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Aye raise the old royal soul Europe's best hope
To her sword-edge by Victory set
She shall dash Freedom's foes atown Death's bloody
slope.

For there's life in the Old Land yet!

And though we must entirely disclaim any wish to raise war cry on this or any other great contest of nations, we must frankly say that we shall never cease to regard the day as a very sad one in which England suffers her first shock of defeat from the combination against which she is now arrayed. For raised up as she may be with constitutional complications, which undoubtedly divert the issue from being a naked one between freedom and despotism, she is the only European power that possesses evangelical truth and civil liberty, and when she sinks they sink with her. And let it be recollected what it is she proposes to do, and what it is that Russia professes to do, so far as Turkey is concerned. By the first general religious toleration of all Christian communions is to be first exacted—by the second the substitution of the Russo-Greek Church as a national establishment. And between the two, though we again expose ourselves to the charge of being Turks, we must choose the first. The gross ignorances, the almost uniform immorality, and the intolerant temper of the Russian ecclesiastical authorities, have been but too pointedly developed to make us look upon their ascendancy in Turkey otherwise than as a measure which is beset with consequences far more pernicious than that of the general horizontal toleration proposed by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. And independently of this, as between the two economies, we must still consider that that of a constitutional and limited monarchy,—supposing a republic to be out of the question,—is far more suitable as a scaffolding for the establishment of religion, than an autocracy of the Russian stamp. The interests of freedom and of true religion, are, to our minds, indissolubly connected; and notwithstanding the union of the Democratic and Anglo-Catholic extremes in their present vicious partizanship for Russia, we must still be permitted to say that “Turk” or not, we shall continue to unite with the whole of our Mother Church in the prayer that by the success of the arms of Great Britain, her national religion and her national institutions may obtain at least a foothold in those lands where was first planted that Gospel on which both of them so mainly rely.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Niagara, Sept. 2.

ENGLAND.

THE ROYAL MARINES.—This corps, now some 15,000 strong, is, it is said, to be changed into a rifle corps; and as, on landing, they are usually the first to be employed in skirmishing and placed in the post of danger, it is but proper that they should be clothed and armed in the most effective and convenient manner.—*Globe.*

PRISONERS OF WAR.—A mutual agreement has been entered into by England and France, as to the manner in which the expenses of maintaining prisoners of war shall be shared between the two countries.

PROMOTIONS FROM THE RANKS.—The War-office has just made nine sergeant-majors, five sergeants, three quartermaster-sergeants, four colour and one company sergeants, enigma without purchase.

STRENGTHENING NEW DOCK.—The plans for a new dock, six hundred feet in length, in Portsmouth Dockyard, are ordered to be immediately prepared, it being resolved to construct a dock to communicate from the harbour to the steam-basin dock now in use. This addition will make Portsmouth Dockyard the most complete dock accommodation of any of her Majesty's naval establishments.—*Hampshire Independent.*

PROPOSED NEW ENGLISH BISHOPRICS.—Arrangements are in progress for preparing a scheme for the creation of two new English dioceses, by the subdivision of the sees of Lincoln and St. David's. It is proposed to divide the diocese of Lincoln by the appointment of a Bishop of Southwell. The second bishopric proposed to be formed is that of Brecon.

DISSENT AT OXFORD.—A writer in the Cambridge Press remarks:—“I hear that some dozen youths from the wealthier portions of the dissenting party are about to enter at Oxford; and that inquiries are even being made by the head of a highly respectable family of Jews. At University College, Cambridge, Jewish youths, who have been successful, have, I believe, lodged and boarded at an establishment intended—more especially, at all events—for youths of a Protestant sect. No harm has resulted that I hear of. The youthful Goldsmid may not have become a Christian; but most assuredly his companions have not become Jews.”

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

NEW DESTINATION OF ENGLISH TROOPS.—The *Monitor* of yesterday states from Bucharest that a division of the English army was expected at Olaritchi in Wallachia. Omar Pasha has required 23,000 rations of bread per diem to be delivered at Bucharest, Olaritchi, and Urziceni respectively. A second bridge of boats is in course of construction from Turckia to the opposite shore of the Danube.

VARNA, AUGUST 24.—The *Press* contains the following announcement:—“Constantinople, the 24th.—Thirty gunboats arrived from Malta, and fifteen others are expected. Great excitements exist at Varna against the Slavonic agents of Russia. Discontent is increasing against the French army in their long inactivity. The army is decreasing. A kind of state of siege prevails. Five vessels filled with troops, left on the 23rd on the 24th.

THE CHOLERA AT VARESE.—We are glad to be able to state that the epidemic is diminishing. The number of deaths is still disproportionately large in the French camp. A deep and settled gloom seems to have superseded the buoyant and enthusiastic spirit with which the allied forces astonished the phlegmatic Turks on their first appearance in the East. When we remember the distressing circumstances of their every day lives, this is not to be wondered at. We may now hope that the excessive heat will yield to a more vigorous and bracing atmosphere, for there can be no doubt that the latitude caused by the recent intensely hot weather has greatly aided the ravages of the cholera.

CONFLAGRATION AT VARESE.—Prodigies of valour were exhibited by all parties: the French Sappers and Miners in particular, distinguished themselves in a special manner. The fire burnt with fury, and was only put down after ten hours arduous labour, destroying upwards of four hundred shops and houses and three mosques. The English and French commissariat stores have suffered considerably; but the loss, which, according to the general estimate, is upwards of £500,000 sterling, falls chiefly upon the storekeepers, canteen-owners, and spirit and wine vendors. The Turks have lost 30,000 gallons of oil and a very large quantity of soap. The escape of the powder-magazines seems truly wonderful: the flames were raging in the surrounding houses, and the ignition of the stores seemed inevitable when the houses suddenly fell in and so stifled the flames; and, altho' the exterior walls were heated and covered with flakes of burning material, the interior was untouched. An investigation will be instituted into the cause of the conflagration.

RUSSIAN REPORT OF THE DEFEAT AT VARS.—The loss of the enemy is not yet correctly ascertained, but he left more than 2,000 dead upon the field. Such a sanguinary battle, in which one hundred and forty pieces of cannon were fired on both sides during four hours, could not fail to occasion us serious losses, particularly as the Turks displayed a resistance such as the oldest of our soldiers had never witnessed from them before. We had four superior officers, seventeen subaltern officers, and five hundred and sixty-eight men killed; one general, nine superior officers, seventy subaltern officers, and 1,831 men wounded.

TAKTIZOND.—A strong division of the Russian army, it appears, advanced from Erivan on the 23rd of July, and attacking the corps commanded by Selim Pasha, completely routed them. The Russians took four pieces of cannon, and got possession of the town of Taktizond. The remainder of Selim Pasha's corps retreated to Van.

THE LOWER DANUBE.—Omar Pasha is likely, during the present campaign, to undertake offensive operations against the Russians at Tutschkow and Ismail indeed, it is said that as soon as the Austrians are in Bucharest, the Turkish head quarters will be removed from Rustchuk to Baba-Dagh, in the Dobruddcha.

The *Monitor* announces that the Governments of France and England, by common consent, have resolved that the fortifications in the Aland Islands shall be destroyed, and the islands evacuated.

The plain English of this announcement is, that Sweden still persists in its original policy of remaining neutral. The delay which has occurred in the taking—or at least in the publishing—of the resolution of the Allied Governments, lends probability to the reports that have been circulated of attempts to induce the Court of Sweden to take part against Russia. If the statement in the *Monitor* is to be relied upon, it seems necessarily to imply that the Aland Islands and Finland are not to be restored to Sweden at present. It is to be hoped that no intention is entertained of ultimately, under any circumstances, restoring them to Russia. There remains but one other alternative, that of erecting them into an independent, neutral state like Switzerland or Belgium—under the guarantee of the Great Powers.

The Chamber of Peasants in Sweden have memorialized the King to take such measures as shall prevent the Isles of Aland from returning under the dominion of Russia.

STATE OF DENMARK—COPENHAGEN, WEDNESDAY.—A crowded meeting of the members of the Constitutional Society was held last evening. Three thousand persons, including men of all ranks, were present. Enthusiastic resolutions were passed, supporting the ground law, denouncing the despotism of the crown, and defying the Ministry. All the persons present solemnly agreed to defend the Parliament in approaching the Cabinet, and to refuse the payment of taxes until this step had been taken. A sum amounting to several thousand dollars was subscribed in the room towards forming a fund for guaranteeing the support of discharged civilians, Members of Parliament, and for assisting the constitutional press. The name of the King was not mentioned during the proceedings. At the close, loud cheers were given for

the constitution. The Ministry continue to the obnoxious public men, as well as Members of Parliament holding office. The consequence is that resignations are taking place.

DISTURBANCES AT MADRID.—The *Monitor* contains the following despatch, dated from Madrid, August 23.—“On the 23rd there were troubles at Madrid, in consequence of the departure of Queen Christina. The behaviour of the National Guard was excellent. The tranquillity is completely restored.” According to a late despatch, the troops, in conjunction with the National Guard, stormed several barricades which had been erected, and crushed the insurgents. The Union Club, of which Espartero had been the president, was closed on the 23rd by order of the Government.

