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Theresa Myers

The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran---Editor.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip---Publisher.

VOL. V.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, NOV. 3, 1852.

NO. 46.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & date	MORNING.	EVENING.
Nov. 7	21 Sun. after Trin.	Prov. 2 Luko 23
" 8	22	Prov. 3 1 Th 3
" 9	23	Prov. 4 2 Th 4
" 10	24	Prov. 5 3 Th 5
" 11	25	Prov. 6 4 Th 6
" 12	26	Prov. 7 5 Th 7
" 13	27	Prov. 8 6 Th 8
" 14	28	Prov. 9 7 Th 9
" 15	29	Prov. 10 8 Th 10
" 16	30	Prov. 11 9 Th 11
" 17	1	Prov. 12 10 Th 12
" 18	2	Prov. 13 11 Th 13
" 19	3	Prov. 14 12 Th 14
" 20	4	Prov. 15 13 Th 15
" 21	5	Prov. 16 14 Th 16
" 22	6	Prov. 17 15 Th 17
" 23	7	Prov. 18 16 Th 18
" 24	8	Prov. 19 17 Th 19
" 25	9	Prov. 20 18 Th 20
" 26	10	Prov. 21 19 Th 21
" 27	11	Prov. 22 20 Th 22
" 28	12	Prov. 23 21 Th 23
" 29	13	Prov. 24 22 Th 24
" 30	14	Prov. 25 23 Th 25
" 1	15	Prov. 26 24 Th 26
" 2	16	Prov. 27 25 Th 27
" 3	17	Prov. 28 26 Th 28
" 4	18	Prov. 29 27 Th 29
" 5	19	Prov. 30 28 Th 30
" 6	20	Prov. 31 29 Th 31

To ver. 18.

Poetry.

"CHEER UP."

From "Hactenus," by M. F. Tupper.

NEVER go gloomily, man with a mind,
 Hope is a better companion than fear;
 Providence, ever benignant and kind,
 Gives with a smile what you take with a tear,
 All will be right:
 Look to the light:
 Morning was over the daughter of night:
 All that was black will be all that is bright,
 Cheerily, cheerily, then! cheer up.

Many a foe is a friend in disguise,
 Many a trouble a blessing most true,
 Helping the heart to be happy and wise,
 With love ever precious and joys ever new.
 Stand in thy van,
 Strive like a man:
 This is the bravest and cleverest plan;
 Trusting in God while you do what you can,
 Cheerily, cheerily, then! cheer up.

Religious Miscellany.

HEAVEN ON EARTH.

"Whether ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." 1 Cor. x, 31.

If we call ourselves Christian men, we ought to honour our Father, we should try to make every one honour Him as He deserves. In short, whatever we do we should make it tend to His glory—make it a lesson to our neighbours, our friends, and our families. We should preach God's glory to them day by day, not by words only, often not by words at all, but by our conduct. Ay, there is the secret.—If you wish other men to believe a thing, just behave as if you believed it yourself. Nothing is so infectious as example.—If you wish your neighbours to see what Jesus Christ is like, let them see what He can make you like. If you wish them to know how God's love is ready to save them from their sins, let them see His love save you from your sins. If you wish them to see God's tender care in every blessing and every sorrow they have, why let them see you thanking God for every sorrow and every blessing you have. I tell you, friends, example is every thing. One good man—one man who does not put his religion on once a week with his Sunday coat, but wears it for working-dress, and lets the thought of God grow into him, and through and through him, till every thing he says and does becomes religious, that man is worth a fomo of sermons—hois a living Gospel—he comes in the spirit and power of Elias—he is the image of God. And men see his good works, and admire them in spite of themselves, and see that they are God-like; and that God's grace is no dream, but that the Holy Spirit is still among men, and that all nobleness and manliness is His gift, His stamp, His picture; and so they get a glimpse of God again in His saints and heroes, and glorify their Father who is in heaven.

Would not such a life be a heavenly life? Ay, it could be more, it would be heaven—heaven on earth: not in verse-mongering cant, but really. We should then be sitting, as St. Paul tells us, in heavenly places with Jesus Christ, and having our conversation in heaven. All the while we were doing our daily work, following our business, or serving our country, or sitting at our own firesides with wife and child, we should be at that time in heaven. Why not? we are in heaven now—if we had but faith to see it. Oh, get rid of those carnal, heathen notions about heaven, which tempt men to fancy that, after having misused this place—God's earth—for a whole life, they are to fly

away when they die, like swallows in autumn, to another place—they know not where—where they are to be very happy—they know not why or how, nor do I either. Heaven is not a mere place my friends. All places are heaven, if you will be heavenly in them.—Heaven is where God is and Christ is. And hell is where God is not and Christ is not. The Bible says, no doubt, there is a place now—somewhere beyond the skies—where Christ especially shows forth His glory—a heaven of heavens: and for reasons which I cannot explain, there must be such a place. But at all events, here is heaven; for Christ is here and God is here, if we will open our eyes and see them. And how?—How? Did not Christ himself say, "If a man will love Me, My Father will love him; and we, my Father and I, will come to him, and make our abode with him, and we will show ourselves to him?" Do those things mean nothing or something? If they have any meaning, do they not mean this, that in this life we can see God—in this life we can have God and Christ abiding with us? And is not that heaven? Yes, heaven is where God is. You are in heaven if God is with you, you are in hell if God is not with you; for where God is not, darkness and a devil are sure to be.

There was a great poet once—Dante by name—who described most truly and wonderfully, in his own way, heaven and hell, for, indeed, he had been in both.—He had known sin and shame and doubt and darkness and despair, which is hell. And after long years of misery, he had got to know love and hope and holiness and nobleness and the love of Christ and the peace of God, which is heaven. And so well did he speak of them, that the ignorant people used to point after him with awe in the streets, and whisper, There is the man who has been in hell. Whereupon some one made those lines on him:

'Thou hast seen hell and heaven? Why not? since heaven and hell
 Within the struggling soul of every mortal dwell.'

Think of that!—thou—and thou—and thou!—for in thee, at this moment, is either heaven or hell. and which of them ask thyself—ask thyself friend. If thou art not in heaven in this life, thou wilt never be in heaven in the life to come. At death, says the wise man, each thing returns into its own element, into the ground of its life; the light into the light, and the darkness into the darkness. As the tree falls so it lies. My friends, you call yourselves enlightened Christian folk, do you suppose that you can lead a mean, worldly, covetous, spiteful life here, and then the moment your soul leaves the body that you are to be changed into the very opposite character, into angels and saints, as fairy tales tells of beasts changed into men? If a beast can be changed into a man, then death can change the sinner into a saint,—but not else. If a beast would enjoy being a man, then a sinner would enjoy being in heaven,—but not else. A sinful, worldly man enjoy being in heaven! Does a fish enjoy being on dry land? The sinner would long to be back in this world again. Why, what is the employment of spirits in heaven, according to the Bible (for that is the point to which I have been trying to lead you round again)?—What but glorifying God! Not trying only to do every thing to God's glory, but actually succeeding in doing it—basking in the sunshine of His smile, delighting to feel themselves as nothing before His glorious majesty, meditating on the beauty of His love, filling themselves with the sight of His power, searching out the treasures of His wisdom, and finding God in all, and all an God

their whole eternity one act of worship, one hymn of praise. Are there not some among us who will have had but little practice at that work? Those who have done nothing for God's glory here, how do they expect to be able to do every thing for God's glory hereafter? Those who will not take the trouble of merely standing up at the psalms, like the rest of their neighbours, even if they cannot sing with their voices God's praises in this church, how will they like singing God's praises through eternity? No, be sure that the only people who will be fit for heaven, who will like heaven even, are those who have been in heaven in this life,—the only people who will be able to do every thing to God's glory in the new heavens and new earth, are those who have been trying honestly to do all to His glory in this heaven and this earth.—*Exan. Cath.*

INDIAN SUPERSTITIONS IN CANADA.

The Rev. Peter Jones, who made the following speech at a late missionary meeting in Quebec, is a native Indian and a preacher in the Wesleyan Connection. He visited England some years ago, and so captivated an accomplished Lady of that polished land, that she came back with him as his wife.—

THE REV. PETER JONES moved the following Resolution:—

That this meeting devoutly acknowledges the Divine Blessing which has accompanied the Missionary operations of this and Evangelical Associations during the past year, and receives it as pledge of ultimate success, and therefore, of encouragement for continuous and even increased effort.

Mr. JONES said that he felt glad in his heart to be present. When he left Toronto to attend the great council fire at Quebec, he did not expect the pleasure of meeting with this assembly, nor did he expect to see the hon. Chairman occupying the position which he now did. Although in old days he had seen him occupying the same position. This was the first visit to the great city of Quebec. He had often heard of it, he had often read of its capture by General Wolfe, and he had this day visited the monument to his memory. The present meeting contemplated a greater conquest, the salvation of immortal souls. Mr. Jones then proceeded to give a brief sketch of his own life, and early conversion to christianity. He also gave an account of the different gods worshipped by the aborigines of the country. There were three different kinds. The first were general gods, such as sun, moon, and stars. The second were the family gods, supposed to cure diseases. The third were the personal gods. The manner in which these latter were obtained was as follows:—Indian youths of ten or twelve years of age, held lengthy fasts, during which time they blackened their faces, and whatever was presented to them in their dreams, they adopted as their gods, of which they made an image of wood, and worshipped. He stated that he had himself had several bags full of personal gods. He alluded to the settlement of the country by the white man, who came among the Indians for the purpose of trade, &c., and deprived them of their lands, and introduced among them the fire water, or as the Indian calls it, the *skidawambon*. He related an amusing anecdote to illustrate the love of the Indian for ardent spirits, of a red man who after drinking a small quantity, wished his throat had been two miles long that he might have tasted it all the way down. He spoke of the introduction of Christianity among the Indians, and of the beneficial results of missionary enterprise, relating a number of striking incidents, to prove their great advantage both in a temporal and spiritual point of view. He related an account of a late tour, made by himself to Lake Superior, giving the number of schools, Indian Missions, and the general improvement which had taken place among the Indians, as the result of missionary efforts.

AFFLICTION COMES FROM OUR HEAVENLY FATHER.—THE Christian in his sufferings is often tempted to think himself forgotten. But his afflictions are the clearest proofs that he is an object both of Satan's enmity, and of God's fatherly discipline. Satan would not have a man suffer a single trouble all his life long, if he might have his way. He would give him the thing his heart is set upon. He would work in with his ambition. He would pamper his lust and his pride. But God has better things in reserve for his children, and they must be brought to desire and seek them, and this will be through the wreck and sacrifice of all that the heart holds dear. The Christian prays for fuller manifestations of Christ's power, and glory, and love to him, but he is often not aware that this is, in truth, praying to be brought into the furnace, for in the furnace only it is, that Christ can walk with his friends, and display in their preservation and deliverance his own almighty power. Act, when brought thither, it is often one of the worst parts of the trial that the Christian thinks himself, for a time at least, abandoned. Job thought so. But when he looked on himself as an outcast, the infinite Spirit and the wicked spirit were holding a dialogue on his case! Ho

was more an object of notice and interest than the largest armies that were ever assembled, and the mightiest revolutions that ever shook the world, considered merely in their temporal interests and consequences. Let the Christian be deeply concerned, in all his trials, to honor his Master before such observers.—*Cecil*.

DEATH OF THE RT. REV. PHILANDER CHASE, D. D. BISHOP OF ILLINOIS.

