

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Unity—Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1888. NO. 30.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. July 22	78 act. Tris.	3 Sam. 28 John 10	3 Sam. 24 2 Ths. 1
M. "	" "	Jerem. 23	Jerem. 21
Tu. "	" "	18	18
W. "	St. Jas. Ap.	18	18
Th. "	18	18	18
F. "	18	18	18
S. "	18	18	18

* The Lesson to be used.

Psalm.

THE HOME MISSIONARY,
OR WORSHIP IN THE WILDERNESS.
BY MRS. J. L. GRAY.

To our lowly sanctuary,
Reared amid the cooling shade,
Come to-day the missionary
Here to break the living bread.

Seldom drops the dew of Hermon
On the thirsty forest ground,
Seldom doth a song of praise
Through these sylvan arches sound.

Seldom moves the healing waters,
By the living proclaimer stirred:
Seldom is the gospel message,
By these forest children heard.

Spread the tidings, read the tidings,
Tell the story far and wide;
Come from valley, glen and mountains,
Come from hill and dingle side.

Come, though humble be our temple:
Come though rude its shrines may be:
Conitrite hearts are holy altars;
Sweet their incense, Lord, to Thee.

Hunter of the tangled thicket,
Hither with Thy children come:
Lead them to this open fountain:
Wade them to a Heavenly home.

Mother, on thy tender bosom,
Bring the babe that God hath given:
Here present thy cherished blossom,
Sign, and seal its name for Heaven.

Grandsire old, and weak and weary,
Tottering down life's pilgrimage,
Hear once more the life fraught message;
Listen to the sacred page.

Man of God no longer tarry,
Come thy waiting flock to greet:
Feed them with the Heavenly manna:
Lead them to the mercy seat.

Ah! thou comest, weary stranger!
Traveller of a thorny road:
Yea, is thine a glorious calling,
Serrant of a faithful God.

What, though toil and want depress thee,
What, though darkened clouds may lower:
This is not thy home my brother,
Traveller of a stormy hour.

Christ, thy master and thy pattern,
Hast not where his head to rest:
Roll on him thy care, thy sorrow,
Lean when fainting on his breast.

This is not thy home, my brother!
Soon a welcome voice shall come,
Well done, servant good and faithful,
Leave thy labours, hasten home.

Home, to that bright world above thee,
Home, where saints and martyrs be.
Home, with Christ thy elder brother,
There remains a rest for thee.

Earth receding, Heaven appearing,
Peace and joy, and Eden's bowers:
Oh, to die as doth the righteous!
Be like his my closing hours.

As weary stars, their night-watch ended,
Eeal to sleep in seabeds bright,
So to Heaven the sailor retreats,
Falling, fading, lost to sight.

—Eunice H.

As the lovely cedar is green throughout the barrenness of winter, so shall the Christian rise flourish amid the winter of death, and bloom in immortal life.

Halifax Miscellany.

THE FREE CHURCH.

Whilst Dr. Chalmers lived all went on well. His master spirit alike guided and controlled the movements of the Free Church. His stirring appeals roused the heart of Scotland to a liberal response to his claims for aid, and not less than three millions sterling had been raised by voluntary contributions, for 700 churches, nearly 500 manses, 400 school-houses, and a college, besides a "Sustentation Fund" for the support of ministers, and a Mission Fund for such missions to the heathen as those which have immortalized the name of Dr. Duff.

But we regret to learn that as death has removed one after another of the noble leaders of the Free Church, and especially since the death of Dr. Chalmers, dissensions have sprung up, which already menace the integrity of the Free Church. A pamphlet has just been published by the Rev. Dr. Begg, which is, in itself, an indication of a state of excitement within the body of which he is a minister, menacing the most disastrous consequences. It is a call for administrative reform, and a protest against the domination of oligarchy. We do not stop to pronounce any opinion as to the wisdom of this publication, nor are we disposed to sympathise with the feeling indicated towards Dr. Candlish, who is amongst the northern Presbyterians in point of talent, position, and influence, *primus inter pares*. Nor do we believe that all of "the administrative reforms" for which Dr. Begg contends, are really so important as he imagines. The feeling which this pamphlet discloses very much resembles that which has divided the Wesleyan body, and brought on Dr. Bunting and the Conference charges of a similar kind.

Still, Dr. Begg's pamphlet deserves attention, and contains some important truths. He tells us that "the Free Church started into being with all the magnitude of a man, and all the inexperience of a child." Hence he argues, that a number of crude ideas were suggested and enthusiastically urged, such as "the tar-roof churches," "the peculiar form of the education scheme, the rapidity of our Church extension." He speaks of a narrow escape from "threatened bankruptcy of our schemes: the despotic plan" for vesting in a few trustees the churches, schools, and teachers' houses, "for combining in one the ministers' and schoolmasters' funds, for throwing all our funds into a common bag.

Dr. Begg proceeds in a tone which suggests the conclusion that, like Noah's dove, he has found no rest for the sole of his foot since he left the "old Kirk;" and in the following passage he speaks in no very doubtful terms of "the glory of the first house."

"As long as Dr. Chalmers and other experienced men were spared to us, all went on tolerably well. From the very first, however, an idea of centralized power, quite foreign to the free genius of a Presbyterian Church, exhibited itself in various influential quarters, and was keenly prosecuted, and at length with such complete success, that probably there is no corporation in Britain so despotically governed at this moment as the Free Church of Scotland. A limited number of men notoriously managed all our affairs in any way they please. The very forms of our constitution are openly trampled upon. The assembly, of which they are always members, has in truth virtually assumed all power, legislative, executive, and judicial. Any one who ventures to oppose this governing party, is immediately assailed, and made to feel what a dear price he must pay for his practical liberty, which, however, he in theory is technically understood to possess in a pre-eminent degree. These plain statements may give offence; but I speak on this subject from ample experience of both Churches. For all practical purposes, it is quite notorious that the great mass of the members of the General Assembly of the Free Church would save money, and do at least as much good by staying at home. This is the canker that is eating out the very heart of confidence in our Church. This is the real root of bitterness which lies and festers beneath all our difficulties, and the true key to the recent convulsions which have startled the country, and alarmed our worthy people; although one cannot help admiring the amazing dexterity with which

other matters have been thrust into and kept in the foreground. The Free Church is as completely managed by an oligarchy, at this moment, as ever the British Government was; and, as a necessary consequence, certain Crimsons and Balaklavs are beginning to stir, and alarm some of the other members of the Institution who are capable of thinking, and can dare to think. I use those expressions, because I have lately met with some of our younger ministers who profess not to see the evils which are obvious to all the rest of the world. They may arise partly from their inexperience. They do not know, by any previous experience, what Presbyterian parity and liberty really mean; they did not see the glory of the first house." Besides, a vast number of our ministers are miserably dependent. Out of 750 ministers, only about 190 are self-sustaining. The rest are carried more or less on the shoulders of others. Some with rich congregations carry, of course, a large burden of them, and this is all very well; but it is not very consistent with the rigid maintenance of Presbyterian parity."

This is a melancholy statement of affairs, and however much it may possibly be tinged by the prejudices of personal feeling, it suggests a serious lesson to those who think a disruption and a free Church to be matters very easily arranged.

The Free Church Assembly is just commencing its deliberations. We may recur to the subject again. Meanwhile we give Dr. Begg's concluding paragraph:—

"Our ship has been drifting instead of being steered. Our Church is getting more narrow and sectarian in its position and aims. Instead of standing forth as a leading champion against Rome, as a broad basis on which the sound-hearted Presbyterians of Scotland might meet—foremost in the ranks of Christian patriotism,—bailing with a kind and brotherly spirit all who seem bent on doing good, no matter under what banner they are found, we seem chiefly bent on glorifying our own denomination; and in the same proportion the world is gradually losing sight of us; and the prestige of our primitive glory is departing. Our Church Courts are filled with unprofitable wrangles about money, and our time and tempers are wasted by fruitless and acrimonious debates. It is high time that a conclusive end were put to this, even if it can only be secured by turning all these temporalities out of the doors of our Church Courts, and leaving them to be managed by a Committee largely composed of thorough business men. Far more attention ought to be directed, not only to the great questions of the day, but to the practical training of students and probationers, the prosecution of Home Missionary efforts, the restoration of catechising and family religion, and the leaving of the community generally with sound principles; in short, to all those duties to which our ancestors attended, and which are especially incumbent upon us as a Church of Christ. "They that are of thee shall repair the old waste places; ye shall build up the foundations of many generations, and ye shall be called the repairers of the breach, the restorers of paths to dwell in." If the Free Church does not bravely break her shackles; if she is not restored to liberty, and rescued from mere jarring and discontent, to do, as at the first, her Master's work, "deliverance," I earnestly trust, to Scotland and the world, "will rise from another quarter;" but upon the heads of those who have destroyed, and of those who have allowed them to destroy, one of noblest institutions of modern times, will rest an enormous load of responsibility. None of our assemblies ever needed so much, as that about to meet, the earnest prayers of those whose hearts tremble for the ark of God; but mere good wishes will avail nothing, so long as the spirit of despotism is left in undisturbed possession of the camp."

We do not quite admire the Doctor's denunciation of "the spirit of despotism," in connexion with the call to prayer, for it seems almost to intimate that prayer will be of no avail as long as that alleged despotism remains. But we do feel that in these times there is, both in Scotland and England, strong ground for united prayer, to rebuke that spirit of discord and dissension which seems to pervade every department both of the Church and the State, and to unite all in a more cordial zeal for our Master's work.—Record.

News Department.

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

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY, JULY 6
RELIGIOUS WORSHIP BILL.

The Earl of Derby moved the second reading of the Religious Worship Bill, and explained the alterations that had been made by the select committee in the measure.—The Earl of Shaftesbury commented at considerable length upon the mutilations that the bill had undergone in committee, and stated his intention of employing every effort to prevent its passing in its present modified form.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and Lord Brougham having spoken, the Earl of Derby withdrew his motion. The Earl of Shaftesbury also withdrew the measure introduced by him.

The Duke of Newcastle has sailed for the Crimea.

Charles John, first Viscount Canning, the now Governor of India, is the second son of the Right Hon. George Canning, by the third daughter of Major-General John Seait, of Balcomie, Fifeshire. He was born at Gloucester Lodge, Brompton, in 1812, and he married in 1835 the eldest daughter and co-heiress of the first Lord Stuart de Rothesay. The new Governor-General was educated in Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1833 he took a first class in classics and second class in mathematics. He filled the office of Under-Secretary of State from 1841 to 1846. In the latter year he was appointed to the Chief Commissionership of Woods and Forests. He was one of the public men to whom the Earl of Derby applied when forming his first Cabinet, but declined the connection, and preserved his fidelity to the Peelite party. He was appointed to the Postmaster-Generalship in 1853, with the salary of £2,500.

