rain almost impassable: held a service in the Church, and committed the perishing body of E. C., a poor old woman, to its silent resting-place, whence it will arise on the morning of the resurrection, fitted for an eternity of bliss or woe. Christened two infants and churched the mothers. I walked to Island Cove after the service to see T. S., met several communicants who had assembled for the purpose of uniting with their sinking neighbour in the most comfortable Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ.

MISSIONARY VOYAGES AND SERVICES.

25th.—This day buried poor T. S. in the churchyard at Heart's Delight. After the funeral left in a coal-seine skiff with a crew of seven men who had come from New Harbour, for the purpose of taking me up to that place: the wind being contrary, they had to row, and as we got further up the Bay, the wind and the sea were so strong, attended with heavy rain that we were obliged to put into a place called Greens Harbour, for the night. Fortunately some persons were living there, or, humanly speaking, I know not what we should have done: for we, like St. Paul in early days, after being exceedingly tossed with a tempest, while neither sun nor stars appeared, and being wet through, and well-nigh exhausted, sought refuge in a tilt or log hut, where we were kindly received by the inhabitants. We therefore sat by the wood fire drying our clothes and resting our wearied limbs till the storm abated: when about five o'clock on the

26th.—We again entered our fragile bark, and after two or three hours' rowing and sailing I was landed. I proceeded to the house of W. T., where I found his son in a dangerous state: after conversing with him for a short time, he, as well as his swollen tongue would permit, expressed a wish to partake of the Holy Communion, which I promised to administer to him immediately after my return from Church, whither I was

going to hold service. I had the flag lowered, and commenced the service; on leaving Church I again saw the young man U. T., who with his father and mother, and another friend, gladly united in receiving the Lord's Supper.

Went to see C. O., a young woman lying in the last stage of the malignant typhus—she has been insensible two or three days.

27th.—Before four o'clock I was roused from a sound sleep into which fatigue had thrown me, and as the wind was fair I proceeded on my homeward journey, and after four hours' run, landed safely in Heart's Delight, where I visited a poor old woman who is very ill, and then continued my journey towards home, where I arrived fatigued, though thankful, about one o'clock.

October 18th.—Crossed the Bay in a boat to Heart's Cove (a distance of about five leagues), held service in a planter's kitchen, christened eleven children, and administered the Lord's Supper to five persons.

20th.—Vaccinated seventeen children in New Perlican."

So various and trying are the labours of Newfoundland Missionaries. Let us trust that grace and strength for their work will be given them.

Youth's Department.

AN INCIDENT FROM REAL LIFE.

A TOUCHING instance of the happy effects of the Church Services upon the heart of a youth once came under my own observation.

It occurred in a highly respectable family in the city of Pittsburgh. The father and the mother of this family, both members of the Episcopal Church, had trained their household in the fear of God—privately instructing their children in the truths of the Bible, and especially requiring of them a punctual attendance at public worship on the Lord's Day, a point where I fear many parents fail, whose children pass from Sunday-School right by the open door of the Church, "as if they had no part nor lot in the matter." But these children were always seated in the family pew during the hour of prayer, engaging in the responses, chants, and other exercises, with the understanding no doubt, as well as with the voice. Notwithstanding this pious nurture, one of them proved a wayward boy. Like the prodigal son, he left his father's house to seek a living among strangers; but worse than the prodigal, he ran away by stealth, taking not a spare garment with him, leaving behind heart-riven parents to grope in ignorance of his fate. He descended to the most grovelling mode of occupying from the home that had nursed his tender infancy. He became a canal driver, and many a bitter winter night the cold tow-path was his only bed, the canopy of Heaven his only covering. After extreme suffering from hunger, cold, and weariness, he reached Philadelphia, and still feeding his craving desire to be a rover, he went down one fine Sunday morning to the wharves on the Delaware, to find a ship in which he might enlist "before the mast." But as he strolled along from dock to dock, bent on his ruling passion, his eyes rested on that beautiful little floating chapel for seamen. Surprised at the sight of such a remembrance of home and its pious associations, in the last of all places where he had looked for any thing like piety, he could not resist the feeling which drew him to the chapel, to rest himself once more within its sacred walls.

