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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order."

VOL. 12. LONDON, NEW COCHIN, SATURDAY, SEPT. 6, 1856. NO. 60.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	MORNING.			EVENING.		
	Book	Chapter	Verse	Book	Chapter	Verse
1	Leviticus	1	1-17	Leviticus	23	1-4
2	Leviticus	2	1-10	Leviticus	24	1-12
3	Leviticus	3	1-17	Leviticus	25	1-5
4	Leviticus	4	1-13	Leviticus	26	1-12
5	Leviticus	5	1-13	Leviticus	27	1-8
6	Leviticus	6	1-11	Leviticus	28	1-11
7	Leviticus	7	1-10	Leviticus	29	1-11
8	Leviticus	8	1-13	Leviticus	30	1-11
9	Leviticus	9	1-24	Leviticus	31	1-17
10	Leviticus	10	1-13	Leviticus	32	1-13
11	Leviticus	11	1-15	Leviticus	33	1-17
12	Leviticus	12	1-13	Leviticus	34	1-13
13	Leviticus	13	1-17	Leviticus	35	1-17
14	Leviticus	14	1-33	Leviticus	36	1-13
15	Leviticus	15	1-15	Leviticus	37	1-17
16	Leviticus	16	1-13	Leviticus	38	1-13
17	Leviticus	17	1-16	Leviticus	39	1-13
18	Leviticus	18	1-30	Leviticus	40	1-13
19	Leviticus	19	1-13	Leviticus	41	1-13
20	Leviticus	20	1-17	Leviticus	42	1-13
21	Leviticus	21	1-15	Leviticus	43	1-13
22	Leviticus	22	1-13	Leviticus	44	1-13
23	Leviticus	23	1-13	Leviticus	45	1-13
24	Leviticus	24	1-13	Leviticus	46	1-13
25	Leviticus	25	1-13	Leviticus	47	1-13
26	Leviticus	26	1-13	Leviticus	48	1-13
27	Leviticus	27	1-13	Leviticus	49	1-13
28	Leviticus	28	1-13	Leviticus	50	1-13
29	Leviticus	29	1-13	Leviticus	51	1-13
30	Leviticus	30	1-13	Leviticus	52	1-13

Doctrines.

THE LIFE CLOCK.

There is a mystic little clock,
No human eye hath seen;
That beateth on—and beateth on,
From morning until e'en.

And when the soul is wrapped in sleep,
And heareth not a sound,
It ticks and ticks the ivy-wreath night,
And never runneth down.

How wondrous is that work of art
Which knells the parting hour,
But art ne'er formed, nor mind conceived
The life-clock's magic power.

Not set in gold, nor decked with gems,
By wealth and princes possessed;
Not rich or poor, or high or low,
Each wears it in his breast.

When life's deep stream, 'mid beds of flowers,
And still and softly glides,
Like the wavelet's step, with a gentle beat,
It warns of passing tides.

When threatening darkness gathers o'er,
And hopes bright visions flee,
Like the sudden stroke of the muffled oar,
It beateth heavily.

When passion nerves the warrior's arm,
Nor deeds of hate and wrong,
Though heeded not the fearful sound,
The knell is deep and strong.

Such is the clock that measures life,
Of flesh and spirit blended,
And thus 'twill run within the breast,
Till that strange life is ended.

Religious Miscellany.

MAINE.

We have received the Third Charge of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of this diocese, delivered at the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention, held in St. Mark's Church, Augusta, on Wednesday the 9th of July, 1856. It is a lengthy and able production, taking up fearlessly many of the more vexed questions of Church interest, while maintaining, at the same time, a soundly conservative tone throughout. Considering at the outset the peculiar position and circumstances of the Church in the present age, the Bishop begins by saying:—

"At the present moment, few thoughtful men in our ministry can fail to have meditated on several questions of passing interest, which, when they are faithfully followed back, are found to reach down to the roots of our ecclesiastical system. How far are we prepared to meet the spiritual wants of our country and our generation? Does our Church possess and exercise every power of expansion that must belong to the Church of Christ? How far can it consent to satisfy those who love a highly symbolical ritual, rich with the adornments of consecrated art, or those who are attracted by an exact and ascetic mode of personal discipline? How far, on the other hand, can it adapt itself to the spiritual tastes of those who would indulge to the utmost 'the liberty of prophesying' in the social meeting, or who delight in the burst of jubilant song under the open sky? Can it protect itself against secret Popery, or against incipient Neology? Is it to be wished that it should erect any additional barriers, or give additional strength to its ancient bulwarks? Are there any which stand within it, side by side, permanent necessities, or temporary accidents? Is it better that they should be organized bodies, or does the organization tend towards ultimate schism?—Can the whole Church act together, in the support and administration of its Missions, its Sunday schools, and other labours of love? If not, what

are to be the limits of its combined efforts; and how far shall all which lies beyond be left to individual choice, or conducted by voluntary association? These, and a multitude of similar inquiries, are continually, in one form or another, crowding themselves upon our view, arresting our attention, and ever demanding our decision and our action. They mingle themselves with the delicate relations in which the individual minister or layman stands towards Christians of other names, and towards their united endeavours in the cause of benevolence. They touch the sacred responsibility which is exercised when we admit to Baptism, to Confirmation, and to the Lord's Supper. If the strongest views be adopted on both sides of many of these questions, and if the grounds and limits of concession and co-operation be not well understood, there is no extent of dissension, no chasm of separation, however firm, stable or disastrous, which is not conceivable in the future. If, on the contrary, the true basis of that union which our Church offers and upholds, be thoroughly appreciated, no nobler destiny has ever been before any portion of the great, sacramental host of God.

Further on, in allusion to the perfect unity that should exist in God's Church, the Bishop continues:

"I blame no man for taking, in any great ecclesiastical question where action is demanded, the side which answers to his deepest convictions, with whomsoever he may thus be found; and if, lest he should act with a party, he belie those convictions, he is a timorous traitor to his conscience. Nevertheless, I would counsel every minister not to bind himself beyond the immediate question; for it is indeed a humiliating spectacle when good men of the same communion are arrayed in bands whose very principle it is to recognize no good in each other; when every other interest is forgotten in that one which perhaps holds those together who are in mind and heart, as widely various from one another as from those whom they oppose; when the sympathies which are freely and justly extended to Christians of other communions are habitually withheld from those of our own; when every book, every measure, every discourse, is judged beforehand, not by its merit, but by its source, when they who must kneel at one altar, unite in one imposition of hands, sign the same solemn documents, meet in the same sacred councils, and do altogether which appertains to their holiest character, that of a Christian Church, yet seem to have a nearer, dearer and more intimate relation in which they cannot commingle; the relation of parties within that Church, pledged to unceasing and universal rivalry, up to the very edge of ecclesiastical separation. Let such beware lest they should provoke the taunting or doubting inquiry, What is the benefit of communion where there is no fellowship?"

But our limits will not permit us to follow the rt. rev. prelate through the various divisions of his excellent Charge; and we must close by quoting the concluding words in which is again urgently pressed the duty of Christian fellowship:—

My brethren, let us not fear to do justice to all, nor seek to defend the truth or the Church by any arguments which they may disclaim, and on which our own hearts place really no reliance. Nothing will abide at last but the truth itself. It is a fearful thing to live in a disguise; to walk as if we distrusted those who indeed in our hearts we revere; to seem as if the consciences were interested where there is nothing beyond opinion or taste; and even to make divisions in the Church of Christ, for mere want of candor and high integrity. Who can doubt that if the best men of all schools in our communion could come together, with perfect openness, they would see eye to eye, and heart would answer to heart, in all of which each of them truly holds most precious? Who can doubt that if the best men of all Christian communions could thus meet, and could be entrusted with due powers, the schisms which have remained for ages, would in a few days cease? Oh, let us not so live and labor, that we shall be compelled as we approach our account, to unravel the toil of years: that we shall be estranged till we enter Paradise, from those with whom we are there to rejoice forever; that our work shall be destroyed, though we ourselves should be saved as by fire; or, most wretched of all, that having been set as watchmen

on the walls of Zion, we shall be found neither to have entered ourselves, nor to have suffered those who were entering, to go in!

THE BIBLE REVISED.

It is a somewhat exaggerated alarm, perhaps, which many excellent persons regard the possible revision of our authorized version of Holy Scripture. The simple fact that we are every day using a Psalter belonging to a different translation from that which we have adopted in the Bible, ought to make us hesitate to pronounce that the faith of the people would of necessity be shaken by a further change. To the majority of Churchmen the Prayer-book version of the Psalms, that is to say, the translation in Cranmer's Bible, is more familiar than the later rendering in the Authorized Version. It was, indeed, the same line of reasoning which is now adopted against any alteration of our existing Bible, which preserved that oldest Psalter in our Prayer-books. But the considerations which were then thought sufficiently strong to outweigh such arguments, so far as the Bible itself was concerned, might prevail again; the authority of King James's translators might be superseded by that of a more accurate version, just as they superseded Tyndall, and Coverdale with Cranmer and the Bishops of an earlier age. The mere difficulty of securing acceptance for a Bible differing in phraseology from that which we now possess would not, in our opinion, be insurmountable. It would be much greater than it was at the beginning of the seventeenth century, because the Bible is more largely used, and more familiarly known than it was in that age; but a single generation might possibly outlive the difficulty, and find the new Bible, at the close of its life as familiar as the old. We should be sorry to affirm, either that it is impossible to make a better version than we have, or that, if a better version were made, it would be wrong to desire its authoritative introduction.

