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The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1854. NO. 30.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
1. July 30	1. 1st. Jer. 27	2. 2nd. Jer. 25
2. August 1	3. 3rd. Jer. 27	4. 4th. Jer. 25
3. "	5. 5th. Jer. 27	6. 6th. Jer. 25
4. "	7. 7th. Jer. 27	8. 8th. Jer. 25
5. "	9. 9th. Jer. 27	10. 10th. Jer. 25
6. "	11. 11th. Jer. 27	12. 12th. Jer. 25
7. "	13. 13th. Jer. 27	14. 14th. Jer. 25
8. "	15. 15th. Jer. 27	16. 16th. Jer. 25
9. "	17. 17th. Jer. 27	18. 18th. Jer. 25
10. "	19. 19th. Jer. 27	20. 20th. Jer. 25
11. "	21. 21st. Jer. 27	22. 22nd. Jer. 25
12. "	23. 23rd. Jer. 27	24. 24th. Jer. 25
13. "	25. 25th. Jer. 27	26. 26th. Jer. 25
14. "	27. 27th. Jer. 27	28. 28th. Jer. 25
15. "	29. 29th. Jer. 27	30. 30th. Jer. 25

Poetry.

THE LORD BE MINE.

If only Thou art mine—
Though like the ivy torn from parent tree
My earthly ties are severed, yet round Thee
My arms secure I twine.

If only Thou art mine—
Though round my path be gloom and darkness
dread,
Yet will I walk serene, for on thy head
Will peace unclouded shine.

If only Thou art mine—
Though waves of sorrow surge about my breast,
Though human cares assail, yet sweet my rest,
For I on Thee recline.

If only Thou art mine—
Come persecution, come contempt and shame,
All hail to them when coming in Thy name—
When Thou hast made me Thine.

If only Thou art mine—
Then welcome death, though sharp the anguish
be,
For then, unworthy though I am, in Thee,
I rise to bliss divine.
—Episcopal Herald.

Religious Miscellany.

BUSINESS QUALITIES OF GODLINESS.

RELIGION cannot be said to impart either aptitude or habits suited to the professional or mercantile life; but it does provide a foundation of qualities suited to business, upon which aptitudes and habits may be easily built, and without which these usually fail.

Godliness warrants a man's integrity, honesty of purpose and justice in dealing, gain friends every where, and make a secure success. Where integrity is a partner, depend upon it men will gather round the firm. Where he justly practices, depend upon it the best clients and the most desirable patients will throng. Profits often come in more slowly than where no scruples interfere with taking advantage of ignorance, or folly, or credulity; but those profits bring a blessing with them; you can use them without regret, and cheerfully with a safe conscience.

Godliness warrants a man's rectitude. The godly man refers every action to the law of Christ.—Having a fixed standard of character, or a constant rule of conduct, applicable to every case, a standard and a rule which are not affected by passion or interest, he exhibits a refreshing consistency and uniform rectitude. Fraud, or deceit, even in their lighter form of peculation, overreachings, pettifoggery, or quackery, do not stain his garments. Open, straightforward right dealing, gives him character.—And this is the safe and prosperous rule of business. Expediency succeeds sometimes; rectitude always. Expediency very frequently runs faster, but rectitude always wins the race; for expediency is as sure to stumble as rectitude is to stand upright to the end. Godliness then possesses this great practical advantage; it always knows whether plans, speculations, experiments, advice, or gratifications, are essentially right; and he who bears the character of always being in the right, and always doing right, is sure to be a profitable friend, and a profiting man.

Godliness gives a man decision and firmness.—Whilst struggling with his own evil heart, and gaining victories over himself, determination of mind, fixedness of purpose, and unwavering perseverance, are largely called into exercise. These qualities are readily applied to the circumstances of our external life. Indeed, it is less difficult to be firm and decided in dealing with other men, than in contending with ourselves. There is the strongest probability,

therefore, that a religious man, who, in the conduct of his spiritual life, is accustomed to cultivate decision and firmness, will exceed in them.

Godliness gives a man forethought. It accustoms him to look beyond the present, to weigh promises and hopes, to compare the value of the seen and unseen, to estimate probabilities, and to act with strict anticipation of what has not yet been realized. This is forethought; a quality inestimable in the daily adventures of life. On this foundation prudence and discretion are built. Forethought is the same quality, whether it be applied to religion or to business; it will certainly be profitable in conducting worldly affairs.

Godliness renders a man industrious.—“Not slothful in business,” is a law of our religion, extending to every station in society. It is equally demanded by prudence; for it is a proverb of Christianity, that idle hands are the devil's workmen. A true servant of God is sure to be found always occupied conscientiously in the work which God has given them to do. Who do not know that industry is the surest introduction to general confidence? As the sweets of the flower-cup are reserved for the early morning bee; so success waits in professional business on industry. They fare badly who hunt the garden for honey after the sun is up; and they who are wanting in earnestness and fidelity to their occupation, find but indifferent patrons, poor clients, and customers who have more credit than gold. These are elements of a good business character—industry, forethought, decision and firmness, rectitude and integrity. With such a capital, even without any adventitious advantages, a man can make his way profitably through the world. If in addition he should possess a moderate share of common sense, and enjoy an opportunity for practice, under all ordinary circumstances they will secure for him abundant success. Such are the qualities which, combining with wealth, or station, or influence, render men prominent and useful; whilst the factitious distinctions, separate from these qualities, serve no purpose but to swell the vortex of things inane, unprofitable, and perishing.

This character other men may sometimes exhibit in parts; the godly man alone holds it in harmony and entireness. This character other men hold at hazard; because not being based on religious principles, and upheld by divine grace, it is subject to change, and liable to the stock of temptation; but the godly man holds it securely, exhibits it constantly, and possesses it as a right from God.—Rev. G. I. Bell.

POPERY AND CRIME.

THE Rev. M. H. Seymour has recently brought before the public some statistical facts connected with the crime of murder, in several of the European kingdoms, well deserving the attention of thoughtful men. From these facts it would appear that the farther a nation departs from the religion of the Bible, the more numerous will be the transgressions of the Divine command—“Thou shalt do no murder.”

Our own land, with all her sins, for which we have recently humbled ourselves before God and sought his mercy, is far less stained with the guilt of murder than countries where the Bible is not the book which guides the people. In such countries the number of murders is fearfully larger than with us. And it is very remarkable, and ought to be pondered by statesmen, that most murders abound in those nations where unmixed Popery prevails; and where priests, monks and nuns abound in largest numbers, and no Bible circulates among the people!

The following is the result of Mr. Seymour's inquiries, and his information is derived from the most authentic sources. Dividing the population by the number of murders annually, there will be in

England,	4 murders to a million inhabitants,
Ireland,	19 “ “
Belgium,	18 “ “
France,	31 “ “
Austria,	36 “ “
Bavaria,	30 “ “
Sardinia,	20 “ “
Lombardy,	45 “ “
Tuscany,	42 “ “

Sicily, 90 murders to a million inhabitants.
Papal States, 100 “ “
Naples, 200 “ “

These are startling facts! And yet, with such facts as these and others before them, many an Englishman is still blind to the real character and tendency of Romanism. A tyro, from one of our universities—is said to have asserted, a few weeks ago, that all the crimes in this land may be traced up to the distinguishing doctrines of Protestantism! Indeed! Such persons know little of real Protestantism or real Popery, nor would it be easy to teach them. But it does seem passing strange that greater and wiser men should pet, and foster, and cherish a system, the bitter fruits of which the people of so many other lands have long tasted. It would be easy to account for the disregard of human life which prevails in Romish countries. There is something in the laws and institutions. But then we must remember, all these are impregnated with Romish principles.—There is still more in the facility with which the murderer will receive absolution. Nor can a man feel so much for his victim when he believes that a few masses, purchased with money, may speedily release him from Purgatory and send him to Heaven. And if he can contrive to get money for masses for himself too, some intermediate suffering having been endured, he also will soon be delivered from the penalty due to his crime, by the help of priests, masses, and money.

THE APOCRYPHA.

THE Apocrypha is a collection of books often printed with our Bibles, so called from a Greek word, signifying hidden or concealed, because of uncertainty of their origin, age, and exact character. They have never been held by the Catholic Church as of equal authority with those named in our sixth article of religion ‘The Canonical Books.’ The council, however, of the servants of the Pope of Rome, held at Trent in the sixteenth century, falsely called ‘Holy Oecumenical and General,’ and falsely put forth as representing the Catholic Church; among other acts which severed the Roman Church from Catholic Unity, decreed that the greater number of these Apocryphal books, should be received as of equal authority with the canonical, and cursed all those who should dissent from the decree.

Although not held as canonical, yet the books of the Apocrypha have, from early times been much valued by the Catholic Church, and commended to the use of Christians, and portions of them read in public worship, on the principle set forth in the aforesaid article of religion, when it says, ‘The Church doth read them for example of life and instruction of manners, but yet doth it not apply them to establish any doctrines.’ On this principle the Apocrypha is largely used in the Church of England; the daily first lessons for several weeks in the year being taken from it. The American Church confines the use of it, in her lessons, to the books of Wisdom and Ecclesiasticus, and to some of the Holy days. Two of the sentences of the offertory in the communion service, intermingled with passages from the Old and New Testament, are from the Apocrypha.