It was just the hour of morning service. He took a seat in a pew. The minister began as usual—the opening passage of Scripture, then the exhortation, then the confession, the declaration of abolution, and the Lord's prayer. Each struck him as well known, familiar sounds, his feelings became tender, and when next the full chorus of the "Veni" broke out—one heart, one song of praise, "Oh, come, let us sing unto the Lord, let us heartily rejoice in the strength of our salvation"—it thrilled his very heartstrings. It was the song of his dear church at home! It was the song in which he was wont to hear his father's voice and his mother's softer tones mingling with his own. Why were they not singing with him? Why were not his brother and his sister by his side? Where was his pastor, that man of God, with all his holy counsels? The past rushed upon him; at a glance he saw all; he saw the cause! A double guilt rested upon him, a wanderer alike from a father on earth and a Father in heaven! All through the holy anthem penitential tears streamed down his cheeks. Now he was shown a view of his heart, the blessings of parental love, the baseness of filial ingratitude, the mercy of religious training, and the woe of its abuse. Oh, what would he give to be home, to see a smiling fa-

ther, to be clasped to a mother's bosom, and to bear their voices in the song of praise, to heed their counsels of piety and truth, to bless as they might prove, to guide him (but of all) to the Father of lights, and to secure him an inheritance in the skies. The result of that morning prayer was to inspire him with the resolve which forms one of its opening sentences, and which may have been the very one read that morning, in his startled hearing. "I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against Heaven and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son."

A few days more restored him to the forsaken joys of home and the bosom of rejoicing parents. This fact showing the happy influence of the Liturgy upon the youthful heart, needs no comment. May it stimulate us to a stricter watchfulness of our own hearts in the services of public worship, that in the house of prayer, especially, the words of our mouth and the meditations of our hearts may always be acceptable in the sight of the Lord, our Strength and our Redeemer.—*Protestant Churchman*.

Selections.

An extraordinary scene took place in Hyde-park on Sunday afternoon. A few days before, placards had been displayed throughout the metropolis, inviting the working classes and others to attend in Hyde-park on Sunday afternoon, to protest against the new Sunday bill, and to see "how the aristocracy observed the Sabbath." In obedience to this call, several thousand persons had assembled in the Park between two and three o'clock. A great number of policemen were distributed throughout the park and prevented speechifying, but did not interfere with the free movement of the persons assembled, the vast majority of whom appeared to be of the better class of artisans, accompanied in numberless instances by their wives and families. The equestrian ride in Rotten-row was totally deserted, but soon after three o'clock a variety of carriages began to make their appearance in the Drive running along the right bank of the Serpentine. The vast crowd at once took up a position on each side of the road, extending from the Achilles statue to Serpentine bridge, and as each carriage passed along indulged in loud hissing and groaning, accompanied by deafening cries of "Go to church!" "Why do you allow your servants to work on Sunday?" "Shame on you!" "Down with the Sabbatharians!" "Away with the Sunday Bill." In the majority of instances the occupants of the carriages did not venture to return down the ride, but went home evidently astonished, and probably impressed with what they had seen and heard. Lord and Lady Wilton, Lady Granville, and the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, were obliged to leave their carriages at the demand of the multitude. Several horses bolted, and three or four difficult escapes took place. There were several peers and members of the Lower House present, and Mr. Stafford and others appeared deeply impressed with the painful exhibition. The crowd remained until nearly eight o'clock.—*Eng. Paper July 4.*

An army surgeon writes on the 11th from before Sebastopol:—"On the 7th, a little hop-o-my-thumb of a soldier made prisoner a Russian officer, whom he conducted with much pride to the first parallel, the officer overtopping the little man's musket and bayonet! I asked the Russian if he spoke French; he shook his head and said, "no speak;" but he exclaimed, "doctor, doctor." I made signs that I was one, and he then took off his coat, when I found he had a bullet wound at the back of his neck. He now tried to make himself understood by talking Latin. Pointing to the wound in his neck, he asked, "Mortale est?" When I told him it was not mortal he pressed me by the hand, and said, "Pater, mater, et soror sunt mihi." He said he was a lieutenant of the 7th Dnieper Regiment. When he saw me open my case for a bandage to dress his wound, he thrust his hand into one of his own coat-pockets, and produced his own for that purpose. All the Russian soldiers, very wisely, carry these things about them."

The following episode is said to have taken place at Mamelon Vert, in the evening of the 8th. The soldiers employed in constructing the batteries suddenly perceived a Russian sub-officer and three soldiers coming towards them. Their appearance caused some surprise, for they appeared to have risen from under ground, and it was found on enquiry that they had actually done so. On quitting the Mamelon Vert, the Russian commandant left them in the powder magazine, with orders that they should set fire to it the moment the

French entered. These poor men, not feeling any inclination for a flight into air, even in company with a number of their enemies, took care not to execute this order, and, after remaining in their place of concealment for about fifteen hours, and feeling the pangs of hunger, they extinguished the matches with which they might have done mischief, and quietly came and asked for something to eat from the new possessors of the premises.