It is quite another question, however, whether we are so circumstanced as to be able to enter upon the undertaking without any probability of gaining that advantage which alone could justify the risk. For it is clear that, although (as we have said) a new and improved version of the Bible might supersede the old without any detriment to faith, or any serious shock to reverence, it by no means follows that a new version—not being an improvement—would have the same success. And there could hardly be a more deplorable condition of things than the existence of two Bibles in every house, each the watchword of a party, and the scorn of its foes. To what lengths men may go in their hostility to the sacred volume itself, when it assumes this character of an armoury for weapons against their own belief, the Bible-burning outrages of Dublin and Birmingham will bear witness. The evil would be greater in the case we are supposing than even in these Romish malpractices; for in proportion to the strictness with which men reverence the Bible will be the mischief effected by anything that converts that reverent regard into dislike or contempt. At present the book of Holy Scripture is the one thing left as a common object of reverence to the diverse sects which disfigure the religious aspect of Anglo-Saxon Christendom. All appeal to it. Nearly all refuse to enter upon any discussion, or embrace any belief, which does not seem, at least, to recognise its divine inspiration. But, then, the book which they accept is one, not merely as to its divine original, but in the form and language which actually influence men's affections and determine the doctrines they hold.—To destroy this simple identity by the introduction of rival claimants in their behalf would be the surest way to weaken, if not to destroy it for ever. No one cause, perhaps, did so much to prepare Europe for the overthrow of the Papal rule as the sight of rival Pontiffs exercising for forty years the functions of the pontificate in open hostility, and dividing the allegiance of the Western Church. Where one or the other must of necessity be wrong, it was the distant step to argue that neither might be right. He must be a bold man who could assert, in the face of German Rationalism and French Infidelity, that no similar result could follow the establishment of a second Bible, claiming the homage, but not securing the acceptance, of the Protestant world.

What, then, is the likelihood that we shall obtain another version so manifestly superior to the old, and so clearly free from party influences as to command universal assent? The Authorised Version came out with all the weight of Royal sanction, when the prerogative was at its height, and the ecclesiastical government bound up in closer communion with it than at any time before or since. What the Royal authority is worth now in any religious matter, let the discussion about Sunday observance, the decision of the Gorham case, or the refusal of the Crown to allow Convocation its liberties, attest. Who does not see that the new translation would have just so much authority, and no more, as the character of the translators, and the general reputation of their work might demand? And this reputation would not depend so much on that accuracy of scholarship of which very few could be competent judges, as on the general spirit of the version, its freedom from palpable errors and its success in making passages hitherto obscure to become easy of interpretation to the unlearned multitude. Its reputation would be at an end from the moment when it was discovered that particular views or theories had influenced its alterations, and that the doctrinal standards of any party or school had sought to find a justification in the amended phraseology of Holy Writ.

It is of no little significance that the motion which was made in Parliament to obtain the revision proceeded from one who has dallied with German theories of inspiration. What credit would a version made under such auspices have with the vast majority of Englishmen, who believe that they have the very Word of God as the rule of their practice and their faith? The same active innovator has made incursions upon the sanctities of our marriage law, and the morality which underlies it; he has endeavoured to overthrow religious ascendancy in the ancient Universities, whose teaching without religion would lose all its ancient pre-eminence; and he has sought to weaken the respect of the people for the Lord's Day, on grounds peculiarly offensive to the general religious sentiment of the country. A demand from such a quarter for a new Bible is simply a demand for the gratification of a scientific whim; it is asked for as men ask for a new Ordnance Survey or a statistical return. Whatever might be said of a really improved version of the Bible made with the whole authority of the Church, and with assent of learned men beyond her pale, we are sure that this would be a failure in every sense. Let us keep our ancient Bible, the noblest monument of our language, and the best inheritance of our race, until we have some happier augury of an improved revision than Mr. Heywood's patronage, or even the Parliamentary address, which he has failed, we are happy to say, for the present to obtain.—*London Guardian.*

Correspondence.

The Editors of "The Church Times" do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions of their Correspondents.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Mr. Editor.—It saddens the heart of every right-minded Churchman to observe the narrow-minded and rancorous spirit of opposition which starts up like some foul bird from its gloomy hiding-place, apparently delighting in the fears it excites, or, when pursued with the light of truth, sinks nearly back into its vile covert, until again startled into day by some new advance.

Just witness the last attempt to throw odium upon our beloved, earnest, and right-minded Bishop, and that by a "Brother in Christ," professedly. Such stumbling blocks and obstructions ought to be very summarily disposed of, and make room for better and truer men; the power they make such a bug-a-boo about, they should be made to feel, if possible, and the very novelty of its exercise would make all good men rejoice, though at the same time it evidenced that the fears of these grumblers were well founded.

Instead of this wholesome check to ill-doers, we have still, in the words of the Commission Service, to grieve, "Brethren in the Primitive Church there was a godly discipline," and pray that it "may be restored again, which is much to be wished." Now, whoever this bilious individual may be, I have done with him, only begging to call his attention to that explicit text at 1 Thess. iv. 11; "Another Clericus" has him in his sturdy grasp, and will speedily bestow on him a salis-fecti.

But, Mr. Editor, how do you account for the extreme interest taken in the matter by the *Church Witness*? Don't you think that the current Church news of our sister dioceses would more consistently benefit those pages? An occasional reference to us would be only neighbor-

ly, but the continual publication of Nova Scotia letters (bela rather) maligning our Bishop and his aids, show, that there is a latent morbid feeling against our Diocesan, that augurs but poorly for its Editor's Christian charity, or its own motto, 1 Thess. v. 21.

No one desires to interfere with the way in which the *Church Witness* is conducted, but do you know that even in this obscure little Island, it is getting rather an extensive circulation, from the fact that something racy and ecclesiastically saucy is weekly dished up for the palates of its Atlantic readers. I do not like to impute motives, but perhaps this is the secret spring that sets the Malagana winking for the gratification of its supporters. Suppose, Mr. Editor, you cross-fire, and keep a strict surveillance over the affairs of the Diocese of N. B., and not be over scrupulous as to the animus of certain letters solicited from N. B. presbytere (if such could be found to serve your purpose) for an honest penny. But, seriously, the *Church Witness* does not evidently prefer the shady side of truth, and does not delight in healing charity. e. g., an article in the issue of July 9th upon "Theological Colleges in America," copied from the *Record*, (of which it is the New Brunswick shadow.) Here the writer in *verbosa et grandis epistola* charges upon the General Theological Seminary, New York, the unfounded slander, that "Popery itself never exhibited a more bitter and persecuting spirit than that which prevailed within the walls of this seminary. Everything Protestant was discarded as far as possible, and everything evangelical was despised; in dress, manner, practice, and doctrine, the young men imitated, as far as they could, Romish priests," &c., every word of which is utterly untrue. I can speak from actual observation, having been intimately acquainted with the Professors and students for nearly two years, during a sojourn in New York in 1847-48. A finer set of young men never were congregated together, nor more devoted to their studies, or more thoroughly attached to the Protestant Episcopal Church. Two of these students at that time were from St. John, N. B., and were probably known to the Editor of the *Witness*. The Rev. R. N. Merritt, B. A. was the one, the other name I have forgotten. Mr. Merritt was ordained in Canada and labored there for some time, but I have yet to learn that he imbibed Popish doctrines, practices, manners, and dress, from his connection with the General Theological Seminary.

Several of our Nova Scotia clergy have been also there, and we do not hear of any of them having imbibed a "bitter and persecuting spirit," unless, indeed "Clericus," be one of its graduates.

Of the Professors one only was considered to hold ultra opinions, he was a man of singular gentleness, deep learning, and sincere piety, in one word a Churchman and a judicious one: the other members of the faculty, quite the reverse, indeed; the Dean and the Professor of Systematic Divinity were esteemed Low Churchmen, and I feel well assured that did such men visit St. John, N. B., the Editor of the *Church Witness* would speedily invite them to occupy the pulpit of Trinity Church?

But again to revert to this truthless article, whilst the seminaries at Virginia and Gambia, Ohio and Middletown, Connecticut, are lauded highly, poor struggling Nashotah, the Christian pioneer in the forests of Wisconsin, like St. John in the Wilderness, is dragged to the light only to strike its head off. Why? because it is a sound Church institution, poor, perhaps, (its only crime) but pure and Catholic in its objects and teachings.

Alas, the malignity of party spirit! the distorted fancies of sectarianism in the Church! Instead of the exclamation of old, "See how these Christians love one another," we perform most eliminate the love and substitute "hate and devour."

May a merciful God regard our frailties and weaknesses in love, and heal our dissensions for Jesus' sake.

Yours truly,

OBSERVER.

P. E. Island, Aug. 21, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

PHILOSOPHY OF FOG.

SIR,—In a recent number of the *Presbyterian Witness* is quite a philosophical editorial on fog. The writer, however, is guilty of the common error in supposing that there is more fog on the coast of Newfoundland than Nova Scotia, and that the climate of the former is colder than the latter. The winters in Newfoundland are not by many degrees so cold as in Nova Scotia or the Northern States, nor is the climate so changeable. In Nova Scotia the temperature sometimes changes thirty or forty degrees in twenty-four

hours. In Newfoundland, the instances are few of the temperature changing ten or fifteen degrees in a day. January and February are the coldest months of the year, when the thermometer sometimes sinks below zero; but, at the coldest times, not more than ten degrees below it. In Nova Scotia, the thermometer sometimes sinks from twenty to thirty degrees below zero. In Newfoundland, the coldest wind in winter is from the North West, which generally prevails about nine months of the year. In spring, Easterly winds prevail, and in winter and summer North-easterly winds are cold. South and South-easterly winds in winter are generally accompanied with snow or sleet, and sometimes rain, and in summer rain or fog. July and August are the hottest months in the year, when the thermometer is said to have attained ninety degrees in the shade; but this rarely occurs. The usual temperature of those months is from sixty-five to seventy-nine degrees.