PROTESTANTISM IN GERMANY.—The Seventh annual Session of the German Kirchentag (the League) is to be held at Frankfurt-on-Maine, on the 22nd of September and four following days.—The first two days (Sept. 22nd and 23rd), the topics to be brought forward, under the direction of the general select committee of the Diet, are—1. The rights of the Bible in the Church, in the school, and in the family: Dr. Hoffman, of Berlin, to introduce the subject. 2. The position of the Church as regards the right in relation to the question of Slaves. Dr. Müller, of Halle. 3. Justification of the Baptists infants. Dr. Steinmeier, of Bonn. The Sunday to be devoted to divine service and free assemblies. On the Monday and Tuesday, under the direction of the Central Committee for the Interior (or Home Mission) the following topics are to be discussed:—1. Of the care of the poor in the Church. 2. Principle of interior mission. 3. The Evangelical German Churches of the United States in its relations to the Mother Church of Germany. Besides these six points, special conferences are to be held on the following topics:—On the interior mission in the universities. Report by Dr. Hundeshagen, of Heidelberg. 2. On religious art: Dr. Bethmann, Hollweg. 3. On the question of prisons: Dr. D. Muhler, of Berlin. 4. On asylums (des refuges): Dr. Stiichl, of Berlin. 5. On the justification of the Sabbath: Counsellor do Kroecker, Gerdelengen. 6. On the relations of the associations with the Interior Mission. Professor V. H. Huber, Vernigerode. 7. On working men's societies. Professor Krafft, of Bonn.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, SEPT. 9th.—The Ministry—Sir Allan McNab, who was charged with the formation of the new Ministry, has made overtures to the larger party of the French Canadians, who insisted upon a secularization of the clergy reserves being made the basis of negotiations, and it is thought Sir Allan will yield the point. Ministerial negotiations are continued. It is rumored that Sir Allan McNab will consent to the secularization of the clergy reserves being made a government measure, which will give him the support of Upper Canada. The Liberal party have made John Wilson their leader to the House of Assembly. Mr. Hincks will not, under circumstances, return to power for the present. Postmaster-General Cameron retires from public life.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

PROVISION FOR ORPHAN CHILDREN.—A great deal has been said recently by the Press and otherwise, about the liberality of the Catholic Bishop in providing an Orphan Asylum, to meet the necessities of those who suffered bereavement by the late afflictive visitation of God. We have not the slightest wish to detract from the benevolence of Bishop Connolly. He may, for aught we know, be the most charitable man in the Province; but when we hear so much praise bestowed from certain quarters, we cannot but ask, has he done anything more than he was solemnly bound to do. He has simply provided for the Orphans of his own flock. In this he has done well; but has not every Minister of every denomination in this city done the same? We believe he has. For our own denomination we can speak positively, when we say that our Ministers and Churches hold themselves pledged to provide for every orphan whose parents were in any way religiously connected with them. We don't ask the Roman Catholic Bishop, or any Bishop, or any body else, to build Asylums for orphan children. We will take care of our own, and in this we believe we speak for our own every Protestant in this city. We have been conversing with the Rev. Mr. Knight, Chairman of the Provincial Conference. He informs us that he had conversed with a single orphan in his own family. The Rev. Mr. Scovil, who is the Chairman of the Wesleyan Society, informs us that he did not know of any other orphans in the city. He says that he has been indefatigable in his endeavours, during the past year, to provide for the distressed, and that the Society have provided for the orphan connected with them. We have been informed that the progress of cholera, to do good is not taken into consideration. We are glad to hear that the Rev. Mr. Knight, who is the Chairman of the Provincial Conference, has done just what all the Ministers of every denomination should do. He has simply provided for the distressed, and that the Society have provided for the orphan connected with them. We have been informed that the progress of cholera, to do good is not taken into consideration. We are glad to hear that the Rev. Mr. Knight, who is the Chairman of the Provincial Conference, has done just what all the Ministers of every denomination should do. He has simply provided for the distressed, and that the Society have provided for the orphan connected with them.

CHOLERA.—This destructive disease is still lingering about the place. Some days the city is so healthy that all imagine cholera is entirely gone; and then again it falls upon a victim here and there, and hurries him to the bar of God. All persons should continue to exercise the utmost care in their diet and manner of life, and attend at once to any premonitory symptoms which may appear.—St. John pa.

SYDNEY, C. D.

OUR COAL TRADE.—There is at present a large quantity of vessels lying at the Loading Ground, at North Sydney, awaiting their turn for Coals. This fleet is being largely added to, from day to day,—and a vessel arriving as it is to-day, will not be dispatched under at least three weeks. The "Mining Association" is doing all in its power to facilitate the loading of the vessels intended to; and the Agent there is shipping to the utmost extent, as fast as possible with the present existing facilities in this end. Now that the coal trade has become a steadily increasing business, and has far exceeded the present capabilities for the shipment of this commodity, either at Sydney or Pictou; and as under the lately negotiated Reciprocity Treaty, should it go into operation, this description of fuel is likely to become extensively in demand in the United States, it is not reasonable to expect that the Association will make all needful preparations, by the construction, if they be wanted, of additional wharves for loading, and by the opening of additional pits, if required, so as to meet any increased demand for their coals. Indeed it will be imperative on the Company so to do, and will prove the most likely way of averting that threatened interference of the Colonial Legislature, with their operations and their guaranteed privileges, which for our part we cannot but condemn,—unless rendered necessary by their failure to comply with the requirements of the Trade, as well domestic as foreign. On the other hand, it will be the duty of the Legislature to encourage the Association, by discontinuing that hostility to the operations of the Company which of itself is sufficient to discourage exertion, as well as to dampen energy, and defeat the best and most liberal intentions. There is one fact to which we would refer, that has always been apparent to us, which is, that whatever respect there now is of the Mines in this Province, is under the control of the Local Government, being vested by the people themselves, which was not the case a few years ago; besides, independently of the vested right to work the Mines, which the Association, as Lessees under the late Duke of York, now enjoy, they are entitled to some sympathy and consideration, in reference to their past efforts in rescuing a most valuable trade from the operation of an extremely limited and unremunerative system, and placing it under one whose operations are conducted on an enlarged scale, and scientific principles, and one admitting of extension and increase sufficient to meet any future or prospective demand.—News.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—Our readers are aware that the Provincial Industrial Exhibition takes place at Halifax on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of October next. In that good city there appears to exist quite a praiseworthy excitement respecting the preparations for the forthcoming event. From this quarter there either have been, or will be, forwarded, by private parties, some articles for exhibition there; and we believe there will be some horses sent up also, under the direction of the Local Committee; beyond this, we know of any thing to be sent from Sydney. From Sydney Mines, and from Baddeck, we hope to hear that articles have likewise been forwarded to Halifax, for the intended Exhibition.—Id.

Editorial Miscellany.

A MEETING of the Paragoners of St. George's, called by the Rector, in compliance with the Circular of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, was held on Monday evening, the 18th Sept. at the Parochial School Room.

The Meeting was opened by the Rector with prayer. The Circular from the Lord Bishop was then read, and on motion of Nepean Clarke, Esq, seconded by B. Aiken, Esq, it was Resolved,—That this Meeting be of opinion that the establishment of periodical Church Assemblies in this Diocese at the present time, is both inexpedient and unadvisable.

Passed unanimously. On motion of Dr. F. W. Morris, seconded by T. Brains, Esq, it was Resolved,—That the Bill passed last year by the House of Lords, referred to in the recent Circular of His Lordship the Bishop to the Clergy, and by which Bill he states the Assembly is

to be governed, is inadequate to a full and free Synodical action, and would not sufficiently enlarge the privileges of Churchmen, inasmuch as by the provisions of that Bill no voice is allowed to Clergy or Laity in the future nomination or appointment of their Bishop, and further, that no regulations for the management of Church affairs are valid without the consent of the Bishop. That while we respect the office of a Bishop, we do not approve of a Bishop possessing the power to nullify the deliberate action of so large and influential a body as the Clergy and Laity.

Passed unanimously. On motion of William M. Howe, Esq, seconded by Stewart Clarke, Esq, Resolved,—That in the opinion of this Meeting it would have been more acceptable to Churchmen, and have created a greater confidence, if the Constitution intended for the future guidance of the Church had been published or submitted for their consideration, and an opportunity thereby afforded at the Parish meetings held throughout the Diocese, of expressing their views upon so important a subject.

Passed unanimously. On motion of J. T. Walford, Esq, seconded by B. Brehm, Esq, it was Resolved,—That Nepean Clark, Esq and T. B. Aiken, Esq, be appointed Delegates to represent the Congregation of St. George's, in the City of Halifax, with instructions to oppose the formation of a Church Synod.

Passed unanimously — Communicated.