While the attack on the Mamelon was going on, an English lady, the wife of one of the officers, was present, and displayed great coolness and courage. General Pennefather observing this, went up and put off a medal from the coat of a Russian officer, and in the most gallant manner, and with a very pretty compliment, pinned it on her shawl, saying she had fairly earned it. The General is a great favourite with the army; and the lady, who has great personal attractions, and the daughter of an old general officer, highly prizes this medal, which she literally obtained on the field of battle.

In connection with the project of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez, which M. de Lesseps is now on his way to Paris to make the arrangements for commencing, some interesting particulars are reported. The line originally traced out for this canal was from Tineh to Suez, the narrowest point of the isthmus; but this, from a congregation of difficulties not then sufficiently studied, and from data and calculations erroneously founded, it was deemed necessary to abandon; and the authors of the project now approved of by the Pacha of Egypt have decided in preference of the line by Alexandria and Cairo. A canal of communication between the Mediterranean and Indian seas not only existed from the most distant period, but vestiges of them are still found, agreeing with the plan now proposed. The ancient canal, however, was almost exclusively devoted to internal navigation, and probably had but little depth of water. The projected canal is proposed to admit the passage of large ships of war. The difficulty consists in finding the means of feeding the canal to the depth necessary for large ships; and after extended surveys, it has been found that the water cannot so readily be procured from the two seas as had been conceived, and that recourse can be more easily and conveniently had to the waters of the Nile, for that river has been ascertained, contrary to former belief, to have an elevation considerably above that of the seas.

A new expedition into Central Africa is about to be undertaken, at his own cost, by M. Brun Bollet, a Sardinian, who for the last twenty-three years has been residing in Khartoum, chiefly engaged in mercantile pursuits. He intends to start from Lake No, or Nu, by some called Kura, the object being to penetrate westward up the Bahr el Ghazal. M. Bollet believes he will find his reward in rich stores of ivory, gums, &c., to be found in the region he is about to visit. The expedition will consist of six boats, manned by about sixty men, all well armed.

THE CLIMAX OF BATHOS.—A few days ago our friend Bishop May of Toronto, was serenaded by the dominies and disciples of St. Michael's College. The following was the ode intoned by these wisacres, and for which we are indebted to the [Roman] *Catholic Citizen* :—

While fame her golden plauds raises
Thy name to west o'er land and sea
Thy children wish to sing thy praises,
And gain approval's smile from thee.

Chorus.—Unfading laurels have crown'd thee,
Science and virtue smile round thee,
And triumph at thy name,
Their votaries too surround thee,
Thy blessings so claim.

Nobly he went, his proud soul burning
With zeal his suffering flocks to save,
To hush the cries of orphans' mourning,
Science to cherish, its foes to brave.

Our rights, our freedom, he defended,
Heaven smil'd down and bless'd his pains,
Charity's tears and prayers were blended,
While he burst man's and envy's chains!

Our contemporary states that at the close "His Lordship answered briefly, but in words of deepfelt emotion."

"It is a matter of astonishment to us that His Lordship was able to speak at all. We should have imagined that he would have been either convulsed with laughter, at the mock heroic prose-run-mad poetry, or dumb with indignation that such bold should have been served up to a respectable ecclesiastical

Verily if the worthy Bishop be not singularly devoid of taste, he richly merits canonization for his good nature!—*Hamilton Gazette*.

The rapid growth of Episcopacy in New England, is in some degree owing to the fact that the church avoids the discussion of all extraneous matters, and is more proverbial for preaching the Gospel according to St. Paul, than that of "Kansas and Nebraska," and other political topics. Bishop Brownell stated at the late Convention, that in 1819, there were but seven self-supporting parishes in this State. Less than 25 years ago, there was but one Episcopal Church in New Haven! but now there are seven.—*New Haven Reg.*

There is a family in humble circumstances at Kettering, bearing the ancient royal name of Plantagenet, though now it is commonly corrupted into Plant, we suppose for the sake of brevity. There is also living in the town the widow of a baron who earns a precarious livelihood at washing and mending. She is sometimes facetiously called "My Lady." Her late husband's grandfather, Sir John Norwich, lost a large estate through gambling, and was afterwards pensioned by the Duke of Montague; and his son, the late Sir John, was so poor that he died in the parish workhouse, leaving nothing but the barren title to the late William Norwich, who followed the humble occupation of a lawyer. His son, the present Sir William, emigrated some years since to America, where it is said he is doing well.—*Leicester Mercury*.