But it may be asked, what has all this to do with fog? It has everything to do with it; because upon the temperature the writer in the *Presbyterian Witness* founds his theory of fog, and which is, I believe, a correct one.

In Newfoundland, the sea-fog prevails only on the eastern and southern shores, and then only during the summer months. I do not remember to have seen more than two or three foggy days in a year in Conception Bay, and none on the South shore of Bonavista Bay. In Trinity Bay, however, it obtains with South winds, where it is brought over the narrow neck of land which separates that Bay from Placentia Bay, and known as the Province of Avalon. The fog along the coast from Cape Race to St. John's (a distance of fifty five miles, and the direct route of vessels from America to Europe,) hardly ever approaches nearer than within two or three miles of the shore. I have seen more dense fog on the West coast of Nova Scotia in one month, than I have seen in Newfoundland during a period of thirty three years.

According to a register kept at St. John's, Newfoundland, in 1841, (which is more exposed to the bank fog than any other part of the coast,) the average of thick shore fog and partial light fog, extending a short distance inland, was as follows:—

	Thick fog.	Light fog, only lasting a portion of the day.
In January,	1½ days	1½ days.
February,	none.	half day.
March,	none.	none.
April,	1 day.	2½ days.
May,	3 days.	3 "
June,	2 "	2½ "
July,	1 "	2½ "
August,	1 "	1½ "
September,	4 "	2½ "
October,	1 "	1½ "
November,	2 "	1 "
December,	1 "	1½ "

It thus appears that there were 17½ days of thick fog, and 19½ days of light fog and mist, making a total of only 67 days of cloudy weather throughout the year. I have no table by me to institute a comparative view of the cloudy days of Nova Scotia with Newfoundland. But according to a table kept by Dr. Woodward, Superintendent of the Lunatic Hospital, at the city of Worcester, which is 483 feet above the level of the sea, and about the centre of the State of Massachusetts, there were

In 1841,	-	-	110 cloudy days
1844,	-	-	136 " "
1845,	-	-	117 " "

From the foregoing the reader will at once perceive that the climate of Newfoundland has been grossly maligned and misrepresented by almost every writer.

The Editor of the *Presbyterian Witness* is in error, in supposing that a very severe winter necessarily produces a great quantity of fog the succeeding summer. The production of fog entirely depends on the difference of temperature. There is abundance of fog where no ice is found at all. Along the coast of Peru the atmosphere scarcely ever possesses sufficient moisture to produce rain; it contains, however, enough to create widely extended and continued fogs. The winter season, in that country, lasts from April to October, and throughout the whole of this country, a veil of mist shrouds sea and shore. During the months of August and September, the vapor is extremely dense and rests for weeks immovably upon the earth. The fogs, are said to be at times so heavy, that the moisture falls to the earth in large drops, which are formed by the union of small globules of mist. England, surrounded by a warm sea, is subject to thick fogs, that prevail extensively in the winter. The London fog is so extremely dense that it is necessary to light the gas in the streets and houses in the middle of the day.

Fogs originate in the same cause as rain, viz. the union of a cool body of air with one that is warm and

humid; when the precipitation of moisture is slight, fogs are produced; when it is copious, rains are the result. When a mist is closely examined, it is found to consist of minute globules, and the investigations of Smeaton and Kratzenstein, lead us to suppose, that they are hollow, for the latter philosopher discovered upon them rings of prismatic colours, like those upon soap bubbles, and these could not exist if the globule was a drop of water, with no air or gas within. The size of these globules is greater when the atmosphere is very humid, and least when it is dry.

When Sir Humphrey Davy descended the Danube in 1818, he observed that mist was regularly formed, when the temperature of the air on shore was from three to six degrees lower than that of the stream. This is the case on the Mississippi. During the spring and fall mists form over the river in the day time, when the temperature of the water is several degrees below that of the air above, and the air above cooler than the atmosphere upon the banks. A similar state of the atmosphere occurs over shoals, inasmuch as their waters are colder than those of the main ocean. Thus Humboldt found near Corunna, that while the temperature of the water on the shoals was 54° Fah., that of the deep sea was as high as 69° Fah. Under these circumstances, an intermixture of the adjacent volumes of air, resting upon the waters thus differing in temperature, will naturally occasion fogs.

What are called the Banks of Newfoundland are situated from one hundred to two hundred miles eastward of the shores of Newfoundland. Mists of great extent abound the sea on these banks, and particularly near the current of the Gulf Stream. The difference in the warmth of the waters of the stream, the ocean, and the banks, fully explains the phenomenon. This current, flowing from the equatorial regions, possesses a temperature 8° Fah. above that of the adjacent ocean, and the waters of the latter are from 16° to 18° warmer than those of the banks. The difference, in temperature, between the waters of the stream and banks, has even risen as high as thirty degrees.

At the beginning of winter, the whole surface of the northern ocean steams with vapour, denominated frost smoke, but as the season advances and the cold increases, it disappears. Towards the end of June when the summer commences, the fogs are again seen mantling the land and sea with their heavy folds. The phenomena of the polar fogs are explained in the following manner. During the short Arctic summer, the earth rises in temperature with much greater rapidity than the sea, the thermometer sometimes standing according to Simpson, at 71° Fah. in the shade, while ice of immense thickness lines the shores. The air, incumbent upon the land and water, partakes of their respective temperatures, and on account of the ceaseless agitations of the atmosphere, a union of the warm air of the ground with the cool air of the ocean will necessarily occur, giving rise to the summer fogs. Time will not permit me to pursue this subject further for the present.

P. TOCQUE.

Turkey, Aug. 27. 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

SIR,—I beg leave very gratefully to acknowledge through the medium of your paper, the following contributions from the people of Snelburne, in aid of the erection of a Parsonage at Turkey, and Church at Port Latour:

From the Gentlemen of Snelburne	£18	6	2
From the Ladies of Snelburne	6	0	0

Total £19 6 2

P. TOCQUE.

Turkey, Aug. 28. 1856.

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Niagara, August 16.

CLEANINGS FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

It would seem that the rev. of Durham is not only well endowed, but proportionally favourable to longevity; at all events (says the Times) most of its incumbents have lived to a considerable age. Dr. Malby is about to retire from its supervision at the ripe age of 87. The late Dr. Van Mildert died upwards of 70 years old; his immediate predecessor, Dr. Shute Barrington, at 82, and after an incumbency of 35 years' duration. Since the Reformation the bishopric has been held by only 20 prelates, thus giving about 15 years as the average tenure of the see. Out of these prelates not to mention those already given, four held the see for 26 years, one for 25 years, one for 27 years, one for 28 years; and two for 29 years; and one, viz., Nathaniel Lord Crews, occupied it for the unparalleled period of 49 years, namely, from 1674 to 1722. Of

the first seven prelates after the Reformation, three, namely, Dr. Hutton, Dr. Matthew, and Dr. Montaigne were translated to York, and one, Dr. Neale, to Winchester; an instance also occurs of one prelate being translated to Durham from the see of London. For the last 200 years no translation from the see of Durham has taken place, and yet, strange to say, Dr. Van Mildert, who died in 1836, is the first Bishop since the Reformation whose body has been interred in the cathedral of Durham.

The Leicester Journal gives full particulars of a grand gala of 6,000 Temperance brethren, held at Tout Hall, in the neighbourhood of Peterborough, and commanding a fine view of the cathedral. "The enjoyments and festivities of the day were sanctioned and consecrated by the rites of religious worship; and with a liberality which cannot be too highly commended, and which was most thoroughly appreciated, the Dean had thrown open the cathedral for the benefit of the visitors, and not only delayed the hour of morning service for their accommodation, but allowed the services to be specially selected with a view to the convenience and edification of those not accustomed to cathedral worship. We are pleased to have this opportunity afforded us of calling the attention of our readers throughout the diocese to the admirable arrangements for the inspection of the cathedral, which, under the management of the Dean, and with, we are assured, the warm sanction of our respected Bishop, the public now enjoy. The admirer of the beauties of sacred architecture, who feels his devotion warm as he treads the 'long drawn aisle,' and listens to the strains of choral melody within the walls which in ages long past were made vocal with the hymns of sincere and ardent, though often unenlightened worshippers, need be in no fear that his thoughts will be distracted, and his musings dissipated by the demand of some mercenary vergers for his fee. At all times every facility is given to inspect the cathedral, and placards are suspended in different parts of the building calling attention to its most noteworthy features in an architectural or antiquarian point of view. And if the visitor desires to be present during divine service, he will receive the most marked civility from the vergers in attendance. On Monday, in addition to the placards above mentioned, the officials were in attendance to point out orally the principal objects of interest both in the cathedral itself and the adjoining grounds. The new painted ceiling over the altar attracted special attention, as did also the carved oak screen, and outside the sacred edifice, the Bishop's palace, the cloisters, the Knights Chamber, and the Deanery. The morning service commenced at eleven, when the choir and galleys and a portion of the nave were filled to overflowing with a most attentive congregation, to many of whom not only cathedral worship but the Church of England ritual in itself was evidently new. Yet the greatest possible decorum and interest in the services were apparent.—The anthem was 'Hear my Prayer.' Evening service was held at four when the cathedral was again crowded, the Bishop of the diocese being also present. Before the service the National Anthem was played on the organ. The service commenced with the Old Hundredth Psalm, in the singing of which nearly the whole of the congregation joined. The selection of this sublime composition, the common property as it is of the whole Reformed Church, and the very embodiment, as somebody has said, of the essential spirit of Protestantism, was highly judicious, and amply justified by the favour with which it was received. The anthem selected for the occasion was Handel's 'Comfort ye, comfort ye my people.' The service closed with the benediction, pronounced by the Bishop."