The revenue returns for the quarter terminating Saturday evening show an increase of £1,005,575 over the corresponding quarter of last year. The increase on the whole year ending 30th of June is to an extent still larger in proportion; it amounts to no less a sum than £7,741,588 as compared with the returns for the preceding year.

Paragraphs have been going the round of the press to the effect that Admiral Sir Charles Napier, and the widow of Rear-Admiral Boxer, had sustained enormous losses by the failure of Messrs. Strahan's bank, and in connection with Messrs. Halford and Co. We need hardly tell our professional friends that the reports have no foundation in fact.—*United Service Gazette.*

Miss Nightingale is about to return home.—Miss Stanley has already arrived.—*Times.*

The following appears in the *Times* as an advertisement:—Extract of a letter dated Balaklava, June 7, addressed by a gentleman who was present at the deathbed of the late Admiral Boxer to his friend in London:—"The Admiral's last request to his Secretary was, 'Go, thank Sir James Graham for his straightforward defence of my character, and prove to the world that I am innocent of the calumnies set forth in the papers; expose the correspondence that has fettered me, and prove to the people that I have done my duty, to clear away any stigma that may rest on my family, and that the country may learn a truth, that the abused Admiral did his duty.'"

FRANCE.

The following is an address from the Throne on the opening of the Chambers on Monday:—

"Messieurs les Sénateurs—Messieurs les Députés—The diplomatic negotiations commenced during the course of our last session already made you foresee that I should be obliged to call you together when they came to a termination. Unhappily the Conference of Vienna has failed in procuring peace, and I come again to appeal to the patriotism of the country and to your own. Were we wanting in moderation in settling the conditions? I do not fear to examine the question before you.

"One year already had passed since the commencement of the war, already France and England had saved Turkey, gained two battles, forced Russia to evacuate the Principalities, and to exhaust her forces in the defence of the Crimea. We had, moreover, in our favour the submission of Austria and the moral approbation of the rest of Europe.

"In that situation, the Cabinet of Vienna asked us if we would consent to treat, upon bases vaguely formulated. Before our successes a refusal on our part seemed natural. Was it not to be supposed, in 1853, that the demands of France and England would increase in proportion to the greatness of the struggle and of the sacrifices already made?

"Well, France and England did not turn their advantages to account, or even make the most of the rights given to them by previous treaties, so much had they at heart to facilitate peace, and to give an unchallengeable proof of their moderation.

"We restricted ourselves to ask, in the interests of Germany, the free navigation of the Danube, and a breakwater against the Russian flood which continually obstructed the mouths of that great river.

"We demanded, in the interests of Austria and Germany, a better constitution for the Danubian Principalities, that they might serve as a barrier against those repeated invasions of the North.

"We demanded, in the interest of humanity, and of justice the same guarantees for the Christians of every confession under the exclusive protection of the Sultan.

"In the interest of the Porte, as well as in those of Europe, we demanded that Russia should limit to a reasonable degree, sufficient to shield her against any attack, the number of her ships in the Black Sea, a number which she could only maintain with an aggressive object.

"Well, all these propositions, which I may call unanimous from their disinterestedness, and which were approved in principle by Austria, by Prussia, and by Russia herself, have evaporated in the Contretemps.

"Russia, who had consented, in theory, to put an end to her preponderance in the Black Sea, has refused every limitation of her naval force, and we have still to wait for Austria to fulfil her engagements, which consisted in rendering our treaty of alliance offensive and defensive if the negotiations failed.

"Austria, it is true, proposed to us to guarantee with her by treaty the independence of Turkey, and to consider for the future as a *casus belli* an increase of the number of Russian ships of war exceeding that before the commencement of hostilities.

"To accept such a proposition was impossible, for it in no manner bound Russia: and, on the contrary, we should apparently have sanctioned her preponderance in the Black Sea by treaty.

"The war had to follow its course.

"The admirable devotion of the army and navy, will, I trust, soon lead to a happy result. It is for you to provide me with the means to continue the struggle.

"The country has already shown what resources it has at its command, and the confidence it places in me.

"Some months since it offered me 1,700,000,000f. more than I demanded. A portion of that sum will suffice to maintain its military honour and its rights as a great nation.

"I had resolved to go and place myself in the midst of that valiant army, where the presence of the Sovereign could not have failed to produce a happy influence, and, a witness of the heroic efforts of our soldiers, I should have been proud to lead them: but serious questions agitated abroad, which have always remained pending, and the nature of circumstances demanded at home new and important measures. It is, therefore, with regret that I abandoned the idea.

"My Government will propose to you to vote the annual Recruitment Bill; there will be no extraordinary levy, and the bill will take the usual course necessary for the regularity of the administration of a Recruitment Bill.

"In conclusion, gentlemen, let us pay here, solemnly, a just tribute of praise to those who fight for the country; let us mingle our regrets for those whose loss we have to deplore.

"So great an example of unselfishness and constancy will not have been given in vain to the world.

"Let us not be discouraged by the sacrifices which are necessary, for, as it you are aware, a nation must either abdicate every political character, or it possesses the instinct and the will to act conformably to its generous nature, to its historical traditions, to its geographical mission, it must then show its support at times the trials which alone can re-temper it, and restore it to the rank which it is due.

"Faith in the Almighty, perseverance in our efforts, and we shall obtain a peace worthy of the alliance of two great nations."

RUSSIA.

The death of Lord Raglan gives a melancholy interest to the despatch that has just arrived, giving an account of the reverses of the 18th of June, as being probably the last he wrote. We give it at length:—

"Before Sebastopol, June 18, 1855.

"My Lord—I informed your lordship, on the 16th, that new batteries had been completed, and that in consequence the allies would be enabled to resume the offensive against Sebastopol with the utmost vigour.

"Accordingly, on the 17th, at daylight, a very heavy fire was opened from all the batteries in the English and French trenches, and maintained throughout the day, and the effect produced appeared so satisfactory, that it was determined that the French should attack the Malakoff works the next morning, and that the English should assail the Rodan as soon after as I might consider it desirable.

"It was at first proposed that the artillery fire should be resumed on the morning of the 18th, and should be kept up for about two hours for the purpose of destroying any works the enemy might have thrown up in the night, and of opening passages through the abatis that covered the Rodan; but on the evening of the 17th it was intimated to me by General Pelissier that he had determined, upon further consideration, that the attack by his troops should take place at three the following morning.

"The French, therefore, commenced their operations as day broke, and, as their several columns came within range of the enemy's fire, they encountered the most serious opposition, both from musketry and the guns of the works, which had been silenced the previous evening, and, observing this, I was induced at once to order our columns to move out of the trenches upon the Rodan.

"It had been arranged that detachments from the Light, Second, and Fourth Divisions; which I placed for the occasion under command of Lieutenant-General Sir G. Brown, should be formed into three columns; that the right one should attack the left face of the Rodan between the flanking batteries; that the centre should advance upon the salient angle; and that the left should move upon the re-entering angle formed by the right face and flank of the work; the first and last preceding the centre column.

"The flank columns at once obeyed the signal to advance, preceded by covering parties of the Rifle Brigade, and by sailors carrying ladders and the soldiers carrying *volbags*; but they had no sooner shown themselves beyond the trenches than they were assailed by a most murderous fire of grape and musketry. Those in advance were either killed or wounded, and the remainder found it impossible to proceed. I never before witnessed such a heavy and continued fire of grape combined with musketry from the enemy's works, which appeared to be fully manned; and the long list of killed and wounded in the Light and Fourth Divisions, and the seamen of the Naval Brigade, under Captain Peel, who was unfortunately wounded though not severely, will show that a very large proportion of those that went forward fell. Major-General Sir John Campbell, who led the left attack, and Colonel Shadforth, of the 57th, who commanded the storming party under his direction, were both killed, as was also Colonel Yea, of the Royal Fusiliers, who led the right column.

"I cannot say too much in praise of these officers. Major-General Sir J. Campbell had commanded the Fourth Division from the period of the battle of Inkermann till the arrival very recently of Lieutenant-General Bentinck. He had devoted himself to his duty without any intermission, and had acquired the confidence and respect of all. I most deeply lament our loss.

"Colonel Shadforth had maintained the efficiency of his regiment by constant attention to all the details of his command, and Colonel Yea was not only distinguished for his gallantry, but had exercised his control of the Royal Fusiliers in such a manner as to win the affections of the soldiers under his orders, and to secure to them every comfort and accommodation which his personal exertions could procure for them.

"I shall not be able to read your lordship correct lists of the killed and wounded by this opportunity, but I will forward them by telegraph as soon as they are made out.

"I have not any definite information upon the movements of the French columns, and the atmosphere became so obscured by the smoke from the guns and musketry that it was not possible by personal observation to ascertain their progress, though I was particularly well situated for the purpose; but I understand that their left column, under General d'Almeida, passed the advanced work of the enemy, and threatened the gorge of the Malakoff Trench, and that the two other columns, under Generals Mayran and Brozet, who both, I regret to say, were killed, met with

obstacles equal to those we encountered, and were obliged in consequence to abandon the attack.

"The superiority of our fire on the day we opened led both General Pelissier and myself, and the officers of Artillery and Engineers of the two services, and the armies in general, to conclude that the Russian artillery fire was in a great measure subdued, and that the operation we projected could be undertaken with every prospect of success. The result has shown that the resources of the enemy were not exhausted, and that they had still the power, either from the ships or from their batteries, to bring an overwhelming fire upon their assailants.

"Whilst the direct attack upon the Redan was proceeding, Lieut-General Sir R. England was directed to send one of the brigades of the Third Division, under the command of Major-General Barnard, down the Woronow Ravine, with a view to give support to the attacking columns on his right; and the other brigade, under Major-General Eyre, still further to the left, to threaten the works at the head of the Dockyard Creek.

"I have not yet received their reports, and shall not be able to send them to your lordship to-day; but General Eyre was very seriously engaged, and he himself wounded, though I am happy to say not severely, and he possessed himself of a oburbyard, which the enemy had hitherto carefully watched, and some houses within the place; but as the town front was not attacked it became necessary to withdraw his brigade at night.