M. Hulot, one of the chiefs in the electrolytic department of the French Mint, has found out that the newly-discovered metal, aluminum, may replace platinum as an element of the galvanic pile, and that this metal having zinc as an electro-negative element, gives rise to a considerable disengagement of hydrogen for several hours.

A HINT TO YOUNG MEN.—"Don't think (as Mr. Simeon once said to me) that you are to do all the good there is to be done in the world; but seek to accomplish the particular good for which you are fitted; and that is to exercise a salutary influence over the young men of your own class and situation in life, so as to prepare them for the reception of the blessings which you yourself have received."

A VERY IMPORTANT LITTLE WORD.—IF that infuriated mob had accomplished their first object, they would have become mad on liquors of the Agency, then, setting fire to the remainder, would have destroyed the City Hall, for that purpose was avowed—then, none but God can know how far their passions would have driven them.—*Mayor Dow's Address*.

This is equal to the IF of Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Jones being at an auction sale, bought a door plate with the name of Robinson upon it. On being asked by her husband her reason for the purchase, she answered; "If you should happen to die, and I should happen to marry a man named Robinson, think how handy it would be!"—*Portland State of Maine*.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

The Right Rev'd the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, administered the ancient and Apostolic rite of Confirmation in Christ Church, Dartmouth, on Sunday morning last, the 15th inst. Temporary seats had been provided, by the officers of the Church for many of the candidates, near the Chancel, while for others accommodation was kindly afforded by the owners of pews in front of the Altar. The Church was well filled with an attentive congregation, and the services throughout, were deeply solemn and impressive. The devout manner and serious attention of the candidates themselves, were remarked by many, and were in a particular manner pleasing and gratifying, to all those who felt more particularly interested in their temporal and eternal welfare. The Rev'd James Stewart, the assistant minister, read the morning prayers, the Bishop the communion service, and the Rector the epistle. The appropriate and affecting Hymn on Confirmation, selected and printed for the occasion, and of which the following is the first verse,

"Witness ye men and angels now,
Before the Lord we speak,
To Him we make a solemn vow,
A vow we dare not break."

was then sung, in a correct, chaste, and pleasing style by the Choir; the candidates, who had committed it to memory, all uniting their voices, in this hymn of praise, and new dedication of themselves to their Father and their God—that "He would guide their doubtful feet aright, and keep them in His way." The effect was evident upon all the assembled congregation, and was afterwards acknowledged to have been deeply

felt, by many a fond Parent, and affectionate relative present. His Lordship having requested the Rector to read the Preface to the "Order of Confirmation," then proceeded to administer the rite of "Laying on of hands," after the example of the Apostles, to thirty-five persons, having previously delivered a solemn and impressive address from the Altar, in which, in a clear and forcible manner, he explained, with much earnestness, the nature and importance of the two Sacraments our Church considers generally necessary to salvation, viz., Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord; touching briefly upon the nature of Infant Baptism, and quoting some of the many proofs from Scripture for its observance, He then dwelt upon the solemn obligations soon about to be contracted by those, who, by renewing, or confirming the vows, made for them in their Baptism, would thus publicly dedicate themselves to the service of their God. The Doxology, "Praise God from whom all things come," was then sweetly sung by the choir, the whole congregation joining their voices to the well-known tune of the good "Old Hundred," and the Bishop delivered a sermon full of instruction and of sound and fatherly advice and counsel from 3rd Chap. of St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians, the 13th and 14th verses,—pronouncing at the conclusion, with much fervour, the apostolical benediction. Thus concluded a very solemn and interesting service, and which it is hoped will be long remembered to the good of many souls. For precious indeed, yes, beyond all price, are the benefits resulting to those who come to God's consecrated house of Prayer with feelings of reverence and Godly fear, and with right dispositions to His sacred ordinances. They will receive an additional measure of divine grace for their advancement in holiness. That Holy Spirit from whom all holy desires, all good counsels and all just works do proceed, will pour His blessings more abundantly upon them, to assist and guide, to comfort and sustain them through all the trials and temptations of this mortal life. Let those especially, who, at any time, come forward to confirmation, be studiously careful to make the promise in sincerity, and then He, from whom alone cometh the disposition and ability to do any good thing—the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ,—to whose service they devote themselves, will watch over, protect, and bless them; the Holy Ghost, our Sanctifier, will enlighten and direct them; and Jesus Christ, our Saviour and Redeemer, will finally receive a d own them, as His brethren, and fellow heirs of that blessedness and glory which fadeth not away, but endureth for ever.