THE EMBASSY TO THE CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR.—In selecting Lord Granville as Ambassador Extraordinary, the country cannot expect a nobleman of very moderate fortune to imitate the example of the Duke of Devonshire or of the late Duke of Northumberland, but must be content to bear a fair and reasonable charge for his special mission. The Count de Morny goes to Moscow with all the splendour and glories of Imperial responsibility; with a splendid outfit, with an immense salary, with a cortège of highly-paid companions and richly furnished followers. Lord Granville proceeds in more modest and temperate magnificence; he fits an old established and constitutional Monarchy. We have indeed heard the sum to be allowed for his mission and at an amount which must leave the country pecuniarily indebted to its representative on this occasion—a piece of economy not at all required by public opinion. At all events, this is certain, that in his special mission Lord Granville is the only person who will be to any extent a charge on the treasury. Sir Robert Peel has indeed been appointed Secretary to the Embassy, but no pecuniary allowance will be made to him or to any other attaché. Moreover, Lord Granville will be surrounded and attended by some of the best blood of England; Lord Ward will be there with his boundless wealth and fantastic habits; the great and liberal house of Suffolk will be worthily represented by the Marquis of Stafford; and in the Earl of Dalhousie, the powerful family of Buccleuch will contribute one of the best specimens of reasonable, moderate, and oscillatory Conservatism. But, after the Incident of England, the brilliant circle around Lord Granville will illustrate the state of England, without seeking assistance from the Exchequer.—Daily News.

Six Indians from Walpole Island were brought on Monday to the Lord Mayor by the person at whose

house they were lodging, to ask what was to be done. The six men and four squaws had been induced to come over by a Mr. Baby, on pretence of seeing the Queen of England about some land that had been taken from them, by engaging to support them on condition of their allowing themselves to be exhibited in the speculation, however, failed, and the Indians were left on the hands of the lodging-house keeper, Baby having disappeared. The Lord Mayor promised to write to the Colonial Secretary.

RUSSIA.

The *Invalide Russe* announces that the French fleet, with General Peltier on board, left Kamiesch bay on the 5th of July, and General Codrington, with the remaining English troops, embarked at Balaklava on the 12th; and that, on the 17th, there did not remain a single foreign ship of war on the shores of the Crimea; and concluded by stating that "the Russian Government is re-established on every point evacuated by the allies." According to the officers of the English Commission, who left by the last packet—

"The Russian clergy had celebrated at Balaklava a high mass, at which everybody attended barefooted, as a sign of mortification. A grand procession afterwards took place, when holy water was poured forth in profusion, in order to purify the town. Colonel Stanati, commander of Balaklava, had issued a proclamation, recommending his men and the inhabitants to respect the funeral monuments of the allied armies. He had likewise invited the families of Balaklava and Kamiesch to return there, in order to recover possession of their lands, and rebuild their houses on a new plan, under the direction of a commission of civil and military engineers, which had left Odessa for the purpose. Colonel Stanati had also seized articles of consumption, which were sold at exorbitant prices by the foreign traders who remained there after the departure of the allies. A camp of 6,000 men had been established on the heights of Inkermann.

TURKEY.

From Constantinople we learn that the evacuation of that capital by the allied troops was expected to be completed on the 15th of August, and the hospitals given up. "The squadron of Admiral Lyons will be stationed partly at Smyrna, partly at the Piræus, and partly on the coast of Syria."

There has been a frightful fire at Salonica, the origin of which has been laid at the door of M. Skillizzi, a Greek merchant. It appears that he had stored in the cellars under his warehouses, contrary to law, 6,000 lbs. of gunpowder in casks supposed to contain ordinary merchandise. Being informed against, he was summoned to the presence of Achmed Pacha, who wanted to compromise the matter. The Greek denied that he had the powder. Further complaints were nevertheless made; the Pacha thereupon determined to search Skillizzi's stores; but a Consul interfered (!), the Pacha consequently could not proceed further; next day, the fire broke out:—

"M. Skillizzi, fearing an explosion, set off for his country-house; thus abandoning to destruction a crowd of brave fellows left battling against the flames, which were not only attacking other houses, but his own! Such conduct naturally led to Skillizzi being arrested. The Governor and the consul this time concurred in the act. The explosion had occurred. The roar was terrific. The damage was increased from the powder being stowed in cellars, and those fastened up. The commotion was felt all over the neighborhood, and house upon house was blown into the air. Nearly every individual near Skillizzi's house was killed, several being literally cut to pieces by stones, beams, irons, &c. Many must have been buried under the ruins. There was at last a general flight, another explosion being feared. And to this frightful scene must be added, as a climax, the falling, flaming timbers, which set fire to other edifices, and thus much increased this terrible disaster. The Egyptian bazaar was among those places burnt down. At the landing-stage 15 tekies of wood were also consumed. The flames also destroyed 262 stores or shops, two mosques, one college, two khans, 144 houses, two palaces, one bath, and several public buildings."

The following despatch was received at the Merchant's Exchange News Room, on Wednesday forenoon:—

The Cunard Steamship *Perrin* arrived at New York. Liverpool dates to 23rd August. Steamship *Arctia* hence was reported off Liverpool on Saturday afternoon, 23rd ult. Cotton had advanced 1-16. Water was unsteady. Wheat had advanced 2 1/2 to 3d per bushel. Flour had advanced 1/2 to 3/4 per barrel. Corn had advanced 2 1/2 to 3 1/4 per quarter. Provisions market unchanged. Money market unchanged. Consols for money 25. Sugar unchanged. Coffee at previous quotations. No political news of interest.

Youths' Department.

GRANDFATHER'S WATCH.

GRANDFATHER'S watch is battered and old,
Innocent quite of jewel or gold:
Poor and common, and worn and crack'd—
Much like grandfather's self, in fact.
Yet its wheezy voice has a cheerful sound,
And the child, as she listens in wonder bound,
To its mystic tales of departed time,
Is smiling as though at a pleasant rhyme.

What are the tales the old watch tells
Of seventy years it counts the knells.
Years, whose every setting run
Was marked by labor faithfully done.
With primitive form and clumsy skill,
And clumsy help when the works went ill,
Yet serving their time, as best they can—
This is the story of watch and man!

Many a fall has the old watch bush'd,
Many a blow has the old man crush'd,
Meth'd with, tink'r'd, and sorely tild,
At last reject'd and thrown aside
For modern rivals, all science and gold,
Useless and crippled, despised and old,
Under a cloud and under a frown—
This is the story of watch and man!

But there's a reverse to the picture said—
Human hearts they can still make glad.
The watch, in its dented silver case,
Can bring a smile to the fair child's face.
The man, all batter'd and silvery too,
With a moral can cheer both me and you—
"Mark our time as well as we can"—
This is the lesson of watch and man.

THE FOUND POCKETBOOK.

TOM JACKSON says he does not believe there is a God; he says he never saw him: and I don't know as I believe—I never saw him," said John Clary, just come in from out doors, and I suppose from the society of Tom Jackson.

"I do," said his mother; and she said nothing more.

A week or more after this, John burst into the kitchen with Tom at his heels. "See mother," he cried, "what I have found—such a handsome pocket-book!"

"Where did you find it?" asked his mother.

"In Pine Grove; now who do you suppose it belongs to?"

"I reckon it grow there," said his mother.

"Grew there!" exclaimed John, lifting up his eyebrows with a great surprise; "A pocketbook grow in the woods! Who ever heard of such a thing? It could not be."

"Why not?" she asked.

"Why not?" replied the boy; "the pocketbook was made on purpose. Look here," opening it; "here is a place for bank bills, and here is a little out-of-the-way spot with a snug fastening for gold dollars, and a memorandum-book, and a pencil case, and such a beautiful gold pencil. Look, mother, with a pen and a lead both: it was made for a man to use."

"Some contrivance here, certainly," said his mother putting down her work and taking it into her hands for further examination. "It is one of the most useful pocket books I ever saw; if it did not grow there perhaps it made itself."

Both boys stared at her more and more.

"Why, mother, you talk foolish," said John, with a sober and puzzled look; "there must have been a man with a mind to have made this. A man that knew how—a pretty neat workman," added Tom Jackson.

"How do you know? you never saw him," said Mrs. Clary.

"No, but I've seen his work, and that's enough to convince me; I am just as certain that somebody made it as if I saw him."

"You are," said Mrs. Clary; "how so?"

"Why, mother," said John, very much in earnest, "you see the pocketbook had to be planned, to answer a certain purpose, now it must have had a planner, that's the long and short of it; and I know it just as well as if I saw it planned and done by the man himself."

"That is," said his mother, "it shows an intelligent design, and it must have had an intelligent designer. Somebody must have made it, and thought beforehand how to make it."

"Just so," exclaimed both boys at once. "And it would be foolish to think otherwise," added John.

"I think so," said his mother. "And it is just as foolish," she continued, with a great deal of meaning in her eye as she looked into the boys' eyes, "when you see the wonderful contrivance in the things and things around you, the design with which they were made, and the skill with which they were put together, for you to doubt or deny that there is a God who made them. Who planned your eyes to see with, your ears to hear with? Can eyes make themselves? Can a man make a bird? Why, created the sun, and

planned night and day? Did your mother or your father plan your fingers and make them grow? You never saw who does all these things, but you know perfectly well that a great somebody thought beforehand, designed and contrived the eye, and the ear, and the sun, and your fingers—all things and all beings which are around you. And that great somebody is God, the eternal Mind and the great Maker of us all.