JAMAICA.—The Archdeacons and Clergy have lately presented a complimentary address to their Bishop (Spencer), from which the following is an extract:—

"We cannot look back upon the events of the latter years of our ministry—so full of trials and afflictions for the Church—without deep gratitude to Him whose merciful providence has throughout sustained us.—During the year 1853 two of our own number have been called away from the fields of their labour, and the care of providing for their untended flocks has added heavily to your lordship's burden. For four years we have suffered from grievous sickness and mortality—from commercial and agricultural distress—political and financial embarrassments; but we still rejoice in believing that the cause of religion has prospered, that the efficiency of our beloved Church has not been impaired, and that, under your lordship's firm and prudent administration, peace and good-will have been promoted, and the consolation of our holy faith abundantly diffused. We rejoice, also, in the conviction that our Church has, on all occasions, been ready to meet the increasing want of education, and we venture to anticipate that, under the divine blessing, we shall, ere long, be enabled to co-operate with your lordship in devising and carrying out a more adequate provision for supplying a general religious education for the people of this island. And your lordship is especially entitled to our gratitude for the noble sacrifice you have made in the establishment of Bishop's College, removing our long-felt anxieties, and securing the future supply of fit persons to serve God in the sacred ministry of His Church."

The Church Witness thus notices our Thanksgiving and the Proclamation:—

"Nova Scotia has so far been preserved, by the Providence of God, from the pestilence which has committed such fearful ravages amongst us. Her harvests have also been abundant and her fisheries successful, and it therefore well becomes her to recognize the Almighty as the Author of these blessings, to thank and praise Him for them, and to pray for their continuance. This we rejoice to say she is disposed to do, as will appear by the excellent proclamation just issued by the Executive Government of that Province.

The poor fellow to whom the following melancholy particulars relate, was in this garrison a few years ago:—

The Times correspondent relates the following particulars of one of the gallant officers who fell at Giorgevo.—"Mr. Burke's body was found after the action in which he lost his life, with no less than thirty-three wounds upon it. The Russians had taken his sword-belt, but his sword was found hidden in some long grass close to the corpse. The ring finger of both hands was cut off. He was seen by the sapper who went with him, fighting desperately to the last, though surrounded by a horde of Russians. When he first leapt on shore from the boat six soldiers charged him. Two he shot with his revolver, one he cut down with his sword—the rest turned and fled. While he was encouraging the Turks, who were in the stream, to row quietly to the land, and forming them in line as they landed, conspicuous as he was in full uniform and by his white cap cover, a number of riflemen advanced from behind a ditch, and took deliberate aim at him. Poor Burke charged them with headlong gallantry. As he got near he was struck by a ball, which broke his jaw-bone, but he rushed on, shot three men dead at close quarters with his revolver, and cleft two men through helmet and all into the brain with his sword. He was then surrounded, and while engaged in cutting his way with heroic courage through the

ranks of the enemy, a sabre cut from behind, given by a dragoon as he went by, nearly severed his head from his body; and he fell dead, covered with bayonet wounds, sabre gashes, and marked with lance thrusts and bullet holes. The sapper who was with him, stood by Mr. Burke till the last, but could not save him.—He is now only recovering from his wound and the effect of his exertions."

OBITUARY.—We regret to perceive, that W. H. Shey, Esq. of Falmouth, has departed this life. He was the oldest Magistrate of Hants County, and for several years represented his native township in the Provincial Legislature.

He will be much missed in the small Church congregation of that Parish.

Although living some five miles from the Church, he seldom was absent from Divine service, and even in this the 84th year of his life, tho' weakened by severe sickness, he struggled to be occasionally there.

KING'S COLLEGE, FREDERICTON.—We are informed that the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D. D., Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada, J. W. Dawson, Esq., late Superintendent of Nova Scotia; with the Honbles. J. H. Gray, John Sanders, and James Brown, of this Province, have been appointed Commissioners to enquire into the present condition and management of King's College, Fredericton, with the view of such changes being effected as will render that expensive institution more generally useful.—St. John pa.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Telegraphic Despatch to the Merchants' Exchange News Room.

HALIFAX, Sept. 21.

The Steamship Atlantic arrived at New York yesterday. Liverpool dates to the 6th inst.

Flour and all Bread Stuffs continue to decline in price.

Russia refuses, unconditionally, to accept peace proposals of four Powers. Would rather sacrifice everything.

It is announced that Austria occupies Principalities as Ally of Turkey. An Austrian division had passed the Resenthal (?) pass.

Cholera abating among the Troops. Some vessels to cruise near, or to blockade Odessa. Reports conflicting.

French embarking storming materials. Queen Christina is insane from excitement of recent events.

STILL LATER.

Telegraphic Despatch to Merchants' Exchange Reading Room.

A despatch at the Merchants' Exchange Rooms yesterday answers the arrival at New York of the steamship Arabia, with Liverpool dates to the 6th inst.

Consols are quoted at 95 to 95½.

Austria has decided that Russia's refusal of the propositions is not a casus belli.

The Cotton market exhibits a slight decline in prices. Flour market has improved. Sales have been effected at an advance of 1s. per bbl.

Wheat is also in better demand, at an advance of 3d. per bushel. Corn not so much in request. Sales have been made at an advance of 6d. per quarter.

SUBSCRIPTIONS*

IN AID OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND OF KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, 1854.

Collected by the Agent.

Table with columns for names, amounts, and locations. Includes names like Joseph Atwater, Mrs. Joseph Atwater, Rufus Atwater, John Atwater, Mrs. John Atwater, Elisha M. Randall, W. C. Herby, W. C. Leaver, Mrs. Leaver, Rev. A. Millidge, E. H. Harrington, Elisha R. Stroppe, William Jas. Stroppe, Mrs. M. Myers, Luman Atwater, John Randall, James Randall, William Stroppe, Rufus Stroppe, John Taylor, Mrs. John Taylor, William Jno. Randall, Aaron Rude, Mrs. Rude, Henry Harrington, Alexander Chisholm, Richard Irwin, Edward Kinney, Charles Kinney, William Kinney, Margaret Kinney, John Tate, John Pitt, Jos. Symonds, Robert Kinney, Samuel Kinney, Allan Kinney, Mrs. Symonds, Mary E. Symonds, A. Friend, Thomas Myers, Joseph Randall, H. P. Hill, Sarah P. Hill, J. P. Christie, James Wilkie, Doctor Macdonald, R. N. Henry, Danl. Macdonald, Alex. Macdonald, Miss F. Herby, A. A. Ogden, R. N. Henry, John McAmis, Thos McLennan, H. N. Henry, Mrs. A. McDougall, Hugh McDonald, Miss C. Dexter, Mrs. J. T. Hill, Weymouth, Colin Campbell, J. O. Vail, C. P. Jones, Mrs. Jones, C. D. Jones, N. B. Jones, W. W. Jones, Alpheus Jones, P. J. Fillet, J. M. Jones, D. J. Seeler, Forbes Jones, Francis Jones, Lydia W. Jones, Frances Jones, Charlotte A. Jones, Walter S. Jones, Sabine Savary, Dr. Ruggles, St. Clair Jones, Christopher Spetch, Thos. B. Tucker, Hugh McNeill.

Missionary Intelligence.

From the Colonial Church Chronicle, for Aug. 1854.

From a Sermon preached at the Consecration of St. John's Church, Elton, June 12, 1854. By the Right Rev. the Bishop of New Zealand.

"Who would ever doubt the omnipresence of God, if he had seen what I have seen,—a true Bethesda on an heathen island? On one side of the harbour in the island of Tanna, I met with one of your countrymen, who had been left alone on the island, and there had been seized with a fever, which brought him to the verge of the grave. In the wildest stage of his delirium, when his teeth were fast set, his native nurses forced open his mouth, and poured nourishment down his throat: and he recovered, to tell me, as he did with deep feeling, how the barbarous people had showed him no little kindness. On the same island, at a second visit, I found a poor cripple of our own race, left by his shipmates, by the side of a hot spring, to try the benefit of the waters; lying there in his little hut, among people of a strange language, supplied by them with food, and assisted daily to his bath; and at the foot of his bed a little boy sitting, a native of an adjacent island, reputed the most savage in the whole Pacific, watching every movement of the sick man, shifting his pillow, and washing and binding up his wounds; and at last, when the sick man was removed to the nearest colony, crying to be allowed to go with him to the hospital.

That dear child,* in whom the spirit of Divine love was manifested, even in heathenism, having been instructed and baptized by us, died in my arms on his voyage to his own island, and was committed to the deep, in the sure and certain hope that he will rise again, to be the first-fruits of Erromango unto Christ. Who then can doubt the truth of St. Paul's words, that 'God has made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell upon the face of the whole earth?'

Others have gone forth in the like manner to the utmost parts of the earth, the first explorers of the Australian wilderness, to study the manners and the language of the wandering tribes, who alone, of all the nations of the earth, have as yet shown no aptitude for improvement. When they have lain down at night in the howling wilderness, with dark eyes peering at them from behind the trees, and distant yells breaking the silence of the night; what do they tell us were their thoughts during those nights of sleepless anxiety, but that God was present in their wilderness, and that they might cast all their care upon Him? And when, after escaping from the danger of the enemy, they came to countries destitute both of food and water, when first their horses dropped down and died of thirst, and then some loved companion, in utter prostration of mind and body, lingered behind and was seen no more, what was the evening comfort of the traveller, but to take out his Bible, and in it to commune with the ever-present God, who is, was, and ever will be with His Church in the wilderness?