EXCOMMUNICATION OF CATHOLICS BY CATHOLICS.—The Trustees of the St. Louis Church in Buffalo, having steadily refused to give up to the Catholic Bishop of Buffalo the control of the church property in accordance with the decision of a Nuncio of the Pope, who was sent on from Rome to investigate the matter, they have received sentence of excommunication from John, Bishop of Buffalo. The sentence is in the following:—

I then declare the said Trustees of St. Louis Church in Buffalo, to wit; Messrs. Martin Roth, Alexander Allenbrand, Michael Mesmer, Jacob Wilhelm, George Fisher, Nicolaus Ottonot, J. P. Munschauer, to be excommunicated with the major or greater excommunication, and through the authority given to His Church, by the Almighty God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, I do hereby, then, excommunicate them; declaring farther, that all who may henceforward accept the office of Trustees in St. Louis Church, to continue the present unholy opposition to the Church discipline, *ipse facto*, that is, by the very fact, incur the same major excom-

munication. Pray for their conversion, that they may return to Catholic unity, and that their souls may be saved in the day of Judgment.

For this major excommunication, the fearless gentlemen were undoubtedly prepared. They probably understand perfectly, that a church excommunication carries with it no penal sanction, either in the eye of God or in the estimation of the intelligent and religious portion of this people, unless occasioned by moral dereliction on the part of the excommunicated, or in other words—that among us Republican Christians, punishment for no crime is no punishment at all. And it is quite possible that even the Bishop of Buffalo himself will find out this important fact ere long.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Niagara, July 8.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 8.

PUBLIC REVENUE—MAYNOOTH.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the public revenue and consolidated charges bill, Mr. W. Williams appealed to Mr. Spooner not to endanger a valuable bill by bringing on his motion for excepting from it the grant to Maynooth.

Lord John Russell also remarked upon the inconvenience of the proposed course. The proper mode to proceed in reference to the question was, that which Sir Robert Peel adopted when he placed the Maynooth grant upon the consolidated fund, namely, by a bill.—His own opinion had been, that the subject should not be one of annual discussion, and therefore he had supported Sir Robert Peel on his bringing in that bill. Retaining the same opinion he announced that he should oppose the motion, and that its being carried would prove fatal to the bill.

Mr. Spooner said that he would assuredly persevere with his motion, and charged those who desired to obstruct it with wishing to silence the Protestant voice of the nation. As to bringing in a bill, he said that he should be met by the Irish members, who talked against time, and he told an anecdote of one of them, who was notorious for long speaking and repetition, who being asked if he were "good for an hour," replied that he was good for two if it were wished. He described the originally placing this grant on the consolidated fund as unconstitutional, and as having failed in its pretended object of pacification, inasmuch as the Roman Catholic priests were not less of political agents than before. In reply to an observation of Mr. Sidney Herbert on a preceding night, he pledged himself next year to "dare" to take the sense of the house on the payments to Roman Catholic priests for attendance on the soldiery.

After two amendments to the bill had been divided upon and lost,

Mr. Spooner moved his resolution, providing that the salaries of the president, vice president and students of Maynooth, and the expenses of that establishment, should be removed from the consolidated fund, and included in schedule B. The act by which that grant was removed from the annual scrutiny of parliament was, he considered most inexpedient if not actually unconstitutional. It was passed in disregard of public opinion, all expression of which upon the subject of the Maynooth grant it afterwards silenced.

Mr. Newdigate supported the amendment. On division the numbers were—For Mr. Spooner's amendment 90. Against it 106—Majority 16. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

JULY 6.

CHURCH BUILDINGS ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.

Sir J. Pakington moved the second reading of this bill, and briefly stated its object to be to give authority for pulling down certain superfluous churches in the City and re-erecting them in other parts of the metropolis which were destitute of church accommodation (*hear, hear.*) The house was aware that owing to a change of circumstances most of the City churches were now little better than useless, because there were no parishioners to attend them, and the Bishop of London and his clergy were of opinion that the buildings should be pulled down, the sites sold, and the materials and proceeds applied to erecting churches in those metropolitan districts that most required them—that was the simple object of the bill. It embraced no new principle, because a similar measure was one of necessity, he hoped the house would experience no difficulty in adopting it.

Mr. R. Phillimore moved that the bill be read a second time this day six months. He denied that there was any superfluity of churches in the City, while he contended that the deficiencies which were said to exist in certain districts, could be supplied by the contributions of the places themselves.

Mr. Hasfield seconded the amendment. Sir J. Duke, declared that the feeling of the city was generally adverse to the bill.

Mr. T. Duncombe believed the citizens of London thought this bill was a disgrace to the parties who brought it in, and would be a scandal to the Parliament that passed.

Mr. Henry Drummond spoke against the bill. The House divided, when there appeared—

For the second reading	59
Against it	143
Majority	84

—The bill was accordingly thrown out amidst loud cheers.

As far as we can collect from the scattered information which reaches us, the posture now assumed by the Czar appears to be this: He has abandoned 80 leagues ground in greater and Lesser Wallachia, and changed his front from south to west. Placing the centre of his armies at Jassy, he throws out two extended wings to the north-west and south-west, so as to embrace and threaten the whole of the eastern frontier of the Austrian empire. His exasperation against his late ally and dupe is said to be immense, and his preparations for encountering him in the field are upon a corresponding scale of magnitude. He has already placed the Polish frontiers of Zamose in a state of formidable defence; and letters from Lemberg affirm that the town of Tomaszow, situated between Zamose and Galicia, only a mile and a half distant from the Austrian frontier, has been occupied by a Russian regiment, and that the road between these two towns has been fortified, and the whole district filled with Russian troops. Leaving these places, and descending to the south along the confines of Galicia, it will be found that the villages of Volhynia and Podolia, close to the frontier, have received large garrisons of Cossacks.—At Kammer-Podolski there is a large concentration of troops, said to amount to not less than 60,000 men.—Some leagues lower down, at Choin, on the Dniester, three pantoon equipages have been collected; and the German journals remark that the Russian strategists seem to pay particular attention to the angle which the Austro-Russian frontier forms at that point. If a glance be cast over Moldavia, it will be seen that the Russians are fortifying Gertsu, and that they are established already at Niamisy, Tirtu-Formos, Roman, Baku, Tekuteh, and Fokschani, and so spread over the whole surface of the principality, as if in a vast entrenched camp. In fine, the Russians do not arrest the line of battle at Fokschani, as had been at first thought, but, occupying Wallachia, turn the chain of the Carpathians, have a corps d'armee at Plojasti, and extend as far as Kimpins, the point where the Wallachian roads cease, and the defiles of Transylvania begin. The Russians consequently embrace the eastern frontier of Austria within a vast semicircle, from Zamose to Kimpins.

It is with the geography of this extensive line of operations that our readers will have to render themselves tolerably familiar, if they intend to follow with anything like distinctness the movement of the campaign about to open between the Austrians and Russians.

As relates to the future movements of the Anglo-French forces at present concentrated upon the line of the Balkans, nothing is as yet known.

The review, which was announced at Constantinople for the 17th came off in the most brilliant style in the plain situate between Daoud Pasha and Rumisilik. Prince Napoleon arrived in full uniform of a General of Division, followed by a brilliant staff, and a magnificent escort of Courassiers and Spahis. Marshal St. Arnaud arrived afterwards with his staff, among whom was General Rose, who is attached, as British Commissioner, to the person of the Marshal.—At last the Sultan himself reached the ground in the midst of the great Turkish dignitaries. He rode a magnificent black charger. He passed along at a gallop in front of his troops, who were drawn up in two lines, which extended very far. He had on his right hand Prince Napoleon, and the marshal on his left, and the Sultan never appeared so animated and in such good health. He remained on horseback three hours, still followed by the most brilliant staff that has been ever seen at Constantinople. The appearance and bearing of the troops were very fine. The defile was executed in admirable order and with great precision. It was executed by the Chasseurs of Vincennes at the quick step, which is a novelty at Constantinople. The Spahis defiled at full gallop, and the effect was really magnificent. After the French troops had all defiled, the Turkish troops, who form part of the division of the Prince, then came forward; we all admired their appearance, even coming after the French. The Sultan appeared delighted. He warmly expressed his satisfaction to the Prince and the Marshal, and regretted that he was not able to express himself sufficiently in French, which he understands very well, though he does not speak it, because, as he naively observed to the Marshal, he has not the habit of doing so, and his thoughts become paralyzed when he wishes to express them in that language. Madame St. Arnaud was in a carriage on the ground. She alighted to salute the Sultan, to whom the Marshal presented her. The Sultan was full of politeness and attention to her, and insisted on her entering her carriage that she should not fatigue herself. His Majesty also expressed a

hope that she would visit the palace, which by the way, is contrary to all precedent. Decidedly the Turks are becoming civilized. The Sultan begged that Madame St. Arnaud would occupy his Kloek at Thorapia, which in fact is a palace. The gendarmes did their utmost to keep back the crowd, in order that the movements of the troops should not be impeded. All Pera was at the review, and numerous ladies on horseback, in carriages, and even on foot. The following day part of the Prince's division embarked for Varna. On Sunday seven vessels passed in the Bosphorus laden with French troops and towing the transports. This day all that remain of the English troops proceeded to Varna. Marshal St. Arnaud leaves on Saturday for Varna.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON IN THE PACIFIC.—*Mauritius, May 8.*—Admiral Stirling has sent despatches to Admiral Laguerre, commanding at Reunion, requesting his co-operation to effect the capture of the Russian ships in the Eastern seas. The French frigate Joan d'Arc, 50, is here to repair some trifling damage. She is to sail for China in search of the Russians as soon as her repairs are completed.