The boys did not expect to be condemned from their own mouth in this way.

"Can you see my mind?" asked Mrs. Clary. "I can see your body," said Tom Jackson. "How do you know what my mind is?" "I can only tell by what you do and say, I can't see it," answered John. "But do you think I have a mind, a spirit?" asked Mrs. Clary. "Oh yes," exclaimed the boys, "you show it by your actions."

"Now, as you can see my spirit only as I act it through or with my body, so you can see God the great Spirit, only as he shows himself to you by the wonderful things which he has made; but you are just as certain of one as the other."

The haymakers now came into the kitchen and interrupted the talk. The boys went off with thoughtful looks. The next day when John brought in a mess of beans which he had been picking from the vines, "Mother, said he, 'I shall never, never say I do not believe there is a God again; the little tendrils of the bean, curling and clasping round the poles show it. Why do vines have them, and not other plants? somebody planned it, I reckon."

And that somebody is God.

Selections.

DAMASCUS.

No person who has ever viewed this beautiful city can ever forget it. As Constantinople is the most beautiful city of the hills, (for parts of the city are built on hills) so Damascus is, to my mind, the most lovely city of the plains. Its history is very ancient; it is, perhaps one of the most ancient cities in the world. We have the first mention of it in the Bible as early as the Book of Genesis, xiv. 25, when Abram rescues Lot, and scatters the enemy unto "Hobah, which is on the left hand of Damascus;" here we have Damascus spoken of as a well-known town. And, again, in Gen. xv. 2, Damascus is so spoken of as being well known; "The steward of my house is this Euzzer of Damascus."

We will see a little of the city as it now is. The view of the city from the high hills which form part of the range of Anti-Lebanus, is unrivalled: it is called by Orientals "A pearl set in emeralds." The beautiful Barada, a stream by which you travel on your way from Damascus to Lebanon, is a stream full of breaks such as some of our beautiful trout streams in Cumberland and Westmoreland present. It brings abundance of sweet, pure water to Damascus; it is to this stream the city owes its beauty and loveliness in a great measure; it is surrounded by orchards and gardens, in which grow walnuts and standard apricots, and a profusion of fruit; wherever the stream comes it brings fertility and beauty, but beyond the influence of the stream, and further than its waters flow, there is nothing but barren sand, almost as far as the eye can reach. The wastes around make the emerald Damascus all the brighter, as the golden ring enhances the beauty of the emerald.

Mohammed, it is said, would not enter the city, saying, "Man could enter but one paradise." He need not, however, have feared, for the city, however beautiful a distance, is soon seen and felt to be no paradise. On approaching it, and close to the walls, in one of the principal roads, a camel had fallen dead. The owner had stripped the creature of its skin, and left the raw and ghastly carcase in the road. The dogs—the scavengers of the city—had found it, and were feasting upon it, while the ravens were perched around, waiting anxiously for their turn when the dogs were sated. There were pools of green, stagnant water in the principal streets, whilst all kinds of dirt and dead animals are left in the public places. It is a town full of interest to every Christian as being spoken of in the New Testament. We find Saul, the persecutor of the church, full of fury against the believers in Jesus, having got letters from the high priest, going down from Jerusalem to Damascus to put to death any that called on His name. But Jesus smote him to the ground, saying, "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?" The spot is still pointed out where this happened; the house also, in which he received his sight is buried beneath the site of the present city, so that you have to go down many steps to it. There is also the street called "Straight," and a spot, marked by a Turkish descrip-

tion in the wall, is pointed out as the spot from whence St. Paul "was let down by a basket." The streets of the city are dull: nothing but lattice-work walls in many parts. You would think that the dwellings and yet the interior of some of them are costly and magnificent; the ceilings of many of the houses are elaborately coloured with bright and gorgeous colours in different patterns. In almost every house the bubbling gurgling fountains find a way, and, playing in the fountains, cools the court-yards which are often filled with beautiful orange and lemon trees covered with rich fruit.

There is a large demand for the most beautiful scarfs made of the finest silk, woven with gold, purple, and various colors and patterns, which are manufactured in the city. Its bazaar is very long, extending almost half-a-league; and here you meet with the costumes of every nation,—some of the Bedouins, with their free and noble bearing, the Frank, the Turk, the Persian, &c. The bazaar is a long street of gay shops, where all kinds of merchandise are to be found. The caravans from Great Mecca, Bagdad, Aleppo, Beirut, Tripoli, and Acre, cause its extensive trade. Some have given its population at 300,000, but it seems more probable that it does not exceed from 120,000 to 150,000. About 12,000 Christians, and about the same number of Jews live in the city.

Let us remember that the good things of the earth—such as the most delicious fruits, and vines, and meats—cannot satisfy the soul. Let us learn that the gayest and softest silks ever woven will not suffice. The loveliest views cannot fill the soul. It is only where grace reigns, and the Holy Spirit dwells, that there is peace and joy, and that is brought to light by the gospel of Jesus Christ. Let us pray for that time which shall come certainly—may it come, with our Lord speedily—when the Lord "will turn to the people a pure language, that they may all call upon the name of the Lord to serve Him with one consent." Pray for this blessed time, but be sure you ask yourself, "Am I ready if my Lord should come, and should I be a partaker of it?"

In Section B a series of four lectures have been delivered by Mr. Horsley on "strychnia," so famous just now in criminal annals; and its notoriety, in fact, had led him to make a series of experiments, which he detailed. "He tried the effects of a precipitant, formed of one part of bichromate of potash dissolved in fourteen parts of water, to which was afterwards added two parts in bulk of strong sulphuric acid. This being tried upon a solution of strychnia, the bulk was entirely precipitated in the form of a beautiful golden coloured and insoluble chromate. The experiment as performed by Mr. Horsley was very interesting, and scarcely a trace of bitterness was left in the filtered liquor. He did not claim to have originated this discovery of the use of a chromic salt and an acid liquor, but the point to which he called attention was the essential difference in the mode of application, and he maintained that it was as much out of the power of any human being to discern the limit of sensibility which he had attained, as it would be to count the sands or to measure the drops of the ocean. Taking thirty drops of a solution of strychnia containing half a grain he dissolved it with four drachms of water. He then dropped in six drops of a solution of bichromate of potash, when crystals immediately formed, and the decomposition was complete. Splitting up the half grain of strychnia into millions of atoms of minute crystals, he found that each of these atoms, if they could be separated, would as effectually demonstrate the chemical characteristics of strychnia as though he had operated with a pound weight of the same. He then showed the chemical reaction with these crystals. Dropping a drop of liquor containing the chromate of strychnia into an evaporating dish and shaking it together, he added a drop or two of strong sulphuric acid and showed the effect as previously noted. He next showed the discolouration produced in chromate of strychnia and carbonate of brucia, by sulphuric acid, former being changed to a deep purple, and then to a violet, and red. It had been asserted since the trial of Palmer that the non-detection of strychnia in the body of John Parsons Cook was owing to the antimony taken by the deceased having somewhat interfered with the test. Such a supposition was, in his (Mr. Horsley's) opinion, absurd. Nothing, he considered, could more incontestably disprove the fallacy than either of two new tests which he then performed. These he considered double tests, because they had first the distinction of a peculiar crystalline compound of strychnia, which was afterwards made to develop the characteristic effects by which strychnia is recognised. Mr. Horsley next related a series of experiments which

he had made an animal with strychnia, and entered it with probable reasons for its non-detection in certain cases, although (as he had just shown before) a quantity of detecting infinitesimal quantities of strychnia by tests. He procured three rats. At seven o'clock p.m. he (assisted by Dr. Wright) gave each rat a quarter of a grain of powdered strychnia, and, two hours afterwards, a quarter and a half a grain more to one of the three. Next morning, at four o'clock they were all alone and had eaten food (bread and milk) in the night. But at seven or a few minutes after they were all dead. The longest liver was one of the rats that had only had a quarter of a grain. In about three hours afterwards I applied the usual tests, but could not detect the least indication of strychnia in the precipitate. There was, moreover, a total absence of bitterness in all the liquors. He tried every part of the bodies of the rats with the like result. What then became of the strychnia? Had it been decomposed in the organism, and its nature changed, as Baron Liebig intimated? As to the non-detection of strychnia, he thought it not improbable that the strychnia had become imbedded into the albumen or other solid matter, and so abstracted from the fluid forming of coagulation (as, for instance, in the blood) a more or less insoluble albumonite. The idea had occurred to him upon noticing the coagulation of the glairy white of egg with strychnia, and the fact of his not recovering the full quantity of the alkaloid whenever he had introduced it. At any rate, it merited consideration.