This aged and venerable prelate, the presiding Bishop of the House of Bishops of the American Church, died on the 20th inst., from injuries received some days previous, in a fall from his carriage. None of the Bishops of the Church have been longer in the field of labour, or was more widely known, both in this country and in England, and few will be longer remembered, "because of his work's sake."

He was born in New Hampshire, about the year 1775, of an old New England stock, and was brought up under congregational influences; his father having suffered severely at times, from the spirit that produced the blue laws in Connecticut. Disgusted at the peculiarities of Puritanism, he on arriving at years of discretion, found his way into the Church, and ere long was ordained to her ministry. The scenes of his early ministry were varied and far remote from each other.

At one time he was a missionary, the first except Father Hall, to carry the Church to the then wilderness of Western New York. From cabin to cabin, from hamlet to hamlet, he travelled, often on foot, and enduring patiently the greatest hardships. At another time he was rector of a rising parish at Hartford, where he continued for several years with great acceptableness. At another time he was in New Orleans, where he founded the first parish of the Church (Christ's Church) not long since under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Hawks. At length he was appointed Bishop of Ohio, and was consecrated in Philadelphia, on the 11th day of February, 1819. His Diocese was almost completely fresh ground, especially in church affairs, the church being almost as yet unheard of from Lake Erie to the Ohio river. With indefatigable labor, the Bishop—who had a constitution of extraordinary physical power and endurance—traversed his Diocese in all directions, exploring his way through pathless forests, fording unbridged streams, and everywhere seeking and finding the lost sheep of his Master's fold. He founded Christ's Church, in Cincinnati, the oldest and strongest parish in all Ohio. But from the first he was satisfied that the building up of parishes alone was not all that the great West required. Without a sufficient supply of clergy parishes could neither be built up nor maintained; nor could a sufficient supply be obtained from the East, for many reasons. He therefore determined to concentrate all his energies in the establishment of a College and Theological Seminary in Ohio, for the supply of the West. Means for such a gigantic undertaking could not be procured at the West, nor even at the East, where the General Theological Seminary (in this city) was hardly yet established on a firm basis, and needed all the nursing care the friends of the Church could bestow. He therefore sailed for England, where he at first was coldly received, but at length so gained the good will and esteem of wealthy members of the Church of England, that he returned with abundant means for commencing operations, and in a subsequent visit obtained a large additional amount for their completion.

In many minds in England, the feeling which he called forth amounted to a mingled reverence and enthusiasm, which some have thought it hard to account for; but it was owing to the mingled simplicity, piety, energy, and shrewdness of the Bishop, who, to the minds of young men bred up in all the refinement of a higher artificial society, looked upon him as the embodiment of their idea of a truly primitive and apostolic Bishop, who, while devoting his life to the Church, was not ashamed to help on his Master's work by laboring with his own hands. On returning from England, he purchased about a mile square of first rate soil near the centre of the State, which he determined should for ever be the College domain, so that all improper associations might be kept at a distance from the pupils, as well as a permanent landed endowment be gradually formed by the inevitable rise of property. The buildings were begun of stone, of massive proportions and extremely solid walls; for the Bishop was building not for a day, but for all time. Mills—saw and grist—a store, &c., were established, all of which helped to supply funds. A corps of assistants was procured, and pupils came in increasing numbers. But as years wore away, it became evident that the immense and successful labors of the Bishop did not ensure him cordial support from his Diocese, or proper assistants in his schools. At length he resigned the Episcopate of Ohio, and retired to a farm in the backwoods of Michigan. Here he labored partly at the plough literal, partly at the plough spiritual—from which, having once put his hand to, he was resolved never to turn back—and he made good progress with both, until he was called to take charge of the Diocese of Illinois, where there were then but two or three clergymen of the Church. In a double wagon, the gift of some liberal laymen of Detroit, he and his family crossed the prairies into the heart of Illinois, and although then an old man, the Bishop vigorously commenced a repetition of his struggles and triumphs in Ohio. Selecting a noble section of land in the centre of the State, he set out to England again, and again returned richly freighted with gifts for the

growing West. Jubilee College began to rise in noble rivalry of Kenyon. Throughout all the Atlantic States, too, the Bishop travelled, pleading the cause of his beloved Jubilee—the darling of his old age; and nowhere was he sent empty away. In vain did accidents seem sent to stay his course. Again and again, in his continued travels, was he thrown from coaches and carriages, and limbs and ribs were broken. Each affliction proved a blessing in disguise. Each broken bone seemed only so much more capital well invested, which yielded a rich and ready return. *Jehovah Jireh*—the Lord will provide—was the Bishop's motto, and he seemed to act on it with the most unhesitating confidence, nor was that confidence betrayed. Every difficulty was at last removed. The latest of all—a threatened loss growing out of a previous claim to ownership of some of the College lands—looked dark for some time, but was at length settled by compromise. His Jubilee College is left on a firm basis, and will doubtless be a blessing to many generations.

The growing bodily infirmities of the Bishop had made him anxious to secure an Assistant in his high office. But for several years he was disappointed. At length, however, in the election and consecration of his own chosen candidate, the Rev. Dr. Whitehouse, (late Rector of St. Thomas Church, in this city,) the aged Bishop received the blessing he had so long desired. And after having welcomed his Rt. Rev. Assistant to the field of his future labors, he seemed to realize that there was little more left for him to do on this side of the grave. A fall from his carriage, at his time of life and in his state of health, produced injuries so serious that nature could not rally against them. He has gone to his rest; but not before he had accomplished a work and won a name, which those he has left behind him will not willingly let die.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer*.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Niagara, Oct. 27.

IRELAND.

SINGULAR FACT.—An inquest was held in Cork last week, on the body of William Duke, a carpenter, drowned in the Mardyke stream. While the body lay at the bridewell, poor Duke's wife and daughter called to see it before the inquest, and left the bridewell with tears and lamentations. They returned home, the inquest was held, and the jury came to a verdict "that the deceased, William Duke, was accidentally drowned." When the wife and daughter returned home, what was their astonishment to see him whom they thought they had just seen dead, alive and well, warning himself comfortably by the fire. The frightened woman refused to believe the evidence of their senses; and it was not until some neighbours called in and effected a mutual understanding between the parties that anything like quiet was restored. It appeared that the deceased was not Wm. Duke, who had been away from home, and had only that evening returned. Who the deceased was no one knows. Duke, on learning that he was supposed to be drowned, was exceedingly angry at the stupidity of his wife.

ITALY.

Great interest has been created here by the announcement that the Evangelical Association purposes sending a deputation to Florence, headed by Lord Shaftesbury, Count St. George's, and many other persons, to intercede with the Grand Duke in favour of the victims of religious persecution. Rosa Madiari is in the Ergastolo at Lucca; her husband, Francesco Madiari in the prisons, of Volterra. A Mr. Chapman, an English gentleman, who has all along taken a great interest in their case, has taken rooms at Volterra, and has received permission to remain with Madiari, who has suffered much, morally, since his captivity—The victims of shameful trial are, though kept in close confinement, otherwise well treated. M. De Remont, the Prussian minister, has already privately interceded with the Grand Duke in their favour; indeed, he expressed to his imperial highness that a commutation of their sentence would be considered as a personal favour by the King of Prussia. But all to no avail.

COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, 29th Oct.—Last night Mr. Young moved free trade resolutions in opposition to differential duties.—Debate, but no result.

Mr. Terrill, Member for Stanstead, died of cholera, and a messenger of the House. Several other deaths last night.

The House is in a panic, and will probably adjourn at once.

Mr. Cauchon, gave notice of motion on Wednesday next—Committee of the Whole, to consider the following Resolutions:—

1. That the Provincial Grand Trunk Railroad ought to comprise the whole distance lying between the Western and Eastern frontier of Canada, passing through Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal, thence along the North Shore of the St. Lawrence to Quebec, and following the Northern line run by Major Robinson.

2. That since the Provincial Grand Trunk Railroad is of the highest importance to the general prosperity of Canada, and the credit of the Province must moreover be pledged for the construction thereof to a considerable amount, it is, according to the spirit of our Constitution, essentially a government measure, and should therefore originate with the Executive.

3. That in order to set at rest all well founded apprehensions, and to secure to all parties in the country, the full benefit to result from the existence of a Provincial Railroad, the entire work of constructing it ought to be entrusted to one and the same body of Directors, in pursuance of one and the same law, and be executed as nearly as possible, at one and the same time on all parts of the line.

P. E. ISLAND

H. M. S. BASILISK AND THE SUFFERERS BY THE LATE STORM.—*Georgetown, 19th October, 1852.*—Dear Sir,—Annexed I beg leave to send you the copy of a Letter from the Hon. F. Egerton, Commander of Her Majesty's Steamship *Basilisk*, addressed to the American Consular Agent at this Port, on his learning that a number of American vessels were stranded at Colville Bay on last Friday night, which I think is well worthy of publication in the *Advertiser*.

I am, dear Sir, your most obdt. serv't.

HUGH MACDONALD.

To the Editor of the *Advertiser*, Charlestown.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "BASILISK."

MONDAY, OCT. 18.

SIR—I have this moment heard a report that some American vessels are on shore at Colville Bay, and that their crews are in a state of destitution at that place. I am about to proceed in that direction, and shall call in there on my way to ascertain the truth of the report, and whether I can be of any assistance if the report be true. I am sure I am only carrying out the wishes of the Admiral and of the Government in requesting you to let me know if any thing is needed which can be afforded by any of Her Majesty's Ships on this part of the Station.

I am, Sir your obdt. servant.

P. EGERTON.

To the U. S. Consul, Georgetown, P. E. I.

GEORGETOWN, 18th Oct. 1852.

SIR.—In the absence of my Son, ANDREW A. MACDONALD, the American Consular Agent here, I perused your Letter to him, offering your assistance, and that of any other of Her Majesty's ships on this part of the station, to render assistance to the American vessels that were stranded on that night, and very much damaged, the cargoes will be mostly saved. Immediately on hearing of the disaster, my Son went by land to render them every assistance in his power, and he will be most happy to accept of your kind and very handsome offer to render the unfortunate sufferers such assistance as you have under your command.

I beg leave, in his absence, to return you the grateful thanks of the Government he represents.

I am, Sir, your most obdt. humble serv't.

HUGH MACDONALD.

Hon. F. EGERTON, Her Majesty's Ship *Basilisk*.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

The following is a copy of the Agreement entered into with Messrs. Jackson & Co, for building the Railroad, and brought into the Legislature by the Government.

AN AGREEMENT.