Happier than this is the lot of the quiet Colonist who migrates to such a colony as New Zealand, the offspring of a religious system, the child of Missionary zeal. The first object that meets his eye, as he nears the port, is the tower of the Church. His first act may be to offer up his thanksgiving to the God who has been ever with him, to guide him over the waters. At a place of all others the most distant from his mother country, the Church of the same ever-present God opens her doors to receive him. All other things are changed. Summer is changed into winter, and winter into summer; day into night, and night into day, there is not a tree or plant the same. But the prayers of his holy mother the Church remain unaltered; the same words of Holy Scripture are read; he is invited to partake of the same blessed Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ. The same God is there, even in the utmost parts of the earth, and the true worshipper may there worship Him in spirit and in truth.

From the town he passes into the country, and there every morning and evening the sound of the village bell invites him to attend the daily prayers of the native congregation. Sometimes he will hear the hymn of some party of travellers, gathered under the shade of a spreading tree, or by the side of a running stream. In one place the chapel is a simple building of reeds, but still the best house in the village. In another, it is the edifice worthy of a civilized people, erected entirely at their own cost, and decked with all the re-

* His name was Umoa,—simpler, less nobly born, and not so highly educated, as George Siapo, of New-gone, but well worthy to be led to the blessings of Christianity, and with a full hope of a blessed Resurrection.

sources of the native architecture. To worship God in spirit and in truth is felt to be the first and highest duty: the next is to give to God the honour that is due to him, and to make even the goodly workmanship of their chapels an evidence of their love."

DIOCESE OF NEWCASTLE.

THE public is kept so little informed of the Church work that is doing in this Diocese, that our readers will be glad of the following sketch from the Occasional Paper of St. Augustine's, by the Rev. A. Wayn, an Alumnus of the College, who thus writes of Bishop Tyrrel:—

"My love and respect for him increase each day.—The palace is a very nice, but not a very grand, residence, which, with about 200 acres of land surrounding it the Bishop purchased from Mr. Close, the gentleman, who, at his own expense, built the church at Morpeth. The church is only a short distance from the palace, and has the parsonage on the one side and the school on the other. In course of time the Bishop hopes to have a college between the palace and the church.—His Lordship's style of living is particularly simple.—at half-past seven in the morning, prayers; in a few minutes afterwards, breakfast; dinner at one o'clock, and tea at about half-past six. The fare is something like what we had at St. Augustine's: the meals are very soon over, and then, without any pause, to work. Indeed, he works so hard that the question is sometimes asked, 'Does the Bishop ever sleep?' He preached twice last Sunday, and certainly I never heard more effective sermons, his manner is exceedingly winning, his voice melodious, and his sermons extempore without the slightest hesitation. Indeed, it is absolutely necessary to acquire the habit of speaking extempore here, for often a clergyman will have to ride some distance into the bush to read prayers to some five or six, with whom it would seem out of place to produce a written sermon. Last Sunday I went to church to St. James's here in the morning, came home and dined, and then rode off with Mr. Bloomfield, the Rector, who had to celebrate divine service ten good miles distant in the bush; I read the Lessons; there was a baptism after the service, and we had only just time to ride quickly home, swallow a hasty tea, and then to the evening service at Morpeth."

And again:—

"This Diocese is more than four times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and as there are only about thirty clergymen, it may be easily imagined that each district is of amazing extent. I have not been as yet regularly licensed to any district, but on Sunday last I began my work in a new district which has just been formed between West Maitland and Singleton. The Bishop met me in the morning at Black Creek; he had ridden from Morpeth, a distance of nineteen miles, and I from Singleton, fifteen miles. I read the Morning Service, and his Lordship preached. We then went to another township, Lochinvar, where we had afternoon service. After this service I returned, while his Lordship actually endeavoured to get back to Morpeth for evening service. What would some of the good people in England think of such a day, a ride of forty miles, three full services, and in the height of an Australian summer? This, however, is comparatively not a large district; in those up the country, which are more thinly populated, the clergymen ride from station to station, hold a service at each, and returning home after an absence of one, two, or even five or six months, as the case may be. May we not expect some more men from St. Augustine's? Let them not be discouraged by the prospect of such hard work,—this is what we ought to expect; and in this we shall find our truest comfort. The gold diggings make every thing very dear indeed, so that the clergymen are really the poorest. It is almost impossible to get servants; an English emigrant will unblushingly ask you £40 a year, and will do very little for it. Many people employ Chinese, a large number of whom have been imported, but they run away, and often give a great deal of trouble. I have not as yet begun the duties of householding, still living with Mr. Blackwood; but here we have our own woman servant, who has been ill for months, and upon whom, therefore, we have to attend; we have also a little boy about as high as the table, and who is beginning to know which is the right and which is the left hand. Surely this state of things cannot last; I groom my horse entirely; and I met a Clergyman a few days ago, who had told me that he himself had put the shoes on the horse. The country is looking very well indeed, the harvest is good, and is being gathered in as fast as the people can do it, considering the want of hands. I have been very fortunate, and have not yet experienced one hot

wind. I find it very difficult to believe that this is Christmas; the cloudless sky and burning sun seem flatly to contradict such a notion. We are revelling in delicious fruits; the apricots are just out, figs in full perfection, peaches and grapes just coming in."

Selections.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE EARLY LIFE OF OUR BELOVED SOVEREIGN.

EDUCATION OF THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.

During the spring of the year 1830, her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria in reading English history with her governess, the Baroness Lehzen, in the presence of the Duchess of Kent, met with some point connected with the line of succession to the crown. The Princess had recourse to her genealogical table, the constant companion of her historical studies, and after considering it attentively for some time inquired of her governess, "In the event of the death of the King, my uncle, who would be presumptive successor to the throne?"

The Baroness parried the question by the reply "The Duke of Clarence will succeed on the death of the present King."

"Yes," said the princess, "that I know; but who will succeed him?"

The governess who saw the bearing of the inquiry hesitated for a moment and then answered, "Princess you have several uncles."

Her Royal Highness now became agitated; the colour rose rapidly to her cheek, and she observed with much seriousness, "True, I have; but I perceive here," pointing to her table, "that my papa was next in age to my uncle Clarence; and it does appear to me, from what I have just been reading, that when he and the present King are both dead I shall become Queen of England."

The Baroness silently looked towards the mother of the Princess, who, after a short pause, replied to the following effect:

"We are continually looking forward, my beloved child, in the hope that your dear aunt, the Duchess of Clarence, may give birth to living children. Should it please God, however, that this be not the case, and that you are spared to the period, very distant I trust, which terminates the valuable lives of our revered Sovereign and the Duke of Clarence, you will, indeed, by the established laws of our country, become their undoubted successor. Should this event, at present too remote and uncertain to engage our attention further than to stimulate our endeavors so to form your mind as to render you not unworthy of so high a destiny—should this event indeed occur, may you prove a blessing to your country, and an ornament to the throne you are called to fill."

CONDUCT OF EXALTATION.

At five o'clock in the morning of the 20th of June 1837, the Archbishop of Canterbury having attended the death-bed of the departed monarch, arrived at Kensington Palace to announce to his youthful successor, the melancholy intelligence of the Royal demise. His Grace was immediately admitted to an interview with the Queen and the Duchess of Kent, which lasted a considerable time, and was in the highest degree affecting. When the mournful event was communicated to Her Majesty by the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the announcement of her own accession to Royal dignity, she was overpowered for a few moments by the intensity of her feelings; but her first impulse, when she regained her composure, was worthy of a Christian Sovereign who had been taught to remember her Creator in the days of her youth, as the source from whence all power and greatness emanated. She entreated the Archbishop to unite with her in prayer to the Throne of Grace, that she might be strengthened from above, and rendered meet for the high duties that had devolved upon her.

After the departure of the Archbishop the first act of the new Sovereign was to write an affectionate letter to her widowed aunt; and forgetting in the sympathizing emotions of her warm heart, her newly-acquired dignity, she directed it to "Her Majesty the Queen."

On placing her letter in the hands of one of her household officers, it was respectfully represented to Her Majesty, that the Queen of yesterday was the Dowager of to-day, and that it would be more accordant with etiquette were the letter so addressed.

For one moment Her Majesty considered of the proffered advice; but the next, the native delicacy of her mind predominated.

"I will not," said she, with a mild firmness of the brightest promise, "be the first to announce the change; I wish you to transmit it as it is."

REVERENCE FOR THE LORD'S DAY.

The following interesting incident, which occurred at the beginning of her reign, was a striking evidence of Her Majesty's reverence for the duties of the Sabbath.

"One of Her Majesty's Ministers arrived at Windsor late one Saturday night, and informed his youthful Sovereign that he had brought some papers of importance for her inspection; 'but as they must be gone into at length,' he added, 'I will not trouble your Majesty with them to-night, but request your attention to them to-morrow morning.'

"To-morrow morning!" repeated the Queen, "to-morrow morning is Sunday, my Lord."

"But business of State, please your Majesty."

"Must be attended to, I know," replied the Queen, "and as, of course, you could not come down earlier to-night, I will, if these papers are of such vital importance, attend to them after we come from church to-morrow morning."