In his second experiment he administered three-quarters of a grain of strychnia to a wild rat, but the animal escaped little of the effects of poison, and it was purposely killed after five days. The third experiment was with two grains of strychnia, administered as a pill, wrapped up in blotted paper, to a dog—a full-sized terrier. It was, apparently, quite well for five hours, when the operator went to bed, but it was found dead next morning, but lying, apparently, in the most natural position for a dog asleep. When taken up, blood flowed freely from its mouth. On opening the animal (continued Mr. Horsley) I found the right ventricle of the heart empty of blood, whilst the left was full, some of the blood being liquid, and some clotted. The stomach was carefully secured at both its orifices and detached. On making an incision I was surprised at not seeing the paper in which I had wrapped the pill, naturally expecting it would have been reduced to a pulp by the fluid of the stomach.—I therefore sought for it, and lo! here it is, in precisely the same condition as when introduced into the gullet of the dog, and containing nearly all the strychnia. I have been afraid to disturb it until I had exhibited it to you, and now I will weigh the contents and ascertain how much has been absorbed or dissolved. The experiment is important, as showing the small quantity of strychnia necessary to destroy life; and had I not been then particular to search for the paper envelope, it might possibly have led to a fallacy, as I must have used an acid, and that would have dissolved only the strychnia, and the inference would have been that it was obtained from the contents of the stomach, whereas it had never been dissolved. In this case, also, none of the absorbed strychnia was detectable in the blood or any part of the animal, although the greatest care was observed in making the experiment. The lecturer added that he had made fresh experiments, which, he thought, proved that it was highly probable a more or less insoluble compound of organic or animal matter with strychnia is formed."

THE NEW CREATION.—A nobleman had inherited a broad tract of land, together with a village, from a wealthy uncle. But the land was boggy, unhealthy, and waste. The new possessor drained off the standing water and planted all kinds of trees and shrubs, so that the morass became a delightful garden, with a shady grove stretching out towards the village. After some years, the nobleman received a visit from the teacher of his youth, and he showed him how he had cultivated the wild bog, and converted it into a lovely garden. The aged man beheld it all with pleasure, and praised every part of it. The owner, however, said that he intended to do yet more, and preserve all kinds of deer and other game in the wood; and what an enjoyment this little creation afforded him. Upon this, the old teacher replied:—"Thou dost deserve it, for thou hast made the dead morass into the dwelling place of life and joy. But there is something yet wanting to the perfection of this creation." "And what is that?" asked the nobleman. "Know'st thou not?" replied the old man, "that when God, the Lord of the Garden, had created Eden, he placed man therein?" The rich man was silent, and took these words to heart; and in

the following spring, when his faithful teacher revisited him, he conducted him to the extremity of the wood. There stood two new and pleasant looking buildings. The old man smiled; and pressed the nobleman's hand as he said—"I well know that thy heart would understand me. I have now brought the work to perfection." And the buildings were—the one, an Orphan's Home; the other, a School.—Krusenacker.

WILD MAN OF AFRICA.—There is yet, says Dr. Prince, another inhabitant of the woods by the Gaboon River, more to be feared than the African lion. It is the wild man of the woods—not the orang outang though, an immense ape—always acting on the offensive, and ready to attack man. The bones of his extremities are larger than those of an ordinary sized full grown man. I have examined them here, and whilst contemplating the skull, the jaws, and other terrible apparatus, really experienced a sort of shuddering. The canine teeth are upwards of two inches long, and of proportionate bulk. There is a ridge running from the top of the nose backwards over the crown of the head; to this is affixed a muscle, by which the living animals draw backwards and forwards a most frightful crest of stiff hairs; when enraged, or purposing to inflict injury, he erects them, and draws the crest forwards over his large glaring eyes, and utters most hideous yells at the same time. Nothing seems to intimidate him. Sometimes he advances with boughs of trees broken off for the purpose of concealing his approach and attack, and suddenly grasps the legs of the human being, brings him instantly to the ground; breaks his bones by blows of his mighty arms and hands, and tears the flesh by his monstrous teeth. The native huntsman who goes in search, or meets with him whilst pursuing less formidable animals, has learned that the safest way to engage is to act quite on the defensive; to let the monster draw near, when he will immediately seize the end of the muzzle of the gun (ready cocked presented) between his teeth. Instantly it must be discharged; if the man either delays till the ape has compressed the barrel so as to close it, or fails to give a mortal wound, woe be to him; his doom is sealed!

ORIGIN OF CHESS.—The game of Chess, it is said, had its origin at the siege of Troy, and was invented by Palaedes, to amuse the Grecian chiefs. The following account of the Origin of Chess is given by the Arabian writers. At the commencement of the fifth century of the Christian era, India was governed by a young and powerful monarch of an excellent disposition, but who was greatly corrupted by his flatterers.—This young prince soon forgot that monarchs ought to be the fathers of their people, that the love of the people for their king is the only solid support of the throne, and that they constitute all his strength and power. It was in vain that the brahmics and the rajahs repeated to him these important maxims. Intoxicated by his greatness, which he imagined to be unalterable, he despised their wise remonstrances. Then a brahmin, named Sissa, undertook, in an indirect manner, to open the eyes of the prince. With this view he invented the game of chess, in which the king, though the most important of the pieces, is powerless to attack, and even to defend himself against his enemies, without the assistance of his subjects. The new game speedily became celebrated; the king of India heard talk of it, and wished to learn it. Sissa, while explaining the rules of it, gave him a taste for those momentous truths, to which till this moment he had refused to listen. The prince, who possessed both feeling and gratitude, changed his conduct, and gave the brahmin the choice of his recompense. Sissa required to be delivered to him the number of grains of wheat which would be produced by all the squares of the chess-board, one being given for the first square, two for the second, four for the third, and so on, still doubling the amount till the sixty-fourth square. The king, without difficulty, acceded to a request of such apparent moderation; but when his treasurers had calculated the quantity, they found that the king had engaged to perform a thing for which not all his riches nor his vast estates would suffice. They found, in reality, that the amount of these grains of wheat would be equal to 16,384 chis, each containing 1,024 granaries, each granary containing 174,672 measures, each measure consisting of 32,768 grains. Of this circumstance the brahmin availed himself to make the king sensible how much sovereigns ought to be on their guard against those who surround them, and how much they ought to fear lest even their best intentions would be perverted to sinister ends.

CURIOUS HABITS OF MACKEREL.—The habits of these fish are very peculiar. And although they

have been taken in immense numbers for three-quarters of a century, their habits are not well understood. They often move in immense bodies, apparently filling the ocean for miles in extent. They are found near the surface. Sometimes they will take the hook with the greatest eagerness. At other times, not a mackerel will bite for days, although millions of them are visible in the water. When they rise in the most for taking the bait, ten, twenty, and even thirty barrels, are taken by a single vessel in a few hours. They usually bite most freely soon after sunrise in the morning and towards sunset or evening. They all seem to bite at the same time, as if they were actuated by the same impulse. They are easily frightened, and will descend into deep water. It has often happened that a fleet of vessels has been lying off the cape, a mile or two from shore, in the midst of a school of mackerel, and taking them rapidly upon their decks, when the firing of a gun, or the blast of a rock, would send every mackerel fathoms deep into the water, as suddenly as though they had been converted into so many pigs of lead; and perhaps it would be some hours before they would reappear. They are caught most abundantly near the shore, and very rarely out of sight of land.—Peter Gott.

THE YELLOW FEVER EXERCISE.—We learn that out of the eleven infected vessels anchored at Gravesend Bay, eight have been removed to the vicinity of the Southwest spit, as directed by a recent resolution of the Commissioners of Health. The continuance of these vessels for so long a time at their former anchorage is stated to have caused the breaking out of yellow fever in the various towns lining the shore opposite Gravesend Bay. On Saturday night, one of the vessels anchored at Quarantine dragged her anchor, and has not been heard from since. There are at present but twelve cases of yellow fever under treatment at Quarantine Hospital. The N. Y. Herald of Monday publishes a communication from the Castleton Board of Health, intended to be laid before the commissioners of Emigration in answer to the recent letter of Dr. Thompson to the same body. The entire action of the Castleton Board of Health since its large organization is reviewed, and its course in reference to the Quarantine authorities and the erection of the barricade sought to be vindicated.

ANOTHER DISGRACEFUL AFFRAY AT WASHINGTON.—A most disgraceful assault was committed on the 18th inst., by a member of Congress, Mr. McMullen, of Virginia, upon Mr. Granger, of New York. The parties were in an omnibus, and got conversing on politics. Both were very earnest in the discussion. Mr. Granger having made some remark which irritated Mr. McMullen, the latter thereupon clinched him and struck him two severe blows, bruising his face badly. Mr. Granger defended himself as well as he could. The parties were separated immediately by Col. Chester, of the Pennsylvania Inquirer. Mr. Granger is described as an old gentleman considerably under the medium height—very earnest in his manner, but frank, good-natured and generally popular.

THE EFFECT OF HEAT UPON THE ICEBERGS.—A rolling noise is heard like the thunder peals of our autumnal tempests, and we see the head of an iceberg separate from the trunk, and fall crashing into the sea, throwing up clouds of spray to a great height. The monster oscillates several times, as if to recover itself upon its base, or, perhaps in sign of salutation to other icebergs; for who can interpret the mysterious language of nature? A long swell goes to announce at a distance of several miles, its entry into the world; a few minutes more, and that which but now was a dependent portion of a larger block, is become itself a member of that family of giants. Oh, man, how little you are in the world! What are your pyramids two hundred feet high—your dome of St. Peter's—your Kremlin? Here are mountains eight hundred feet out of the water, and with basis two thousand feet deep; here are cupolas and domes at a height of four hundred feet.—Memoirs of Lieut. Beloit.

A GOOD OLD AGE.—We learn from a reliable source that there resides in Johnsonville, Williamsburg district a lady by the name of Singleton, who is 136 years of age. She is a native of Georgetown district, was a grown young lady at the time of Braddock's defeat, and can recount many incidents of the revolutionary war. She has been perfectly blind for thirty years, but can walk about the house and yard with no other assistance than a walking stick.—Mercury, N. C., &c.

As gratitude can only grow in a virtuous soil, so various minds will be ever found to possess it.

ination will be held at Windsor, commencing Wednesday 17th, under the superintendance of the Rev. Professor Hill.