"I shall make a special report upon this by the next mail, and I shall avail myself of the same opportunity to name to you the officers who have been particularly mentioned to me.

"I am concerned to have to inform you that Lieut-Colonel Tylden, of the Royal Engineers, whose services I have had the greatest pleasure in bringing so frequently to your lordship's notice, is very severely wounded. The account I received of him this morning is upon the whole satisfactory, and I entertain strong hopes that his valuable life will be preserved.

"I feel greatly indebted to Sir G. Brown for the manner in which he conducted the duties I entrusted to him; and my warmest acknowledgments are due to Major-General Harry Jones, not only for his valuable assistance on the present occasion, but for the able, zealous, and energetic manner in which he has conducted the siege operations since he assumed the command of the Royal Engineers.

"He received a wound from a grape shot in the forehead yesterday, which I trust will not prove serious.

"I brought up the 1st Division from the vicinity of Balaclava as a reserve, and I shall retain them on these heights.

"The Sardinian troops, under General La Marmora, and the Turkish troops, under Omar Pacha, crossed the Tchernaya on the 17th instant, and occupy positions in front of Chorgouna. They have not come in contact with any large body of the enemy.—I have, &c.,

"RAGLAN

"The Lord Penmore, &c.

"P.S. I enclose lists of casualties in the Naval Brigade to the 18th instant inclusive. I regret to say these are heavy."

Despatches to the Admiralty give the particulars of the gallant portion borne in the attack by the Naval Brigade, consisting of four companies of sixty men each, under the command of Capt. William Peel, of the *Leander*, who volunteered for the service:—

"I regret to say that the assault which took place at 3 a. m. was not successful; but our severe loss shows too plainly that the seamen and officers of the Naval Brigade did their duty most gallantly, and their leaders were at their places in spite of the most murderous fire I have witnessed.

"Capt. Peel led the party in the most gallant style, and Lieut. Cave led the other. The other two columns did not advance, and consequently the ladder parties, although exposed to a severe fire; as, indeed, was every one, did not suffer much.

"Capt. Peel was shot through the arm, but was enabled to continue his duty until the affair was over. I have to regret as well that Lieutenants Urmoston, Cave, and Dallyell, Messrs. Parsons, Maie, and Wood, midshipman, were all wounded.

"Lieut. Kidd and nine seamen were killed, and forty-one seamen wounded, and one missing; these men, I trust, will be got in to-night after dark. The party under Lieutenant Cave, with the loss of Lieutenant Kidd and five seamen killed, Lieutenant Cave and seven seamen wounded, equally performed the duty assigned. A heavy fire was kept up from our batteries with admirable precision, until the Commander-in-Chief ordered it to be slackened.

"I have also to report the bursting of one of the 95-wt. 68-pounders, which caused the death of four men and wounded three.

"The enemy's line of battle ships did not fire, but the steamers did. I have the honour to return a list of casualties for the last two days, and to inform you our sick list is forty-nine, and all doing well."

The following is the last telegraphic despatch of Lord Raglan. It was published on Friday:—

"The French and English are proceeding with their approaches against the enemy's works, and are erecting new batteries, to be armed with heavy guns. The enemy continues to repair the damage done during the last attack. Very little fire on their part. We retain possession of the round Russian fort in the Cemetery, whence they were driven out on the 18th, and the Mamelon, at the gorge of the valley which divides the English left attack from the right of the South Harbour."

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR,—As the account of the Bishop's Confirmation tour seems to have been interesting to our readers, I will endeavour to give you a brief statement of his Lordship's visit to Newport and Rawdon.

On Saturday afternoon, 30th June, the Revd. Mr. Spike met his Lordship about two miles from the Parsonage, to which he proceeded, and engaged in matters interesting to the Church. On Sunday morning service commenced at 10 o'clock at the Parish Church of St. James, where a crowded congregation had assembled. Rev. Mr. Spike read prayers, and after the second lesson the Bishop administered the sacrament of Holy Baptism to three females and one male adult. Before the Confirmation Service commenced he addressed the congregation on the present state of their Parish Church, and made a very earnest application on Haggar, 1 chap. 2 to 11 ver. He then addressed the 19 persons about to be confirmed, including the adults baptized, in the most feeling manner, showing how earnest they should be in daily seeking by diligent prayer, for that grace from above which is alone able to keep them in the path of duty. He spoke from the heart and to the hearts of these young persons, so that we trust it will prove a memorable day to them. His Lordship then gave a clear and searching discourse on the subject of prayer, from Eph. 6 chap. 18 verse.

In the afternoon Mr. Spike drove his Lordship to Rawdon, a distance of nine miles, where a large congregation had assembled. Mr. Spike read prayers, in consequence of Mr. Taylor's incapacity for performing duty. The Bishop baptized two female adults, and six others, in all eight persons were presented for Confirmation, some of whom had come from a distance of 10 miles; he pointed out the duty of dedicating themselves to God, and the danger of delay.

The Minister of Newport had, at the Bishop's request, visited Rawdon and Douglas, lectured on Confirmation in the Churches, and formed classes to instruct them on the subject.

On Monday morning they proceeded to Walton, where the Bishop baptized two children and confirmed two persons; one adult was here unavoidably prevented from being baptized, but has since that assumed her baptismal vows. In addressing the congregation at Walton, the Bishop particularly noticed that only two or three voices could be heard in the responses; and showed how much more the devotional feelings of a congregation might be raised, when the people worship audibly with the minister.

The most favourable impressions seem to have been made by his Lordship's visit to these parishes, and we trust his searching Sermons and Addresses will sink deep into the hearts of all.

Editorial Miscellany.

R. M. S. CANADA.

THE R. M. Steamship *Canada* arrived on Wednesday last, in 11 days from Liverpool. She brings the full particulars of all the news received by telegraph from New York. They are full of melancholy interest. The defeat of the allies in their assault upon the Malakoff and Redan forts, may be fairly attributed to a series of blunders, and was accelerated by the headstrong conduct of the French Commander-in-Chief, who however formidable in any enterprise that requires reckless daring, has by this last act shown that he has not capacity to estimate difficulties, nor judgment and prudence to successfully overcome them. A mistaken sense of honor, upon the failure of the French assault on the Malakoff, led the British general to assault the Redan which it commanded, and the natural consequence was the sacrifice of a thousand or two brave men, and the death of several of the best and ablest British commanders. It may easily be conceived that Lord Raglan could have no wish to live after such a calamity. Russian cannon had impressed the allies with a notion that these forts had been already crushed by a superior fire—and they were miserably deceived when by the failure of their hurried combinations, they found them more terrible in means of destruction than at any previous period of the war. Nothing further had been attempted against them at the latest advices, and what we are to do next, is somewhat conjectural. A golden opportunity was lost of establishing a position in advance,

by the want of support to the attacking force, which had captured a battery and effected a lodgment in Sebastopol, and the brave fellows in consequence were obliged to sneak away from their conquest.—Our armies appear always too much inclined to dash at the imprugnable, while the really feasible, which would lead to greater results, is unattempted, or when attempted is deemed of too little importance as a basis of operations.

The death of Lord Raglan from disease and anxiety of mind, operating upon a frame of advanced age, is one of those sad events which appear at times in the history of mankind, as unfitting termination to a life devoted to a nation's service. Of his successor, General Simpson, but little is known, except the very favorable opinion, that he has won his present high position, not by aristocratic connection, or class interest, but by dint of talent and ability. If the name does not as yet figure in the *Peerage*, there is therefore a reasonable hope, that with many other good and able men hitherto obscured by the cloud of lordly favor, it will soon deserve a niche in the temple of fame, by the Nelsons and other heroes who have achieved rank and honor, and earned imperishable claims to their country's gratitude.

A telegraphic despatch from General Pelissier to the Minister of War, dated Crimea, July 3, 4 p. m. states that "the last duties have been paid to Lord Raglan by the two armies, with all the pomp circumstances permitted."

The telegraphic despatches which bring advices up to July 7, are silent as to any future operations against the enemy. The health of General Eyre has been re-established—and sickness was not so prevalent in the army as for some time previous.

Lord Grosvenor's Sunday Trading Bill, has been the occasion of much disturbance in London. A great multitude, chiefly of the class with whose occupation and amusement on Sunday the Bill would interfere, assembled in Hyde Park, as a demonstration against it, and were dispersed by the police with brutal violence. In consequence of this and similar manifestations of dislike, the Bill had been withdrawn from Parliament.

The anniversary festival of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was held on Thursday, Friday, and Monday, the 21st, 22d, and 25th June—the religious observances at St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday—the meeting of the City of London Committee and the friends of the Association, on Friday in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House—the Lord Mayor in the Chair—the Archbishop of Canterbury and many Bishops, clergy, and influential laymen, on the platform. The 154th anniversary meeting of the Society was held on Monday at Willis's rooms—his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair—the Earl of Carnarvon, Sir John Beverley Robinson, Lord Robert Cecil, the Bishop of Colombe, and Mr. Justice Coleridge proposed and seconded Resolutions, bearing upon the work and welfare of the Society.

The French Legislative Chambers have voted the bill relative to the loan of £750,000,000.

The R. M. Steamship *America*, arrived on Friday morning from Boston. We find the following under date of Washington, July 11:—

"During the last three days long interviews have taken place at the State Department between the British Ministers and the Secretary of State, relative to the course to be pursued by the Fishery Commissioners under the Reciprocity treaty. These interviews have been attended by Messrs. Cushman, the American Commissioner, and Perley, the British Commissioner. It has been agreed that the Commissioners shall forthwith proceed to the fishing grounds within the Gulf of St. Lawrence, embarking at Halifax in a British cutter, each being attended by a secretary, surveyor and marine hydrographer, to record the proceedings and make the requisite charts. An officer from the coast survey office will probably be detached to perform the latter duty for our Commissioner. When the season shall be so far advanced that they can no longer prosecute their labors in that gulf or on the coast of Nova Scotia, they will shift their ground to the coast of the United States, when a United States cutter will be provided, and operations concluded in the same manner as on the shores of the Provinces. All the arrangements were completed to-day in the most amicable and liberal manner, and the necessary instructions issued. The Commissioners were entertained at dinner yesterday by the President of the United States, and left Washington this afternoon for New York en route for Halifax."

Intelligence from all parts of the Union represents the grain crops, as much over the usual average; and there is a very confident expectation that the long price of flour in the Atlantic cities will be more than 80 per barrel.

Missionary Intelligence.

CALIFORNIA.