RUMOURD EXPEDITION TO FINLAND.—A Portsmouth correspondent says:—"The St. Vincent, 105, Capt. George Mansel, has embarked her marines and marine artillerymen to-day (July 5), at Spithead, and is to sail at once for Chirbourg, it is stated, to embark French troops for the Baltic. Some six or seven other ships are also, it is rumoured, to be employed on this service. They are those intended to form the new Channel reserve squadron, and to which Capt. the Hon. F. W. Grey, of the Hannibal, 90, screw, has been appointed as commodore of the second class."

According to the telegraphic despatches from Orsova, 17 steamers carrying Austrian troops, went down the Danube on the 2d.

INDIA.

A correspondent of the Calcutta Englishman, gives the following terrific account of the effects of a hurricane which occurred on the 10th of April:—"As some days had elapsed since the occurrence, I found it impossible to approach the chaos from the putrefaction of numbers of dead bodies. An eye witness told me that while it was blowing pretty stiff from the south-west, a jet black mass of cloud, towering high aloft, and almost touching the ground, was seen to approach, another similar mass advancing rapidly from the opposite direction. They whirled round each other, the heat became intense, and enveloped in the greatest darkness, houses, bamboos, trees, men, women and cattle, were hurled in the whirlwind, dashed in all directions against trees, impaled on bamboos and buried in the ruins. On the sides of the track of the storm huge hailstones fell of the size of bricks. The track was about 800 yards broad; its length is not known, nor the extent of the devastation ascertained; sixty dead bodies were counted by gentlemen who went there; fifteen persons with limbs torn and mangled, with broken arms and legs, are in hospital. Report says that 300 have been killed, besides no end of cattle. I think it very probable. Numbers of undistinguishable masses of clumps of bamboos and trees torn up, lay crossing each other in every direction, blocked up with earth and materials that had formed houses. From under the masses of rubbish jackals and vultures were pulling out the remains of human beings and cattle; in small puddles, dogs, goats, &c., were drowned and rotting. The fields were covered with the skeletons of human beings, while the short thick branches of trees that stood leafless and barkless supported numbers of vultures. Vultures covered the plain, too gorged to fly at our approach, and hundreds were soaring in circles high overhead in the clear sky, marking in the heavens the course of the storm. One poor famished-distracted being, with head bandaged and body scratched all over, bruised and cut, limped up to me; he had lost all his relations—father, mother, wife, and children—all had been destroyed, and he could not find where they had been carried away."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE FISHERY AND RECIPROCIITY TREATY.—We learn by telegraph from Washington, that the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate have reported the Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty, and that the subject is now under debate in that body. As Congress rises on the 4th August, it is quite possible that no decision may be had in the matter before that period, in which case it will stand over until the re-assembling of Congress in December.—*New Brunswick.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese held his triennial Visitation of the Clergy on Saturday last, St. John Baptist's Day. The Visitation sermon was preached in the morning service, by the Venerable Archdeacon Bridge. The Bishop was assisted in the holy communion by the Ven. the Archdeacon, the Rev. T.M. Wood, Minister of St. Thomas' Church in this town, and the Rev. J. G. Mountain, Rural Dean of Fortuna Bay. After the evening prayer the Bishop read his Charge

to the Clergy. His Lordship took a review (1) of his own proceedings and journals since the last Visitation, and (2) of the manner in which the Cathedral Services had been conducted; and then enquired upon the state and prospects of the Missions generally, and of the whole Diocese. He mentioned the several subjects on which he conceived more instruction was needed by the members of the Church from their Clergy, and the methods by which they required instruction might be most suitably, and, under the Divine blessing, profitably conveyed.

The attendance of the upper classes at the Evening Service, and during the delivery of the Charge, was very large.

On the following Sunday, in the Morning Service, the Rev. Messrs. Eder, Crouch and Colley were advanced to the Priesthood. The Ordination Sermon was preached by the Revd. Martin Blackmore, Rural Dean of Conception Bay. The other Sermons of the Day at the Cathedral were preached by the Rev. Mr. Mountain in the afternoon, and the Rev. B. Smith, Rural Dean of Trinity Bay, in the evening.

On Monday evening the Anniversary Meeting of the Church Society was held in the upper room of the Central School House, and was very numerously attended. My interesting and instructive speeches were addressed to the meeting, and most satisfactory and delightful evidence of the progress of the Church, and of true Religion in the Diocese of Fortune Bay, was adduced by the Rev. Mr. Mountain. The Report of the Committee was adopted by the meeting, the most important feature of which was the Revision of the Rules of the Society, made at the suggestion of his Lordship the Bishop.—Times.

The new Church at Portugal Cove was consecrated by the Lord Bishop on St. Peter's Day at the usual hour of Divine Service in the morning, and Confirmation given in the afternoon. The Sermon in the morning was preached by the Bishop, and in the afternoon by the Archdeacon. A beautiful Service of Communion plate (one of four similar sets presented to the Diocese by a merchant in London) was consecrated by the Bishop in the Morning Service after the Nicene Creed. The Church was crowded at each Service, and though the weather was unfavourable, many persons and parties attended from St. John's. Twenty Clergymen assisted in the Service, and two or three more were present in the morning. The Psalms were chanted in verses alternately by the Clergy and the Congregation with admirable effect, and both parties, in these as well in the Canticles, appeared to "sing with the spirit and with the understanding also." Forty-three persons were confirmed, and nearly twenty pounds collected for the benefit of the Church.

An entertainment was provided between the Services by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, for the Clergy and other friends in a tent near the Church; and on the same spot in the evening all the members of his congregation partook of tea, cake, &c., with the workmen employed on the Church, and several of Mr. Johnson's former flock in St. John's, who had come over as well to testify their respect for their Pastor, as to take part in the services of the holy and happy day.—Ibid.

THE CHOLERA.

THE CHOLERA AT BARBADOS.—The cholera first appeared in this Island on the 14th of May, in a wooden hovel on a street running into Bay-street, not far from the hospital. A black woman died there after a few hours illness, and two other deaths within three days. The disease is said to have been brought from Jamaica in the steamer Derwent; that some seamen on board of her died of it on the passage, and their clothes communicated cholera to the inmates of the house to which they were sent to be washed. The epidemic continued to spread into the close lanes in White Park and about St. Mary's, &c. Persons were seized suddenly in the streets and at their business, and after a few hours stupor, attended with cramps in the arms and legs, sometimes with vertigo, died without any signs of pain. The remedy found most efficacious was camphor, which administered to a person when first seized, two drops on a bit of sugar in a tea spoonfull of water, as recommended by the Homeopaths, very often was sufficient to arrest the disease. At a later stage it was more obstinate, and other remedies were resorted to, but by no means with the same success.

The "West Indian" says—the most successful treatment of cholera has taken place at Carrington's Estate, St. Philip, by the Attorney and Manager, Mr. James Clarke. It should be circulated far and wide. Out of twenty-nine labourers taken down, not one died—all were saved. The moment the disease appears, one table spoonful of spirits of camphor is given in one table spoonful of water, and if not relieved in two hours, one tea spoonfull of the same medicine is repeated every hour after the second hour. This he had only recourse to in a few cases, the first dose having entirely broken the neck of the disease. One of the cases is worth mentioning: one of the carters of the estate, after coming from town, was seized most violently; Mr. C. instantly gave him a table spoonfull of spirits of camphor. In two hours he repeated the tea spoonfull dose, and in the afternoon the patient was better. A pint of strong brandy toddy was then given him, and he was

advised to keep the house. Mr. C. next morning asked one of the nurses after his patient, when, to his astonishment he found the man had gone to town before daylight with the waggon, and that he has continued to do every day since! Mr. Clarke's medicine is the Essence of Camphor; the mode of preparing it should be strictly attended to. He takes a quart of Alcoholic spirit, into which he precipitates large lumps of camphor. This he continues to do so long as the spirits dissolve it or take it up. When it will take up no more the camphor floats on the surface, then he skims off, and the residuum is the medicine, a table spoonfull of which is the sovereign remedy. Mr. C. does not take to himself the credit of being the originator, in administering the large dose; in regard of its being done with great success by Dr. W. Cobb, in the parish of St. Thomas.

THE CHOLERA AT BARBADOS.—The report of the progress of the Cholera at that Island is most awful—the deaths, as reported by the papers, amounting to FOUR HUNDRED PER DAY!! It is said that from the difficulty of finding persons to bury the dead, they had commenced burning the bodies of those who had died of the disease. A Quarantine of forty days being rigidly enforced at Demerara on all vessels arriving there from Barbados—vessels that even touch there are subject to the regulation. Notwithstanding this, so much do the Demerarians dread the Cholera being communicated to that Colony, that a memorial is being signed for presentation to his Excellency the Governor of British Guiana, and which is said to have met with cordial approval, not only in Water street but throughout the City of Georgetown—praying his Excellency to pass an act of non-intercourse with the Island of Barbados, so long as no official notice is received of the Cholera having disappeared in that colony.

We find the statements published in the Barbados papers, relative to the mortality from the epidemic now raging in that Island, at variance with those received from private sources. We have, however, seen a letter, dated 15th instant, in which it is confidently stated that the deaths throughout the Island for the three days previous, may be safely computed at 400 per day. We are no idle alarmists, and it is far from our wish to say anything that might add to the stringency of the quarantine regulations, recently resolved upon by the authorities here, and which we deeply deplore the calamity which has fallen upon our neighbours, and sincerely sympathize with them, we cannot but commend the precautions which have been taken, and we trust, will strictly be carried out, for warding off so direful a pestilence from our shores.