"To church went the Royal party, and also the noble statesman, and, much to his edification we hope, the sermon was on the duties of the Sabbath.

"How did your Lordship like the sermon?" asked the young Queen.

"Very much, your Majesty," replied he, with the best grace he could assume.

"I will not conceal from you," said the Queen, "that last night I sent the clergyman the text from which he preached. I hope we shall all be better for it."

"The day passed without a single word on the subject of the papers, and at night, when the Queen was about to withdraw, she said:—

"To-morrow morning, my Lord, at any hour you please—as early as seven if you like—we will go into these papers."

His Lordship could not think of intruding at so early an hour on Her Majesty; "Nine would be quite time enough," he said.

"As they are of importance, my Lord," observed the Queen, "I would have attended to them earlier, but at nine be it."

"At nine, Her Majesty punctually gave audience to the Minister, who had never before, it is to be presumed, received so salutary a lesson on the duties of the Sabbath."

MERCY.

The first sentence of death the young Sovereign was required to sign, was that of a soldier condemned to death for desertion. The Queen read it, and asked the Minister who brought it to her, "Have you nothing to say in behalf of this man?"

"Nothing," was the reply; "he has deserted three times; but," said the brave veteran who relates the anecdote, seeing Her Majesty's anxiety, I added, "tho' he is a very bad soldier some witnesses spoke for his character, and for aught I know to the contrary, he may be a good man."

"Oh! thank you for that a thousand times," exclaimed the Queen; and hastily writing "pardoned" on the paper, she put it across the table, with her fair hand trembling with emotion.—From "Queen Victoria, from her Birth to her Bridal."

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE IN FRANCE.—Mr. Charles Cochrane, known in this country in connection with the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen, the street-orderly movement, &c., has addressed a letter to the *Morning Chronicle*, giving an account of the efforts recently put forth in France for the suppression of Sunday trading. It appears that, while he (Mr. Cochrane) was engaged in introducing the street-orderly system at Boulogne, he was invited by the Bishop of Arras to assist in putting a stop to Sunday trading in that town. The movement met with much success, and Mr. Cochrane's exertions were subsequently transferred to Paris. In the capital he co-operated with an association which had been previously formed for promoting the object, and the result of their united exertions was encouraging. In a very few weeks they succeeded in closing wholly or partially upwards of 2,000 shops. From the necessity of the case, Mr. Cochrane's labours were carried on chiefly in connection with Roman Catholics; but that his work was not unappreciated by Protestants appears by a memorial addressed to him by Pastors Grandpierre, F. Monod, J. Brûlé, L. Vaullette, and E. de Pressense, of which the following is an extract:—"Being aware that you are about to proceed to England for the purpose of awakening the sympathy of the English Christians on behalf of the holy work in favor of the due observance of the Lord's Day in France, and especially in Paris, we, the undersigned clergy-

men, beg to express to you our feelings of gratitude and of confidence—of gratitude on account of your labours, and which it has pleased Almighty God to crown with success—since through your zeal and activity, aided by a committee of laymen, you have succeeded in closing the shops and prevented Sunday labour in many of the leading streets in Paris. We feel a confidence, as we doubt not that the English Christians, your countrymen and our brothers in the faith, will readily grant their sympathy and support in favour of the effort to extend throughout France the practical observance of 'the day of rest,' a usage so peculiarly Christian and Protestant, the source of so many spiritual as well as national blessings, and in the establishment of which the English have set so edifying an example to all Europe, and indeed which is also one of the great causes of the social prosperity of England.—We hope your much respected countrymen, be their religious denominations what they may, will not hesitate to grant us their Christian support."

PROPORTION OF DEAF AND DUMB PERSONS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.—From a comparison of the proportion of deaf and dumb in Ireland with that which prevails in other countries of Europe from which accurate information can be obtained, we learn that the proportion, being one in 1,593, is greater than that of the Duchies of Luxembourg and Wurtemberg, and the Kingdoms of Tuscany, Bavaria, Belgium, and Holland, in which the average is one in 2,209; and less than in Sardinia, Norway, and parts of Switzerland where the average is one in six hundred and forty two. In some of the Swiss cantons the ratio is as high as one in two hundred and six—i. e. above seven times as great as in Ireland.—*Medical Times.*

DEATHS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—From the Return of the Registrar-General for the year 1852 it would appear that in a population estimated at 17,927,609 there occurred a total of 407,138 deaths, being of males 207,042, and of females 200,096. Hence it appears that about one in forty-four of the population expires every year; and that while in 1852 there were 14,052 more males born than females, their deaths only exceeded those of the females by 6,246. By far the most fatal quarter for both sexes is that between the end of December and the beginning of April, and the healthiest is that between the 1st of October and the 31st of December. The quarterly numbers are—ending 31st of March, 106,358; 30th of June, 100,625; 30th of September, 100,385; and 31st of December, 99,770. The largest amount of deaths was in the north western division, where there were 71,117 out of a population of 2,490,827, being about one in thirty-five; and the smallest in the northern division, where there were 22,235 out of a population of 969,126. In the south-eastern, south-midland, and the eastern divisions, the deaths average about one in fifty. In the London division they are about one in forty-three. Reviewing the whole document, we find that there were, in 1852 317,564 persons married, or 158,782 marriages, 623,990 births; and 407,138 deaths.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—The Duke of Cambridge is now paying the penalty of his devotion to the service in the shape of an attack of erysipelas, which has compelled him to retire from the camp. "He was never at rest (writes a correspondent)—visiting the hospitals and cheering the drooping-spirits of the soldiers. He has surprised the whole of us; but since he has been sent out here he has gained the heartfelt devotion of every soldier in his division, and if ever he has an opportunity of leading us to battle most nobly will we stand by him; for he has proved himself our friend, from his high rank has got us many comforts that no other commander would have dared to ask for." Prince Napoleon is also invalided. He caught a fever in the Dobrujscha when commanding a portion of his division, and Marshal St. Arnaud sent him his own physician, Dr. Favet, down to Madame de St. Arnaud's chateau at Therapia, as soon as his illness was developed. We regret to state also that Colonel Elliot and Lieutenant-Colonel Ferguson, both of the 79th Highlanders have died. The former was only married a few weeks before he left England.—*Ibid.*

A STREET SCENE AT VARNA.—A correspondent of a morning paper says:—"One day I saw a Zouave and a huge Grenadier staggering up the street arm-in-arm, each being literally laden with enormous pumpkins and cucumbers, and in the intervals of song—for one was shouting out, 'Cheer, boys, cheer,' in irregular spasms, and the other was chanting some love-ditty of a very lachrymose character—they were feeding

each other with a cucumber. One took a bite and handed to his friend, who did the same; and thus they went on until their stomachs were full. The Englishman stopped on a stone, and went down into the mud, bringing his friend after him—pumpkins, cucumbers and all. The Frenchman disengaged himself briskly, but the Grenadier at once composed himself to sleep, notwithstanding the entreaties of his companion. The Grenadier lay on his back, head, legs, arms, and shoulders. Zouave then he could make no impression on the heart mass of his friend, and regarding him in the most tragic manner possible, he clasped his hands, and exclaimed, 'Tu es la, done, mon ami, mon cher Jacon! Eh bien, je me couche avec toi!' and calmly fixing a couple of cucumbers for a pillow, he lay down, and was soon snoring in the gutter in unison with his ally."

PROBABILITY OF THE EXTINCTION OF EGYPT.—If we return to the valley of the Nile of Egypt, we shall see at this moment the very process going on by which the lower part of the Niger, or the Nile of Bournou, has been choked up and obliterated by the invasion of the great Sahara, under the name of Deserts of Bimah and Labya. Thus has been rubbed out from the face of the earth, a river which had once its cities, its sages, its warriors, its works of art, and its inundations, like the classic Nile; but which so existed in days of which we have scarcely a record. In the same way shall perish the Nile of Egypt and its valley, its pyramids, its temples, and its cities!—the Delta shall become a plash of quicksand—a second Syrtis—and the Nile shall cease to exist from its lower cataract downwards; for this is about the measure or height of the giant principle of destruction trading on the Egyptian valley, and which is advancing from the Lybian Desert, backed by other deserts whose names and number we do even know, but which we have endeavoured to class under the ill-defined denomination of Sahara—advancing, I repeat, to the annihilation of Egypt and her glories, with the silence, but the certainty, too, of all-devouring time! There is something quite appalling in the bare contemplation of this inexorable onward march of a wholesale death to kingdoms, to mighty rivers, and to nations! the more so, when we reflect that the destruction must, from its nature, be not only complete, but ETERNAL!—*Sir R. Dunk's Dissertation on the Course of the Niger.*

THE TRUE AMBITION.—There is a loftier structure, let me say to the youthful aspirant embarking on the rough waters of strife, than the one faintly imagined in yonder clouds. There is a temple of God, adorned with moral beauty and grandeur, such as pearls and gems and rainbow tints can but faintly symbolize. Let thy ambition fix on this bright abode! Let all thy energies be enlisted in reaching it. There is a field of enterprise, too, here below, where the highest intellect may find scope, and the purest benevolence be exercised. It is found in turning men to righteousness. They who labour successfully in this field, shall not only have a calm satisfaction in the work, but shall shine at last "as the stars forever and ever."—*Voyage of Life.*

"Repent and believe the Gospel, for why will ye die, why will ye perish eternally? Have you any reason for it?—None in the world but your own wills.—Christ hath told you in plain terms, 'Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out.' But if you will not come unto him, who can help that? Are not yourselves only in the fault? Will not your blood be upon your own heads? What could Christ have done more for you than He hath done? What could he have suffered more than he hath suffered? How could He call you to Him more plainly and pathetically than he doth? But if, after all this, you will not come unto Him, you must even thank yourselves for all the torments you must ere long suffer and undergo."—*Bishop Beveridge.*

THE DOBRUDSCHA EXPEDITION.—M. Horace Verdet, the great French artist, who was up with General Canrobert's division in the Dobrujscha, draws a picture of the dreadful sufferings of the men there which would exceed the greatest efforts of his pencil to realize. He declares that out of 1,200 Zouaves who started for Kostendjé, only four hundred and eighty returned; and that out of 10,000 troops of the line 4,000 were left in the marshes of this death swamp. We hope sincerely that this is an exaggeration, but on such good authority one must rest with painful certainty.