The Convention of the Church in this Diocese assembled on the 22nd ult., most of the clergy being present. The Sermon was by the Rev. Orange Clark. His address stated the following Episcopal acts: Church consecrated, 1; confirmations, 44; baptisms, adults 2, infants 56; funerals, 22; marriages, 39. Three clergymen had been granted letters dimissory, and six clergymen had been added to the Diocese. In the review of his missionary labours, we have the following sketch connected with his visit to Coloma, a city in El Dorado county:

There is no place I have visited, where there seems to be more interest felt in the Church. Its services had never been performed here, nor is there a single place of public worship of any kind in the town. There is, however, a little band of Churchmen from the East, (one of them a daughter of a clergyman,) who are showing here the happy influence of their early training. I had been corresponding with them for some time, and found they had already raised a handsome sum, (which they hoped to increase to \$3,000,) to erect a pretty wooden church. The plan was already chosen, arrangements were made for the purchase of lots, and they expected to commence at once. Could they obtain a clergyman by spring, he would find the church either ready for his services, or such steps taken that it could at once be erected. They seem confident of their ability, after perhaps the first six months, to give a missionary a full support. It would, too, be a good centre for missionary operations. Ten miles distant is Placerville, containing 7,000 inhabitants; where the clergyman settled at this place, might hold occasional services, and probably soon organize a congregation. In the evening I met with some members of the Church who were arranging a choir for their first service. Could a clergyman of the right kind—of zeal, or missionary spirit and ability—at once enter on his duties here, he would have a delightful charge, and at the same time entirely occupy the ground for the Church. And in this beautiful and healthy place he would soon receive a better support than in half the country parishes at the East.

The French Protestants received some consideration from members of the Convention. It was suggested that if a clergyman, familiar with the French language, and with a supply of French Prayer Books, could be located in San Francisco, that a large and flourishing congregation should soon be gathered. The clergyman who brought forward the matter had himself laboured among the Chinese in California. He stated that a great error he was fully persuaded, had been committed in the prior Legislature in California, or rather the want of that of the proper kind, in relation to the admission of the Chinese. If the statement of the missionaries to China had been believed, and the people here had acted on them, as they should have done, that people would never have been allowed the freedom of admission and subsequent action, that all now acknowledge had produced such disastrous results. The heathen, all of them, even where some approach to civilization was claimed, as in the case of the Chinese, were essentially corrupt. There was no use in denying or attempting to palliate this fact, for fact it was. The first chapter of the Epistle to the Romans is but too true and accurate a description of all of them, the Chinese included. They are not fitted for the freedom which had been extended to them. If the advice of those who knew what the Chinese were, and even of the more respectable Chinese themselves, had been heeded, as it should have been, these moral pests, the stews and brothels of China, would never have been allowed admission here. All such and like influences might have been kept from us. They should have been. But, being here, they were producing their terrible fruits of sin, disease and death, more appalling than could be stated, or was supposed. The Chinese seem to have and to nourish a hatred of the whites. We were, he thought, but reaping the fruits or results of the dislike nourished between all the East India population and the English, for the past two hundred years.

The convention unanimously adopted a Canon for the trial, &c., of Ministers, the main features of which are that the Standing Committee are to appoint four clergymen, who, with the Bishop, shall constitute a court, and their decision is to be final.

FOUR PILLARS.—Every Divine promise is built upon four pillars. God's justice or holiness, which will not suffer him to deceive—his grace or goodness, which will not suffer him to forget—his truth, which will not suffer him to change—his power, which makes him able to accomplish.

Youths' Department.

THE HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH.

"To the article concerning the Catholic Church there are two distinctive marks—namely, *One*, and *Apostolic*. You must observe, Willie, on each of these words, and see how full of meaning they are; and then joining them with the other words in the Apostles' Creed, you will find the four great attributes of the Church."

"What other words do you mean?" said Willie.

"*Holy* and *Catholic*. Do not you remember the Apostles' Creed runs thus—'I believe in the *Holy* Catholic Church?' So that you got two attributes mentioned in the Apostles' Creed, and two additional in the Niceno; and thus, altogether, you learn to describe the Church under the four great attributes of *One*, *Holy*, *Catholic*, and *Apostolic*."

"What, then," Willie said, "do you mean that a church must be all these, or else it cannot be true?"

"Yes, certainly," replied Eustace. "First, it must be *Apostolic*,—that is, come directly down from the Apostles; have what is called the Apostolic succession, and have the Apostolic doctrine; or else it cannot be true."

"Oh, I see," said Willie, "just as our Saviour sent the Apostles, the Apostles sent others, such as Titus and Timothy, I suppose; and Titus and Timothy sent others, and they others again, down to the present bishops and priests."

"Just so. Now you see what we mean when we say the '*Apostolic*' Church."

"But go on," Willie said, "you said the Church had four attributes. *Apostolic* is only one out of the four."

"Yes. The Church is also *Holy*; that is, its office and character is to make its members good, pious, virtuous and just. Shall I stop there, Willie? Shall I ask you is that *all* the Church makes people?"

Willie thought a little. "Good? Why, I remember Cicero and other heathen writers talk about the good; and so they do about the pious, and the virtuous, and the just. No, I think not Eustace. I think there must be something more, or else the Church would only do what the heathen philosophers did."

"You are quite right, Willie. The word *holy* means all that the other words mean, and something more. Holiness is that peculiar gift which is imparted by the Holy Ghost. It is called sanctification. It is the very thing that the Church makes it necessary for her members to be, over and above what they can possibly be themselves."

"Oh yes, I see," said Willie. "But, then, are there not a great many wicked men in the Church? How can they be called members of the Church, if the Church is holy?"

"You observe," Eustace replied, "that I said it was the office of the Church to make us holy, and so it was called *Holy*; but it does not follow that it should always fulfil its office. It frequently does not, because it is, with all its privileges, still only militant, or struggling; and men, though made holy once, or meant to be holy, or taught to be holy, may often fail in that which they ought to be. That is the infirmity of man; just in the same way you see sometimes a deformed, or a lame man, or a blind man. That is an accident, and does not make part of the system or nature of men in general. For this reason, in spite of imperfections or blemishes, still the Church is called *holy* as coming from God, who is holy, and charged with a great office to make men holy."

"But let us go on to the third attribute,—*Catholic*. You know, Willie, what is meant by this? You learned it in the Apostles' Creed, and in your Catechism, so I need hardly say anything of it now."

"It means universal, general, running throughout the whole world," said Willie.

"Right. It is God's will that the Church should not be, as the Jews were, of one nation only, but of all nations. So it is said that the partition-wall should be broken down that separated the Jews from the Gentiles; that the veil should be taken away, and all the world admitted into God's sanctuary; all the world become the inheritors of the Kingdom of Heaven; all the world embrace the doctrine of the Cross."

"And now for the fourth attribute,—*One*. I think you might almost see," continued Eustace, "how it follows that the Church should be one, if it is Catholic."

"Let me think," Willie said thoughtfully. "Catholic means running all through the world; and you said *Apostolic* meant coming from the Apostles. If, then, it comes from the Apostles, and runs through all the world, it must be *One*."

"Why so?" Eustace asked.

"Because," Willie replied, "the Apostles had only one command from Christ to make a Church; not each Apostle of himself, but altogether."

"Yes; but they went into every country. Don't you remember, 'Go ye into all the world, and make disciples of every creature,'—that was the *Catholic* idea. But what is said of its being *one*? or the *united* idea?"

"Oh," Willie exclaimed, "united! Does one mean united?"

"To be sure, Willie," Eustace answered. "It cannot mean one in point of number, or name, because you know even in the Apostles' time, you had the Church of Corinth, and the Church of Thessalonica, and the Church of Rome; and St. John you know, in the Revelations speaks of the seven churches; so that when you say *One* Church, in the Creed, you do not mean one in place, or one in time, but one in unity,—just as you know in the very Godhead there are three persons, but one God; in man there are three powers, the mind, the soul, the body, and all are one; as in a tree there are many branches, and all are one tree, and so forth. You see, Willie, it is their, so to say, *unity*, that constitutes the essence of their oneness in Christ."

"What, then," Willie said, with a thoughtful look, "if one Church is separated from another, does that make them untrue?"

"Yes, for a time it does; it makes them in some degree as being wrong. You remember, we said, that although some persons are unholy in the Church, God meant it to be holy; so we say of the *oneness* of the Church, though there may be here and there an accidental separation by reason of the infirmity of man; still, however, God meant the Church to be *One*: we must express faith in it as one, for it ought to be one: and it is a sin that it should not be one. Do you remember the name of the sin?" continued Eustace.

"No," replied Willie.

"Why," Eustace answered, "you pray against it in the Litany."

"I suppose you mean *schism*?"

"Yes exactly. Schism is the rending of one into two, dividing the flock, separating and scattering the sheep, making them into parties and divisions: and I need hardly remind you of the greatness of this sin, for it is a breach of our Lord's dearest and sincerest wish and prayer. Look at St. John's Gospel, and you will see, 'I in Him, and Thou in Me, that they may be made perfect in one, and that the world may know Thou hast sent me.'—*Cousin Eustace*."

Selections.

ASSYRIAN AND BABYLONIAN REMAINS.—The following interesting information is given by the *Athenæum*:—"Colonel Rawlinson has arrived in London from Bagdad, having brought to a close the excavations in Assyria and Babylonia which he has been superintending for the last three years on behalf of the Trustees of the British Museum. The results of these excavations have already in part reached the Museum but the most valuable portion of them are still in transit. One hundred and fifty cases containing sculptures, inscribed tablets, terra-cotta cylinders, and a very large collection of small objects of Assyrian art, were recently unpacked at the Museum. One perfect obelisk, and the fragment of a second, are the only objects of this collection which have been yet exhibited to the public in the Assyrian Gallery; but the inscribed tables, which amount in number, we believe, to at least 10,000, the two fine cylinders from Kileh Shergat, and all the smaller relics—which, for better security, are deposited in closed cases—can be examined by the curious. A collection of almost equal extent and of greater value—inasmuch as the sculptures belong to the culminating period of Assyrian Art, and are infinitely superior to those which form the present Nineveh Gallery at the Museum—was shipped last month at Basra, and may be expected to reach the Thames in August or September; while a third or supplementary collection, composed of select specimens, the masterpieces of Assyrian Art, which were disinterred from the new palace of Nineveh during the past autumn and winter, is about to be brought to Europe, in virtue of an arrangement concluded between Colonel Rawlinson and M. Place, on board the *Minerva*, a vessel which was sent out by the French Government, for the purpose of bringing home the collections of M. M. Place and Frenel. Colonel Rawlinson has further brought with him overboard a single small case, containing, among other relics of special interest, the Nabonidus cylinders, which he obtained from Birs Nimrud in the autumn of last year, and those still more valuable cylinders of Nabonidus."

the last king of Babylon, which record the name of that monarch's oldest son Belshazzar, the Belshazzar of Daniel. It is sincerely to be hoped that means will be found for exhibiting these slabs to the public, as soon as the whole of the three collections shall have arrived, either by a new arrangement of the present Assyrian Gallery, or by the allotment of fresh space to the Antiquity Department of the Museum. Unless, indeed, some measures of this nature are taken, the fruits of the late Assyrian Expedition, of which the labours are now brought to a close, will be lost to the great majority of the nation—the number of those who can appreciate the historical and scientific results, obtained from so vast an accumulation of cuneiform materials, being, of course, comparatively few."