Extract of a Letter from Fredericton, dated Augt 27:—"I have been enjoying the Cathedral Services very much. It is a noble building. The site of it disappointed me at first, as it is rather difficult to associate the word Cathedral with a good sized parish Church at home; but on reflection and examination it is really a magnificent work for a place like this, which must have a mighty influence upon the architectural taste in this country, and tend greatly to refine and heighten the devotional feeling of those who worship within its gorgeous walls, every foot of which is a witness to some portion of truth. It was especially pleasing to learn that the long and foolish opposition to the Bishop's great and good work, has vanished, and that the people here would be very sorry to go back to the old system. Judging from the full congregations, attended even by dissenters, and from the 2000 communicants in one year, they seem no longer to see the Pope, or any such phantoms, in the beautiful and touching symbols which adorn and embellish the building, or in the heavenly music of its large and most respectable choir, which is, as it should always be, composed of the very first classes in the capital of New Brunswick, the venerable Bishop himself taking the greatest pains in it, and being soon practising among them on week-day evenings, handing round the music, and keeping all in order.

"To day is the Visitation of the Diocese, and all the clergy are here of course. I wish I was writing after the Bishop's Charge had been delivered, as I would attempt a short description of it."

We are glad to learn that the large sum of £230 was realized at the Bazaar in Newport, in aid of the funds for erecting a new church at that place. We are pleased to find that others than Churchmen took a great interest in the Bazaar, and that the Messrs. Northup of this city, many of whose connections are in Newport, contributed in a great degree by their gratuitous exertions to the success of the undertaking.

We are glad to learn by Telegraph from New York, of the arrival of the R. M. Steamship Arabia at Liverpool, in the remarkably short passage of seven days from this port.

The Scholars of St George's Sunday School enjoyed themselves yesterday, at the field of Revd. Mr. Uniacke, N. W. Arm.

FACTS, WITHOUT COMMENT.

THE PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW THEM.

New York, October 10, 1856.

Mrs. Hardy, No 116 Suffolk street, writes us that she has been troubled with worms for some three years, and that she used one-third of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., which brought away over fifty large worms. Her usual good health immediately returned.

Mrs. Quid, No 183 Essex street, New York, under date of November 23, 1856, writes us that she had a child which had been unwell for better than two months. She procured a bottle of M'Lane's Vermifuge, and administered it. The child passed a large quantity of worms, and in a few days was as hearty as ever it had been. Parents, with such testimony before them, should not hesitate when there is any reason to suspect worms, and lose no time in procuring and administering Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. It never fails, and is perfectly safe.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores.—None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Naylor.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS will cure any disease of the Liver and Stomach after all other remedies have failed.—There is no medicine in the world which enjoys such an extensive sale as these invaluable Pills, and none which deserves it—the myriads of individuals who have been restored to health after every other remedy has failed, is the chief and deserved cause of their popularity—they have been introduced into every country of the world, and been found signally efficacious in all disorders incidental to the human frame, liver and stomach complaints are quickly carried off by their use, and their virtues in severe cases of dropsy, are the most extraordinary ever witnessed by man.

Died.

At Mahone Bay, on the 27th ult., MARY JANE, second daughter of B. Zwicker, Esq., in the 25th year of her age. Her end was pious.

At Eagle Head, Queen's, on the 1st ult., Mr. ANTHONY CONRAD, aged 67 years, leaving 83 descendants to mourn their loss.

At Gay's River on Wednesday, August 6th, JANE, wife of Mr. Martin Quayle, in the 63rd year of her age.

On board the Barque Buxton, August 2nd, on her passage from Matanzas to New York, Capt. WILLIAM M. DOANE, in the 30th year of his age, a native of Berrington, N. S., leaving a wife and two children, resides a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn their loss.

Of disease of the heart, on the 30th of June, at Buenos Ayres, on board the brig Annette, Cape Richard S. NEAL, aged 57 years, second son of W. H. S. Neal, Esq., of this city.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Aug. 30.—Schrs Promoter, Nickerson, Labrador, 8 days; Mary Eliza, Gantz, do; Salem, Spawer, do; Catherine, Robbins, do; Almira, Gavton, do; Gal, Paquin, P. E. LaRue; V. Mary Bride, Houston, Boothbay; U. S. 2 Jares; Hannah, Whewors, Pictou, 3 days.

Sunday, Aug. 31.—Schrs Augustus Parker, Smith, Boston, Monday, Sept. 1.—Schrs Aurora, Wilson, Antigua, 18 days; Seafower, Palmer, Shippen; Durham, Deliver, Port Adelaide, Lovel, 80 days; Labrador, 7 days.

Tuesday, Sept. 2.—Brig Boston, Purdy, Boston, schr Bellale Cronan, Labrador, 10 days.

Wednesday, Sept. 3.—Barque Arablan, Shaw, Glasgow, 30 days; Brig Clara, Houston, 4 days; schrs Marquis, Lewis, Richmond; Clara, Montreal, 21 days; President, Herman, Labrador; Glen, McDaniel, Sydney.

Thursday, Sept. 4.—Schrs Dart, King, Fortune Bay, Messenger, Antigonish.

CLEARED.

Aug. 30.—Packet, Corner, Bay St. George; America, O'Brien, Boston; Hope, Helen, Bay St. George; Banner, Irving, New Brunswick; Rover, Laughner, Jamaica; Hats, Laybold, Boston; Shooting Star, Bay Chaleur; Commerce, Sheehan, do; Perseverance, Garrett, do.

Sept. 1.—Margaret Motimer, Burke, B. W. Indies; Orate, Fenton, do; G. O. Rigelow, Whittier, Bermuda; Florence, Johnston, Demerara.

Sept. 3.—Bright Queen of the West, Richea, F. W. Indies; Griffin, Masters, B. W. Indies, schrs Sultan, Day, Montreal; Oliver, Reynolds, George Town.

Sept. 4.—Bright Louisa Moore, F. W. Indies; Africa, Bleacher, Boston; Ada, Simpson, St. John, N. B.; schrs Bright Star, Ross, Philadelphia; B. Linda, Caldwell, Quebec; Conservative Myers, Port aux Basques.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 6.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Ham, Hay, Honespun cotton & wool, Oatmeal, Oats, Potatoes, Socks, Yarn, Canada Flour, Am., Rye, Corn Meal, Wood, Coal.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Wood, Coal.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

A Special General Meeting of the INCORPORATED ALUMNI OF KING'S COLLEGE, will be held at the NATIONAL SCHOOL HOUSE, on FRIDAY, the 17th October, at 2 o'clock P. M. A punctual attendance is requested.

P. CARTER HILL } Sec'y. FITZG. COCHRAN }

September 6.

D. C. S.

THE Annual General Meeting of the DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY of N. S., will be held (D. V.) in Halifax, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of OCTOBER next, at 2 P. M., in the National School.

A Public Meeting of the Society will be held in the evening of the same day at half-past seven, in the Temperance Hall.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WITH reference to the Notice issued from this Office on the 14th May last, respecting the treatment of Letters, &c. for England, which may be dropped into the Letter Box after the hour of closing the Mail, and up to the arrival of the Steamer from Boston:—

Notice is hereby given, that the Postage upon such late Letters cannot be prepaid either in money or stamps, as there is not sufficient time to obliterate the stamps or bring to account the Postage, and further, as every Letter received in this late Bag, whether paid by Stamp or otherwise, is charged at Liverpool. The Postmaster General would beg to suggest to the Public the expediency of forwarding all such Letters unpaid.

A WOODGATE, P. M. General.

MISSIONARY SALE.

THE Friends of the Rev. J. STANNAGE have again sent him a large assortment of elegant Fancy and Useful Articles, including Gorman, Leather and Wool Work, Drawings, &c. which he intends to offer for Sale at the Mason Hall, on Tuesday the 14th day of October next, at half-past One, P. M. The proceeds of the Sale will go towards the finishing of the St. Peter's Parsonage, St. Margaret's Bay.

The kind Ladies who have often assisted him in disposing of his Missionary Goods, will if it is hoped again lend their aid, and thus prove that they do not uncrave the charity of Christian friends at home, who are interested in the amelioration of this country.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

THE following Standard Works are now offered for Sale, and may be had at the Office of the "Church Times." Immediate application is recommended, as there is only one copy of each, and the opportunity of obtaining them in this Province is of rare occurrence.

- 2. Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, with Portrait of the Author. Newly printed in double columns. Complete in 1 vol. quite new, leaves uncut, Cloth, thick 8vo. (containing 1256 pages) Lond. 1853. 2s.
4. Carwiltren's History of the Church of England. Quite new, leaves uncut 2 vols. cloth 12mo Oxford, 1849. 15s.
4. Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity and other Works. Complete in one vol. Fol. half bound Dublin, 1721. 10s.
5. Cave's Lives of the Apostles and Evangelists, with Frontispiece. 8 vols. Cloth, 12mo. Lond. 1816. 6s. 3d.
6. Horne's (Dr.) Commentary on the Psalms, with Portrait. Quite new, leaves uncut, Cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1851. 6s. 3d.
7. Taylor's (Bp.) Holy Living and Dying. New, Cloth, 12mo Philad. 1841. 3s. 6d.
8. Tassili (C. Corn.) Opera. Recensuit Jo. Fr. Granatus, 2 vols. calf. 8vo. Amst. 1865. very neat. This copy was formerly priced £3 3 s. by a London Bookseller. 15s.
9. Metodoli Historiarum Libri IX. Gr. Edidit. T. Gaisford 2 vols. half calf, 8vo. Oxon. 1824—with some MS. Notes. 10s.
10. Theocritides de Bello Pelop. Libri VIII. Gr. Recensuit F. Guellet, 2 vols. cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1835—quite new, leaves uncut. 10s.
11. Sophocles Tragediæ VII. Gr. [Musgrave] 2 vols. calf, 8vo. Oxon. 1830. 5s.
12. Horatii Flacci (Q) Promata, Cunningham. Printed on large paper. Cf. 8vo. Hag. Com. 1731. August 10.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

THE following Resolution and Notices are published by order of the General Meeting of the Incorporated Alumni, held at Windsor in June 1856.