Made and entered into this twenty ninth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, between the 'European and North American Railway Company' of the first part, and William Jackson, of Birkenhead and London, Samuel Morton Pett, Thomas Brassey and Edward Ledd Betts, all of London, in Great-Britain, Esquires, of the second part. Whereas the said European and North American Railway Company have been incorporated and duly organized, for the purpose of making, constructing and finally completing a Railway from the eastern boundary of this Province of New Brunswick, in the County of Westmorland, so as best to connect with a Railway to be constructed for the City of Bangor, in the United States of America, on the eastern part of the State of Maine; as the Director of the said Company in the exercise of their best judgment and discretion shall deem most favourable and be calculated to promote the public convenience, and carry into effect the intentions and purposes of the Act of incorporation, and such Branch Railways to every or part of the Province as the said Company may deem expedient; such lines and branch lines being subject, nevertheless, to the approval of His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being in Council. And whereas it has been determined, subject to the provisions and conditions hereinafter expressed immediately to commence the said work and to construct and equip that portion of the said road extending from the River Saint John, at the Falls, including the Bridge over the same, to Shediac, and from some place at or near the Bend of the Petitcodiac to Nova Scotia Boundary; completing in the first place the line between Shediac and the Bend of the Petitcodiac. And whereas the said parties hereto of the second part have agreed to construct such portion of said Railway and after the rate of six thousand five hundred pounds sterling per mile, upon the terms, conditions and stipulations hereinafter set forth:

And whereas, for the purpose of facilitating the construction of the said Road, the Government of this Province have agreed to take stock in the said Company the extent of Two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, payable in provincial Debentures to be issued and payable at the end of twenty years, with interest at the rate of six pounds per centum per annum, payable yearly in London, and subject to the sanction of the Legislature hereafter to be obtained, to loan to the said Company to the extent of two hundred and twelve thousand pounds sterling in debentures, to be issued, in the like form

principal and interest, payable in like manner in all respects as the said stock debentures are to be payable; repayment of the said last mentioned debentures and interest being secured to the said Government by a mortgage or first charge on the said Railway as such debentures shall issue, in the manner and according to the terms of an act to be passed by the Legislature for that purpose, by which it is contemplated to make the said loan Debentures and the interest thereon accruing a primary charge on the said Railway, its Stations, Station Houses and Rolling stock, as the same may be made and completed, and while in the course of construction. And whereas the said parties hereto of the second part have agreed to take stock in the said Company to the extent of seven hundred pounds sterling per mile, and whereas the estimated length of that part of the Railway about to be forthwith constructed, is from St. John to Shediac, one hundred and seven miles, and from the point of departure at or near the Bend of the Petitcodiac to the Nova Scotia Boundary, thirty seven miles, estimated in all about one hundred and forty four miles; the expense of constructing, finishing and furnishing which, at the rate aforesaid, will amount to nine hundred and thirty six thousand pounds sterling, or thereabouts, according to the exact length of the line.

Now this agreement witnesseth that the said parties hereto of the second part do hereby undertake and agree to build, construct and equip a first class single track Railway, of five feet six inches gauge, along the portion of the line of the said European and North American Railway, lying between the River St. John at the Falls, and Shediac on the Gulf shore, and at or near the Bend of Petitcodiac and the Boundary of the Province of Nova Scotia, comprising the road between Shediac and the Bend of Petitcodiac in the first place, the whole line hereby contracted for to be constructed and equipped in a good, substantial and workmanlike manner, and of the best materials, and in all respects with reference to the Permanent Way, Earthworks, Grades, Curves, Bridges, Culverts, Crossing, Terminal Station at St. John, Road Stations, Rolling Stock, Sidings, Turn Tables and Fencing where required, as set forth, specified and described in the general specification hereto annexed, 'A,' the same to be finished, furnished and completed to the entire satisfaction of Albin C. Morton, Esquire, or such other consulting Railway Engineer of eminent understanding, as the said Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, shall from time to time appoint to superintend and inspect the construction and equipping of the said Road, the said consulting Engineer to be paid by the said parties hereto of the first part, and which said Railway, when so completed, is to be delivered to the said parties hereto of the first part; in good working order in every respect ready for actual traffic and travel without further outlay or expense to the said parties, hereto of the first part, on or before the first day of July, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred fifty seven;

And the said parties hereto of the first part do hereby undertake and agree to and with the said parties hereby of the second part, to pay for the said Railway and equipment on and after the rate and price of six thousand five hundred pounds sterling per mile, in manner following, that is to say: when and so soon as the said consulting Engineer for the time being shall certify that work is done, and material on the ground, to the extent of twenty thousand pounds sterling, then payment shall be made to the said parties hereto of the second part to the extent of ninety per cent, or eighteen thousand pounds sterling, twenty five per cent, in Provincial Debentures to be issued by the Government in payment of their stock; twenty two per cent, in Provincial Debentures to be loaned by the Government to the said parties hereto of the first part as hereinbefore mentioned; ten per cent, in Stock Certificates of the said Company paid up; and the residue, or forty three per cent, in Bonds of the said Company bearing interest at the rate of six per cent, per annum, payable in London, in twenty years from the dates they shall be respectively issued in such sums as shall be required by the said parties hereto of the second part; and so on from time to time, as such consulting Engineer shall certify, until the reserves on such sums of twenty thousand pounds sterling shall amount to ten thousand pounds sterling which shall remain and continue reserved till the whole of the said work hereby contracted for shall be complete, and in the mean time on each Certificate subsequent to such reserve to the extent of the whole of each Certificate of twenty thousand pounds sterling in like proportions as above expressed of Province Debentures, Stock Certificates and Bonds of the Company: And on the said Railway being completely finished and equipped as aforesaid, and certified by such consulting Engineer to be open and ready for traffic, the said reserved sum of ten thousand pounds sterling shall be paid to the said parties hereto of the second part in like manner by a like proportionate quantity of Province Debentures, Stock Certificates and bonds of the Company.

And it is further understood and agreed by and between all the said parties hereto, that all land required for locating the said Railway and for the construction or use thereof, of temporary or permanent shall be provided by the said parties hereto of the first part, whenever required by the said parties, hereto of the second part and further that the said parties hereto of the first part shall from time to time when required procure for the said parties hereto of the second part the consent of the Executive Government of this Province to enable them to enter and go on and upon the Crown Lands lying in the route or line of such Railway, and to dig for take remove and use any earth, gravel,

stone, timber, wood or other matter necessary for the construction of the said Railway, under or on or from the Crown Lands contiguous to the said Railway, free from any duties or charge thereof. And it is understood and agreed that this Agreement and Contract is based on the supposition and assumption that iron rails can be purchased in England free on board at six pounds ten shillings sterling per ton. And it is hereby agreed that should this not be the case an increase upon this amount will be added to the contract price and any decrease will be deducted therefrom, and with respect to chains and pins a relative deduction or advance shall be made. And it is further agreed that the road bed of the said Railway should be elevated as much as practicable and necessary above the surface of the ground, to facilitate the removal of snow, and in the event of any alteration being made in the route of the said Railway from the line as at present surveyed, and the same should be carried either by the way of Loch Lomond, or Carruther's Lake, an equal number of Stations shall be placed in suitable situations along such altered line. And the said parties hereto of the first part do hereby agree that they will from time to time and at all times during the progress of the said work, when required by the said parties hereto of the second part, by all lawful ways and means enforce the full powers, rights and privileges belonging to them for the benefit and advantage of the said parties hereto of the second part, and for better enabling them to construct and equip the said Road and carry out and fulfil this Agreement.

And it is further agreed, that that portion of the European and North American Railway Line to the westward of St. John, between the City of St. John and the front of the State of Maine, but not including the Bridge of St. John, shall be surveyed and the route decided on as soon as conveniently may be by the Engineers of the said parties hereto of the second part; and on the said route being so decided on, the said parties do hereby, on the assent of the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, in Council being thereunto first had and obtained, mutually contract and agree for the construction of the line to the eastern boundary of the said State of Maine so decided on, and on the construction of an extension of the Trunk Line to Miramichi, in like manner as heretofore specified according to a similar specification, and upon the like terms and conditions only that the price of such construction shall be dependent on the work on said line or lines when ascertained by actual survey, but the basis on which such prices shall be determined shall be in all respects the same to have been agreed upon for the road, hereby contracted for, and payments shall be made for the same in like proportion of Provincial Debentures, Stock Certificates and Bonds of the said Company; provided always that if the price of the said Roads, or either of them shall exceed Six thousand five hundred pounds sterling per mile in balance of the Two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling of Stock and Loan Debentures. And it is further agreed, that with reference to any branches to Fredericton, or elsewhere, from the main Trunk Line, the same shall when mutually determined on, and the assent of the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, in Council being first had, be constructed on the like basis and terms, and in the same manner in all respects as herein contained for the construction of the said main Trunk Line, as the said extension thereof to Miramichi:

And it is hereby further agreed, by and between the said contracting parties, and when and as soon as any part or parts of the said road hereby contracted for shall be made and put in operation, any profit or profits arising from the working of the said road or roads, made and completed, shall go to and be appointed for the benefit of the said parties hereto of the first part, in like manner as if the whole of the said road shall have been made and handed over; provided always the said parties hereto of the second part shall be entitled to send all agents, workmen and materials required for the execution of the work over such portion of the said line as may be opened free of charge. And it is further agreed, by and between the parties hereto that in the event of any difference or dispute arising between them with reference to the contract, or to any matter or thing arising between them with reference to this contract or to any matter or thing rising or growing thereout, or in any way relating thereto, all such matters in difference shall be referred to the award, order, and final arbitrament of three disinterested arbitrators to be chosen as follows: one by the said parties hereto of the first part and the Executive Government of this Province conjointly, one by the said parties hereto of the second part, and the third by the said two arbitrators to be chosen as aforesaid; the decision and award of whom, or any two of whom, in the premises, shall be final and conclusive between the parties.

In witness whereof the parties hereto of the first part have to this Contract executed by both parties in quadruplicate caused their Common Seal to be affixed and set, and the same to be testified by the signatures of the President and Secretary of the Company, and the parties hereto of the second part have subscribed their names and affixed their Seals the day and year first above written.

R. JARDINE, President.
THOS. B. MILLEDOE, Clerk.
WM. JACKSON.
SAMUEL MORTON PETO,
by his Attorney Wm. Jackson.
THOMAS BRANSEY,
by his Attorney, Wm. Jackson.
EDWARD LEDD BETTS,
by his Attorney Wm. Jackson.

Signed, sealed and delivered
In the presence of
JOHN A. POOR.
GEORGE P. SANCTON.

THE RAILROAD.—On Wednesday last through the attention of John T. Williston, Esq. we were put in possession of a copy of the Agreement entered into with the office bearers of the European and North Ame-

rican Railway Company and the Executive Government, with Mr. Jackson, for the building of Railways in this Province, knowing the deep anxiety which prevails in all classes of the people to be made acquainted with every transaction relative to this all-engrossing subject, we have published this document entire in another page.

Our readers will perceive that that portion of it which relates to the building of a branch to Miramichi, is very cautiously worded—that it could be construed by the Government or the Contractor at a future day, to suit their purpose—either to progress with the work or to stop short when the European line was completed.

This, it appears excited the suspicions of the Northern members that all was not as it should be, and taking alarm, they by a concerted and judicious course of action had the matter set to rights. We have now the pleasure, after a protracted, and as it appears to us, needless delay of years, occasioned by intrigue, manoeuvring and selfish legislation—of announcing that the business has been arranged in such a manner as will be satisfactory to our readers in this part of the Province, and ultimately prove highly beneficial to the general interests of the Province.

From what we have learnt, too much credit cannot be given to the members from the "North," for the firm stand they took to secure to their constituents a full measure of justice, which we have no doubt will be duly appreciated.

We give below all the information we have been able to glean from the papers and other sources, relative to this matter.

We trust that no unforeseen difficulty will arise to blast the high expectations of the public, but on the contrary, that all the arrangements will be carried out in good faith, and that the result will prove satisfactory to all the contracting parties.

The following Telegraphic Despatch was received from Mr. Johnson on Thursday evening last, at the Reading Room:

"The Northern members held a meeting, all of one mind, waited on Government, who agreed to introduce a clause that the line to Miramichi should be built simultaneously with or immediately after the line from St. John to the Bend, this before the line to Calais or Fredericton. The Bill passed thus, minority seven.