The remaining number of Candidates for Confirmation in the Parish—thirty-eight—(making in all seventy-three) will have an opportunity, D. V., of receiving that venerable rite, on Sunday the 26th of August, the last Sunday in that month, in the Churches at Three Fathom Harbor, and Porter's Lake.

Dartmouth, July 20th, 1855.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1855.

CONVOCATION.

It does not appear that Convocation has made much progress during its recent sitting, in the great object of enlarging its powers, which is so ardently sought by the true friends of the Church throughout Great Britain. There is however a perceptible approach to this in the proceedings which have recently terminated. The question it will be perceived lies between the deliberative and active powers of Convocation, and the opinion in favour of the latter among its members, has been sufficiently tested by the Resolutions, and Address to Her Majesty, which have been passed in both Houses. It may easily be seen from these documents, that if the prayer of the Address is granted, a great step will be gained, and a door opened to further deliberations and considerations, guarded indeed at present by the consent of the Sovereign first obtained, but which dependent, if we may so express ourselves, upon the good behavior of Convocation, and the popularity of its measures, shall grow into that full power of regulating its own affairs, which the Church ought undoubtedly to possess, and on which there should be no royal veto. The object at present is to effect a reform of the Lower House of Convocation, as it concerns a clerical representation—without reference to the admission of the lay element. This may be all very well while the consent of the Queen to the action of Convocation, is doubtful, but this once obtained, the sooner both Houses turn their attention

to making that admission feasible and safe, all the sooner will the Church be restored to her primitive form of government, and be able to resume her proper functions with an authority that no power shall be able to gainsay. We believe that this is the reform that is more especially needed, and that any thing short of it can only be a delusive idea, bringing no useful result in its train, but calculated to produce and perpetuate distrust and confusion. This once achieved, all the other subjects connected with the Church's welfare will follow in its train, and will meet with that careful consideration, and just settlement, which may be expected of a perfect deliberative body, composed of a just balance of every estate of the Church, acting consentaneously for the adjustment of all her grievances, and to supply those defects in her administration, which have placed her behind the age, instead of where she ought to be, in the van of progress and development which is manifest around her and on every hand amongst all religious persuasions.

Convocation was prorogued on Friday evening, 20th June, till Thursday the 30th of August.

ACADIA COLLEGE—BAPTIST.

The last *Christian Messenger* publishes a statement respecting the pecuniary affairs of Acadia College, which affords a caution against being led away by interested speculators, that may be of service to other religious bodies. It would appear that in consequence of a representation made by an Agent of the West Columbia Company, U. S., who was travelling through this Province with excellent credentials and every appearance of being engaged in a prosperous undertaking, Dr. Crawley, the President of Acadia College, was induced to propose to the Governors, to invest in the Company, College funds to the amount of £2,500—five hundred pounds of which were his own subscription to the Endowment Fund of the College. It would also appear that a prospect was held out that 12 per cent. at least would be realized as the yearly dividend of the Company—and Dr. Crawley upon consideration of receiving the proceeds of the £2,500, as his salary as President of Acadia College, relinquished his claim for further salary so long as he remained the office. The Governors agreed to this proposition, and the money was forthwith invested in the West Columbia Mining and Manufacturing Company.

We copy what follows from the *Messenger*. It exploded the bubble:—

"Dr. Crawley went to Boston in December last, expecting to return in a fortnight. While in Boston, he received information respecting the state of the Company which induced him to visit West Columbia, in order to prosecute further inquiries on the spot. It soon became evident that the affairs of the Company were in an embarrassed state. The paid-up capital had proved insufficient to meet the outlay on the works; that outlay had been constructed on an extravagant scale, considering the limited time, at the Company's disposal; dividends had been declared and paid, when there were no profits to justify such payment; and on the whole there had been so great an amount of mismanagement that the affairs of the Company were in great peril.

"Under these circumstances Dr. Crawley was requested to remain in the U. States, that he might aid in conducting necessary investigations, and in suggesting measures for the relief of the Company. He consented to do so, and was provisionally appointed President. That appointment has been since made permanent, at a General Meeting of the Stockholders held in Cincinnati on the 2nd of May last."