But, is nothing to be done here, in the way of relief to our afflicted, poverty-stricken fellow-colonists. By a letter published in this evening's paper, from a highly respectable gentleman of the Island, it will be seen that the poorer classes of the inhabitants are bordering on starvation, and we trust we have only to direct attention to the subject to insure immediate action on the part of our leading men. Barbados has never been found wanting when her aid was required, however remote the appeal. 'If when 'twere done, 'twere well done, then 'twere well 'twere done quickly.'—Demerara Colonist, June 21.

The Grenada Observer of the 30th ultimo—which has been kindly loaned us—states, on the authority of the Barbados West Indian of the 20th, that the Epidemic has now spread all over the Island, and is carrying off numbers everywhere. The number of deaths by it up to this date, is estimated at 5000 or 1 in 30. In Bridgetown alone, the interments amount to 3,428. On Thursday the 15th there were 311 deaths in town. On the 20th however, there were but 186. In the Military Hospital at St. Ann's 140 deaths had occurred. A friend in writing to us from St. George's last evening, mentions the arrival at that Port of the Schr. Flora, Capt. Brown, in 11 days from Nevis, and that Capt. B. reports that at the latest dates from Barbados the number of deaths by cholera amounted to 8,500! We regret to state that cholera has appeared in the town of Rio Buena. We learn also, from a Correspondent that there have been several cases in Dry Harbour, where there have been two deaths. At Sturge Town, in the parish of St. Ann, the disease is progressing rapidly, and no less than 80 deaths have occurred. The writer adds, that the people are running away from the dead, and are in a state of great excitement and alarm.—Falmouth Post.

(From the Quebec Gazette.)

MR. ELLIOT.—Having been solicited both publicly through your journal, and privately, as well by individuals, as by members of my own profession residing in the country parishes, to give them my mode of

treatment of cholera, I am induced to comply with these repeated requests, knowing that it may be of service in cases at least in which the members of the profession have no fixed plan of their own. I treat cholera like every other disease, symptomatically and constitutionally; and in the way of medicine I keep three formulae of pills constantly ready made and marked No. 1, 2, and 3, which I use as follows. When looseness of the bowels comes on, which is an invariable symptom of cholera, of longer or shorter duration, it, and so long as the stools are dark coloured, I give a No. 2 pill every second hour until relief is obtained, always enjoining and enforcing complete bodily rest and quiet. but if the stools are light coloured, I use a No. 1 pill every second hour, in conjunction with a No. 3, if the evacuations are very frequent, in which latter case, I repeat the No. 3 every half hour until the looseness is checked.

If nausea or vomiting has set in, with or without cramps, I then resort to Sir H. Marsh's remedy,—a cup of strong green tea (without milk or sugar) with a glass of good brandy and a No. 1 or 2 pill, according to the circumstances above noted, and wrap the patient up warm in bed. Of all the means used in the advanced stages of cholera, I must give the palm to the tea and brandy. The tea appears to exercise a specific action on the disease, independently of its astringency from the tannin which it contains. The insomniolency which it produces seems to be one of its beneficial results, as by exciting the action of the nervous system we prevent the much to be dreaded fatal congestive tendencies of the brain and lungs.

To allay thirst, I allow the patient to suck ice, when it can be had, or use cold ginger tea, mint tea, or toast water, &c., in small quantities.

PILLS.

No. 1.

Calomel—2 grains.
Cayenne Pepper, 1 do.,
Opium, ¼ do., in each pill.

No. 2.

Camphor,
Cayenne Pepper, each 1 grain,
Opium—one-tenth of a grain—in each pill.

No. 3.

Sugar of Lead,
Aromatic Confection—each 2 grains,
Opium—one-twelfth of a grain—in each pill.

Each of these formulae, excepting the last, which is purely astringent, and intended to keep the bowels quiet, to give the calomel time to act, is designed to keep up the biliary secretion, which is always more or less diminished in invasions of cholera.

Temperance, cleanliness, and regular living, are the real preventives of cholera, and not brandy or other spirituous liquors; the DRUNKARD and glutton being the most certain victims of its ravages.

W. MARSDEN, M. D.

Quebec, 12th July, 1854.

P. S.—Although the disease has now, in my opinion, arrived at its maximum here, and is likely to decline, the foregoing hints may be of use in other less fortunate and favoured localities. W. M.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to Merchants' Reading Room.]

A Telegraphic despatch at the Merchants' Exchange Rooms on Tuesday, dated New York, July 24th, announces the arrival at that port, same morning, of the U. S. M. Steamship Pacific, with Liverpool dates to the 12th inst. Subjoined is the brief but highly important contents of the despatch:

No battle of importance has been fought since previous advices.

The Fleet has withdrawn from Crossaut.

Prussia is forcing Austria into new negotiations.—Strong suspicions are being entertained regarding the good faith and sincerity of Austria.

The Money market is reported tighter. Consols for Money are quoted at 91½.

Cotton market dull at a decline of one-sixteenth of a penny per pound.

Flour dull—sales of do. at a decline of ninepence to one shilling per barrel.

Wheat also declined—sales at fourpence to sixpence per bushel less than during the previous week.

Indian Corn in demand at previous prices.

Bacon declined 1s. to 2s. per cwt.

Lard—sales at a reduction of 1s. per cwt.

Sugar firm—holders asking higher prices.

Coffee very firm, and a large business doing in the commodity.

Missionary Intelligence.

From the Quarterly Paper of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, for July, 1854.

DIOCESE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The following extracts contain an interesting description of some of the difficulties under which a clergyman has to carry on his pastoral work in Newfoundland. They form part of the Journal of the Rev. E. A. Sall, who is stationed at Fogo, Notre Dame Bay, north-east of Newfoundland:—

"I have travelled about 200 miles on Missionary work during the past year; I have paid about 300 pastoral and sick visits, performed 147 full services, preached 120 sermons, baptized 90, prepared 120 for confirmation, married 18, and buried 6.

In performing these services I have had many difficulties to contend with, but I have also had, thanks be to God, much to comfort and encourage me.

EFFECT OF THE WIND.

On one occasion, I left home to visit a sick person, two or three miles distant from my house. The day was intensely cold, the mercury in the thermometer fell to 16° below zero; my path lay over high hills, which in England would be called mountains; but here the land is so high, an elevation of 200 or 300 feet is not considered much of an ascent. As I was walking in the same direction the wind was blowing, I did not feel the severity of the weather, and being well wrapped up, I soon passed over the distance that separated me from my poor sick parishioner. I did what I could to point him to the Friend of sinners, and showed him, from the Word of Life, the comforting invitations there offered to poor penitent sinners to come to the Fountain opened for sin and uncleanness. I turned homewards, and soon felt the necessity of pulling my fur cap closer over my head and ears; with my head bent, to shelter my face from the cutting wind, and from the low drift that was then blowing about, I with much difficulty gained the top of the hill. Here I was obliged to stop, turn my back to the wind, and rub my face to promote the circulation; then turning again to the bitter blast, and with my head as before, I made the best of my way onward till I was suddenly stopped by an unusual unevenness in the path, and on looking up, I was almost paralyzed by seeing within a few steps of me a frightful precipice of some 200 feet. I now found I had lost my way, and had taken the direction to one of the highest cliffs. Had a snow-storm come on, humanly speaking, I should have been dashed to atoms. However, with thankfulness to God, who preserved me, an hour after I found myself surrounded by my dear wife and little ones, before a good fire. The tea-urn singing, and the warm tea, soon made me forget the cold that was without.

Little did I then think that one of my poor people, a girl of fourteen, was lying frozen on the field of ice. Such, alas, was the case! She was benumbed with the cold, lay down, and the next day was brought home to her afflicted family, dead, and presenting the appearance of a petrified human being, her eyes open, her mouth drawn apart, and her arm up before her face, as if to shelter her from the cold wind.

A CANADIAN INDIAN.

On one occasion, when travelling on the Cape shore, I heard that a poor woman (a Canadian Indian) was lodging in a hut a little distance from the house where I was staying. I called to see her, and was much pleased with the appearance of cleanliness that was about her, and the simple peculiar manner in which she expressed herself. I learned she was a Roman Catholic, but found she had no objection to the reading of the Bible. I read a short portion, and explained its meaning as I went on, applying it to her particular state as a sinner under the wrath of God, and as one that needed to be reconciled by the merits of a better sacrifice than any she had yet heard of. I told her of Jesus; that He became a man of sorrows for her sins; that He loved her, and gave Himself for her; and I told her He was now willing to receive, pardon, and bless her, if she repented of her sins, and believed in Him. Having prayed with her, I left her, and for three years heard no more of her. At the end of that time, I heard she was in Fogo; I went to see her, she remembered me, and was glad to see me; I read and expounded God's word to her, and invited her to come to my house for instruction. She promised she would, and thanked me for my visit. She afterwards frequently came, as she said, "to hear the prayer-master." She appeared to take great pleasure in hearing the Bible read and explained, and was anxious for instruction, and often asked me to pray for her and with her

I once asked her if she would like to have a Bible; she said, "Mo no read Englo, me French; bad people," (meaning the Romanists,) "take away good book; tell Priest; Priest bad man, no read book, no pray like prayer-master." I found she was willing to take a French Testament, and I gave her one, together with some tracts. She soon after left the place, being fearful of the Romanists that were about her.

Though in this case I had not the comfort of seeing the same fruits which I did in the other case, yet I am not without hope that the "bread thus cast upon the waters shall return after many days."

I believe this class of persons, as well as the Roman Catholics generally, would be willing to receive the truth as it is in Jesus from the hands of Protestant ministers, were it not for the fear which they have of the Priests. One Indian, to whom I offered a Testament, thanked me for it, and gladly took it, but turning round with his face towards the wall, to shelter him from observation, said, "Me no let mon see; men tell Priest, Priest take away. No read good book up woods."