ENORMOUS SHEET OF PAPER.—A day or two since Messrs. Evans and Arrowsmith, of Bristol, received at their establishment a sheet of paper weighing 3 cwt., and measuring 2,784 feet in length, or more than half a mile.

Nothing is so common as the vanity of having a great number of acquaintances; and there can scarcely be a sillier vanity: it implies a hard obtrusiveness and a vacant mind. If we thus gained a knowledge of characters, we should gain something; but we thus see only the surface of mankind, and we habituate ourselves by the flatter of passing objects, and transient views, to lose all discrimination. A weak mind seeks thus to fill a vacuum, and preserve, and

Correspondence.

HYMNS FOR THE TIMES.

DELIVERANCE FROM THE PLAGUE.

The Lord repented him of the evil and said to the Angel that destroyed the people, It is enough." —II SAM XXIV 10

"It is enough," and far and wide
The direful Plague has spread,
And thousands mourn on every side
The dying and the dead.

The giant hills—the mighty deep
No safety-barrier raise;
Its march is in the hour of sleep
And in the noon-tide blaze.

No skill can stay its wild career,
It mocks our jealous care;
It revels in our panic fear,
It rides upon the air.

"It is enough!"—spell-like the word
Restrains th' Avenger's hand;
"It is enough!"—thy fiat Lord,
Has spared our threaten'd land.

In pity Thou hast changed the scene,
And pale Disease has fled
Before the Angel set between
The living and the dead.

Around thy altar-steps we throng
O Saviour Christ, our Shield;
A nation's thanks to Thee belong
A nation's praise we yield.

W. B.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, 1854

HOW "CONVENTIONS" ARE HELD IN VIRGINIA.

THE Canada "Echo," to which we are often indebted for profitable clippings, thus introduces a reasonable extract in reference to the approaching Convention of the Diocese of Toronto. We think it well to republish it in view of our approaching gathering. We hope the example of Virginia will be followed so far (at least) as to have frequent Religious Services in all our Churches. On former occasions of Visitation a failure in this respect was lamented by many, and a contrast, not very favourable to the Church, has been drawn between the practice of other denominations, at their annual meetings, and ours. When so many clerical Brethren are likely to be gathered here, the laity will expect and no doubt will gladly attend extra services, and at extra hours—perhaps even an early one before breakfast. But certainly we think a good attendance may be expected every evening during the Session.

VIRGINIA CONVENTIONS.—In the prospect of an early meeting of our diocesan Synod, what an excellent example is presented for our imitation in the following account of the Virginia Convention, which forms part of a series of articles now appearing in the Parish Register. Considering how entirely dependent we are, for the success of all means of usefulness, upon the supply of the Spirit of Grace, how earnest should we be in prayer, that our coming together, as a church, for counsel and action, should be for the better and not for the worse. We earnestly commend the following extract to the attention of all who shall be called to take part in the coming Synod.—

The Conventions have been subjects of special prayer. For some days previous, a few (how many we know not) have wrestled in supplication with the Almighty that they might prove scenes of spiritual blessing to the assembled people. The minds of many clergy and laity upon their going up to this solemn yearly assembly, are observed to be in a posture of serious expectation. [NOTE.—A sufficient reason why many never receive a blessing is that they never look for it.] The Convention meets on Wednesday morning and continues its sessions until Saturday evening, the clergy and visitors remaining until Monday for religious services. On Tuesday evening, previous to the meeting of the Convention, there is usually service for such as may have already assembled. The Convention sermon is usually of a most earnestly-practical character, urging some questions of duty either upon the clergy or upon the people as members of the Church. In twenty years we do not recollect a single discourse intended to bear against any other body of Christians, and not more than two or three bearing upon controversies within our own Church.

The Convention sermon is generally followed by an energetic address by the Bishop, tending to give immediate and practical effect to the sermon, and to prepare the minds of ministers and people for the errand which has brought them together. The tenderest feelings and conscience of the audience are thus often sensibly touched at the very outset. The business of the Convention, unless in cases of unusual pressure, is suspended at eleven o'clock for divine service, and is resumed at two o'clock for divine service, and is frequently resumed at seven o'clock for devotional exercises.

us. We do not recollect any thing for many years which, as it respects party, could have been displeasing to any member. The only thing that looks like contention is when it comes to be decided which of the parishes applying for the next Convention shall be gratified.

A meeting is invariably held at six o'clock in the morning, which is opened by singing and a selection of prayers from the Liturgy. This is followed by two or more extempore addresses, between which, as also at the close of the meeting, there is singing and generally extempore prayer. These meetings are conducted sometimes by one of the Bishops, and sometimes by such of the clergy as the minister of the parish may request. Churches of the largest size are commonly filled to overflowing, and the happy effects of these meetings have been marked and enduring.

At eleven o'clock, and at night, there is the regular service and a sermon in the Episcopal, and generally in other churches, offered for the occasion, in the place where the Convention is held. These sermons are also frequently, though not always, followed by exhortations or addresses. The rector or rectors of the churches where the Convention is held invite the preachers. Of so large a body, but few comparatively can preach, and these not always the best, though the sermons are for the most part well calculated to awaken sinners, or to instruct and stir up Christians to greater zeal and diligence. Sermons have been preached on some of these occasions which have been felt through the whole diocese.

In some instances, where there has not been an afternoon session of the Convention, the afternoon has been spent in religious services in private houses, where the clergy were entertained. After the experience, this is further than ever from being deemed over action and excess. Conscious blessings repel such worldly judgments. In the smaller towns, the community seems very much given up to this work for the time being, as at the great religious feasts of the Jewish Church; and thus good influences become contagious, acting and re-acting, until a sort of public sentiment is created which becomes beneficial and helpful to the good work in more ways than can shortly be described. By repeated blows the world is driven back, and the things of religion and the concerns of eternity get a more continued hearing. The truths of religion are of such a nature, that if they can be kept in continued contact with the soul, it cannot remain indifferent to them any more than the wood can remain indifferent to the fire that embraces it. Earnest and unceasing prayer goes forth to Him who is able to deliver. The Holy Ghost is given. It convicts of sin, of righteousness, and of a judgment to come. It takes of the things of Christ and shows them to inquiring souls, and they are born again. Christians find new accessions of spiritual life and joy, and ministers are greatly encouraged and resolve on new endeavours for the salvation of their people, and thus the whole diocese is blessed.

We shall be glad to be informed by our friends in the Country Parishes, about their action on the Bishop's Circular, and to publish the names of Delegates whenever appointed. Digby, we understand, has determined to send none. Where such determination has been come to under the idea, that exemption will thus be procured from the operation of the proposed Assembly, if action follows at all—it will be well perhaps to consider that such may not be the case—and that therefore it may be the safer plan to be represented on the occasion, whatever may be the views entertained by the Parish as to the proposal to be laid before the Meeting.

LAY DELEGATES.—We suggested the propriety of an arrangement for the accommodation of these, amongst the members of the Church in this City. We believe none of the Clergy will be obliged to go to a Boarding House, and we hope the same may be said of our Lay brethren. If the Clergymen in the country would send the names of their Staff, to any one here, before hand, we doubt not a billet may be secured. If no better agent can be found, we will try our best to carry out the plan—but no time should be lost—as we have barely a fortnight before Clerics and Laics will be down upon us.

PRaiskwORTHY LIBERALITY.—A friend has shown us an Irish paper containing an address from the Parishioners of Monkstown, to the Rev. John St. George Williams, senior Curate of the Parish for 18 years, asking his acceptance of a piece of plate and 250 Sovereigns, (£312 10) as "a small tribute of their esteem and affection." The Parish is said not to be a rich one. The worthy Clergyman is married to Miss Elizabeth Usher, daughter of Sir Thomas Usher once Commissioner at this Dockyard. Such acts are honorable to both clergy and people.

We are happy to hear that the works on the Shubenacadie Canal are making rapid progress, although little noise is made about them.