HOW MANY HOURS TO WORK.—The limit to mental work varies not only in various individuals, but according to the nature of the work itself. Johnson assigns eight hours a day as sufficient for study; Sir Walter Scott worked four or five; mathematicians and those who do not tax the imagination much may and do safely study 10 or 12 hours daily. As a general proposition it may be stated that those studies which excite the feelings are those which can be least borne. On the other hand the tranquil labors of the mind have a marked tendency to prolong life. "On *mour de Batis*" is perfectly true; the unemployed brain like the unused muscle, decays and perishes quits as soon as the overwrought organ. Boraard in his "Treatise on the influence of Civilization on Longevity," shows the effect of brain labor of an unexciting kind in those who are protected by an assured income from the inroads of care. He took at random the ages of 152 individuals, one-half of whom were members of the Academy of Sciences, the other half of the Academy of Inscriptions, and found the average longevity of these mathematicians and antiquarians was 69 years; Sir Humphry Davy seems to have had in view those only who have "battled" with life when he states "that there are few instances in this country of very eminent men reaching to old age. They usually fail, droop, and before they attain the period naturally marked for the end of human existence; the lives of our Statesmen, warriors, poets, and even philosophers, offer abundant proof of the truth of this opinion,—whatever burns, consumes—ashes remain!"—Consolation in Travel, p. 171. No one who had the happiness of knowing this extraordinary man will doubt an instant whence these suggestions sprang, and to whom they most eminently applied. Scott always asserted that Davy would have been a great poet had he not chosen to be a great philosopher. The excitement and its consequent effect on the frame must have been excessive in one of impassioned imagination as Davy, at the moment when the truths which have laid the foundation of modern Chemistry were dawning on him. Even the calm and tranquil intellect of Newton, could not bear the blaze of light of his own approaching discoveries, as prostrated by its effulgence he gave over his calculation to a friendly hand to finish.—*London Quarterly Review*, Jan, 1855, p. 47.

NECESSITY OF A DUE ALLOWANCE OF SLEEP.—Habit influences, in some degree, the amount of sleep that is required. It should be said, however, that it is never well to withhold any of the revenue that is justly due to the drowsy God. A man may accustom himself to take so little sleep, as to be greatly the loser thereby in his waking moments. It may be commonly observed, that those persons who spend less time in sleep than is usually found needful by others of the same age, and strength, and occupation, consume a much larger portion of their days than others do, in a kind of dreamy vacancy, a virtual inactivity of mind and body. The hours expended in sleep are not the only hours that might be justifiably deducted from the sum total of the life, as having been lost to it; numbers of moments are daily spent in an absolute inaction of mind and body, and sleep cannot be robbed of its dues without adding largely, and in greater proportion to the time habitually stolen from the sleep, to that which is wasted in such waking reveries. In order that the mind may have the power of undergoing trying and exhausting labor, that it may continue in the full possession of its capabilities, that it may continue to be undulled and unblasted by such wear and such use, an amount of sleep must be allowed, which is proportionate to the severity of such work, to the engrossing and expending nature of the mind's employment. The nights may be robbed of the hours of sleep, and the time so stolen may be devoted to toil of mind or of body, but the endurance by the system of

undue waste and imperfectly restored balance of the vital force, even if somewhat protracted by the strength of the constitution, or if prolonged somewhat by the energy of a determined will, or by the spur of a great necessity, or by the goal of a great ambition or daring hope, must be short-lived. The system cannot be robbed of its sleep without a corresponding disturbance and derangement of the functions: the power and the equilibrium of the vital forces will become so far affected as to involve disordered action, and thus indirectly, by forming part of the common organism, and directly by the diminished tension of the vital forces which supply the sensorium itself, the mind will become unable to continue its exertions. Many an ardent and hopeful aspirant for collegiate distinctions—many an anxious labourer for professional eminence, has thrown away his hopes in thus vainly struggling to cheat the system of this great requirement.—*Dr. Robertson on Diet and Regimen*.

A TRAGEDY IN THE CRIMEA.—A sad tragedy occurred on the 21st, at the entrance to the Karabolonia ravine. A body of French troops were marching down to furnish the usual relief to the picket in the ravine. The relief was composed of part of the 2nd battalion of the 25th regiment of the line. On the way Lieut. Drait, of the grenadier company, had occasion to check a soldier, who, being partly intoxicated was marching very irregularly and giving expression to angry sentiments in a loud voice. Scarcely had the reprimand been given, when the man replied "Lieutenant, you've punished me often enough; you shall not punish me any more;" and on the instant levelling his musket, he fired, and shot him through the body. The unfortunate officer, a man of powerful frame, and said to be popular in the regiment, at once fell. He was carried to one of the English hospitals near at hand, and died immediately after his arrival. The murderer was secured without delay, and was being taken back, under escort, to the head-quarters of his regiment, when a general murmur arose from the men for his instant punishment. The general in command of the trenches was in the ravine close by, and after a brief consultation between him and the commandant of the relief, a council was held and the man condemned to be shot. About 200 yards down the ravine and at a slight elevation above it on the side of Frenchmen's-hill, a small heap of stones was observed with a clear space before it. To this the unhappy culprit was brought, while on the other side the battalion was drawn up in companies, and here he received the fire of twelve muskets from a party placed on the opposite side of the ravine. He fell forward pierced by eight bullets, and after a short address from the general the regiment proceeded on its way. Half an hour elapsed between the perpetration of the crime and the execution of the criminal. The soldier had become sober immediately after committing the murder. He had seen 18 years' service, and was spoken of as a brave and able man. He had lately received a slight punishment for some irregularity of conduct, by no means such as to form a motive for his crime, and this tragic episode in the history of the siege, involving the sudden destruction of two valuable lives, must be regarded as one more among the many examples of the fatal effects of drunkenness.

PARIS EXHIBITION.—Among the articles exhibited I observe one which will probably interest Canadians a good deal. It consists of a series of models exhibited by the Commissioners of the Irish Fisheries, representing the Salmon and inland fisheries of that country. They are all working models through which water flows and in which there are young salmon sporting about and enjoying themselves as much apparently as if they were in their native rivers.—The models first represent the mode of capturing salmon with fixed cribs or crevices in a stone weir, built in a river; secondly, the mode of bringing salmon over weirs or locks without injuring the navigation of the river, and thirdly the mode of enabling them to ascend the weirs of any height without impairing or in any way interfering with the milling powers of the water above. Any one acquainted with the habits of salmon will at once perceive the great importance of enabling them to ascend rivers for the purpose of reproduction. The mode of bringing them over weirs is by building what is called a passage or ladder on the face of the weir and concentrating the waste water into the pass which has steps made of pieces of plank, placed across it diagonally from either side, leaving a passage at each step to the next of about 12 inches, through which the water flows uninterrupted till it reaches the bottom of the weir. The

object of these breaks or diagonal steps is to interrupt the direct flow of the water, causing it to be thrown from one side opening to the other, and keeping up a constant supply of water in the passages in which the salmon on its way up can rest in safety. Before the adoption of this plan, as I learn from the Commissioners who have been sent here from Ireland, the destruction of salmon below these weirs was so great that in many rivers they had become almost wholly extinct; now they have advanced to an unprecedented state of prosperity. Unless these fish can ascend to the upper waters of rivers with shallow gravelly beds, to deposit their spawn, their race must become extinct. Their spawn, if cast into deep water, is devoured by other fish, which inhabit the pools. So this delicious and important article of food is lost. When the old salmon are enabled to ascend the rivers and deposit their spawn in safety, these having grown to be fish of a certain size descend to the ocean, and they in turn always return at the spawning season to the river where they have been bred. When it is remembered that one pair of salmon will breed from 15 to 20,000 young ones, it will be apparent how quickly any lake or river may be stocked with them if proper care is taken to provide for their safety. This may be done without any hindrance to the use of milling powers, by the contrivance of which I have been writing—and they require no food or clothing from man, only to be protected from poachers.—They have, however, a good many other enemies besides man in the shape of birds and other fish, the latter devouring their spawn either before it is properly lodged or when it has been torn up from its beds by floods. To obviate these mishaps, and prevent the wholesale destruction of what might furnish food for the population of many a country, a system of artificial breeding has been resorted to, not only here, under the protection of the French Government, but in Ireland and Scotland too to a very large extent. The term artificial breeding may seem a somewhat strange term, but it is correct, I believe, nevertheless. The spawn having been deposited in a pond or nursery bed, in from 80 to 120 days they begin to give symptoms of life, and in a few more days the young fish are moving about in myriads. They are then let into another artificial pond, where they are safely enclosed from the approach of enemies. Here they are kept until grown sufficiently large to protect themselves, which takes four or five months. They are then let into the lake or river to take their chance. They are sure to return in a few months weighing pounds instead of ounces. The Irish Commissioner, to whom I am very much indebted for his kindness, has furnished me with a great deal of information respecting this matter, and I shall perhaps give you farther details hereafter. The impregnated ova for breeding can be carried any distance in tin cases, and he has promised me some to take to Canada with me. It strikes me it might be worth the attention of some of our people thus to replenish the exhausted stores of some of our Canadian Lakes and Rivers. In fact I am inclined to think a thriving commercial speculation might be made out of it.