Another opportunity has been afforded the Governors of Acadia College to speculate in the same investment: but "burnt children dread the fire." The statement says—

"It has been deemed advisable by the directors of the West Columbia Company to negotiate a loan of \$200,000, in order to relieve the Company from existing embarrassments, and to provide an adequate working capital. The stockholders have been requested to subscribe to that loan, at the rate of 20 per cent. on the stock held by them respectively, the re-payment of the loan being guaranteed by the assignment of the property of the Company to Trustees for that purpose; but the Governors of Acadia College declined participating in the loan, being of opinion that the Denomination would not consider any further advance of money justifiable."

The following excuse is offered for the proceedings of the Governors:

"Different opinions will probably be entertained respecting the investment in the stock of the West Columbia Company. But the consideration will admit the importance of the fact, that clear-headed men in those provinces, of established mercantile character and discernment, were so well satisfied of the safety and eligibility of the investment, that they risked in the enterprise a large amount of their own money. It may be added that several of the Governors who became stockholders to a large amount. It is further to be remarked, that if the above named difficulties had not occurred, the interest of £2000 at 12 per cent.,

(the lowest rate expected,) with the addition of the interest of the remaining £500, would have furnished an ample salary for Dr. Crawley, at a saving of more than £100 a year to the College, since £2,500, at 6 per cent, will only produce £150 a year; while the other sum of £800 would have yielded £96 a year instead of £48.

"All these expectations are for the present disappointed. Considerable time may elapse before they are fully realized. Yet it will surely be conceded that in this transaction the Governors of Acadia College were influenced by a sincere desire to promote the interests of the Institution, and that an error in judgment is not to be confounded with dereliction of duty."

We think the Governors were in too great a hurry to seize upon what they considered to be a profitable investment, on insufficient evidence. They no doubt thought they were doing the best for the College; but that they risked their own money to a large amount, rather implies their desire to get suddenly rich, than to wait the strictly legitimate process.—We do not however lay great stress upon their conduct in this respect, which is merely a common occurrence of our speculative age; but we do hope that it will prove a warning against the investment by our own body, of funds appropriated for educational or religious purposes, in any of those insecure foreign enterprises, which are expected to realize large dividends, in preference to investments nearer home, with which they may be perfectly acquainted, and the returns of which though they may be small, are as infallible as human judgment and prudence can make them.

We are glad to learn that His Lordship the Bishop arrived at Sydney, C. B. on his Eastern visitation, on Saturday last. The Cape Breton *News* publishes a notice of the various services in which the Bishop would be engaged in the vicinity on Sunday and Monday. He would proceed on Wednesday to Baddeck, and thence to Port Hood, which latter he would reach if possible on Thursday evening.

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

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Wonderfully efficacious in curing disease of the skin.—Thomas Musgrave, of Yarmouth, N. S., was for eighteen months a severe sufferer with sores on his face, hands, and various parts of his body, of a scorbatic nature, there were many things recommended and tried, but to no purpose. As the malignity of the disease did not in any way abate, he then commenced using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by persevering with them for several weeks the eruptions have all completely healed, and he now enjoys the best of health.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. W. Pickett—none to be prepared—will send for a half a dozen, but cannot obtain them in the time specified. Rev. H. L. Yewans—order paid. Rev. A. Gray—with 20s rem—self and J. M. Rev. J. M. Campbell—the mistake will be rectified—keep the books until an opportunity offers to send them back. Rev. H. L. Owen—since writing, a parcel, probably the one alluded to, has gone from the Bishop's. Mrs. Weeks with rem.

SHIPPINGS.

At Dartmouth, on Monday, the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Mr. JAMES WILLIAMS to Miss MARY JANE SMITH.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. P. G. McGregor, at the residence of bride's uncle, (Mr. Alexander McDonald,) Mr. Wm. A. FERRY, Proprietor of the *Halifax Morning Journal*, to MARGARET, only daughter of the late Capt. Taylor, of England.

On Tuesday evening, the 24th, by the Rev. John Scott, Mr. H. DUNSMYRE, Glasgow, North Britain, to A., only daughter of Hugh Leitch, Esq., Merchant, Halifax, N. S.

At the residence of Judge Marshall, the 12th inst., by the Rev. Prof. King, Mr. GEORGE MUNSON, Rector of the Free Church Academy, to RICHIE, second daughter of the late Wm. Warren, Esq.

BIDS.