It is expected that Cars will be running on the Railroad for ten miles out of Halifax by the 1st. of October. Locomotives are looked for by

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Thursday last was well observed in this city, by all the Protestant denominations, as a Day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for preservation from Cholera, and for an abundant harvest. In St. Paul's the Lord Bishop preached an appropriate Sermon in the morning, and there was also Divine Service (crowded) in the evening, and at St. Luke's in the afternoon. In St. George's Church, likewise, there were two full services, besides one at St. John's Chapel, Bedford Basin—congregations good on every occasion. Collections were taken up in aid of the Clergy Widows and Orphan's Fund, amounting at St. Paul's—morning and evening, to £43 6 9½; St. Luke's, £16 2 4; Falkland, 10s.; St. George's, £12 0 9; St. John's Chapel, £1. The collection at Dartmouth amounted to £3, among which, unusual sight we believe in the collection plate of a country congregation, shone a bright sovereign. We hope the contributions to this important fund will rapidly grow in amount, and in the estimation of our own people. They cannot more effectually lighten the heart of the Missionary than by thus making some provision for those whom he cannot provide for.

The Bishop thanks those persons who have kindly sent some of the Reports of the S. P. G. required to complete the Stat for the Diocesan Library, and at the same time repeats his request to the Clergy and others throughout the Diocese, to endeavour to procure and to forward to Mr. Gossp the numbers still wanting, for the years 1780, and all of earlier date, 1783, 1787, 1792, 1797, 1800, 1804, 1806, 1808, 1837-8.

In answer to inquirers, we are enabled to state that the Clergy will be expected to appear in their robes at the Visitation. They will be required to produce their Letters of Orders and Licenses.

The Rev. Geo. W. Hill having resigned the Curacy of St. George's, will (D. V.) preach his farewell sermons at the Parish Church on Sunday morning next, and at St. John's Chapel at 3 P. M.

LETTERS RECEIVED

Rev. W. J. Jarvis—with £2 10, and one new subscriber Rev. J. Broadley. Mr. Thos. Organ—think better under the circumstances to discontinue the paper at present. Rev. J. S. Smith—4 new subscribers.

Holloway's Pills—Extraordinary Cure of Palpitation of the Heart.—Professor Holloway had the pleasure of receiving the following letter, dated March 17th, 1854.—"Dear Doctor.—Your Pills are entirely good; a few years ago I was under the treatment of Dr. —, of this city. I suffered with palpitation of the heart to so great an extent, that I was frequently obliged to abstain from any kind of exercise, mental or bodily, for weeks together. A short time since, I was seized with violent sickness and spitting of blood. I, of course, went to my old friend, but finding him out, I went into a Store in this City, and seeing several boxes of your Pills, I purchased one, took a few doses, and the result was very favourable by persevering with them, I am entirely cured, and have to thank you for now enjoying good health."
J. HARRIS, Luncheon, V. D. L.

Married.

On Wednesday, the 20th Inst., in St. Luke's Chapel, Halifax by the Rev. Dr. Shrove, Rector of Dartmouth and Uncle to the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. Bullock, ALFRED TAYLOR, Esq., of St. John N. B., to EMMA, fourth daughter of the late Thomas W. James Esq., of this City.

On Thursday, 21st Inst., by the Rev. P. G. McGregor, Mr. RICHARD DYER, Corporal Royal Sappers and Miners, to Miss MAMIE DAVIDSON, formerly of Truro.

Died.

On the 15th Inst., at his residence Green Grove, Falmouth Hants Co., WILLIAM HENRY SHRY, Esq., in the 63rd year of his age. Mr. Shry served many years in the General Assembly of the Province, as Representative of that Township.

On the 7th of May, at Mysore, from Jungle Fever, MAILLARD MUNRO, eldest son of Inspector General Munro.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED

Friday, Sept. 15th.—R. M. Steamship Europa, Litch. Boston, 30 hours—has \$25,000 for Halifax and \$25,000 for England.

Saturday, Sept. 16th.—Schr. Argo, Nickerson, Newfoundland Revenue schr. Sarah & Adelaide, Com. Boat, from the fishing grounds; Fanny Stewart, McHerron, Eastport.

Sunday, Sept. 17th. Brig Loyalist, Miller, Falmouth. Jun. brig, Mita, Finson, Sagua la Grande, 16 days; Blomner, Thorburn, Boston, 3 days. schr. Mary E. Smith, Am packt' Gove, Boston, Banker, Am' Knowler, Boston.

Tuesday, Sept. 19th.—Revenue schr. Alice Rogers, Com. Knicker, from the fisheries, schr. Nautilus, Zwicker, Philadelphia, schr. Frij. Swann, Baltimore, 15 days Providence, Crowell, Boston; Chieflain, Fraser, ditto; Liverpool, Day, Liverpool, 9 hours. Ariel, Pierce, Shelburne.

Wednesday, Sept. 20th.—Harque Maria, Sydney, 3 days. schr. Sophronia Smith, Gloucester 3 days.

Thursday, Sept. 21st.—R. M. Steamship Curlew, Satopson, St. Thomas, via Bermuda, 12 days. brig Pomona, Johnson, New York; brig Basler, Cleverley, Jamaica, 24 days; schr. Harriet White, Boudroit, Boston, 5 days; schr. J. M. W. Young, Baltimore, 10 days.

Friday, Sept. 22nd.—Brig Pitho, Marshall, New York, 5 days. schr. Pearl, Cunningham, New York, 4 days.

CLEARED.

Friday Sept 15th—Halifax 'pkt' O'Brien, Boston Units, Smith, New Carlisle, Canada.

Saturday, Sept. 16th.—Brig. R. B. Porter, Esqer, Liverpool, G. B. Oversea, Warren, Kienlueto. Light, Antwerp, Holder, New York; schr. Providence, Street, St. George's Bay; Alho, Newfoundland; Herald, Hopkint, Newfoundland.

Tuesday, Sept. 19th.—Bayque, Star of the East, Wallace, River St. Lawrence; Spermacoth, Oliver, Quebec; brig. Brisk, Downley, Porto Rico; Lady Ogle, Wood.

B. W. Indies; Lucie Ann. Simpson, St. John, N. B. ... Ann, St. Pierre; Baker, Knowles, Boston ...

AMHERST FEMALE SEMINARY

PRINCIPALS MRS. C. F. RATCHFORD and MISS YATES.

THE above Institution, which can accommodate Thirty Boarders, has at present a few vacancies. Terms - Board and Washing (white dresses excepted) with instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Use of the Globes, Ancient and Modern Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Grammar and Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, English Composition, and Embroidery, £30 per Academic Year.

MORTON'S MEDICAL WAREHOUSE

DURING alterations of these premises the Business of the Subscribers will be conducted at Mr. R. G. Fraser's Drug Store, No. 113 Granville Street.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S. UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE GOVERNORS OF KING'S COLLEGE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Rev. D. W. PICKETT A. M. has been appointed by the GOVERNORS PRINCIPAL of the above Institution, and that he will be ready to receive Boarders and Day Scholars, on the 2nd of OCTOBER next.

Halifax, 8th Sept. 1851. JAS. C. COCHRAN, Secretary

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, N. S.

THE PROFESSORSHIP of Natural History and Chemistry and also that of Modern Languages, in the above University, are now vacant - Salary of the former £250 Cr., per annum, with apartments in the College - of the latter, £150 per annum, with the privilege of taking private Classes in the neighbourhood.

July 22

GOVERNMENT LANDS AT ANNAPOLIS FOR SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 13th October next, will be sold at Public Auction, at Annapolis, the EXERCISING GROUNDS, WHITE HOUSE FIELD, GOVERNMENT GARDEN.

These Properties are divided into 22 Lots, varying from 120 feet front and 370 feet deep, to 77 feet front by 230 feet deep.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Halifax, 3rd August. 1851. till Oct. 13th.]

AFRICAN SCHOOL.

A MASTER qualified to pass an Examination before the School Commissioners, is wanted immediately to take charge of the African School lately taught by Mr. Gallagher. The Master will receive a Salary from Dr. Brau's Associates, in addition to the Provincial Grant, and will reside in the School House, which is large and comfortable. Application to be made to the Venble. Archdeacon WILLIS, at Halifax. Aug. 19.

NOTICE.

DIRECT from Boston, and for sale head of Steam-Boat Wharf, Next Door to Thomas Laidlaw's - SUGAR, Coffee, POBK, Buckets, Lard, SOAP, Rice, Snuff, Tobacco.

Also - A Large Assortment of Mens' Womens' and Children's SHOES BOOTS and RUBBERS. JOHN IRVINE. July 22

MORE PAPER HANGINGS.

Per late Arrivals from New York.

JUST RECEIVED, A Further Supply of ROOM PAPER, comprising a VERY EXTENSIVE Assortment of Patterns, to suit all classes of Purchasers. This, together with remainder of previous Importations, make up a Stock not surpassed in the City for cheapness and quality.

Sept. 1. Look for Wm. GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville-street.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. THE Subscriber thankful for past favours, begs to leave to intimate that he has now on hand a large and general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of the latest and very best patterns, which he offers at extremely low prices, and on accommodating terms.

April 22nd. JAMES GORDON, 123, Barrington Street.