"This the best that could be done, it was secured by the united exertions of all the northern members. No difficulty in Council.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*"

FREDERICTON, *Friday Evening, Oct. 29.*—The Bills have passed. House prorogued by His Excellency, to day, at two o'clock, when he delivered the following SPEECH:

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislature Council,
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I rejoice to find that it has been possible to sanction the scheme for the construction of the European and North American Railway. The readiness with which you have met and entered on this business, and the attention which you have given, deserves my warmest acknowledgements.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The measures to which I have just assented imply some confidence in the Executive Government. I thank you for that confidence, and desire to assure you that the funds that you have placed at my disposal shall be expended economically, and the powers which you have entrusted to me shall be cautiously exercised.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly. We may hope that a new impulse will be given to your progress by the act just passed. For my own part I believe that the completion of this Railroad will benefit not only those whose houses it passes, but that the most remote settler and the poorest laborer will perceive a fresh element of enterprise and prosperity at work amongst us.

I have only to repeat my thanks for the assistance you have given me and to relieve you from your labours for the present.—*St. John N. B. Courier, Oct. 30.*

We understand that on receipt yesterday of the intelligence that the Railway Bills had been ratified by His Excellency, a salute of one hundred guns was fired on each side of the Saint Croix, from St. Stephen's and Calais, to celebrate the Commercial Union of British and Republican American.—*St. John Courier.*

THE arrival of the Steamship *Pacific* at New York, brings European dates to the 20th Oct. Napoleon entered Paris on the 16th, with great eclat. Cotton unchanged; wheat and flour less firm; sugar and coffee advanced sixpence and one shilling. Nothing important in politics.

LATEST NEWS.—The R. M. Steamship *Africa* arrived at New York, 14th inst. Liverpool dates to 23rd ult. and 130 passengers. Summary as follows:—Mr. Cunard had an interview with the Colonial Secretary, on Wednesday, 26th ult. on Railway matters. Later accounts from the Arctic expedition furnish no news of Sir John Franklin. Abdel Kader is to be liberated, and sent out of France forthwith. Louis Napoleon will assume the title of "Emperor" in December. The Pope will crown him in Paris next May. The market for bread stuffs is firmer. Corn advanced one to two shillings per quarter. Cotton rising.

The Honble. Edward Everett is appointed Secretary of State, in place of Mr. Webster.—*U. S. Paper.*

Missionary Record.

MOOSE OF RUPERT'S LAND.

We are permitted to publish the following extract from a letter of the Lord Bishop of Rupert's Land to the Lord Bishop of Quebec, containing an account of the recent inundation in that Territory.—*Quebec Eccl. Gazette.*

"You will learn with much pain that a desolating flood, a recurrence of that of 1826, has visited our settlement. The waters rose very fearfully on the departure of the ice; an immense number of houses have been swept away, many have lost their all (especially the Canadians) and are now tented out on the higher ground. We are here on the spot which has twice afforded a refuge to the settlement, and which is surely therefore a suitable spot for the erection of a Church (St. James, Assiniboine.) The parsonage house is nearly completed, and we are now enjoying all that the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor can do for us. My own house is almost a wreck, though it still stands; all the fences, pickets and platforms are gone. The bridges all along the road, which were erected last year at an outlay of £600, are all floating, and the plains look exactly like the sea with the waves rolling high.—The upper Church has more than two feet of water in it; the middle church the same; the Rapids District and that around us are mercifully spared. The people bear their losses in a most uncomplaining spirit, and manifest much submission. The painful part is the anticipation of the winter. No wheat can be grown on the flooded land, only barley and potatoes. I am sowing on the Mission Farm at St. Andrew's, which has hitherto been uncultivated. I fear that I must give up one or other school, and that, when education seemed to be making a great advance, is to me an unspeakable pain. It will be long before the range of buildings could be inhabited, and even after that it would be difficult to supply so many with provisions.

"God has very graciously preserved us all. Our only loss is a very faithful servant who was accidentally drowned from his own rashness when venturing out, when late and dark, to visit his wife. With this exception there is not any loss of life. The cattle too are nearly saved. But the loss of property, houses, barns, and grain is prodigious. A more heart-rending scene I never witnessed.

"At the Middle Church the river is about 12 miles broad; you can see nothing but water as far as the Little Mountain. The water covers the sandal in my own garden; in my house we pass in *bateaux* from one part of it to another.

In the Upper Church it is about 2½ feet deep, and some of the railings of the gravestones are floating two miles off. It is scarcely so high as the other flood, but the channel of the river is said to be deeper, so that the volume of water may be the same; but the amount of desolation is incalculably greater; then they had little to lose; very few cattle, very poor houses, and little in them—now it is different.

"Last Sunday I had a delightful service on the Little Mountain, where the pensioners and others are tented. The tents around me, a semicircle of 150 people before me, and a bright sun over head formed a beautiful scene, of which I could have wished a picture. The singing was beautiful and touching, four Psalms and the Te Deum under the open heaven.—I preached from Genesis xix, 27 and 28, on Abraham viewing the cities of the plain. In the evening we had full service here, in Mr. Taylor's house, with an overflowing congregation.

"It will, I fear, alter many of my fondly cherished plans. I can hardly think of my journey to Moose this summer, when there is desolation around here. But all is with God to arrange according to His own wisdom. It will, too, I fear, carry away some of our most active settlers, some may change their locality and remove from the spots under water now, and move higher up the Assiniboine.

"It will throw the whole settlement back many years, to return to farms and houses without a fence, or wood for the winter, and start almost afresh. But I am, I confess, surprised at the calmness with which the settlers view it, so different from the impatience which often marks the European.

"I write in haste, with much on my mind, but I was unwilling that your Lordship should learn first the tidings from the newspapers. I am sure that we shall have your deepest sympathy in our trial, and your prayers that the afflictive visitation may be blessed to the present and everlasting good of all involved in it. The water is now stationary, and I trust that it will soon subside."

LATENT CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.—The following incident related by Mr. Goddard of the Ningpo Mission, under date March 6th, cannot fail to excite a deep interest, and to suggest many questions. That Christianity was introduced into China at an early period in the history of the church, does not admit of a doubt, but all the living trace of the churches then planted has been thought to be lost. But may there not be a remnant hidden there?

"A few days since, a respectable looking stranger came into our chapel and listened with much apparent attention to the discussion. After service he stopped to converse. He said that he and his ancestors had worshipped only one God the Creator. He knew of Moses, and Jesus, and Mary, said he was not a Romanist nor Mohammedan, neither had he seen our books, but the doctrine was handed down from his ancestors. He did not know where they obtained it, nor for how many generations they had followed it. He was from one of the western provinces of China, and said that in his native place there are some thirty families of the same religion. They have books but do not propagate them."

Youth's Department.

"IT IS SUNDAY."

The following beautiful lines from the Charleston Rosebud, contain a useful and interesting moral to the comprehension of children, and may not be devoid of interest to readers of an older growth.

"WHAT is the lady doing there.
In such a posture?" Anna cried.
"The lady kneels in humble prayer,"
Her sister Nell replied.

Young Anna's siskin lashes fell;
"You say the lady kneels in prayer,
To-day, you know, is Friday, Nell,
And is it Sunday there?"

"Oh, sister dear, can no one pray
At any other time as well?"
Must Sunday be the only day?"
Said thoughtful Isabel.

"I should be very sad if I
Who sorrow almost every day
For something wrong, must wait and sigh.
Till Sunday comes, to pray.

When I have erred in deed or word,
And tears arise, and blind my eye,
My heart and lips with prayer are stirred,
Till I forgot to sigh.

"When softly on my downy bed
I wake, and find the morn'ning here,
I think whose smile that morning made,
And speak to God in prayer.

"When day's bright door is shut, I know
Whose viewless hand forbids her beam,
And dare not to my slumber go,
Till I have prayed to Him.

"Oh, sister dear, no matter where,
No matter what the hour of day,
The solemn eve, the morning fair—
'Tis always good to pray."

DISOBEDIENCE TO PARENTS.—Young man is that your father? How could you make use of language so disrespectful? You don't care? You will talk as you please, no matter who hears you? If we were in want of a clerk, and there was not another young man within ten hundred miles that we could engage, we would not consent to take you. We should be afraid to trust a boy who is so disobedient to his parents—who showed so little respect for his father. A youth who was saucy to his parents we never knew to turn out well. He respects nobody. If your father is in the wrong and you are certain of it, there is no excuse for such language. No one will respect you for it. Everybody will condemn you. A parent should be treated with respect by his children, and no matter how poor he may be, or how large his family may have grown.

There is too little respect paid to parental authority at the present day. It is grievous to go into many families and hear the language daily used by the children. "I will," "don't care," "it's none of your business." I am old enough to know what is right; and the like expressions, are painfully common. Large boys and grown up girls even, do not hesitate to give their mother the lie, and break away from their express commands. They will do as they please, and go where they have a mind. We wish such children could only see how they appear in the eyes of their acquaintances, and if they have any shame, it must flush their cheeks. There is truth as well as beauty in a couplet by Randolph.

Whoever makes his parent's heart to bleed,
Shall have a child that will revenge the deed.
Of one thing we are certain—an undutiful son and a

disobedient daughter cannot long prosper. For a season they may appear well to the eye of a stranger, but their self will and stubbornness are soon discovered, and they are despised. A child who disobeys his parents will not hesitate to abuse any body. Neither eyes nor talents receive respect from him.

FILIAL DUTY.—The great law of nature has implanted in every human breast, a disposition to love and revere those to whom we have been taught from our earliest infancy, to look up for every comfort, convenience, and pleasure in life. While we remain in a state of dependence on them, this impression continues in its full force, but certain it is, that it has a tendency to wear off, as we become masters of ourselves; and hence the propriety of those laws by which, in the institutions of different nations, it has been attempted to guard against a degeneracy into filial ingratitude and disobedience.

"Honour thy father and thy mother," was the command of the Divine author of the Jewish dispensation. "That thy days may be long in the land," is the peculiar reward which he promises to those who obey the solemn injunction. And as he has been pleased to express his approbation of a steady adherence to this law, by singular marks of favor, so also did he wish the breach of it by exemplary displeasure—death was the only expiation for this offence.

In China, let a son become ever so rich, and a father ever so poor, there is no submission, no point of obedience, that the latter cannot command, or that the former can refuse, and the filial duty is the same with the prince as with the peasant; and the emperor every New-Year's day, pays a particular homage to his mother in the palace, at which ceremony all the great officers of the state assist.

When Edward the First, king of England, was in the Holy Land, he received, successively, the news of the death of his only son, and of his father, Henry the Third. He took the first loss resignedly; but on the second, he was quite comfortless and dejected. When Charles, king of Sicily, expressed his surprise at this difference, Edward replied, "God may send me more sons; but the death of a father is irrecoverable."

THE STEP-LADDER.

FROM THE GERMAN OF PLUFFEL.

A sparrow caught a big blue bottle
Fly upon a weeping willow,
He buzzed—Phil held him by the throttle,
"O let me go, there's a good fellow!"
"No," says the murderer, "not at all;
For I am big and you are small."

A sparrow-hawk pounced on Herr Sparrow,
Enjoying his repast. Like fun,
He plunged his talons in his marrow.
"O let me go! What have I done?"
"O," says the murderer, "not at all;
For I am big and you are small."

An eagle spied the sport, and lo!
Dropped in to have a bit of dinner
"O, please your majesty, let me go;
Have mercy on a worthless sinner."
"Pooh!" says the murderer, "not at all;
For I am big and you are small."

While yet the king the bones was picking,
An archer served him out his gruel,
An arrow in his gizzard sticking
Made him exclaim—O dear, how cruel!
"Tush!" quoth the archer, "not at all,
For I am big and you are small."

Correspondence.

[The Editor is not responsible for the sentiments or statements of his Correspondents.]