On Thursday afternoon, MARY JANE, youngest daughter of Mr. John B. Cleverdon, aged 5 months.

At St. John, N. B., 12th inst., after a painful illness, MARY, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Fennerty, of Halifax, N. S.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, July 21st.—Ship Alliance, new, Shelburne; brig, Louisa, Clerely, Mayaguez, 20 days; schoer, Village, Wain, Miramichi, 6 days; Conservative, Myers, Port aux Basques, 4 days.

Sunday, July 22nd.—Barque Pearl, Hutchins, New York, 5 days—bound to Spain; schoer, St. Lawrence, Shaver, Bay St. George.

Monday, July 23rd.—Schoer Hope, Ozong, Newfoundland; Wave, Lyle, Sable Island—36 horses, and two oxen.

Tuesday, July 24th.—Brig, Halifax, Green, Montreal, 9 days—33 recruits for the Foreign Legion; schoer, Ulick Tom, Griffin, Fortune Bay; brig, Halifax, Parry, Montreal, 9 days—has 31 recruits for the Foreign Legion; brig, Margaret Mortimer, Burke, ditto 9 days—has 19 recruits for the Foreign Legion.

Wednesday, July 25th.—Schoer, Victoria, Wilton; Cleb,uegos, 25 days; schoer, Nancy, Crowell, Porto Rico, 21 days.

Thursday, July 20th.—Packet barque Halifax, Laphold, Boston, 7 days—has 125 passengers—none for the Foreign Legion.
Friday, July 27th.—Brig General Washington, Dar. Prospect, 2 days; schrs. James McNeil, Adams, Cincinnati, 36 days; Alexander, Rholuit, Tracale, Stewart Campbell, Tolin, Newfoundland, 3 days, Fair Play, McKay, Annapolis.

CLEARERS.

Monday, July 27th.—Batque Pencil, Hutchins, brig. Africa, M.agher, Boston; schrs. Mary, Glawson, Labrador; Majestic, Maine, Nfld.
Tuesday, July 24th.—schrs. Augusta Parker, Smith, United States; Donita, Coffin, Kingston Jn.
Wednesday, July 23th.—Falcon, Hodson, Trinidad.

COUNTRY MARKET.

FRICKS ON SATURDAY, JULY 28.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Bacon, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Hams, Hay, Potatoes, Socks, Yarn, and Flour.

LUMBER.

Table listing prices for Hemlock, Spruce, and Pine per M.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table listing prices for Wood and Coal per chaldron.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to a collection of valuable Books, from the library of a Clergyman, which are now offered for sale at the Nova Scotia Book Store, at the following prices:—

- List of books for sale including Leighton's (Abp.) Whole Works, Owen on Justification, John Knox's Liturgy, Lives of the Reformers and Martyrs, Harmer's (Rev. Thos.) observations on Scripture, Greek Bible, Cotton's (Archdeacon) Editions of the Bible, Foster's (Rev. John) Gospel narrative, Foster (John) Essay on Popular Ignorance, Barton's (Rev. Edward) Home, Murdoch's (Rev. Dr.) Syrian New Testament, McGhee (Rev. R. J.) Lectures on Ephesians, Irving's (Rev. Edward) Orations for the Oracles of God, Sir's (Rev. Dr.) Memoir of the last Archbishop of Tuam, Hall's (Mrs.) Sketches of Irish Character, Warton's (Rev. Dr.) Death Bed Scenes and Pastoral Conversations, Pictorial Times, O'Meara's Napoleon in Exile, Edwards' (President) on Religious Affections.

- List of books for sale including Newgate Calendar, Miller (Rev. Dr.) Letters on Clerical manners, Russell (Bishop) Palestine, Gay's Village Sermons, Burder's Village Sermons, Book of Common Prayer, Keble's Christian Year, Brown's Antiquities of the Jews, Collyer's Sacred Interpreter, Beckford's Italy, Spain & Portugal, Tucker's View of the Russian Empire.

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

D. C. S.

PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table showing insurance rates for different ages: At the age of 23 (£2 0 0), 30 (£2 10 0), 40 (£3 0 0), 50 (£4 5 0), 60 (£6 15 0).

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

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

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

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

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

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

12th. The Pensions payable half-yearly.