BIBLES, BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER,

TESTAMENTS, CHURCH SERVICES. ALL of the above Works sold at the Book Store of the Publisher of this Paper, generally much cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere, being for the most part Importations from the Depository of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London, and are on Sale at their lowest rates - a privilege not possessed by any other Establishment in the City.

On hand - an Assortment of the above in velvet, and superior and common bindings. Wm. GOSSIP

COUNTRY MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Apples, Bacon, Beef, Lamb, Butter, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Hams, Hay, Potatoes, etc.

Advertisements.

PRINTING INKS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Supply of PRINTING INK, from the Establishment of Morrill, Small & Co. This Ink is in the Cans of 12 lbs. and upwards, is used in the Harpers' Establishment and other Printing Houses in New York, and will be warranted good at the respective prices, per lb. viz. from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 6d. Cash.

WM. GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville st. Halifax, Sept. 23, 1851.

NOVA SCOTIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. THE Exhibition will open at the Province Building, Halifax, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and continue open for that and nine following days (Sunday excepted).

RESOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP

THE Business heretofore conducted by George E. Morton and Lemuel J. Morton, under the name of Morton & Co., having been dissolved, and the affairs of concern having been settled by the award of arbitrators, the undersigned is alone authorized to settle, pay, receive all kinds of debts due by or to the said late firm, and intends in conjunction with Mr. Leander Cogswell to carry on the usual business.

LEMUEL J. MORTON. LEANDER COGSWELL.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL General Meeting of the Alumni of King's College, Windsor, will be held at the National Hotel, in Halifax, on FRIDAY the 13th of October, to elect a Governor in the room of Judge Parker, and for the transaction of such other Business as may be submitted. Every Member shall be entitled to attend personally or by proxy, whose dues have been paid for the preceding year.

By order of the Committee. P. C. HILL, Secy.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

TO PRINTERS. Desires to compete for Prizes at the forthcoming Exhibition in October. Subscriber has for Sale in 1lb. and 1lb. cans, superfine Blue, Green, Yellow, Red, INKS, &c. - all Sizes. Also, Gold & Silver Powders, Bronzes, and Best Superf. Coal Ink in 1lb. cans.

Wm. GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville-street

FARM FOR SALE.

At Sherbrooke, Co. Lunenburg. CONSISTING of 198 Acres of LAND of good quality - Cuts about 20 tons of excellent Hay - which quantity might be easily increase. The Buildings are a HOUSE containing 9 apartments - a BARN 50 by 38, and other Buildings, all in perfect repair: the House "beautiful for situation," close beside the Episcopal Church, and R. C. Chapel, commands a delightful view of the Sherbrooke Lake and of Gold River, which latter washes the Farm, and both of which are so well known to the Disciples of Isaac Walton, as affording the best Trout & Salmon Fishing in the Province.

No more eligible Seat could be had for a Family with whom retirement and a healthful locality would be desirable. The House is also well adapted for a STORE, and is an excellent Stand for a PLACE OF ENTERTAINMENT, being situated on the Post Road, half way between Kentville and Chester.

The said Property, if not previously disposed of, to be sold by Auction on the 29th day of September next. ALSO - Household Furniture, with all the Stock of Horses, Cattle, Wagons, Sleighs, and Farming utensils. For further particulars apply to GEORGE TURNER, Esq. Sherbrooke. Aug. 8.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN offers for Sale, a good assortment of GOTHIC GRATES, Parlor, close and open Franklin, a variety of the best kinds of COOKING STOVES, large close for Churches, Cabooes, Cooking Ranges made to convey hot water through the house, Farmers' Boilers, cast sinks, Oven mouths, small coal furnaces, extra boilers, kettles, oven shells, coal linings and grates to replace on cooking stoves, Bake Ovens, Stovepipe, knees and necks; Galvan caps for vessels, grate and stove Washers, Bales of prepared new leading Feathers, ea. 50 to 100 lbs. weight.

Terms convenient to purchasers. Orders from the country answered with despatch. City Stove Store, Aug. 25, 1851. 3m

NOTICE

UNTIL further notice, His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR will see, daily, any persons having occasion to call upon him on public business, between the hours of eleven and twelve in the Legislative Council Chamber. By Command, E. RUSHWORTH, Private Secretary.

August 20.

Poetry.

DUST.

The faces of the past, The fading now, and veiled to come, Flow from one common source, and rest Within the common tomb.

Advertisements.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH—is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel), and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists.

PER R. M. STEAMSHIP AMERICA. AUGUST, 1854.

WILLIAM GOSSIP has received an excellent Assortment of STATIONERY, comprising Folio Post, Foolscap, Letter and Note Papers—of superior quality—Ruled and Plain.

LANGLEY'S EFFERVESCENT APERIENT POWDER.

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of Appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire.

To Professor HOLLOWAY, Dear Sir,—Mrs. SARAH DIXON, of Liquorpond Street Boston, has this day deposited before me that for a considerable period she was sorely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body;

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG. AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bognor, Sussex, dated Jan. 12th, 1853.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment.

A DREADFULLY DISEASED ANGLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY, AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, King-st., Norwich.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 19th, 1853.

To Mr. DIXON, Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines—Mr. JOHN WALTON, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated angle, and after having been in the Malta Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital.

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c. Lower Moss-lane, Manchester, dated Feb. 12th, 1853.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases—

- Ague Female Irregular Scrofula, or King's Evil
Asthma
Bilious Complaints
Fever of all kinds
Sore Throat
Stone and Gravel
Secondary Symptoms
Bowel Complaints
Head-ache
Tic Douloureux
Colic
Indigestion
Ulcers
Consumption of the Lungs
Inflammation
Tumours
Bowels
Jaundice
Venereal Affections
Debility
Liver Complaints
Worms of all kinds
Drop-y
Piles
Weakness from whatever cause
Erysipelas
Rheumatism
Retention of Urine
&c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 1/2d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 1/2s., 2/2s., and 3/2s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J F Cochran & Co. Newport: Dr. Hanling, Windsor; G N Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chipman, Kentville, & Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwallis.

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

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office—76 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON. Admitting on equal terms, Persons of every Class, at its benefits and advantages. Capital £250,000

HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, OFFICE 168 HOLLIS STREET

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The Company's operations in this Province are facilitated by the establishment of a Local Office, at which every confidence may be placed; and its features, some of which are enumerated below, are advantages, for the living not to be found in any existing Company.

I. TEN per cent. of the entire profits of the Company appropriated for the formation of a relief fund, benefit of parties assured for life, who have paid years premiums, their widows and orphans, in the event of old age.

II. Ten per cent. for the relief of aged and distressed proprietors, assured or not, their widows and orphans.

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.

Policies indispensible, and free of stamp duty. No extra charge for going to or residing in Australia, Bermuda, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and the British North American Colonies, or Northern States of America.

Medical men in all cases remunerated for their services. Every description of Life Assurance business transacted at rates of premium for assuring £100 for the whole term of life, viz.:

Table with 4 columns: Age, £1 10 0, Age 40, £2 10 0. Rows for Age 20 and Age 30.

Detailed prospectuses and the fullest information may be had on application to E. G. COWLING, Esq., sub-agent at Annapolis.

G. A. MACKENZIE, Peter H. W. SMITH, Shelburne E. P. ARCHBOLD, Esq. Sub-Agent for Sydney, G. B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, 68 Hollis Street, Halifax. Agent for Nova Scotia.

May 6.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

W. M. 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 collapsible Tubes, as follows:—Madder Lake, Cobalt, Chinese Vermillion, Megilp, Bluetin, Flake White, double tubes, Baris Sienna, Raw Sienna, Burnt Umber, Raw Umber, Prussian Blue, Yellow Ochre, Ivory Black, Indian Yellow, Naples Yellow, Indigo, Vandyke Brown, Chrome Yellow, Scarlet Lake, Crimson Lake, Purple Lake, Roman Ochre, Indian Red, Venetian Red, &c. &c. &c.

Drying Oil. Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Phials. Prepared Mill Boards and Canvases.

Academy Boards, 24 x 16 1/2 in. Prepared Mill Boards for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes: Prepared CANVASES, plain and single prime—27 inches wide, &c. 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. Flat for Lacquering, all sizes. Crayons, &c.

Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes 24, 36 and 64 shades. Le Franc's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round and Conic Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, Black Glazed Crayons, Italian Chalk, hard black, White Crayons, square, White Chalk, round, for Black Board, Porte Crayons: Leather and Cork Stumps, Tinted Crayon Paper.

Superfino Water Colors. Tracing Papers, various sizes, for plans; Tracing Paper, Cambric, for Field plans; Carbon Copying Paper; Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine; Rowley's &c. Mapping Pens, Dividers; Parallel Rulers; Superfine mathematical Instruments: Drawing Pins, Bristol India Rubber Board; Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c. June 17.

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES.

JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S STORE, HOLLIS STREET June 10, 1854.

Published every Saturday by Wm. Gossip, Proprietor, at the Church Times-Office, No. 24 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Province. All Correspondence for the Paper, intended for publication, or on matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, must be prepaid. Terms.—Ten Shillings per annum, in advance.