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

OUR PRESENT POSITION.

NO. III.

My last communication concluded with expressing my belief that, under present circumstances, only one of two courses was open to the Churchmen of Nova Scotia, viz. either to obtain a great modification in the presentation clause of the Revised Statute, or to quadruple their annual contributions for Church purposes. Let us briefly examine which of these alternatives it will be most prudent as well as most practicable for you to carry into effect.

Doubtless prudence would at once suggest the propriety or even necessity, of altering the Statute, or to modify it in such a manner as to make it legal for the Bishop to dispense with a formal presentation in the case of Missions, which could afford little or nothing for the support of the Parishes. Common justice in fact demands that some distinction should be made between Parishes that are, or may shortly become, self-supporting, and those which are not, and cannot be rendered so for many years to come. It is this absence of due discrimination, in the law which in a preceding

paper elicited the remark that by its means the Missionary character of the Church was destroyed, or at all events much impeded. For if you strictly observe the very letter of the Statute, no licensed Clergyman may legally officiate in any Parish Church, without "presentation and induction," the latter by the Lieut. Governor of course. Is it not absurd to make presentation and induction absolutely binding in a place where there may be but few Church people, no parsonage, no peculiar privilege, no permanent resources, and where the Glebe is a wilderness? Who is to be at the trouble and expense of observing those forms? And yet every Clergyman, who is not so presented and inducted has the mortification of knowing that every time he officiates he is actually violating the laws of the land. I conceive therefore that churchmen who have the power and the ability and a sufficient degree of zeal for the common cause, would confer an immeasurable boon on their Church by catering or modifying the clause under discussion, in such a manner as to suit with greater exactitude the real and respective conditions of our several Parishes.

But would this modification if effective, restore you again to the position you occupied in 1850? Would it recall the bounty and favours of the Society at home to its former state of munificence and profusion? Never. That benevolent institution, gladly avails itself of the excuse which your own act of assumption furnishes for restricting its liberality, in reference to this Diocese, and calls upon you now to provide henceforth for the entire support of your Clergy. And who can blame it for acting on this resolution? For more than a century has its bounty been ungrudgingly extended towards this Province. It has afforded the means of spiritual instruction to your grandfathers, to your fathers, and hitherto to yourselves. In all reason and justice therefore, the Society has a right to look now for some fruit from so much increasing labour and attention, some substantial return which will incontestably prove that its efforts have not hitherto been in vain. It remains for you to prove by your alacrity and willingness to respond to its call, whether its just and reasonable expectations shall be realized, or whether disappointment and chagrin shall be the only results of its long and laborious course of operations in Nova Scotia. Gratitude, honor, self-respect, and self-interest, all point to the only course which is open for you; a course which will ensure the efficiency and permanency of the Church of England amongst you; a course which, it is useless to conceal, will involve many sacrifices of time, attention, and substance. If you recede or turn aside from this honourable and consistent course, it will not require a prophet to foretell that days of darkness and despondency are yet in store for your Church, and that the present generation, at least, will pass away, before a brighter promise will dawn upon its future prospects.

Still further to justify the Society's resolutions respecting us, consider the position which this Diocese holds on its list. It is the very first that was erected in a British Colony. It is invariably placed first in the Society's Reports, dating the occurrence of its erection in the year 1787. And you may well imagine the question of establishing an English Bishopric on the continent of America must have been considered of great national importance, when it engaged the attention of the Parliament and the Ministry at that stirring period. The nation was reposing after its unsuccessful struggle with the American colonies, and had just acknowledged their independence. The infidel philosophy of France was convulsing the public mind from one end of the country to the other, rendering it necessary for the Divines of that day, to contend for the very elements of our common faith. The King, George III., then began to shew for the first time, symptoms of that malady, which for a brief space subsequently, partially overclouded his reason; a circumstance which vastly stimulated all the acrimony and animosity of party feeling. Questions were mooted and discussed nightly, within the walls of St. Stephen, which involved in their issues not only the downfall of a ministry or the ascendancy of a party, but the very existence of the monarchy itself. The nation at large was heaving to and fro, as if stirred by the fires of a hidden volcano. And yet among all this turmoil and strife and confusion, under the excitement and intensity of feeling which naturally resulted from these great and overwhelming interests, time was found to pass a law for the establishment of a Bishopric in Nova Scotia.

Think, too, what minds were engaged in this question. Imagine it to have passed through the gigantic grasp of the intellect of William Pitt, to have been discussed by Burke and Grattan, Fox and Wyndham, and a vast array of other high and immortal names. Think too what wisdom the subject would call forth from the stern and masculine mind of Thurlow, who then occupied the Woolack; how its merits and future usefulness would have been depicted by Bishops Horsley and Horne, Watson and Porteus, and other holy men, whose names are doubtless written in the Book of Life.—And so the attention of England and of the English Church was drawn to the first erection of the See in Nova Scotia, and gave it that prominence in the history of the Colonial Church which it still enjoys, and which let me fervently hope, it will ever earnestly strive to maintain.

My fellow Churchmen, if the origin of this Diocese may be traced to a period which is marked in history, not only by the vastness and importance of its events, but also by the galaxy of bright and transcendent intellects that adorned it, you are imperatively called upon to act in a manner which may hereafter be deemed worthy of your privilege, and of the benevolent interest that first gave you a Bishop. The eyes of the

Church at home and abroad are upon you at the present crisis, and the results of your efforts will now remain as monuments of praise or dispraise in all time to come. You are now called upon to *act history*: do it well, I beseech you. If indeed the spirits of departed greatness are permitted to feel still an interest in the affairs of man, or to be affected by their consequences, think how the bright and immortal intellects, referred to above, must be ready to chide and upbraid you, if you fail to hand down, unscathed and unimpaired, to the growing generation, that sacred trust, which they have committed to your keeping. Think not to do this by assuming privileges which do not legitimately belong to you, by enacting Statutes that impede, instead of forwarding the missionary work of your Church, or by observing short sighted parsimony, until the generosity of others may supply your necessities and deficiencies. But come boldly and resolutely to the task. Purchase with your substance every privilege that may attach to your position before you assume that privilege in law or in fact. And the opinion of your fellow churchmen all over the world will gladly record to you the perpetual possession and exercise of such privilege as being absolutely your own by every right, which justice and integrity recognize amongst men.

In my next I will show the inconvenience and mischief resulting from the presentation clause of the Revised Statutes.

[We should be sorry to throw cold water on the zeal of Churchmen, which *Crito*, labours to stir up, for truly it is cool enough already.]

But we think he has over stated the case between the Society, and the Diocese. As far as we are informed, that case has not been affected by the Provincial Statute, with many holes, which is the subject of *Crito's* strictures. We believe the Society's liberality is only limited by its means, upon which the calls are a hundred per cent. greater than they were 20 years ago. We have heard of no change of its intentions, in regard to Nova Scotia, since the visit of the Secretary, the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, in October 1849, when he assured the Diocesan Church Society, that we may still look for aid from the S. P. G. F. in proportion to our own exertions here, only adding, that in places where the people are able to support their Clergy, no aid can be expected, after the death of present incumbents, which is certainly a most reasonable decision.—Ed. C. T.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR,

It was with no small feeling of honest pride as a Churchman, and certainly with feelings of humble gratitude to the Great Head of the Church, the giver of every good, that I read the account in your paper of the 9th inst., of the noble, the praiseworthy, and successful efforts made by the members of St. Paul's Parish at Halifax, to free their Churches from the heavy debt, which long had pressed upon them, and which had accumulated to the large sum of well nigh £5000. This will indeed prove, what may and can be done, even under discouraging circumstances, by ready hearts, and by the united exertions of a people willing to make some little sacrifice, even, to accomplish a desirable end. The fervent prayer of every sincere Christian will be, that the Divine Head of the Church will "remember those," who thus gave from religious motives, and wipe not out the good deeds they have done for the House of their God and the offices thereof. The fact you allude to, of the "liberal things" always done by the friends of the Church in Halifax, to assist others in different parts of the Diocese, I am inclined to think not only every clergyman, but every Layman also, who at any time has taken a "subscription list," to Halifax, will readily corroborate the statement you made, as to the ready help, always afforded by Halifax Churchmen.

It is fervently to be hoped that the good example thus afforded will be imitated, by the members of the Church in different Parishes in the Province, where difficulties of a similar kind, have like an incubus, hitherto paralyzed their efforts; that they will see the necessity, and advantage of personal exertion, instead of, as formerly, depending altogether upon donations from Religious Societies in the Parent Kingdom, or help from the members of neighbouring Parishes who have enough to do at home. The time indeed has come, when such exertions must be made by the real friends of the Church, if they wish the privileges of the means of grace, they so long have enjoyed, continued amongst them. Churchmen are not, generally speaking, poorer than dissenters who have all to do for themselves, nor will they, I presume, rest quiet under the charge of being "less pious," or "less zealous," for the increase and prosperity of the Church of their affections.

The exertions of the kind alluded to, are being made among the members of other congregations in the Diocese, beside those of St. Paul's at Halifax, and further, that they waited not, to be stimulated to action, by the example, so nobly afforded by the Churchmen of your city, I am most happy to inform you.

Visiting, as I occasionally do, different parts of the Province, I left the little town of Chester, on Saturday the 9th inst., and after travelling for some hours, over a road, a large portion of which, would I think, equal if not surpass, any in the Province for depth of mud holes, broken bridges, and projecting rocks, I reached the Settlement of Sherbrooke. On

Sunday the 10th I attended Divine Service in the Church, appropriately situated on a hill in the centre of the Settlement. I found the Holy Building filled to overflowing with attentive worshippers, indeed the chief difficulty appeared to be, especially with those who came after me, to find a vacant seat. I was particularly pleased with the quiet, and apparently devout deportment of the congregation, and with their uniform attention to the rubric and order of the Church, kneeling at the time of Prayer, and standing, when they sang the praises of their God.

On this day, I had the pleasure to see, (rather an unusual sight in a Country Church,) two young men, with their respective intended brides, and the parties and friends attendant upon each, stand up before the altar, in the presence of more than two hundred persons, to be joined together in the Holy Bands of Marriage. The service appeared to me in a peculiar manner solemn, particularly when the parties more immediately concerned, knelt at the altar to receive the blessing from the officiating minister, the Rector of the Parish. I likewise witnessed, together with all the assembled worshippers, the baptism of four infants, who were thus publicly received, in accordance with our Lord's command, into the congregation of Christ's Church. I had also the pleasing satisfaction and, I humbly trust, the profit, of receiving on this day, with well nigh thirty communicants, the blessed Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. I was afterwards gratified to learn that within the few past weeks some necessary alterations suggested by our Bishop when he visited the Settlement, had been made in the interior of the Building, that the floor and steps of the altar, as also the steps leading to the Reading Desk, and Pulpit, had been neatly carpeted, the outside of the Building repaired and materials for painting it provided, and the requisite materials also received, for the erection of a singing gallery; with other repairs and alterations. The names of many who take an active and a willing part in the good work might here be enumerated, but I shall now mention only a few, viz.—(the family of the late Lieutenant Ross, who was considered the father of the Settlement, that of Mr. George Turner, the Society's Catechist, and the family of the late Mr. Thomas Russell, who died about eighteen months since in the 84th year of his age; he was a Sergeant of Artillery and fought under the command of the late noble Duke of Wellington. The names of the following persons who are ever ready and willing to lend a helping hand, ought to be mentioned, Messrs. Hiltz, Wambolt, Meisters, Seltzman, Hatcher, Legg, Moser, Calder, Winrow, and others.