GENEVA.—This city, holding so proud a pre-eminence in the religious history of the world at the Reformation, the influence of which has been made the glory of Protestantism and the dread of Papal Rome; to which, in the reign of Mary, even Englishmen were wont to flee for refuge, and which ever assured protection to those against whom all countries were leagued; whose devout and pious theologians were consulted by the compilers of our Liturgy and of the Articles of the Church; appears to have fallen from its glorious renown, and to have become the very hot-bed of Socinianism. Its old Socinian pastors have forced themselves into notice by an endeavour to fraternize with the Church of England, on the ground of their indifference to all creeds; as though herein lay the unity of the Spirit. Tainted by the most corruptive doctrines, they fail to put forth any confession which would belie these, and would have us quietly believe them the successors of Calvin and Beza. The Arian Catechism is in the public schools; the Socinian version of the New Testament is everywhere countenanced; except within the pale of the new Evangelical Church established in 1831 by Maria D'Aguique and his coadjutors. Now, tolerance may be a wonderful virtue, but it is far from being the sum of pure and undefiled religion. Yet, all this comes from having no settled creed, and that latitudinarianism which, under the term "Evangelical Alliance," gives the Bible to every one as a guide to be interpreted in his own way. How sad the decadence!

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1855.

CONVOCAION.

The London *Guardian* received by the Steamship *Canada*, furnishes an account of the proceedings of Convocation, which met on Thursday 28th June. The chief subject that engrossed the attention of the body was the reform of the lower House. In the upper House the Bishop of London brought up the following Report from the Committee appointed during the last Session:

"The Committee of the Upper House of Convocation appointed to consider and report on an address to Her Majesty on the subject of Church extension, as already reported on by a committee of both houses, report—That they have met and taken into consideration the subject committed to them. That there has been laid before them an opinion, signed by her Majesty's Solicitor-General and Dr. Robert Phillimore, M.P., pointing out a mode which, with the sanction of the Crown, would be both safe and easy for removing the anomalies at present existing in the representation of the clergy in the Lower House of Convocation.—That it appears to them most important that those anomalies should be corrected, in order that the houses may address themselves to the consideration of the great subject of Church extension with the fullest confidence of the Church in the clerical body which shall deliberate thereupon and that they therefore report that, in their opinion, it is to this preliminary point that it would at this time be expedient to limit the address, to be presented to her Majesty, and that they have prepared accordingly the heads of such an address."

The Bishop of Oxford seconded and defended the adoption of the Report, which was objected by the Bishop of St. Asaph and the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the ground that it was making Convocation an active instead of a deliberative body, the Primates insisting that this was contrary to the promises of sanction made last Session. The following is the case submitted to the Crown officer, and Dr. Phillimore, to which the Report alludes:

CASE.—Whether it is competent to the Archbishop, upon a petition to that effect from both Houses of Convocation, by virtue of his own authority, in his mandate commanding the Dean of the province to summon the Bishops and clergy of his province, to give special directions respecting the number of the proctors for the clergy to be returned from each diocese, the mode of their election, and the qualification of the electors, being spiritual persons, varying and enlarging the directions now contained in the mandate of the Archbishop. And whether such directions given by the Archbishop in his mandate would be a sufficient warrant to the Bishops and all returning officers to conduct the elections in conformity with such directions—the customs now existing in the several dioceses (which are neither uniform nor invariable), with regard to the election of proctors notwithstanding. And if you think the Archbishop's authority insufficient to effect the object proposed, you are requested further to state what course you would suggest for the purpose of giving the necessary validity to the Archbishop's directions.

OPINION.—"The writ to the Archbishop respecting the assembling of Convocation orders his Grace to summon the clergy (clerum), and is silent as to the manner and mode of their representation. It would seem that the mode of representation has varied at different times in different ways, and, among them, by the omission and addition of proctors. Nevertheless, it appears to us that it would not now be competent to Convocation to put a construction upon the word *clerus*, or *clergy*, so as thereby to enlarge the competency beyond the limits assigned to it by usage, without the consent and ratification of the Crown. We are of opinion that it would be competent to Convocation, having obtained the licence of the Crown, to discuss the question of the alteration of their respective body, and to make a canon enlarging it, and that such canon, if subsequently obtained the approbation of the Crown, would be sufficient to effect, legally, a new representation of the clergy in Convocation."

RICHARD BERNETT.

ROBERT PHILLIMORE.

After considerable discussion in which objections were urged by the Bishop of Lincoln, and the Bishop of Winchester, the House divided upon the adoption of the Report, which was carried 6 against 3; and the Bishop of Oxford then moved the following Resolution:

"That since the last meeting of this house, the house having received an opinion of her Majesty's Solicitor-General and Dr. Robert Phillimore, pointing out a safe and easy mode, if it should be sanctioned by her Majesty, of amending the representation of the clergy in the Lower House, to appear in this house that the reasons which led to the late session, to postpone the consideration of this subject no longer exist, and that they can most effectually consult for the cause of Church extension, by seeking in the first instance, an amendment of the representation of the clergy in the Lower House of Convocation."

This was also carried, as was the following Ad-

dress, on the motion of the Bishop of London, who said it had been unanimously agreed to by the Committee of both Houses:—

"We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Archbishop, Bishops, and clergy of the province of Canterbury, assembled in Convocation, humbly represent to your Majesty that Committees of Convocation have met; and after careful consideration have reported to Convocation on various subjects, deeply concerning the spiritual welfare of this realm—viz., on the measures needful for enforcing discipline amongst the clergy, the extension of the Church, the modification of her services, and the reform of the representation of the clergy in the Provincial Synod of Canterbury."

"We are convinced that the full consideration of these subjects is of great moment to the well-being of our Church; but, in order that our deliberation on these, or on such other matters as your Majesty shall see fit to submit for our consideration, may be so conducted as to give to the Church the fullest satisfaction that in them the mind of the clergy will be fairly expressed, we humbly submit to your Majesty that the representation of the clergy in the Lower House of Convocation ought to be amended."

"On consulting very high legal authorities, we are informed that such an amendment may lawfully be carried into effect, if your Majesty shall be pleased to grant us your royal licence to consider with a view to agreeing on any such amendments; and shall afterwards approve of the same when submitted to your royal consideration."

"We venture, therefore, humbly to pray your Majesty to grant us your royal licence to consider of a constitution hereupon; and in order that these deliberations may include the clergy of the northern province, we further pray your Majesty to grant a similar licence to the Convocation of the Province of York, and to sanction our communicating with that body, with a view to uniting, under your Majesty's approval, our deliberations hereon."

The resolution and addresses were then communicated to the Lower House, and being read by the Prolocutor, were received with much cheering.

The address gave rise to an animated discussion in the Lower House, and an amendment to the words "modification of her services"—was negatived.—On Friday the discussion was resumed—and an amendment to substitute words which should have a more general signification, were negatived.

On the second paragraph being proposed, Dr. McCaul was about to enter upon the question of the admission of the laity, when he was stopped by the Prolocutor.

Archdeacon Denison moved, and Mr. Chancellor Martin seconded, that after the words "on these" the sentence should read "or on other matters which your Majesty shall see fit." The amendment was agreed to.

The Dean of Bristol being of opinion that Convocation ought not to be amended, moved that the whole of the words in the last clause of the paragraph, beginning with "We humbly submit to your Majesty," be omitted. Mr. Cox seconded the amendment, which was put and negatived.

Mr. Canon Villiers proposed that in the last clause of the paragraph the words "Church" should be substituted for "clergy." He believed that the admission of the laity would give weight to their deliberations, and prove to be a real reform of Convocation. The Prolocutor said the rev. Canon was out of order. He could not permit any speaker to enter upon the general question, which had been already discussed. Mr. Cox seconded the amendment, which was lost, on a division, by a majority of 20 to 13.

Mr. Jebb then moved the omission of all the words of the last clause, and the substitution of the following:—"We humbly submit to your Majesty that it seems desirable to modify the representation of the clergy in the Lower House of Convocation." He would not object to a certain degree of reorganization, and he thought the parochial clergy should be more fully represented; but he could not pledge himself to the principle that the representative element in the Convocation was the most important, or to the declaration that the Convocation from time immemorial had been an inadequate representation of the clergy. The Prolocutor again interfered with the statement that the discussion on the general question was concluded yesterday, and could not be resumed. Mr. Jebb then threw himself upon the house. He thought that, in a matter of so much importance, not one step should be taken without ample deliberation and discussion. The Dean of Bristol expressed a similar opinion, and upon the Prolocutor putting the question to the house, whether the speaker should proceed, the affirmative was carried by a considerable majority. Mr. Jebb then supported his amendment, in a few remarks. On a division, the amendment was carried by a majority of 22 to 21, and the paragraph, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. Hayward Cox objected altogether to the third paragraph of the address, on the ground that the Lower House had never joined in consulting "high legal authority." His objection was seconded by the Dean of Bristol, and carried without a division.

The first part of the fourth paragraph was objected to by Chancellor Martin, upon whose motion the words "consider of a constitution hereupon" were altered to "consider and agree upon a canon or constitution upon such modifications." On the last sentence, craving permission to deliberate with the Convocation of the province of York—

Dr. Reek moved that it be struck out. It was not their business to interfere in any way with the province of York. The amendment was agreed to, and the clause omitted.

The address as amended having been read, the Archbishop of Nottingham moved, and the Dean of Norwich seconded, that it be adopted. Mr. Vincent proposed, as an amendment, that the address be not agreed to. On a show of hands, the prolocutor declared the motion carried; whereupon Mr. Cox demanded a division, which took place, with the following result:—For the adoption of the address, 33; against it, 9.

On the motion of Mr. Chancellor Martin, the house agreed to request the Archbishop, should the Upper House concur in the address as amended, to communicate it to the province of York, with the view of securing their concurrence and co-operation.

The amended address was then communicated to the Upper House, which has been sitting during the day with closed doors, and was by them agreed to.

Other subjects were incidentally brought before the two houses. During the preceding debate Dr. McCaul proposed the following amendment, but at the request of several members, contented himself with placing it as a substitutive resolution on the minutes, to be discussed next session:—

"That inasmuch as the Convocation of the province of Canterbury represents only a portion of the clergy of the United Church of England, and Ireland, and does not represent the Colonial Church at all, nor the laity, no addition to the number of its members or its constituency can make it competent to legislate for the whole Church, or to deal satisfactorily with grave questions affecting the whole body, such as the alteration of the Prayerbook or public worship—and as even the appearance of a wish to legislate on such subjects without first consulting the laity is likely in the present circumstances of the times to be injurious to the best interests of the Church, the Upper House be respectfully requested to join in an address to our most gracious Sovereign, praying that her Majesty would appoint a commission, composed of clergy and laity, to consider the necessities of the Church in the present times, and to advise such measures to be submitted to Parliament and Convocation as may by God's blessing be most likely to promote the spiritual welfare of the whole British empire."