A MISSIONARY VISIT.

On another occasion, I left Fogo to visit a distant part of my Mission. The day was very fine, and we soon passed over three miles of ground, or rather of snow, in a light sleigh, drawn by three good dogs, for in our part of the country we have no horses, but substitute dogs in their stead. About half an hour brought us to the edge of the sea, where we were to cross the bay; but we found a heavy sea running, and the ice broken into small pans for about thirty feet from the main body; yet, though stopped for a little time, my guide soon found means of getting forward; he got on a projecting rock, leaped on the nearest pan, and so from pan to pan till he gained the firm ice. The dogs were made to cross in the same manner, dragging the sleigh after them, and as often as they fell in they were pulled out, till they were safely landed on the opposite side, and, lastly, I followed them in the same way. But our difficulties were not yet over; the sea was rising and falling, as we after wave passed under us: this we did not much mind, but when we reached about half way over, we found the ice had parted, leaving a lake of water between the two main bodies. For a time we did not know what to do, but, at length, perceiving a pan floating down the stream, my man stopped it, got on it with the dogs and sleigh, and with a long pole ferried himself over, and having landed, (if I can use the term, speaking of the ice,) he pushed the pan over, which, with the help of the current, reached me near enough to jump on it, and, in like manner, I paddled across.

As the ice was now becoming unsafe, and we should be obliged to return on it before night, we hastened on, and in about half an hour reached the opposite shore. Here we stopped to take our dinner, and unbuckling our "nunney-bag," we ate a hearty meal on biscuit and boiled beef, not merely cold, but frozen. But though it at first felt rather hard, yet it was not long thawing in our mouths, and it was washed down with a draught of peppermint-water. Having shared with our faithful dogs, we packed up again, and, in a quarter of an hour from the time we first stopped, we were on our way again to the settlement, which we entered in about another half hour. Having put up at one of the planter's houses, I sent messengers round to let the people know I would have service in the church in an hour's time. In the meanwhile, I visited one or two families, and at the hour appointed, I was at the church, performed the full service, preached, and baptized two or three children. The services being ended, I lost no time in having my dogs harnessed, and turning my face homewards. Evening was now fast drawing on, and as I knew the ice would be much worse than in the morning, I urged the dogs to their fullest speed. They were now fresh, and were not long in bringing me again to the beginning of our shifting and uncertain road. The ice was now broken up into very small pans, so that the dogs had literally to swim from the shore to the hard ice, at the risk of being crushed by the pans as they were thrown in and carried out by the tide, the man and myself going before them, jumping from pan to pan, many of which broke or turned over as we leaped upon them. However, after some difficulty and danger, we reached the field-ice, and lost no time in proceeding onwards, till we reached our midway lake. But now we found it had widened so much as to shut out all possibility of crossing it; so we were obliged to alter our course, and go further up the bay. We did so, and in about an hour gained the termination of our icy path. Here we were stopped by a barrier of water, some forty feet wide. In this place the pans were almost all gone or broken into atoms. But men who are accustomed to

this kind of travelling are not long in devising plans of overcoming such difficulties. My servant perceived a pan a little further up, larger than the rest that were floating about, nearly detached from the large body of ice; this he separated by the ice-pole he held in his hand, got on it, together with the dogs and sleigh, and in a little time the sea washed him in safety to the shore, and before the wave again returned, he was landed, together with his companions. I had not long to wait till I was enabled to get hold of the same pan, as it was borne back by the receding wave; and in the same way as those that went before me, I was carried ashore. Thus ended my dangers and difficulties for this day, for when once on terra firma, the rest of the journey was nothing.

Such is a sketch of my winter travelling; in summer we have high seas, braving rocks, and oftentimes heavy wind to oppose our visiting churches and people separated from us by water. Even a calm has its difficulties. I have left home in one of my people's fishing-boats, on a Sunday morning, at six o'clock, A. M., for a harbour seven miles distant, with only one man, and have had to row the whole way, perform the full morning service, with four or five christenings, and then row back, perform evening service, and preach both times, without having time to dine till all was over.

I might easily recount many scenes of danger and times of fatigue while walking over miles of fields of ice, and while sailing slowly over hidden rocks in the calm, through which I have passed during the nine years of my ministry; but what I have stated will be sufficient to show the nature of the difficulties that many of the Society's Missionaries in Newfoundland have to encounter. I do not speak of them with complaint. I would gladly undergo far more than I have ever yet passed through, could I in the smallest way help a poor soul who was seeking the kingdom of heaven, through the merits of the Redeemer, or stop one careless sinner on the road to ruin."

Youths' Department.

"I AIN'T GOING TO LEARN A TRADE!"

Ain't you? I should like to know why not. Hundreds and tens of thousands have learned one before you, and many more will do the same thing. A trade well learned may make a name and a fortune well earned. If you ever get hither without working for it, you will be either very "lucky," or very unfortunate.

I don't think much of a boy who says he is not going to learn a trade. If his place in the world is such that he can learn a good trade and have a good situation, he will be very unwise not to seize the opportunity. A boy who goes to a trade, determined to make himself master of his business, and to be a well informed and intelligent workman, will soon rise to the head of his profession, if he pursues the right path. The faithful apprentice who delights to do his day's work well, and to do it to the best of his ability, so as to earn the praise of his employer, will feel happier and be a more honorable man, than he who does just enough to shuffle along through the day, and then hurries away from his work as though it were a nuisance and a curse.

I knew a boy who was too poor to go to school and college, although he would have liked that course very well. But he had to work. So he went to learn a trade. He tried to do his work always to the very best of his ability. He went to a place, and the first day his master came to look at what he had done, and after closely examining it he turned round and said to his foreman, "James, that is very excellent work for a new boy." Did not that little fellow feel as proud as if he had won a triumph? He was rewarded from the start with the good opinion of his employer, and he never forgot the pleasure with which he heard his master's encouraging words. He always tried to do his work well—to do it in fact the very best; and while other apprentices did not seem to care how their work was done, or how they spent their master's time, he took a pride in working as though he was in a higher post now, and is doing well in more ways than one, in the world.

Not long ago a boy was about leaving school, and as I had a chance to speak to him, I asked, "What are you going to do?" "I am going into a merchant's jobbing house." Going to be a clerk, then. Why do you not learn a trade?" "Trade!" said he, "I ain't going to learn a trade."

"Not going to learn a trade! I should like to know why a trade is not as good as a clerkship. I suppose you think it is more genteel and respectable? What would you do, if nobody learned a trade? Where would you be with your jobbing house, I wonder?"

"Learn a trade! Did you never hear of such a man as Ben Franklin, who learned the printing trade, and

became one of the most distinguished men of modern times? Have you never heard of a carpenter named Rittenhouse, or a man who made philosophical instruments, and afterwards revolutionized the world with his discoveries in the steam engine? Have you heard of James Watt, or is it *gentle* not to know any thing about trades or those who have learned them? Who was Arkwright, that followed the trade of a barber? or Whitney, or Fulton? Who was Governor Armstrong, of Massachusetts, or Isaac Hill of New Hampshire, who learned the trade of a printer. Did you ever hear of the man who swung his sledge at the anvil, and became the distinguished blacksmith named Elihu Burritt? Did you ever hear of a distinguished cobbler named Roger Sherman? Or of the illustrious lame cobbler of London named John Pounds, who founded Ragged Schools, and put into operation one of the greatest pieces of moral machinery of the age?

COUNSELS TO CHILDREN.—You were made to be clean and neat in your person and in your dress, and gentlemanly and lady-like in your manners. If you have not been bitten by a mad dog, don't be afraid of fresh water. There is enough water in the world to keep every body clean; but there is a great deal of it never finds its right place. In regard to this article there is no danger of being selfish. Take as much as you need. The people of the West boast of their great rivers. I would rather they would boast of their using a large tub-full of their water every day.

Contract no such filthy and offensive habit as smoking and chewing tobacco. So long as a man smokes, though a very Chesterfield in every thing else that pertains to his appearance, he cannot be quite a gentleman. And let me repeat it, you were made to be neat. While cotton cloth can be had for six cents a yard, there is no excuse for not having a pocket handkerchief.

You were made to be kind and generous and magnanimous. If there is a boy in the school that has a club foot, don't let him know that you ever saw it. If there is a poor boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about rags when he is in hearing. If there is a lame boy assign him some part of the game which does not require running. If there is a hungry one, give him a part of your dinner. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lessons. If there is a bright one be not envious of him; for if one boy is proud of his talents, and another be envious them, there are two great wrongs, and no more talents than before. If a larger or stronger boy has injured you, and is sorry for it, forgive him, and request the teacher not to punish him. All the school will show by their countenances how much better it is to have a great soul than a great fist.

You were made to learn. Be sure you learn something every day. When you go to bed at night, if you cannot think of something new which you have learned during the day, spring up and find a book, and get an idea before you sleep. If you were to stop eating, would not your bodies pine and famish? If you just stop learning, your minds will pine and famish too. You all desire that your bodies should strive and grow, until you become as tall and as large as your fathers or mothers, or other people. You would not like to stop growing where you are now—at three feet high, or four feet, or even at five. But if you do not feed your minds as well as your bodies, they will stop growing; and one of the poorest, meanest, most despicable things I have ever seen in the world, is a little mind in a great body.