The humble and sincere members of our holy faith therefore, need never fear for, or be ever anxious on account of, the future increase and prosperity of our pure and Apostolic Church, against which, her Author and founder has said "not even the gates of Hell should ever prevail," since, altho' for the accomplishment of the Divine purposes, it may be appointed to many trials, surrounded at times by darkened clouds or enveloped in seeming dangers, we still may rest in confident assurance, that nothing shall destroy it. Like her ancient type, the ark of the old world, which remained safe upon the sea, notwithstanding the raging of the waves, and the violence of the storm, so shall the Church, the ark of the new covenant, upheld by her own buoyancy (?) and safe under the guidance of an invisible power, rise above every storm of depravity and sin, which may threaten the world, and rise, the sacred deposit of all that can rejoice our race, the sacred deposit of true religion, the rallying point and resting place of all, from the discord strife and division, which now, as permitted for a time, rend the Body of Christ His Church.

October 20th 1852.

A CHURCHMAN.

[The satisfaction to be derived from the above record of "liberal things," at Sherbrooke, (Co. of Lunenburg,) would be much diminished if we could believe that a real "Altar" is among the Ecclesiastical improvements in that quarter, as twice intimated in the foregoing communication. But we presume our correspondent knows well, that we have no such articles in the Church of England, and, that he only speaks as we all used to do in old times, without "meaning any harm," when simply intending the "Communion Table," which rubrical designation is strictly appropriate to what we saw in the Church he describes some years since. It is just as well however, now-a-days, to drop the other word, lest mischief come of it, and we be mistaken for those who still "offer sacrifice" forgetful that "there remaineth no more sacrifice for sin."]—

Ed. C. T.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—The position of the Province is a critical one. That wretched system of Schools which has too long been an insult to the understanding of Nova Scotians, is about to be abandoned; and education, we fondly trust, about to be settled upon that firm and enduring foundation, upon which it is undeniably the wisdom of our Legislature to place it. Would it be presumptuous to speculate upon the future? May we picture to ourselves a people intelligent, wealthy, and enterprising? A soil boundless in agricultural productions and mineral stores, and yielding both with inexhaustible munificence? A country holding that intellectual and commercial status among the nations of the earth, to which Nature has entitled her? The wide, the unbounded prospect lies before us, and our eyes

mismanagement and folly can be the only clouds and darkness that rest upon it. What shall we say, then? Have these flattering hopes sprung up merely to be nipped in the bud? Are these fair promises given only to deceive? And must all our darling expectations fall a prey to party prejudice and misguided zeal. God forbid!

That such a catastrophe will result, there seems no cause, I am happy to say, to fear; but it is my firm conviction that it is unavoidable, if the introduction of religious teaching into schools be insisted upon. This ought not to be so, but unfortunately it is.

In order to bestow any benefit upon the community at large, it is necessary to have respect to their opinions and prejudices. These may be mistaken and ill founded, but it matters not. The fact of their existence is sufficient. To attempt to enforce measures which run counter to them, is but to labour in vain, and to subject ourselves to the pain of disappointment. If men will not allow us to do to them the good we would, let us, at least, confer the good we can. We are not justified in refusing to minister to their temporal wants, because we cannot supply their spiritual necessities. Nor, because our neighbour differs from us in religion, should we unfeelingly look upon his misfortunes, and coldly pass by on the other side.

The force of principles such as these acting upon existing facts, has brought me to my present mode of thinking. Into so many sects are Christians unhappily divided, and with such needless asperity do they often advocate their respective tenets, that that which was originally intended to be a bond to unite, has been made a badge to separate. No matter how general the doctrine, how broad the basis we adopt, their sensitive jealousies will be excited; that unanimity requisite for the successful working of the system will be destroyed, and where mutual confidence and good will should reign, there will be found nothing but distrust and envy.

But suppose some particular creed, the Church's, for instance, introduced. Could we expect dissenters to send their children? Listen to a short extract from the article alluded to in my last letter. Shall we send our children where we would not go ourselves? Shall we place them, while their characters are in a state of formation, under influences which we believe to be unsound and deleterious, and which we ourselves find it necessary to resist? And again, "Can we send our children to be educated where that form of religion is directly and indirectly inculcated, which we do not believe to be the truth as it is in Jesus?" We surely cannot do this either consistently or innocently." This is well spoken, and must be heartily responded to by us all. But does this sentiment, so beautiful in the mouth of a churchman, become deformed by passing the lips of a dissenter? Can we blame in others what we approve in ourselves? Our own principles would not only justify, but would applaud them for withdrawing their children, and sending them where they might be instructed in what they consider the truth as it is in Jesus.

From these considerations I have been forced to the conclusion that, if we are to have a system of education whose benefit can be shared alike by all classes, it must be with the exclusion of religious teaching not from the province, but from the school rooms. In the former, I trust, its efficiency will be increased. Ignorance and vice ever go hand in hand and by destroying the one, we take away the prop of the other.

To some of your readers, Mr. Editor, who may take the trouble to peruse these lines, my views may, perhaps, appear heterodox, but if any one of them, instead of censuring, will take his pen and devise some feasible plan, which will combine the double blessing of a religious and secular training, he will not only earn my thanks, but will secure my most cordial acquiescence.

Your obedient Servant,
JUVENIS.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

The necessity for a Professorship of Pastoral Theology in King's College, Windsor, is now generally felt and acknowledged in this Province, but the means for its endowment are "lions in the way" in this our day of poverty and self-dependence.

Now, as one of the great objects to be attained by this Professorship, is the training of Divinity Students to the parochial and every day work of the Ministry, what better field of operations could those Students have than the Parish of Windsor itself? Such an arrangement would be beneficial in various ways; not the least of which would be the influence which would thereby be exerted on the lives and conversation of the young men themselves, as the spiritual advancement and well being of the Parish would then be the immediate concern of every one of them.

Suppose then, that the Rector of Windsor, be also appointed Professor of Pastoral Theology at the College, and that the salary for both offices be, say £300, per annum. Of this the parish would surely be willing to pay the larger proportion, for the Rector would necessarily be one of our best men, and the Divinity Students would, under his immediate direction and supervision, be so many active and energetic Assistant Missionaries. Thus, every Church family in the parish would be within the influence of regular, frequent, and spiritual visiting, the pulpits would be supplied with sound, argumentative, and doctrinal teaching, and the parish of Windsor would be, as it ought to be, the model parish of the Diocese, and last but not least, economy and utility would thus be combined.

The happiest effects might be expected from such an arrangement, provided the individual selected be a man of no party, and have under his direction a band of

young men carefully selected and trained to the "holy calling," and energetically resolute to forward, by precept and example, the great work of the Gospel.

A CHURCHMAN.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, NOV. 6, 1852.

EDUCATION.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the November number of the "Journal of Education for Nova Scotia," a most valuable little work published by Mr. Dawson, the (unpaid) Superintendent of Education for this Province. It is full of important suggestions, for the improvement of the miserable system, (if system it can be called) of instruction, under which the rising generation of this country are growing up with half-starved intellects, far behind their contemporaries in the neighboring Republic. It is devoutly to be hoped that another Session of the Legislature, will not be allowed to pass by without the adoption of such an improved Law, as will rescue the youth of the Province from the degraded and neglected condition in which they are now left, as regards their mental cultivation. The subject of Education, which is one of the very first in importance, has unfortunately been generally the last taken up in the deliberations of the Legislature, and being thus driven into a corner, at a time when members were in a hurry to get to their homes, it has been slurred over, and some crude enactment, or the bare continuance of a confessedly imperfect law, has been the consequence.

The dearest interests of the country have been treated long enough in this unprincipled way, and sacrificed to self interest or political strife, and we hope for better things from the approaching Session of the new House.

It is in vain that the land is traversed by the wondrous electric wires, or intersected by railways, or that Steam affords us a rapid transit over vast Oceans, formerly attempted only by the dauntless few. It is in vain that the amazing discoveries of modern science, and the surprising improvements in all the arts and occupations of man, are spread before us, so long as our population are wrapped in the shades of ignorance, or their minds left as now to the miserable guidance of Teachers, who are themselves untaught, and wholly unqualified to develop the intellectual powers of those committed to their care. Hence a NORMAL SCHOOL for the training of an efficient corps of Teachers, is a prime desideratum, and if the cost of such an Institution were five times what it is, the Legislature will betray the vital interests of their Constituents if they neglect to establish it. But we shall do better to let Mr. Dawson speak for himself on this and other points of this great subject with which he is so thoroughly and practically acquainted, and accordingly we propose in this and future numbers to bring before our readers, extracts from his Journal, commending them to the deep attention of all who are interested for the welfare of the land they live in, and especially to that of the Legislators of our country.

"The time is now approaching when the subject of common school education must again be brought before the legislature. Next session should give the province a new law, and who can measure the influence which that law may exercise for good or evil on the destinies of the country, and on the individual welfare of every parent and child. There has been too much indifference to the importance of this subject. The people do not need to be told that our present plan is defective in its support, in its methods of instruction, and its local management. This is felt in nearly every settlement in the province. It is only necessary that every person should question himself as to the personal interest in a greater diffusion of humanising and elevating training, and should act accordingly to bring to bear on the legislature a force of public opinion which would sweep away all the hesitation of wavering representatives who fear to benefit the country lest the people should punish them for it. To aid in exciting a well directed and vigorous effort in the approaching crisis, we shall, even at the risk of wearisome repetition, again direct attention to some of the principal objects to be contended for.

Secondly. We must have good and well supported Normal Seminary, to send well qualified teachers over the length and breadth of the Province, until every school shall be taught by a person trained in the best methods of conducting the work of education. After a few years such an institution will double the value of the public and private money expended on the schools, shorten the time necessary to obtain a useful education, and send forth a much more highly educated race of young people from the schools. There are very few persons not convinced of the utility of a Normal School; and it is to be hoped that its efficiency will not be cramped by too narrow views of economy.

Thirdly. Free schools supported at least in part by assessment must be secured before we can hope to have

a general diffusion of the blessings of education. This of all educational improvements is the most opposed—yet it must come. The example of other colonies and the interests of the mass of the poorer population must enforce the acknowledgement of the right of all children to a common school education paid for from the public purse. The principles on which this is demanded, and its probable influence on public interests, are now familiar to every intelligent man all over the province—let them set themselves to combat the prejudices of the ignorant, and outweigh the influence of the selfish. Let it be thoroughly understood that the intention is not to withdraw the public grant, but to add to it a sum collected from property all over the province, and employ the united sums in placing a school within the reach of every parent, for just so much in addition as he may choose to give; and that the choice of teachers by the people or their representatives the trustees, and the independent management of the affairs of every district by its own people, will in no respect be interfered with, but on the contrary greatly extended, while the facilities for having good teachers and sending all the children to school will be vastly increased.

Fourthly.—Efficient annual inspectors, acting under a general head must be provided for. This is an important check and stimulus, and can, on the plan proposed in the school bill of last winter, be secured at small cost. As it is explained in another part of this number, no further remark is necessary here.

Fifthly.—Arrangements for the regular and orderly election and performance of the duties of trustees.—Under all previous laws this has been much neglected; and to this cause we must attribute much of the inefficiency of the schools. The trustees elected by the people have a large share of substantial power. This is the liberal and popular element in our school system, and unless actively worked out to its true results, no exertions of officers appointed by government can infuse sufficient energy into the schools.