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

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

The following Subscriptions have been already made:—

Table listing names and amounts of subscribers: The Honble. H. H. Cogswell (£100 0 0), The Honble. M. B. Almon (100 0 0), The Honble. Mr. Justice Bliss (50 0 0), The Honble. the Chief Justice (70 0 0), The Honble. Enos Collins (100 0 0), The Honble. S. B. Robie (40 0 0), A Churchman (10 0 0), Revd. E. Gilpin, Jr. (10 0 0), Henry Pryor, Esq. (10 0 0), P. C. Hill, Esq. (5 0 0), J. Hartshorn, Esq. (5 0 0), J. W. Wilkie, Esq. (5 0 0), J. W. Ritchie, Esq. (25 0 0), The Sec'y D. C. S., being salary for 1855 (30 0 0), W. Cunard, Esq. (20 0 0), N. Clarke, Esq. (10 0 0), C. D. Moynell, Esq. (5 0 0), James Tremain, Esq. (5 0 0), J. C. Allison, Esq. (10 0 0), T. A. Brown, Esq. (3 0 0), "A Lady" annually, while in the Province (5 0 0), Henry Boggs, Esq. (10 0 0), A. M. Unkeke, Esq. (5 0 0), Edward Binney, Esq. (10 0 0), Wm. Gossip, Esq. (1 0 0).

The following Gentlemen have kindly consented

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

- Wards Nos. 1 & 2.—E. J. Loxly and W. Mezier, Messrs. Wards Nos. 3 & 4.—M. McIlraith and W. F. Towns, Esqrs. Wards Nos. 5 & 6.—Wm. M. Brown and W. Tully, Esqrs.

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr.

Secretary.

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

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

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

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

The Course of Study will embrace every branch necessary to fit them either for College or business. Prof. STRICKLANDER will attend daily to give instruction in the German, French, Spanish, and Italian Languages.

Terms.—Boarders, £35 per annum, quarterly; Day Scholars 18, in advance.

Modern Languages (one or more) £3 per annum. Each Boy furnishes his own sheets, pillow case, and towels, with a complete list of his clothing, every article of which should be distinctly marked with his name.

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

D. W. PICKETT,

Principal.

Windsor, July 23rd, 1855.

ON SALE BY WILLIAM GOSSIP,

24 Granville Street.

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

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

Life and Works of William Cowper, complete in one vol. cloth 8vo., with illustrations, Lond. 1851. 10s.

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

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

Langhorne's Plutarch's Lives, complete in one vol. cloth 8vo. London, 1833. 10s.

Lacon, complete in one vol. cloth 8vo. London, 1851. 7s.

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

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

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

Dickonsteth on the Lord's Supper, hf. cf. 8vo. London. 1824. 8s. 6d.

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

The Sunday Library—a selection of nearly one hundred Sermons from eminent Divines—including Bp. Hooper, Dr. Chalmers, Robert Hall, Bp. Hober, Jones of Nayland, G. W. La Bas, Bp. Malby, Bp. Mant, H. H. Milman, Dr. Parr, Archbishop Peck, Sydney Smith, Abp. Sumner, Bp. Van Mildert, &c. &c. 6 vols. near cloth, 12mo. with portraits, London 1850. 25s.

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

July 28, 1855.

D. C. S.

THE General Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society will be held (D.V.) at Halifax, on Wednesday the 30th October next.

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr.

Secretary.

This Meeting is open to all members of the Society.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

TO KING'S COLLEGE ENDOWMENT FUND. IT is requested that all interest now due, on Notes of £1 and given for the above Fund, may be paid to the Receiver of the several Parishes, in which the parties reside, to be by them transmitted to the undersigned, as early as possible. By order of the Board, JAS. C. COCKRAN, Secretary.

Halifax, July 20th, 1855.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

TRURO.

AN English Lady who studied Music, Singing, and every Branch of an English Education under the best Masters in London, and who has resided for some years in France, has lately opened a Day School for a limited number of Young Ladies and has at present a few vacancies.

Terms, including French or Italian, Music, Singing, &c., £2, 10s. per quarter.

N. B.—Pupils not received for less than a month, and a Quarter's Notice of removal or payment expected.

Young Ladies can be boarded within a short distance, at 12s. 6d. a week.

Ecclesial. Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist places of Worship in the village.

Address G. M. P., Post Office, Truro. Truro, June 29, 1855.

NOTICE.

A FANCY FAIR will be held at Weymouth, on a THURSDAY, the 9th of August at 11 o'clock. Entrance 3d. There will also be a TEA SOCIETY in the evening. The receipts will be applied in repairing and painting the Parish Church. Contributions will be thankfully received by Mrs. Filleul, Mrs. C. P. Jones, and Mrs. J. T. Vail.