Suppose there was a museum in your neighborhood, full of rare and splendid curiosities—should you not like to go and see it? Would you not think it unkind if you were forbidden to visit it? The creation is a museum, all full and crowded with wonders, and beauties, and glories. One door, and one only is open, by which you can enter this magnificent temple. It is the door of knowledge, the learned laborer, the learned peasant, or slave, is ever made welcome at this door; while the ignorant, though kings, are shut out.

Selections.

THE AFRICAN EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—Mr. McGregor Laird bears the whole expense of the expedition, receiving a certain fixed sum for the conveyance of the three gentlemen appointed by the government to explore the Chadda—namely, Captain Becroft, consul at Fernando Po; Dr. W. Blaikie, R. N., an experienced naturalist, who has been engaged in the survey of the Greek Archipelago under Captain Graves; and Dr. W. Bleek, ethnographer, and author of several memoirs on African languages. These gentlemen go out as passengers, and protected by the trading character of the ship from the suspicion or hostility of the na-

tives, make their surveys of the river and their observations on the geography of the country and its productions. The number of Europeans in the steamer will not exceed thirteen, and these all men of education and resources. The steamer's crew and the boat's crew will be negroes; the total number employed being from eighty to ninety men. The boats to be towed up by the Pleiad, through the swampy country below Eboe, and employed afterwards in the upper part of the river, are three in number, one belonging to her Majesty called the Victoria, seventy feet long by twelve feet beam, and two belonging to Mr. Laird, each fifty feet by eight. The expedition is to go to the mouth of the Kowara on the 1st of July, and to ascend it with twenty or thirty days sail (twelve hours per day) which it is supposed will be sufficient to carry her to the head of the navigable waters of the Chadda, without the delay of cutting wood. From the 1st of July seventy-five days' rising waters are calculated upon by Mr. Laird. It remains to be seen whether this, the fifth ascent of the Niger, will be more successful than the previous ones. This much is certain, that no previous expedition has started under such auspicious aspects as the present. The experience gained in the last twenty-three years, combined with all the appliances of improved steam navigation and ship building of the day, are at once brought to bear on this, for African discovery, civilization and trade, so important an enterprise, which further has the advantage of the results of Mr. Barth's and Dr. Overweg's recent discoveries in that part of the interior of the continent which is ahead of the expedition. Nor does it bear that uncertain or indefinite character in point of time as, for example, the Arctic expeditions; for it is limited to one season, or about seven months in all, so that it may be expected to return to England by next Christmas. It is hoped that the expedition will fall in both with Dr. Barth and Dr. Vogel. The former, according to his communication from Timbuctoo, of October last, had determined to commence his return to Europe by way of Sakatu and Bornu; fortunately so, inasmuch as he was not aware of the succour sent to him under Dr. Vogel, nor the Chadda expedition, and might have chosen another route. Further news from both travellers may be expected by every mail.—*Athenaeum.*

SPILT BY RICHES.—People grow covetous by degree. We have a neighbour who was once benevolent; but he was poor then. He could not do much for the needy, but was glad to do what he could. Prosperity has crowned his efforts; he is wealthy, but with his wealth he has become covetous. Now it is hard for him to give. He clings to his money as if it was his life. Not long since, a widow of his acquaintance by hard labour had collected money enough, as she supposed, to purchase a barrel of flour, and proceeded to the gentleman's store to buy. But flour had that week advanced twenty-five cents.

"Can you not sell me a barrel for this money?" she asked.

"We can sell all our flour for full prices," was the reply.

"Will you trust me?"

"We can sell our flour for cash,"

She went away, and the next day, with the additional twenty-five cents, returned again. But the flour had advanced twenty-five cents more. "Here is the money, Mr.—; will you send me up a barrel of flour to day? we are out entirely."

"No, we must have twenty-five cents more."

"You said yesterday that was the price."

"Flour has advanced."

"Will you trust me twenty-five cents?"

"No! we sell for cash."

She got no flour. The widow's family might starve before he would sell a shilling less than the highest market price. Riches had destroyed his soul.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—From the report of the committee on Foreign relations, recently submitted to the U. S. Senate, it appears that the annual cost of the U. S. squadron on the African coast is from eight hundred thousand to one million dollars. It is a subject of congratulation, that for the last four years the mortality among the officers and men employed in that service, bears a favorable comparison with that of other stations. This the Navy department attributes to the extraordinary sanitary measures adopted by the officers of the squadron. The total result of the operations of the squadron during twelve years, has been the capture of fourteen vessels.

God will rather work miracles than faithful prayers shall return empty.—*Bp. Hall.*

RUSSIAN SAINTS.—Some time ago the Czar sent pictures of his saints to Cronstadt, to protect his soldiers there. The last orders of the day issued at St. Petersburg, however, enjoin that in the event of the city being threatened with a blockade or storm, all the pictures of the saints are to be removed to Moscow.—How comes it that the saints, which a few weeks ago were deemed capable to protect others, are now deemed as incapable of protecting themselves as the old men, women and children who are to be removed along with them.

ANNEXATION.—A letter from Paris to the New York Tribune, dated June 10th, informs us that the Principality of Monaco, on the shores of the Mediterranean, between Nice and Genoa, with a population of 6500 souls, and two small seaports, is a candidate for admission into the Union of the American States. It contains three cities, which cover nearly all its area. They are Menton, the largest, Roquebrune, and Monaco, the latter being the capital. The sovereignty of Monaco is vested in the princes of that name; but from the year 1814 until 1848 it has been under the protection of Sardinia. In 1848 when all Europe was in a state of revolution, Menton and Roquebrune revolted, and declared themselves independent. The prince wishes to sell out his rights to the United States; for the purpose of raising money, as he is in needy circumstances, while the people of the principality wish to be taken under the wing of the American Union, in order to secure republican liberty, and the protection of a powerful government. The United States Secretary of Legation at Paris has undertaken to investigate the matter. The seaports are said to be good ones, and would prove valuable to us, while the territory is described as rich in mines of silver, iron, mercury, &c.—*Am. Paper.*

RAIN WATER AND THE CHOLERA.—Doctor J. P. Hobbs, of Memphis, Tennessee, has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Nashville, in which he states that by the use of cistern water entirely and exclusively, the cholera will disappear and never return. The doctor says this is known to him by analysis, and by an experience of twenty-four years. The editor of the Nashville Gazette says that from his own observation in the year 1849, when the cholera was in its worst stages, it was admitted by those best acquainted with the disease, that those who used rain water where the disease was most prevalent, were free from it.

THEY PASSED OVER JORDAN IN THE MORNING LIGHT.

The last message strikes not all alike.

—for death has many a varied mien,

For some are called in tempest high,

And others in the calm serene.

And yet though storms may rage without, and natural darkness cover the saint's dying bed, yet still he passes "over Jordan in the morning light." Glorious fields stand before him, and an everlasting day. The mountains by which the river is bordered can hardly hide the rays of the rising sun which almost touch and throw a halo round his dying forehead. Such deathbeds have I seen! Such, could we part the veil of flesh, would we always see, when those who have been washed in the blood of the Lamb, descend into the river of death—for they pass over Jordan in the morning light.

RAILWAY ACROSS THE APENNINES.—The Railway across the Apennines, in Italy, extending from Turin to Genoa, is said to have the greatest grade in Europe. The high grade is near the town of Gleni, the ascent being 185 feet to the mile. Experiments have been shown that two locomotives, drawing a train of six loaded gravel cars, weighing altogether one hundred tons, ascended the grade at a time when the rails were exceedingly wet and slippery, at a speed of nineteen miles per hour. This is a feat unprecedented in the annals of railway history.

SUN STRUCK.—In the scalding heat of the 4th July, a lad apparently fourteen years of age, fell at noon in the street of Central Row. He was carried into the State House yard and laid senseless on the ground. Dr. Childs of East Hartford, being near, ordered a dash of cold water on the head. This was done, and the boy immediately revived. It should be remembered that in such cases, cold water should be dashed upon the head, and a swallow of ardent spirits is of value.—*Hartford Times.*

DISINFECTING AGENTS.—It may not be generally known that coffee is an excellent disinfecting agent when roasted and ground and exposed in an open vessel its effect is quite as powerful as chloride of lime, without its disagreeable smell.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

The following Address was presented to the Revd. F. D. Ruddle, just previous to his leaving Pugwash. Its publication, together with the Rev. Gentleman's reply, will be gratifying to the Parishioners. C. D.

ADDRESS.

TO THE REV. T. D. RUDDLE.

We, the Wardens, Vestry and other Parishioners of St. George's Church, Pugwash, cannot allow your ministrations with us to terminate, without an expression of our sincere regret that this Parish is to be deprived of a Pastor who has won and merits the sincere esteem and regard of all those of the Parish who have enjoyed the pleasure your sojourn among us has afforded both as a Clergyman and a Gentleman, who by your unostentatious piety and christian love have gained the good will and regard of all denominations residing in this place, nor can we permit to pass unnoticed the exertions you have made, together with C. E. Jordan, Esquire, in completing the arrangements for the erection of an Episcopal Church at Wallace, which we doubt not will be duly appreciated by our Christian brethren of that place. In now bidding you farewell, you may be assured that our best wishes wait on you, and that your labours among the new flock over whom his Lordship the Bishop has been pleased to appoint you, may be blessed in every way; and that our gracious and heavenly Father may have you in His keeping and bless and protect you, is the sincere prayer of the undersigned in behalf of the Vestry and Parishioners.

CHARLES B. DE WOLFE, } Church
ARNO B. E. GRANDLE, } Wardens.

Pugwash, 6th July, 1854.

REPLY.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

I have received your affectionate Address with no ordinary feelings of gratification, knowing as I do that it is not the mere formal expression, of sentiment but is in perfect accordance with the kindness you have always evinced towards me during my residence amongst you for the last eighteen months.