These are the great objects which we have all long thought should be aimed at in a new law, and we beg leave now most urgently to press on the friends of popular education the importance of informing the public mind and petitioning the legislature. To facilitate the latter object, and at the request of many friends of education, we shall prepare and circulate forms of petition along with the present number of the Journal, and we respectfully request those who may receive them, to do all in their power to have them presented to the legislature, respectfully signed. Persons who do not receive copies, and who are desirous of aiding in the work of obtaining signatures, may have them by applying to the Superintendent of Education.

REPORT OF THE ALUMNI OF KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, 1852.

The Executive Committee have the pleasure of meeting the Members of the Alumni of King's College on the Fifth Annual General Meeting since the incorporation of the Society.

Since the last meeting your Committee have to lament the loss of their late Patron, His Excellency Sir John Harvey, who ever showed himself favorably disposed towards the Association, and to whose kind offices they are much indebted for promoting the harmony between the Board of Governors and this Society, now so happily existing.

At the last General Meeting a Committee was appointed to confer with the Governors on the subject of such an alteration in the Charter and Act of Assembly relating to the College, as circumstances seemed to render necessary, but it appeared more prudent to the Governors on consultation with them, to take no steps under the peculiar circumstances of the case then existing.

Your Committee would now however urge upon the Society, the importance of seeking such an amendment as should seem, with the approval of the Governors, more likely to vest the control of the College in the hands of those whose feelings would naturally lead them to uphold it in its integrity, than some of those at future periods may be who shall hold the office of Governor ex-officio.

Your Committee would also suggest the expediency of respectfully requesting the Governors of the College to consider the propriety of seeking from the Legislature, power to dispose of the wilderness lands belonging to the College, as otherwise your Committee fear that eventually they may become much depreciated in value if not wholly lost to the institution.

Your Committee would bring to the notice of the Association the fact of a comparatively small sum only being now required in order to entitle the College under the conditions of the liberal offer of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to a further sum of £1000 Stg. The first sum of £1000 promised by them has been paid over to the Governors on the ground of £2000 having been raised by the Alumni. And at the time when the late lamented Bishop was removed by death, some progress to the extent, it is believed, of £700 or £800 had been made by his Lordship towards the second sum of £2000, on the raising of which depends the further grant of £1000 from the Society for Promoting Christian

Knowledge, already referred to. Your Committee would therefore urge on the friends of the College, the importance of using every effort to make up the deficiency, and of inviting the attention of the present Visitor to this important fact.

The effort made to repeal the permanent grant by the act of 1851 not having been successful, a memorial from the House of Assembly, has been passed praying for certain reasons therein set forth that the royal assent may be given to that measure. Your Committee have not failed to forward a memorial on their part, refusing as they believe the arguments of the House of Assembly, and praying for the withholding of the Royal assent, and they trust that having acted in unison with the Governors of the College the joint effort to avert the threatened blow has proved successful. Thus far therefore the resources of the College continue unaltered from past years.

The income of this Association also remains at nearly the same standard with that of last year, a slight practical difficulty occurred in the collection of the subscriptions from members residing in the country towns and villages of New Brunswick and this Province, owing to the distance and inconvenience of remitting small sums, but the Committee are in hopes that at the general meeting in Windsor, when it is hoped members from all parts of this Province and New Brunswick will be present, some mode of obviating the difficulty may be proposed and adopted.

The charges against the income of the past year are the grant to Dr. Mantovani, of £50 Stg. Hon. S. B. Robie's nominee, fees for the year preceding, £11 16 3; out of the grant to the Rev. Mr. Mulholland, towards a second Assistant the sum of £16 only has been drawn, being up to December 1851, at which period the second Assistant, now the Rev. Mr. Ruddle, left the situation.

A sum of £50 Stg. was granted to the Governors at the general meeting of last year, towards meeting the deficiency in the general funds of the College, which it was then supposed had been occasioned, by the reduction of the permanent grant from £400 Stg. to £250 Curry, but as that reduction as already mentioned, has not yet been carried out, your Committee have not felt authorized to pay over the amount of the grant to the Governors.

A sum of £10 was also voted to the Secretary to cover contingent expenses, but of this amount only 10s. 5d. has been required to defray the expenses of postage of letters and pamphlets. These items with some small sums for printing and advertising, form the whole charges against the income of the past year.

An account is submitted by the Treasurer, showing the amount in his hands of investments and cash; and also a statement showing the probable income for the ensuing year.

The (Vice) President and three of the Committee, now retire from office, all of whom are however eligible for re-election.

Your Committee would also recommend the election of a member of Committee in lieu of Mr. Hill, whose name was placed on the list last year under the impression that he was about to resign the office of Secretary, which office however he still retains.

Halifax, June, 1852.

WE have seen in the *B. N. American*, of Wednesday, a strongly expressed communication under the signature of "A Churchman," in reference to the Bill introduced into Parliament, for the regulation of the Colonial Church, in which the writer vehemently denounces that Bill, and exhorts the Churchmen of Halifax to sign a Petition against it, which he has published in the same paper. Without entering into a discussion of the general subject of Convocations, we have no hesitation in saying, that we can see nothing in the proposed Bill to alarm any sober-minded Churchman. As we read it, it appears to confer what for many years we have regarded as a desirable privilege, namely, the power of meeting together, for the management of our "internal affairs," and making such regulations as our position requires, without violating the order of the Church. We cannot but think that the gravamen of the objections to it consists in the name of its proposer, and his presumed tendencies, which cause his acts to be received by many with suspicion. *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*, seems to be uppermost in the minds of all who have written on the subject. But the fairer way would be, to let the measure stand or fall on its own merits. If it be good, and tending to the removal of difficulties, and likely to promote the real prosperity of the Colonial Church, let us take it, no matter who may be its author. If not, reject it. But in order to arrive at such a decision, there must be calm and dispassionate consideration of the subject, and therefore, in place of hastily putting our names to a Petition, the object of which is to crush the Bill, let steps be taken to bring together those who are to be affected by it, and to ascertain their views. Until this is done, it would seem to us premature, to take so decided a step as to petition against it.

The Suspension Bridge at St. John N. B., is progressing favorably, and it is expected will be finished before the severe weather sets in.

Contributions to the Bishopric Endowment Fund, Mahone Bay

Rev. P. J. Filloul,	£1 0 0
Sir Mark Tufts,	1 0 0
J. E. Rees, Esq.	1 0 0
Benj. Leggo, Esq.	0 7 6
Frs. Zwickor,	0 7 6
Watson Motris,	0 3 9
Wm. Ernst,	0 5 0
Chas. Veno,	0 2 6
Mrs C Veno,	0 2 6
George Jodric,	0 2 6
Caspar Veno,	0 2 6
Isaac Veno,	0 2 6
Peter Ernst,	0 5 0
Ja-cob Langillo,	0 5 0
John Langillo,	0 5 0
Edward Langillo,	0 2 6
David Langillo,	0 2 6
James Barkhouse,	0 2 6
Michael Ernst,	0 2 6
Frederick Veno,	0 2 6
George Barry,	0 2 6
Benjamin Barry,	0 2 6
George Barry, Junr.,	0 2 6
Frederick Ernst,	0 5 0
NEW GERMANY.	
William Nichols,	0 10 0
Adam Feindel,	0 5 0
£7 11 3	

B. E. F.—Received from Mahone Bay, £7 11 3.
EDWIN GILPIN, Jr.,
Sect'y. B. E. F.

ALAS! FOR UNITY!—The first step from the good old paths is never the last. The late census of Canada East exhibits a lamentable picture of the rending of the Body of Christ. It enumerates not less than *One hundred* different denominations of Christians in that one Province! Well may we take heed to the Apostolic caution, "mark them which cause divisions among you and avoid them."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Quite a talk has been got up by the papers about a telegraph monopoly, and it does almost appear as if some parties have had rather an exclusive use of that medium of communication, at particular times, and in such a way, as generally allowed, might in the end become positively injurious to individual and public interests. The transfer, however, of the management, from the government to a company, will prevent any further charge being made against the former, and we hope the latter will never give any cause whatever, for the integrity of their direction to be called in question.—There is quite as much talk about the publication of some telegraphic documents, which must have an ownership somewhere, but which having been either—lost or mislaid, stolen, or strayed—have been advertised in the *Colonist* in a somewhat questionable manner, to the manifest annoyance of all concerned. W. G.

Salem Chapel, the new and handsome edifice recently erected in this city for the worship of the Congregationalists, was discovered to be on fire on Monday last. The engine companies were promptly on the spot when the alarm was given, and it is owing chiefly to their exertions that the edifice was not burnt to the ground. Two damage is estimated at two or three hundred pounds. W. G.

A public meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at the Temperance Hall, to further the design of the Nova Scotia Industrial Exhibition. It was respectably attended, and good speeches on behalf of the several Resolutions were made by B. Murdoch, Esq., Hon. J. W. Johnston, Judge Bliss, Mr. McCulloch and others. We see no reason why the Provincial Exhibitions, for a long time to come, may not be made, and that without injurious rivalry, to excel each other—and a generous emulation of this nature cannot fail to be advantageous to Provincial progress. W. G.

The "blind girl's Concert," last evening was nobly patronised and well sustained. The Hall was unusually crowded, and we trust a handsome amount has been realised for the benefit of Miss Bolman. The money spent for such an object as that has been surely well bestowed.

We have since learned, that the proceeds of the Concert, after paying all expenses, amount to £74 12 9.

CHOLERA IN QUEBEC.—There is no doubt that the cholera has again commenced its ravages in Quebec. This should cause our authorities to use precautionary measures to prevent the introduction of so fatal a disease into this city. It was in October 1837, that Halifax was visited by the pestilence, and the lateness of the season did not appear to have much effect in checking the continuance or the severity of the disease, which staid among us about the average time of its visitations of other places. Since then our City may have improved in cleanliness, and in sanitary precautions, and the plentiful supply of water, conduces to the public safety as a means of cleanliness and health; but there is work still for the authorities, and a rigid inspection of the city should be at once instituted.

A second despatch from Quebec, dated yesterday, says that two deaths occurred on Saturday, and one on Sunday night. W. G.

GENERAL PIERCE has been elected President of the United States by a very large majority.—Sun.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received another Communication from "Rustic," which he must excuse us for not inserting entire. The greater part of it, relating to alleged defects in the management of Local Societies connected with the Church, would seem to us to be better discussed within parochial limits, than in the pages of the *Church Times*. Judging from our past experience, in a country parish, we cannot but think, that all the matters alluded to by "Rustic" will be readily attended to, all necessary amendments gladly adopted, and lay assistance thankfully accepted, if on all sides a Christian spirit is maintained. For information as to the funds of the Alumni, and the mode of investment, we refer him to the Reports annually printed and circulated throughout the Provinces. We fully agree with him as to the necessity of the utmost publicity in regard to the receipts and expenditures of the Institutions at Windsor, especially now that we are appealing to the public for aid. He says:—"Why cannot a statement be published in the *Church Times*, annually, of the state of the College funds, its receipts, expenditures, the number and salaries of its Professors, its Scholarships, and all its money affairs. If this was done, people would know how to give, what to give, and when to give: it is by such an open straightforward way, that all business of every public Society should be transacted; and it is only by observing publicity in those matters that confidence can be engendered: it is all very well to tell people that every thing is right; but in this matter of fact, business age, people like to know themselves, that it is all right."

Our Correspondent will acknowledge that not all events in the Associated Alumni have not shrouded their doings in mystery.

"A Churchman," and several favours, in our next.

DEATH.