On motion of Hon. M. B. Almon, Resolved—That it be notified that the subject of voting by proxy will be taken into consideration at a Special General Meeting to be held in the month of October next as near as convenient to the Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society.

Mr. Almon also moved that the above Resolution and the following notices be published by the Executive Committee, and also a notice that any other Resolutions relating to the same subject and intended to be moved, shall be filed with the Secretary on or before the 20th of August next in order to be published.

1. Dr. King gave notice that the following Resolution will be moved and advocated at the Special General Meeting in October next.

Resolved, That this meeting be authorized to make such regulations relative to voting by proxy as may be deemed expedient by the meeting.

2. Rev. E. Gilpin Jr. gave notice that at the same meeting he will move as follows:

Resolved, That the right of voting by proxy be in no way interfered with or limited.

3. John C. Halliburton, Esq., gave notice that at the same meeting he will move as follows:

Resolved, That no Member of the Associate Alumni be authorized to hold more than three proxies.

4. C. B. Bowman, Esq. gave notice of his intention to move at the same Meeting that it be

Resolved, That in all cases where the Executive Committee shall have considered a Subject to be discussed at an General Meeting, of such consequence as to require the special attention of the Members of the Corporation, and shall have given notice thereof in the Church Times at least three weeks immediately prior to such Meeting, all proxies to be used at such General Meeting shall specify the nature of the vote to be given on that subject; and on all other subjects which may come before the Meeting, the Members holding proxies, shall be at liberty to vote in such manner as they shall deem best, unless otherwise restricted by such proxies.

A true extract from the Minutes.

P. C. HILL, Sec'y.

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

I HAVE now on hand, handsomely bound in Morocco and Gold—a number of the New Edition of the PSALM & HYMN BOOK. These are well adapted for Presents. Sold singly at 3s.—a handsome discount when half a dozen or more are taken.

WM. GOSSIP.



Has been before the public more than 20 years, and is deservedly popular in the cure of

- Swains, Sweeney, Ringbone, Windfalls, Feh Evil, Callous, Cracked Heels, Gall of all kinds, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Fistula, Spasms, Sand Cracks, Strains, Lameness, Foundered Feet, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Foot Rot in Sheep, Garget in Cows, Rheumatism, Bites of Animals, External Poisons, Painful Nervous Affections, Frost Bites, Bells, Corns, Whitlows, Burns and Scalds, Chills, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractions of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Calf Breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles, &c.

Pamphlets gratuitously furnished by agents

Sold Wholesale in Halifax, at MORTON'S Medical Warehouse No. 39, Granville Street. Dealers supplied, at Proprietor's Prices, on application to July 18.

G. E. MORTON & CO.



PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Halifax August 22, 1856.

CHAPTER 31.

AN ACT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF PHEASANTS.

Passed the 18th day of April, 1856.

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor, Council, and Assembly as follows:—

- 1. It shall not be lawful for any person to take or kill, within this Province, any Pheasant, or to buy, sell, or have in his possession any dead Pheasant that has been so taken or killed.
2. Any dead Pheasant found in the possession of any person within this Province, shall be presumed to have been taken or killed by such person contrary to this act, until proof to the contrary is given by such person.
3. Every person offending against this Act shall forfeit the sum of forty shillings for each offence, to be recovered in the same manner in which similar amounts are now by law recoverable, and to be appropriated for the use of the prosecutor.
4. This Act shall be in force for the period of five years, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of the General Assembly.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

REV. D. W. PICKETT, Principal. PROF. STIEFELHAGEN, Teacher of Modern Languages.

THE duties of this SCHOOL will be resumed on FRIDAY the 15th of August next.

The design of the Principal is to provide competent Teachers in each department of the School, and thus secure in the boys placed under his care, such facilities as will enable them to prepare thoroughly for College, or the Commercial and active pursuits of life.

Particular advantages are afforded for acquiring a useful knowledge of the Modern Languages, and instruction will be given in Drawing, in all its branches. New Pupils will be received at any time, and charges made from the date of entrance.

TERMS.—Boarders, £35 per annum. Day Scholars £8 per Quarter. All payments to be made quarterly and in advance.

Each Boy will provide his own sheets, pillow cases and towels, and all articles of clothing should be distinctly marked with the owner's name.

A reduction of £5 per annum will be made in favor of Sons of Clergymen, when the number of other Boarders shall exceed twenty.

Two Prizes of £8 and £4 respectively will be open for competition in June, 1857.

Windsor, July 7, 1856.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

WANTED—A TEACHER in the English Department. The applicant must be a member of the Church of England, and possess testimonials of character and proficiency.

Apply by letter (post-paid) to the Rev. D. W. PICKETT, Collegiate School, Windsor.

WILLIAM GOSSIP

His Receipt per MUNGO PARK, from Liverpool, 4 Cases SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, and ARTISTS' MATERIALS, viz—

SCHOOL BOOKS—Maheanus; Stewart's Geography, Eton Latin Grammar; Greek Grammars; Barker's Demosthenes; Colenso's Arithmetic; Stewart's and Hughes' Goldsmith's Geography; Sullivan's English Grammar; Huxley's Physical Geography; Chambers's Tables; Moxon's Spelling Copy Books of all descriptions.

STATIONERY—Copy Books; Post Papers; Note Papers; ruled and plain; Envelopes; Painted and bound Note Books; Account Books; Red and Black Ink; Screw Top Inkstands; Writing Straps, &c. &c.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.—Prepared Canvas for Oil Painting; Oil Colors in Collapsible Tubes; Putty Oil; Nut Oil; Water Colors in Collapsible Tubes; Cakes and Half Cakes of all Water Colors; do Pure Scarlet; Sets Graduated Pencils; Extra Super Large Sables; Forte Crayons; Grad. Pinks, Slates, &c. &c.

Every Article in School Books, Stationery, and Artists' Materials, constantly on hand.

Look particularly for 24 Granville Street.

NEW LADIES' SCHOOL.

A NEW SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, conducted by a Lady of accomplishments and experience in tuition from England, with the assistance of Gentlemen, giving suited lessons in certain departments according to the method of LADIES' COLLEGE, now generally pursued in England, will be opened in Halifax early in September.

Further particulars will be speedily announced. August 16.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER

SUPERIOR TO SIDLITZ

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store, Holbe Street.

FOR SALE BY WM. GOSSIP,

24 GRANVILLE STREET.

THE Constitution of the Diocesan Assembly adopted at an adjourned Meeting of the Diocesan Assembly of Nova Scotia, held at Halifax, in the Bishop's Chapel, Oct 11, 1855.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

PAPER HANGINGS.

Just Received per brig Ornate, &c. &c.

PAPER HANGINGS, Newest Styles, for Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Bed Rooms, Halls, or Kitchens, from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per Roll.

Also—GREEN PAPER for Window Linings.

Also—BOUDBRING to match the Papers.

CALL AT WM. GOSSIP,

24 Granville Street.

Halifax, Aug. 16, 1856.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.

A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY

FOR

BRITISH AMERICA.

BEING AN ELEMENTARY GENERAL GEOGRAPHY, in which BRITISH AMERICA is treated with the fullness and detail requisite to impart to British American Youth some knowledge of their own country. The work will include the Geography of the other leading countries of the world, and Outlines of Physical and Astronomical Geography.

By HUGO REID, of Dalhousie College, Halifax. Author of 'The Principles of Education,' 'Elements of Physical Geography,' &c. August 18. 2m.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

With a Receipt for cooking a Curry—by an East Indian.

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident there. Carries made with it are pronounced excellent and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment.

Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c from London. Halifax N. S. Dec. 18.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED.

SPIERS' & SURENNE'S Complete French and English, and English and French Dictionary. With Pronunciation, &c.—one large 8vo. volume, 1490 pages. Spiers' & Surenne's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of French and English Languages (School Edition) 913 pages, 12 mo. new and large type. Surenne's French and English and English and French Dictionary.

Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French—by Jewett.

Ollendorff's Method of Learning French—by Valer.

Keys to each of above Methods.

Collet's Dramatic French Reader.

Rowan's Modern French Reader.

De Fiva's Elementary French Reader.

De Fiva's Classic French Reader.

French Testaments.

De Porquet's Tresor.

Consils A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly.

Contes A Ma Fille—par J. N. Bouilly.

L'Echo De Paris—by Le Page.

Hamel's French Exercises.

Les Messagers du Roi.

Frenlon's Dictionnaire.

Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII.

Wannetrocht's Recueil des Chans.

Perrin's Fables—by Bolmar.

May 3, 1856.

WM. GOSSIP,

24 Granville Street.

BIBLE, PRAYER BOOK, AND RELIGIOUS BOOK & TRACT DEPOSITORY.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

No. 24, Granville Street.

THE Depository for the Sale of Bibles, Prayer Books, Catechisms, Religious Books and Tracts, and the Educational Works of the above Society, is kept at the Book & Stationery Store of WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street. The following have just been received:—

Pulpit or Family BIBLES, &c.

Royal Quarto [English] marg. references, with apoch. 27s 6d

Do do do. 25s

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