That in the weak but conscientious efforts to discharge the onerous and responsible duties that devolved on me as your Pastor, I have given offence to no one, reflects credit upon yourselves and those of other denominations who have duly appreciated the spirit of charity and forbearance by which I have endeavoured to regulate my conduct.

In taking a retrospect of the past I have to congratulate you upon the improvement that has taken place amongst you in the prospects of our pure and scriptural Church; and I fervently pray that its cause may prosper more and more under the ministrations of my successor. I trust also that you yourselves will always be mindful of your own responsibilities, never forgetting that the prosperity of your Church is dependent upon the cultivation of piety within your own hearts. May then "your conversation be as becometh the Gospel—may ye stand fast in one spirit, with one mind, striving together for the faith of the Gospel."

With respect to the erection of a Church at Wallace to which you allude, I can take little credit to myself. If the stimulus of my poor services has called forth the zeal of your Christian brethren in that quarter, all the praise is due to our Divine Lord and Master, who loves oftentimes to put honor upon the weakest instrumentality.

Having been much amongst you in the social circle and at the festive board, and with many of you in seasons of affliction and sad bereavement, the feelings of sympathy thus exerted must continue with me through life; and believe me the regret you express at our separation is felt keenly in my own home.

In conclusion I commend you to the care and protection of our Heavenly Father, to whom my prayer is, that He may pour upon you every blessing, temporal and spiritual—that he may guide you here by his counsel and hereafter receive you into glory.

Your ever faithful friend,

T. D. RUDDLE.

To the Church Wardens, Vestry and Parishioners of the Parish of St. George, Pugwash.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR.—You are requested to insert in an early number of your useful paper, the following Address forwarded to the Revd. Dr. Shreve, from the Members of Trinity Church, Sherbrooke, in the Parish of Chester, with his reply.

July, 1854.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Sherbrooke, 5th July, 1854.

TO THE REV. JAMES SHREVE, D.D.

Revd. and Dear Sir,—

We the Members of Trinity Church, Sherbrooke, cannot permit you to depart, without a public expression of the high esteem we entertain for you personally, and our cordial approbation of the zeal, ability, and discretion that you have ever shown in the discharge of your duties as a Minister of the Gospel for the long period of thirty-three years. We also sincerely regret that this remote part of your Parish shall no longer be the scene of your pastoral labours. We pray that it may please the Divine Head of the Church to bless your future labours—and

we also beg to add, you will be accompanied by our prayers for the continued success of your Ministry, and our best wishes for the temporal and eternal happiness of yourself and benevolent Lady.

We are, yours faithfully,

GEORGE TURNER, Catechist.

JOHN WAMBOLT,

GEORGE HILTZ,

JACOB HILTZ,

And other Members of the Church.

To the Members of Trinity Church at Sherbrooke in the Parish of St. Stephen, Chester.

I most sincerely thank you for the kind expression of esteem and regard, which you have forwarded to me on the termination of our long and happy connexion as Pastor and people.

I need not say to you how deeply I feel the pain of separation from the Members of our beloved Church, in your remote part of the Mission so lately under my care.

My warmest acknowledgments are now rendered to you for your kind wishes and prayers, that a blessing from above may attend my future labours,—while the assurance that I shall not be forgotten by you, among whom I have laboured for so many years, in your approach to the Throne of Grace, for the continued success of my Ministry, will, to the close of life, constitute a source of pleasing reflection.

May He, whose blessed word and will, it has been my privilege to declare to you, pour forth upon you all the abundant measures of His Heavenly grace and benediction; and may you be taught thereby so to use the Holy Ordinances of the Church we love, and to continue, as you hitherto have been, a united flock,—that you may be led to place your undivided trust in Christ Jesus, who is the Head, and that in Him you may find peace on earth, and in the world to come everlasting life.

Your good wishes for the temporal and eternal happiness of Mrs. Shreve and myself, be assured, are sincerely and cordially reciprocated by us both.

Your affectionate Friend and Brother,
JAMES SHREVE.

Dartmouth, July, 1854.

Collegiate.

Halifax, 25th July, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES,

Sir,—We have much pleasure in handing you for publication the enclosed list of names, who have kindly contributed towards the general Endowment Fund of King's College, Windsor.

Prince Edward's Island.

Captain Orlebar, R. N.	£100 0 0
A Friend	10 0 0
Charles Palmer, Esq.	2 10 0

Halifax.

The Revd. James C. Cochran,	25 0 0
Mr. Andrew Beecher,	2 10 0

Your obt. Servts.

A. M. UNIACKE.

GEORGE W. HILL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS*

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

Collected by the Agent.

Weymouth.	£	s	d	C. B. Owen	£	s	d
Collin Campbell, Sr.	1	0	0	F. W. Redding	5	0	0
J. O. Vail	5	0	0	N. J. Bond	5	0	0
C. P. Jones & Mrs.	10	0	0	Di Jos. Farish	5	0	0
Jones	10	0	0	W. H. Townsend	5	0	0
C. D. Jones	5	0	0	Dr. Hurley	2	0	0
M. B. Jones	5	0	0	Joseph Hooker	2	0	0
W. W. Jones	2	0	0	John J. Moody, Jr.	0	10	0
Alpheus Jones	5	0	0	J. Norman Bond, Jr.	0	10	0
Forbes Jones	0	1	3	C. J. Owen 7s 6d.	2	12	1
Francis Jones	0	1	3	J. Owen 2s 6d.	0	10	5
J. S. Morris Jones	1	0	0	Mrs. Geo. Binney	0	10	5
E. W. Jones	0	5	0	Sarah Acker	0	10	5
Frances W. Jones	0	5	0	E. W. B. Moody	10	0	0
C. A. Jones	0	5	0	John W. Moody	5	0	0
Walter Snyder Jones	0	13	0	James B. Moody	5	0	0
St. Clair Jones	25	0	0	Dr. & Mrs. J. C. Farish	6	5	0
Rev. P. J. Fillicul	5	0	0	James Morris	5	0	0
D. J. Seelye	5	0	0	G. W. Tooker	5	0	0
S. Savary	25	0	0	Dr. Farish, Senr.	5	0	0
Dr. Ruggles	5	0	0	J. C. Moulton	1	0	0
Yarmouth.				John Tooker	5	0	0
W. H. Moody	25	0	0	Charles Tooker	5	0	0
Dr. J. B. Bond	25	0	0	Geo. H. Redding	5	0	0
Rev. J. T. T. Moody	15	0	0	H. A. Grantham	5	0	0
J. T. Moody	5	0	0	Hon. Staley Brown	5	0	0
George S. Brown	10	0	0	John Moody, Senr.	0	12	6
John Pitman	0	10	0	G. K. Moulton	1	0	0
James Murray Jr.	5	0	0	Thomas Barnard	2	0	0
J. W. H. Rowley	5	0	0	John Murray, Senr.	1	0	0
B. D. Fleet	2	0	0				

(*Continued from last week.)

Extract of a Communication from Sydney, Cape Breton July 24:—

"The crops in this quarter promise well—potatoes, so far, look encouraging. About 70 vessels are waiting for coal at the mines. The frame of a new Church was raised at Coxheath, in this neighbourhood, on Saturday.—The building appears to be much needed for the accommodation of those who now attend in a small school-house, and of many more who cannot usually get in. The people are exerting themselves to advance the work."

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1854.

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Several notices of this Diocese have lately appeared in the English papers. We select the following, which has obtained a wide circulation, and publish it as it appeared, notwithstanding an error or two, as it is satisfactory to know that our Brethren at Home are interested in our proceedings, although they may be mistaken as to the position held by Mr. Collins, or the exact amount of our Population:—

"The Diocese of Nova Scotia, under the vigorous administration of its present Bishop, is rapidly acquiring a character of energy and independence. King's College, Windsor, was maintained for more than sixty years by grants from the Imperial and Provincial Legislatures, and from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. All these have been discontinued except a precarious annual allowance from the Society for the maintenance of six Divinity Students; and the resources of the College, once superabundant, are now adequate only to the support of a single Professor. In this crisis the Churchmen of Nova Scotia are making an effort to raise £10,000 for the endowment of the College. The Bishop, last year, collected £1,000 in England; local subscriptions to the amount of about £3,000 are now announced. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has promised another thousand; and the Hon. E. Collins, a member of the Provincial Legislature, has offered to contribute the tenth thousand when nine have been raised. During last year more than £8,000 were raised in the Province for Church purposes. Out of the population of 338,000, about 43,000 are members of our communion."

EDUCATIONAL.

SOME time in May last a circular relative to an Educational exhibition to be held in London in June, invited specimens from the Colonies of useful articles employed for educational purposes, or the handiwork of the pupils or teachers. The attention of the Educational Commission of Nova Scotia being called thereto, a Committee was appointed, and means were used to collect specimens to be sent to the exhibition—and the following schools responded to their desire, viz: the National School, boys and girls department; Acadian School, boys and girls department; Chalmers' Church School; and Miss Lawson's School,—Halifax; Mr. Sterns' and Miss Boyle's School, Liverpool; and Mr. Russell's School, Musquodoboit. The Committee acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Willis, of the National School, in contributions and attendance. Mr. Selden, Acadian School, also gave much time and attendance. Mr. Rees, under the direction of the Committee, contributed a model of a School-house, on the scale of an inch to a foot. The specimens were exhibited in the Acadian School Room on the 22nd and 24th of May, and in the Province Building on the 7th June. "Of the articles exhibited the Committee selected for transmission to London: Maps, Drawings, Writing and other exercises; from the Acadian School, Boys;—finely worked stockings and pin-cushion, Acadian School, girls. Writing, Cyphering, and other exercises, from the National School, boys;—stockings, socks, fine worsted and cotton work, writing and other exercises, National School, girls. Pin-cushion and collars, Miss Lawson's school. Pin-cushion and collar, Chalmers' Church School. Writing exercises, Miss Boyle's School, Liverpool. Large map of Nova Scotia, Mr. Sterns' School, Liverpool. Small map, Mr. Russell's School, Musquodoboit," which were transmitted to London on the 8th June. Prizes also were awarded to the various schools to the amount of £9 15 0.