On Tuesday, 2nd inst. MARY ANN, eldest daughter of the late John Fraser, in the 23rd year of her age. At Westport N. S. 31st ult., Dr. THOMAS WHITE, in the 69th year of his age.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Sunday, Oct. 31.—Cutters Nestey and Aurora.
Monday, Nov. 1.—Schr. Enterprize, Thorbarq, Labrador, Empress North Bar; Lord Exmouth, do.; Mado west, Perrin, Magdalen Islands; Lady, do.; Mary Ann, Belling, P. E. Island; Sea Horse, Bedoque, do.; Susannah, Muggah; Felix, LeBlanc; Mississippi; Bluenose, Sydney, Fanny, Hunter, St. John's, N. F.; Mary Jane, Port au Basque; Conservative, Myers, Aliquo, Delecrato, Sprightly—Bay Chaleur; Ceres, Hesserrey, St. George's Bay, Gazelle, Beaton, Pictou, 38 hours; Expert Day, Boston, 3 days—for Newilt.; Good Intent, Piacentia; Sarah, Roberts, Tatamagouche.
Tuesday, Nov. 3.—Schr. Mary Ann, Winchester, P. E. I.
Wednesday, Nov. 4.—Steamer Sir John Harvey, Flanders, Boston, 3 days.
Thursday, Nov. 4.—Barque Sarah Milledge, Ke. Wick, St. John, N. B., 15 days—for Liverpool; brigts. Star, Meagher, Falmouth, Jam. 24 days; Mary, Wallace, Cienfuegos; Arctic, Doane, Baltimore, 12 days; schr. Caplin, Haven, Piacentia; Susan, (Am.) Hartery, Gloucester, U. S.—for Georgetown, P. E. I.—put in for a mainmast.
CLEARED.

Nov 1.—Briq. New Factot, Woodford, St. John's, N. F. schr. General Washington, Layhold, Boston; Mere de Famille, Burke, Magdalen Isles, John, Arsenault, do.; Princess Auguste, Cornier, do.
Nov 1.—Steamer Sir John Harvey, Flanders, Boston, brig Carleton, Dare, S. John, N. B.; brig Laura, Day, Boston; schr. Ell-n, Vigas, Burin; Osier, Smith, St. John, N. B.; Mary Ann, Winchester, St. John, N. B.; Perseverance, Curry, M. ramichl, Nelson, McCallum, Pictou.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

Apples, per bush.	2s. 6d. a 3s.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	17s. 6d. a 20s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	11d. a 1s.
Catsup, per gallon.	5s. a 3s. 6d.
Cheese, per lb.	5d. a 6½d.
Chickens, per pair.	1s. 3d. a 1s. 9d.
Eggs, per doz.	8d. a 8½d.
Geese, each.	1s. 3d. a 1s. 9d.
Hams, green, per lb.	none.
Do. smoked, per lb.	none.
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d.
Do. wool,	2s. 6d.
Mutton, per lb.	2½d. a 3½d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	12s. 6d.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	4d. a 4½d.
Potatoes, per bushel.	2s. 6d. a 3s.
Turkies, per lb.	5d. a 6d.
Yarn, worsted, per lb.	2s. 6d.

AT THE WHARVES.

Coal, per chal.	26s.
Cord Wood,	15s. a 16s.

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR.

ENGLISH PRIZE ESSAY.

The subject for this Year is—"The advantages of a liberal education for all persons, whether intending to devote themselves to one of the learned professions or otherwise."

The Essays are to be sent in to the President on the day of Meeting of the College after the Easter Vacation, 1853 and the Prize is open to the competition of any Member of the University who has completed his 12th Term, and has not entered upon his 21st year at this date. October, 1852

POLKAS, QUADRILLES, WALTZES, SONGS, &c. A lot of excellent Music for sale at One Penny per page, for two sheets or more. To persons taking over 25 sheets, the price will be reduced to Three Pence per Sheet.

WILLIAM GOSSIP.

Nov. 6, 1852.

24 Grandy Street

SPICES, WHOLE AND GROUND, namely, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger, Peppercorn, &c., &c., together with Essences of various kinds. For sale at DE WOLFE'S CITY DRUG STORE, 63 Hollis Street. Nov. 6.

Poetry.

TWO VIEWS, OR, THE RAGGED SCHOOL DIORAMA. BY JOSEPH PATNE, ESQ.

View I.—Darkness.

SAY, who are these, so wretched, wan, and pale. Half-clothed, half-fed, whose tongues are heard to rail. Whose features vainly we essay to trace...

View II.—Light.

SAY who are these, who fill the school seats, Though badly cloth'd and fed, yet clean and neat; Whose smiling features we with ease can trace...

Advertisements.

E. K. BROWN,

NO 1, ORDANANCE SQUARE.

HAS RECEIVED FEB LATE ARRIVALS, A WELL selected Stock of HARDWARE, Bar, Bolt, Hoop and Sheet Iron...

TABLE CUTLERY.

Pocket Knives, Scissors and Razors, Harness Mounting, Cabinet Brass Ware, Girth, Chair and Braze Web...

BEST LONDON WHITE LEAD.

Black, Yellow, Red and Green Paints, Linseed Oil, Copal and Bright Varnish, Turpentine, Window Glass, Putty, Whiting and Oculers...

MRS. KIDDER'S CORDIAL! FOR THE CURE OF CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, &c. Gives immediate relief in the most violent cases...

CORDIAL RHUBARB FOR THE PREVENTION and Cure of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels arising from debility, or loss of tone.

NOVA SCOTIA BOOK STORE.

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THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE AT THE CHEAPEST RATE AT WHICH THEY CAN BE IMPORTED, THE FOLLOWING RELIGIOUS AND MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS...

- Rev. Thos. Scott's full Commentary, 6 vols. 8 vo. £3 Do. do. do. do. 10 vols. quarto, £3 10
Hudson's Charge, Critical Latin and English Lexicon, Ross's Parkhurst's Greek Lexicon, Pearson on the Creed, The English Vulgate, Sermons of Eminent English Divines of different persuasions, Parrot's Cyclopaedia, Mellissano's Select Discourses, 7 vols., Eusebius' Ecclesiastical History, Council of Nice, Brachet's Practical Sermons, Whitcomb's New Birth of Man's Nature, Buxton's Parish Sermons, Goodson on Baptism, Constitutions and Canons of the Holy Apostles, with a Prize Essay, by J. Chaso, D.D., Morloch's Translation of the Syriac Testament, Select Christian Authors, 2 vols., French's Notes on the Miracles, Lives' Sermons, Bishop Leo's Life of the Apostle Peter, Readings for every Day in Lent, Living or Dead—Rite, Wheat or Chaff—do., Lewis' Confession of Christ, Miss St. Clair's Modern Accomplishments, do. Modern Society, Elphinstone's Atlas in America, do. Early Conflicts of Christianity, do. Doubtful Witness of the Church, Taylor's Christmas at Old Court, do. Humility, do. May you Like it, do. Angel's Song, Gresley's Treatise on Preaching, do. Bernard Leale, do. Portrait of an English Churchman, Colton's Mass and Rubrics of the Romish Church, Cumming's Christ receiving Sinners, do. Message from God, Donar's Night of Weeping, do. Morning of Joy, do. Story of Grace, A World without Souls—Cunningham, Velvet Cashion, do., Noble Army of Martyrs—Rev. S. Fox, Near Home—by Author of Peep of Day, Hurman's Pilgrim's Progress—illustrated, Bogatzky's Golden Treasury, Bedell's Ezekiel's Vision, do. Renunciation, do. Pay thy Vows, do. Is it Well, do. Way Marks, Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, Manual of Matrimony, Useful Letter Writer.

POETRY.

- Cowper's Poetical Works, Campbell's do., Scott's do., Burns' do., Mrs. Hemans' do., Butler's Hudibras, Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, Tupper's Poetical Works, complete, Pollock's Course of Time, Keble's Poems, do. Christian Year, Wainright's Book of Church Music—the latest selection—which we confidently recommend as a superior Publication for the use of Churches and Choirs. Look particularly for W.M. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street

DEPOSITORY

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE No 24, Granville Street.

JUST Received per R. M. Steamship America. Bibles for Churches or Schools, 12mo., 1s. 3d. each, New Testaments, 6d. and 7d. ea., Books of Common Prayer, with new version of Psalms, 9d. each, Do Do Do 1s. 9d. do., Do Do Do 2s. 6d. do., Do Do Do 3s. 6d. do., Do Do Do 5s. 9d. do., Com. Prayer Pearl 8 vo. Elastic 1s. 6d. do., Tracts on Confirmation viz.—Reflections on Confirmation, 2d. per doz., Meaning of the Answer "I do" 1d. ea., Village Conversations on Confirmation, 9d. per doz., Subjects for Meditation, and Prayers for the Day of Confirmation, 1d., Instructions for them that come to be Confirmed, 1d., Meditations and Prayers for Sick Persons, 2d., Poor Man's Wealth, 1d., Davies' Conversations on the Liturgy, Teachers' Friend in 6 Parts, 1d. per set, 3d., Hymns for Sunday Schools, 1d. each, Sunday School Lessons on Sheets, 6 sheets, 1d. per set, Lewis' Church Catechism Explained, 5d., Arithmetical Table Books 11d., A. W. Series First Reading Book, parts 1 & 2 and 3 & 4, 1d. each, Church Catechism, 4d. per doz., 3d. each, Manners and Customs of the East, on 22 Sheets, Col'd., 6s. 6d. per set, plain, 2s. 3d. per set—for Schools. The Bibles, Testaments and Prayer Books above noticed, will be found of an excellent quality, both as regards the typography and strength of binding, and are it is believed, cheaper than ever before offered; all the other Books will be found excellent of their kind, and remarkably cheap. The School Books are well worthy the attention of Teachers and Parents. July 24, 1852. W. GOSSIP, Depository.

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

DEWOLF'S CITY DRUG STORE AND SEED WAREHOUSE. English, French, and Mediterranean Drugs, Spices and Perfumery, of the best quality, imported from the best sources, and kept constantly for sale, at No. 63 HOLLIS STREET, HALIFAX, N. S. (Formerly 81 Sackville-st.) N. B.—A Bathing Establishment on the same premises. July 24, 1852

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

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

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70 Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 16th, 1851. To Professor Holloway.—

SIR.—At the age of 13 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried but without effect. Her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment, and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless without ointment or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN. A PRISON 70 YEARS' AGO CURED OF A BAD LEG OF 30 YEARS STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Albe, Builder of Gas Ovens of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851. To Professor Holloway.—

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

(Signed) WILLIAM ALBE. THE TRUTH OF THIS STATEMENT CAN BE VERIFIED BY W. J. ENGLAND, CHEMIST, 13, MARKET STREET, HUDDERSFIELD.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penrhyn Kent, dated December 13th, 1850. To Professor Holloway.—

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

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER. A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

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

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

(Signed) JOHN FORSAR. AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnold, of Breachin, Lothian Road, Edinburgh, dated April 24th, 1851. To Professor Holloway.—

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

(Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT. The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

- Bad Legs, Scalds, Bad Breasts, Contracted and Stiff Sore Nipples, Burns, Sore Throats, Bunions, Elephantiasis, Skin Diseases, Bite of Mosquitoes, Fistulas, Sprays, and Sand-Flies, Gout, Sore-heads, Coco Bay, Glandular Swellings, Tumours, Chiefo foot, Rings, Ulcers, Chilblains, Lumbago, Wounds, Chapped hands, Piles, Yaws, Corn (soft), Rheumatism.

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Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 24 Strand, London, and by the most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s. 9d., 4s., 6s., 3d., 16s. 8d., 3s. 4d., and 5s., each Box. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

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

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