The subjects of Church Rates, Secretaries' Fees, Queen's Letters, &c., also engaged the attention of the lower House.

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

We are glad to learn that Salem Chapel, built for the Congregationalists, has been rented by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and that Divine Service according to the forms of the Church of England, will be celebrated therein in September next. The necessity for a place of worship, in connection with the Church, where members of her communion transiently among us, may find a seat on the Sabbath; and where the many seaman and others who frequent the port could attend divine worship; and where that class "who are always with us", who might be prevented from attending other churches, by accidental causes, may join in the services of the Sanctuary, and have the Gospel preached to them, has long been evident—and we rejoice to hear that through the liberality of the Bishop, the want will now be supplied. The Scots will be all free in Salem Chapel; and we hope it will prove "an open door that no man can shut."

We perceive that symptoms of disunion are already beginning to manifest themselves in the ranks of the more recent Dissenters from the Church of Scotland. The Disruption was a national calamity—but that a body of men inspired with such a furor of religious zeal as was conspicuous at the time, should exhibit within a few years a divisional tendency, proves that many considerations of a worldly nature, and much of the obstinacy of spiritual pride, were strong ingredients in the Secession; and that the alleged grandeur or sublimity of the movement was not to be measured altogether by the standard of honest principle. While the Free Church is becoming weak by intestine disorder, the Established Church of Scotland is quietly but steadily pursuing her work, and appears in a fair way to recover from the wounds inflicted upon her in the house of her friends.

The Annual Meeting of the Newfoundland Church Society took place at St. John's, on Tuesday evening, July 3, in the School Room. The Lord Bishop in the Chair. Our latest Newfoundland papers are to July 4, and they furnish no particulars.

The Lord Bishop administered the rite of Confirmation at Dartmouth on the morning of Sunday last, when thirty-five candidates came forward to take upon themselves their baptismal obligations.

The Lord Bishop left Halifax for Cape Breton in the Steamer yesterday morning, on a visit to the western part of the Diocese.

His Excellency Governor Darling, of St. John's Newfoundland, has been graciously pleased to accept the office of Vice President of the branch of the Colonial Church and School Society, established there.

A new Organ has been imported for the use of St. Luke's Church in this City. It is said to be a very beautiful instrument, of superior tone.

A Barn and its contents, belonging to John Stairs, Esq., Spring Gardens, was consumed by fire on Wednesday evening last. Through the timely exertion of our firemen, the flames were extinguished without communicating with any of the adjoining buildings.

Another fire took place this morning at Spring Garden Road, by which a house and barn were totally destroyed, and the adjoining premises seriously injured.

We regret to learn that the Hon. J. B. Uniacke, Surveyor General of the Province, experienced a sudden apoplectic attack on Thursday afternoon, which but for the prompt attendance and remedies of Drs. Jennings and Abnon, might have been attended with fatal consequences.

Reports have been going about town since the arrival of the R. M. Steamship, based it is said upon letters from Hon. Joseph Howe, that all the money required for the main line and Windsor Branch has been procured, £800,000 at 5 per cent.

Complimentary address has been presented to John Tompest Esq., numerously signed by his brother Magistrates, upon his retirement from the office of Custos Rotularum of the County of Halifax.

The Persia, built of iron, at the works of the Napiers on the Clyde, for the Cunard line, and the largest steamer in the world, was launched on Tuesday, July 8.

A visit to the Acadian School, of the President and Officers of the Institution, was made on Friday, July 13—which gave much satisfaction, with reference to the progress of the pupils and the care of the Master.

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

- Leighton's (Abp.) Whole Works, 4 vols. Calf 8vo. Lond. 1805, 12s. 6d.
Owner on Justification, Cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1850, 5s.
John Knox's Liturgy, Edited by Dr. Cumming, Cloth, 16mo. 1840, 3s. 3d.
Lives of the Reformers and Martyrs, Calf 12mo. Lond. 1838, 2s. 6d.
Harm. (Rev. Tho.) observations on Scripture, Edited by Dr. Adam Clarke, 4 vols. half calf, 8vo. Lond. 1808, 15s.
Greek Septuagint, Gabe's Edition, 8 vols. Calf 8vo. Oxford, 1797 1720, (Bp. Man's copy with his book-plates), £1 15s.
Greek Bible, containing Septuagint and Gr. Test. 4 vols. Roan 12mo. Glasgow, 1822, £1 5s.
Barnes (Rev. Albert) on Isaiah, 3 vols. Cloth, 12mo Lond. 1851, 10s.
Coit's (Archdeacon) Editions of the Bible, Cloth, 8vo. Oxford 1832, 10s.
Forster's (Rev. John) Gospel narrative, 8ds. imp. 8vo. Lond. 1847, 6s. 3d.
Foster (John) Essay on Popular Ignorance, Cloth, 12mo. Lond. 1853, 5s.
Burton's (Rev. Edward) Romo. 2 vols. 8ds. 12mo. Lond. 1828, 7s. 6d.
Mardock's (Rev. Dr.) Syriac New Testament, translated into English. Cloth. 8vo. N. York, 1852, 10s.
McLhee (Rev. R. J.) Lectures on Ephesians. Cloth 8vo. New York, 1853, 10s.
Irving's (Rev. Edward) Orations for the Oracles of God. Half calf. 8vo. New York, 1825, 7s. 6d.
Sira's (Rev. Dr.) Memoir of the last Archbishop of

- Tram. Cloth, 8vo. Dublin, 1845, 7s. 6d.
Hall's (Mrs) Sketches of Irish Character. Half calf, 8vo. Lond. 1844, 10s.
Clergy List for 1852. Cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1852, 6s.
Warton's (Rev. Dr.) Death Bed Scenes and Pastoral Conversations. 4 vols. half calf, gilt, 8vo. Lond. 1828-1832, £1 10s.
Roman Missal (Latin) Antique binding, 8vo. Venice, 1735.
Pictorial Times, with 900 Engravings, Vol. 6. Fol. Lond. Jan.—June, 1845, 10s.
O'Meara's Napoleon in Exile, with fine Portrait, Vol. 1. 12mo. New York, 1853, 3s. 6d.
Edwards' (President) on Religious Affections, 12mo. Lond. 2s. 6d.

LETTERS RECEIVED.
C. Deshray Esq.—remittance £1 ... duly received.
Rev. Mr. Brine—order paid—other directions will be attended to.
Geo. A. Allison Esq., Cornwallis, £1 5s—directions will be attended to.
M. Shaw Esq.—directions attended to.
Rev. F. E. B. Nicholls, Rev. H. M. Spilke, with new sub. Da. with order Rev. H. L. Yewens—directions will be attended to.
Mr. Henderson—have no more paper of the kind—other directions will be attended to.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
The article on Temperance sent by our esteemed American correspondent is entirely too long for our columns, and it is a subject on which we do not wish our paper to assume a prominence, except as shortly as possible to inculcate the virtue. We forwarded the article to a tri-weekly, but they decline also.

Holloway's Pills have again triumphed over every other Medicine.—Interesting Case 111—Emily Weston, aged 17, of Hamilton, suffered much and often from sick headaches, tottering of the limbs, numbness of the whole body, and other symptoms which very much alarmed her fond parents. The actual name and nature of the complaint puzzled every one, it bore such a variety of aspects, and consequently there were a variety of opinions on the subject. Three months ago, the mother boldly went to work with Holloway's Pills, which very quickly performed their part, for in six weeks the young lady was in possession of the most robust health: after every advice and medicine had failed.

Married.
On the 10th inst., by Rev. R. F. Uniacke, Mr THOMAS G. POWELL, to Miss FANNY E. HEAD, both of this city.

At St. John, N. B., on the 6th inst., after an illness of eight months, Mr. THOMAS FRASER, in the 60th year of his age, a native of Pictou, N. S.
On the 23rd of April last, while on her passage from Australia, MARY JANE, wife of Mr. Seth O. Doane, and daughter of Winthrop Sargent, Esq., of Barrington, aged 29 years.

Shipping List.

- ARRIVED.
Saturday, July 14th.—Packet schr. Mary E. Smith, (Am.) Cove, Boston 31 days—has 23 passengers, 13 for the Foreign Legion.
Sunday, July 15th.—R. M. S. Merila, Coblin, St. John's, Nfld., 31 days; Packet schr. Liverpool, Day, Liverpool.
Monday, July 16th.—Brig General Washington, Day, Prospect; schr. Spittle, Crowell, La Poile, Nfld., 5 days; schr. Nova, Virginia, (Portuguese) Carienta, St. Ubes; George Henry, Bragg, La Poile, Nfld.; Olivebranch, Dermott, Newfoundland.
Wednesday, July 18th.—R. M. S. Canada, Judkins, (Commodore), Liverpool, 101 days—has 150 passengers, 8 for Halifax; 11 M. S. Argus, 6. Commander Richard Purves, Newfoundland; Packet brig Africa, Meagher, Boston, 3 days, schr. Superb, Lenoir, Bouctouche 8 days; Matilda Grant, P. E. I., 8 days; Brilliant, Tipple, La Poile, 6 days.
Thursday, July 19th.—Brigt. Commodore, Dickson, New York, 14 days.
Friday, July 20th.—R. M. S. America, Lang, Boston, 35 hours—has 150 passengers for Liverpool, 23 for Halifax.
CLEARED.
Saturday, July 11th.—Arrow, Harrison, Canada; Zuleika, new, 130 tons, Griffin, Br. West Indies; Lucy Ann, pkt., Simpson.
Monday, July 16th.—Boston pkt., Roche, Boston; Mary Ann, Glasgow, P. E. Island.
Tuesday, July 17th.—Sterling, Anny, Newfoundland; Mary Banks, Malaga; Resident, Day, Straits, of Belkale; Florence, Perry, Newfoundland; Cordelia, Kelly, do.
Wednesday, Rising Sun, Landry, Newfoundland; Oriental, Lake Portsmouth, U. S.; R. M. Steamship Canada, Judkins, Boston; Susan, Falmouth, Ja.
PASSENGERS.
PER R. M. S. CANADA—LIVERPOOL TO HALIFAX.—Mr. Swabey, lady and child, Miss Mary E. Coulter, Ensign Dalv. Messrs. F. and John Parker.