The foregoing is the substance of a Report of the Committee, presented to the Board on the 7th inst.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—A decision of some importance to the mercantile portion of this community, was delivered by His Honour Mr. Justice Bliss, at Chambers, on the 25th inst.

It appeared that three sailors of the Italic, a British vessel now in port, having run away, a warrant was issued by the police court at the instance of the master, to apprehend them, and on being arrested they were brought before two aldermen of the city at the police court for examination, when the alleged offence was fully admitted. Their Worship sent two of the sailors to jail, there to be detained until the ship was ready to sea, but as by the articles which were produced, it appeared that the third was a minor of the age of 20

Poetry.

"MY TIMES ARE IN THY HANDS."
PSALM xxxi 15.

But I know that all my life
Is portioned out for me,
And tho' changes that are sure to come,
I do not fear to see:
But I ask Thee for a present mind,
Talent on pleasing Thee.

I ask Thee for a thankful love,
Through constant watching wise,
To meet the glad with joyful smiles,
And to wipe the weeping eyes,
And a heart at leisure from itself,
To soothe and sympathize.

I would not have the restless will
That hurries to and fro,
Seeking for some great thing to do,
Or secret thing to know;
I would be dealt with as a child
And guided where to go.

Whoever in the world I am,
In whatsoever estate;
I have a fellowship with hearts,
To keep and cultivate;
And a work of holy love to do,
For the Lord on whom I wait.

I ask Thee for the daily strength,
To none that ask, denied,
And a mind to blend with outward life,
While keeping at Thy side.
Content to fill a little space,
If thou be glorified.

And if some things I do not ask,
In my cup of blessing be,
I would have my spirit filled the more
With grateful love to Thee:
More careful than to serve Thee much,
To please Thee perfectly.

There are briars besetting every path,
That call for patient care;
There is a crook in every lot,
And a need for earnest prayer:
But a lowly heart that leans on Thee,
Is happy everywhere.

In a service that Thy love appoints,
There are no bonds for me,
For my secret heart is taught the truth
That makes Thy children "free,"
And a life of self-renouncing love
Is a life of liberty.

Advertisements.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—76 CHURCHSIDE, 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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Medical Referee—EDW. JENNINGS, M.D.
Secretary—BENJAMIN G. GRAY.

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

I. TEN per cent. of the entire profits of the Company is appropriated for the formation of a relief fund, for the benefit of parties assured for life, who have paid five 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 indisputable, 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 reports.
Every description of Life Assurance business transacted.
Rates of premium for assuring £100 for the whole term of life, viz—

Age 30	£1 10 0	Age 40	£2 13 6
Age 35	£1 19 6	Age 50	3 18 6

Detailed prospectuses and the fullest information may be had on application to E. C. COWLING, Esq., sub-agent for Antinopolis.

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

May 6.

Gm.

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

THE FAR-FAMED MEDICINE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA, AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

The following testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a Gentleman named Middleton, of Scotland Road, Liverpool.

Sir,—Your Pills have been the means, under Providence of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood. This so shook my constitution that I was unfitted for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your Pills, and in about three months they effected a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigour to the chest and digestive organs.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) H. MIDDLETON,

Dated Jan. 1st, 1855.
A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER OF MANY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamis, Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway.

DEAR SIR,—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious Complaints, I may mention the following case. A lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted, for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver, and digestive organs; her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life.
I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,

Nov. 23rd, 1852. (Signed) J. GAMIS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL INCURABLE.

Copy of a Letter from W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,
Sir,—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried every thing that was recommended and was attended by one of the most eminent Surgeons in this town; but obtained no relief whatever; and fearing that my health would be entirely broken up. I was induced to go into our County Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the Institution afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than when I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed, I have felt no return whatever of the complaint.
I am, Sir, your obliged Servant,
(Signed) W. MOON.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY, AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist, Goole, dated February 14th, 1853.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,
Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy, recently effected by your valuable medicines. CAPTAIN JACKSON, of this place, was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months, to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel came necessary, notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men consulted, all was of no avail, until he commenced using your Pills by which, and a strict attention to the printed directions he was effectually cured, and his health perfectly re-established. If you deem this worthy of publicity, you are at liberty to use it.
I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
(Signed) G. BRIGGS,

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague.	Female Irregularities	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Asthma	Flevers of all kinds	Sore Throats
Bilious Complaints	Stones and Gravel	Secondary Symptoms
Bleaches on the Skin	Gout	Tic Douloureux
Bowel Complaints	Head-ache	Tumours
Colic	Indigestion	Ulcers
Consumption of the Bowels	Inflammation	Veneral Affections
Jaundice	Liver Complaints	Worms of all kinds
Consumption	Lumbago	Weakness from whatever cause.
Debility	Piles	Retention of Urine
Dropsy	Rheumatism	
Dysentery	Retention of Urine	
Erysipelas		

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., New port; Dr. Hartling, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chalmers, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibbon, Wilmot; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; B. Guest, Yarmouth; T. R. Pattillo, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia; B. Carrier, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Nell, Lunenburg; B. Egge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Amherst; R. B. Hucius, Wallace; W. Cooper, Peggwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Garsborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matison & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger boxes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

JOHN NATLOR, Halifax.
Feb. 11, 1854. General Agent for Nova Scotia.

RAILROAD PROVISIONS.

CANADA HOUSE.
FAMILY, SHIP, AND ARMY STORE.
No. 33 & 34, Upper Water Street.

85 Firkins No. 1 BUTTER,
60 Barrels Prime Nova Scotia BEEF,
45 do. do. do. PORK,
30 cwt. best Annapolis CHEESE,
40 Quintals Prime Shore CODFISH,
400 Smoked HAMS, sugar and spice cured,
10 Tubs Nova Scotia LARD,
20 Barrels do. OATMEAL,
20 Barrels Canada SPLIT PEAS,
20 Barrels do. PEAS,
35 Cases PICKLES,
8 Tierces American RICE,
60 Kegs SALARATUS; 4 Cases INDIGO,
85 Chests Congo & Souchong TEAS,
60 Boxes TOBACCO, No. 1.
15 Bags Jamaica COFFEE.
N. B.—A general assortment of GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, ALE, PORTER, CIDER and CORDIALS.
W. HENNELS.
April 15. 3m.

J. B. FLOWERS,

—47 BARRINGTON STREET.—

Has received per Prince Arthur and other arrivals from Great Britain, an extensive Assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS,

—COMPRISING—
DRESS MATERIALS, in plain and mottled Designs, Bayadere ROBES, Silk Lustres, Balzarines, French Organdis, MUSLINS, Norwich Poplins, &c., with some lots of very cheap DeLaines and Alpaca.
Fine white and Medium SHIRTING, very low for family use.
SHAWLS, Parasols, Bonnets, in great variety.
Straw and Tuscan HATS, for boys and girls.
New RIBBONS, Flowers, Gloves, Ladies fine White Cotton Hose, Calamero and Prunella Boots and Slippers.
Low priced Tweeds, DOESKINS, Cassimeres and Gambroons, suitable for boys wear.
Black Cassimeres and Broad Cloth,
Black Gros de Naples and Glace SILK,
Capes and Black Materials for mourning,
Irish Linen, Diaper, Lawns, Stair Carpeting, and Druggery, Table Covers, &c.
ALSO—Good Congo and Hyson TEA.
June 4. 2m.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS,

Halifax, May 17, 1854.

A LIGHT HOUSE has been erected on GULL-ROCK, at the entrance of Rugged Island Harbour; the Building is square, painted white, and exhibits a clear fixed Light at an elevation of fifty one feet above the sea level, and is situated in lat. 43 30 North, and long. 65 00 West, with the following bearings by compass—

Capo Negro	S W by W 1/2 W	14 Miles
S W Breaker or Western Bell	S W by W 1/2 W	2
Shelburne Light House	W	8 1/2
Western head of Rugged Island Harbour	W 1/2 N	1 1/2
Cranberry Island or Harbour Head	N by E 1/2 E	2
Whale's Back Breaker	N E by E	0 1/2
Blow Breaker or Eastern Bell	E by N 1/2 N	1 1/2
South end of Thomas or East Rugged Island	E by N	3 1/2
Emulous Rocks off do.	E 1/2 N	2 1/2

May 27. 3m.

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. Persons on the eve of Housekeeping, and those already established, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment.

Fanc. als attended to at very moderate prices.
ON HAND—A supply of Furniture POLISH, pronounced by all who use it to be a superior article.
JAMES GORDON,
123, Barrington Street.
April 22nd.

STEEL PENS. Just Received—a Variety of WATSON'S Celebrated Steel Pens, comprising D. O. P. and S. Pens, School Pen, and cheap; MAP-PIG PENS, Magnum Bonums, Swan Quill &c. &c. Penholders to suit the above.
W. GOSSIP.
June 4. No. 24 Granville Street.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ—

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of Appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street.
July 1, 1854.

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