COUNTRY MARKET.
PRICES ON SATURDAY, JULY 21.
Bacon, per lb. 7 1/2d. a 8d.
Beef, fresh, per cwt. 35s. a 50s.
Butter, fresh, per lb. 1s.
Cheese, per lb. 7 1/2d. a 8d.
Eggs, per doz. 9s.
Hams green per lb. none.
Do. smoked, per lb. 7 1/2d. a 8 1/2d.
Hay, per ton. 24 a 25.
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard 1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d.
Do. all wool. 2s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt. 23s. 6d. a 25s.
Oats, per bus. 3s. 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel. 5s. 9d.
Peas, per doz. 10s. a 11s.
Veal, per lb. 3s. a 5d.
Yarn, worsted per lb. 2s. 6d.
Canada Flour S. F. 52s. 6d. a 55s.
Am. 45s.
Rye 42s. 6d.
Corn Meal 20s.

AT THE WHARVES.
Wood, per cord. 5s.
Coal, per chaldron. 27s. 6d.

D. O. S.
THE general meeting of the Diocesan Church Society will be held (D.V.) at Halifax on Wednesday the 10th October next.
EDWIN OILFIN J. Secretary
This meeting is open to all members of the Soc. etc. July 21

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS
TO KING'S COLLEGE ENDOWMENT FUND.
It is requested that all interest now due, on Notes of hand given for the above Fund, may be paid to the Receiver of the several Parishes, in which the parties reside to be by them transmitted to the undersigned, as early as possible.
By order of the Board, JAS. C. COCHRAN, Secretary.
Halifax, July 20th, 1853. 12s.

NOTICE.
A FANCY FAIR will be held at Weymouth, on THURSDAY, the 9th of August at 11 o'clock. Entrance 10. There will also be a TEA SOBER in the evening. The receipts will be applied in repairing and painting the Parish Church. Contributions will be thankfully received by Mrs. Filleul, Mrs. C. F. Jones, and Mrs. J. O'Vail. 3s. June 7.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
TRURO.
An English Lady who studied Music, Singing and every Branch of an English Education under the best Masters in London, and who has resided for some years in France, has lately opened a Day School for a limited number of Young Ladies, and has at present a few vacancies.
Terms including French or Italian, Music, Singing &c., £2 10s. per quarter.
N. B.—Pupils not received for less than 6 months, and a Quarter's Notice of removal or payment expected.
Young Ladies can be boarded within a short distance, at 12s. 6d. a week.
Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist places of Worship in the village.
Address G. M. P., Post Office, Truro.
Truro, June 22, 1853. 4w.

THE Directors of the Church of England Academy at St. John's Newfoundland, will receive applications from Gentlemen desirous of becoming Candidates for the situation of Head Master.
Applications, with Testimonials, (to be sent to the Chairman on or before the 1st of July next) will be received in Halifax by the Venerable ARCHDEACON WILLIS, who will give all necessary information.
By order of the Directors THOMAS F. H. BRIDGE (ARCHDEACON) Chairman.

TO PRINTERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER conceiving that it would be beneficial to his brother Printers to be able to purchase in Halifax such materials they may occasionally in want of, will always keep on hand—
Brass Rule of all patterns, in lengths of 2 feet, Leads, 8vo. and 12mo. per lb.
Space Rules,
Quotations,
Bodkins,
Points,
Loy Brushes,
Newspaper and Book Printing Ink.
All of which will be sold at a small advance to cover freight, &c., for Cash only.
WM. GOSSIP.
Orders for new Prosses of Type, and all Material connected with the Printing Business, supplied from one of the best Type Foundries in Boston—and every information afforded to Parties entering upon the Printing Business, to enable them to do so with economy.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
WM. GOSSIP.
No 24, GRANVILLE STREET,
HAS Received in recent Importations, the following Artists' Materials, which he will warrant to be of the best quality.—
Oil Colors.
Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors, in Cellulose Tubes, as follows:—
Madder Lake, Ivory Black,
Cobalt, Indian Yellow,
Chinese Vermilion, Naples Yellow,
Methyl, Indigo,
Bitumen, Van Dyke Brown,
Blue White, double Chrome Yellow,
tube, Scarlet Lake,
Burnt Sienna, Crimson Lake,
Raw Sienna, Purple Lake,
Burnt Umber, Roman Ochre,
Raw Umber, Indian Red,
Prussian Blue, Venetian Red,
Yellow Ochre, &c. &c. &c.
Drying Oil, Raw Oil and Poppy Oil, in Pots.
Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas,
Academy Boards, 24 x 18 inch; prepared Mill Boards for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes; Prepared CANVAS, plain and single prime—27 inches wide, of any length.
Brushes.
Bristle Brushes, flat and round, all sizes;
Sable, do. Large, Medium and Small;
Camel Hair, do. for Blenders, flat and round
Do. do. for Lacquering, all sizes.
Crayons, &c.
Swiss or Broader Crayons, 18th, colored—in Boxes of 24, 36 and 48 shades.
Le Franc's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes.
Crayon Crayon, Nos. 1, 2 & 3,
Black Glass Crayon,
Italian Chalk, hard black,
White Crayon, square,
White Chalk, round, for Black Board,
Paris Crayon, Leather and Cork Crayon,
Paint Crayon Paper.

Worship.

THE CHRISTIAN MARINER'S HYMN.

Launch thy bark, mariner. Christian, God speed thee; Let loose the rudder band-- Good angels lead thee!

Look to the weather bow, Breakers are round thee; Let fall the plummet now-- Shoals may ground thee!

What of the night, watchman, What of the night I Cloudy--all's quiet-- No hand yet--all's tight;

How gains the leak so fast? Clear out the hold, Hoist out the merchandise--

Shorten not sail yet, At inland or island; Straight for the beacon steer,

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

The following Juvenile Books, have been just received, and are for Sale at the Subscriber's Book Store.

THE LITTLE EPISCOPALIAN; or, the Child Taught by the Prayer Book, by M. A. C. with two fine Engravings. 271 pp. 16 mo. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.

ARTHUR GRANVILLE; or, the Gifts of God. By Anna Maria Glennie. With Engravings. 72 pp. 18 mo. Muslin, 1s. 6d. Library 10d. Paper Covers, 6d.

OUR LITTLE COMFORT: 205 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. do Gilt, 4s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.

IN THE WORLD BUT NOT OF THE WORLD: 210 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. Gilt, 4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.

HERBERT ATHERTON: OR SOWING BESIDE THE WATERS: 204 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 2s. 9d. do Gilt, 3s. 6d.

DEVOTIONS for the Family and Closet, from the Manual of a Country Clergyman, 2s. 9d.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH--gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH.

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

GREEN PAPER, any length; Handsome Fire Board Patterns. Painted Window Blinds, with a large and well-selected Stock of ROOM PAPERS, from 6d per roll to 2s. 6d.

PARALLEL RULERS--6, 12, 15, & 18 inches long. Cases Mathematical Instruments; Also--Loose Leaf Comparators; Bow Pens, Scales, Sectors, Mapping Pens; Log Squares; Antiquarian and other sizes Drawing Paper; very large Tracing Paper; Tracing Lenses; Water Colours--to use and in tubes.

Look for WM. GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street, May 5 1855.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE--76 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON. Admitting on equal terms, persons of every class, to all its benefits and advantages.

Capital £250,000. Fully subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders. HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

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Head Office in Halifax--No. 60 Hollis Street. SOME of the leading advantages offered by this Company are:--

I. Assurance can be effected immediately, without the delay of first referring to England.

II. Peculiar advantages are secured to Policy Holders whilst living, which are not to be met with in any former existing Company.

III. In addition to the usual business of Life Assurance--Assurances are granted against paralysis, blindness, accidents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and mental, at moderate rates.

IV. Policies are irrevocable, and no expense whatever is incurred, by the assured, in effecting them, beyond the fixed rates of premium.

V. No charge is made to the assured for Policies, Policy Stamps, or Medical Certificates, as these are all paid by the Company.

VI. There is no extra premium or permission required for going to, or residing in Australasia, Bermuda, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, the British North American Colonies, or the Northern States of America.

VII. Annuities granted on most advantageous terms, and on every contingency of life or lives.

Detailed Prospectuses given gratis, and every information afforded on application to the local directors, the agent, or any of the following sub-agents:--

Pictou--G. A. MACKENZIE, Esq. Sydney--E. P. ARCHBOLD, Annapolis--E. C. COWLING, " Shalburne--H. W. SMITH, "

The following are examples of the rates of premium for assuring £100 for life: Age 20 £1 10 0 | Age 40 £2 13 6 Age 30 £1 10 6 | 50 £3 18 6

B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, &c. No. 60 Hollis Street, Halifax, Head Agent for Nova-Scotia.

June 9. " PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS." FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber. Spiers and Surenno's Complete French and English PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY.

Surenno's French and English Dictionary 12mo. do. do. Abridged School Edition.

Lewis's French Grammar. Ollendorff's New Method of Learning to Read, Write and Speak French. By Value. do. do. do. By Jewett.

Key to Ollendorff's Method &c. &c. French De Fivas' Elementary French Reader, Rowan's Modern French Reader, Franostroch's Recueil Choisi, French Testaments, LeBrun's Telemaque, De Fivas' Classic French Reader, Collois's Dramatic French Reader, Histoire de Charles XII. par Voltaire, Perrin's French Fables, with Key. Br Bolman, W.M. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street, June 12.

STANDARD ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS, SOLD BY WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

THE COTTAGE BIBLE; & Family Expositor. with practical reflections and short explanatory notes, calculated to elucidate difficult and obscure passages.

ADAM CLARKE'S COMMENTARY 4 vols. Imp. 8vo--London Edition 1854. Cloth, with Portrait. £4 15. First-rate Edition.

MACNEIGHT'S TRANSLATION OF THE EPISTLES, to which is added a History of the Life of the Apostle Paul. Imp. 8vo. cloth. 17s.

PALEY'S WORKS--Complete in one volume. London--1833. Imp. 8vo. cloth. 12s. 6d.

ROBINSON'S SCRIPTURE CHARACTERS--8vo. cloth. 11s. 6d.

LECTURES ON SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY, by Professor Huxley. 8vo. cloth. London, 1833. 17s. 6d.

WM. GOSSIP, HAS JUST RECEIVED a portion of his Spring Supplies of School Books and Stationery, which he will dispose of Wholesale and Retail at the Lowest prices.

WM. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street.

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

ERTSIFELAS OF EIGHT YEARS DURATION CURED Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.

To PROXESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir--I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inestimable Ointment and Pills.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

To PROXESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir--My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg; in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty.

To PROXESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir--My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several holes in it, one as large as a hand; all the devices and strata-gems I tried would not heal them, but assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold.

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