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The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VI.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, OCT. 3, 1858.

NO. 41.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & Date	MORNING	EVENING.
Oct. 30	Joel 2; Mark 12	Mtch 6 3
31	Judith 11	Judith 12
1	13	14
2	15	16
3	17	18
4	19	20
5	21	22
6	23	24
7	25	26
8	27	28
9	29	30
10	1	2
11	3	4
12	5	6
13	7	8
14	9	10
15	11	12
16	13	14
17	15	16
18	17	18
19	19	20
20	21	22
21	23	24
22	25	26
23	27	28
24	29	30
25	1	2
26	3	4
27	5	6
28	7	8
29	9	10
30	11	12
31	13	14

Poetry.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

DEATH.

MIGHTY art thou, oh, Death!
Thy kingdom is a wide extended one!
Thou rulest o'er man, and o'er each thing the sun
Looks down on, that hath breath!
Thou tak'st all living creatures for thy prey,
Resolving each to its primeval clay.

Each age and season thine!
Thou call'st man in his spring's young infancy,
His fervid summer's glowing ardency—
His mellowing decline
To yellow autumn—and his winter day!
In each—in all—o'er him thou holdest sway.

Wherever his hath been,
Or is—thou reignest! there thy ebon car
May still be track'd! with life thou wagest war
Perpetual—and keen
Though be the contest 'twixt your rival powers,
Yet still to thee thy great opponent cowers.

The terrible of Earth!
The King, whose undisputed will is Fate;
At thy command, resigns his sovereign state,
("Condition of his birth!")
And, unrebuk'd, as he obeys thy beck,
His meanest slave might trample on his neck.

The plumed Warrior!
He, whose undaunted soul with pallid fear
Holds no communion! though his spirit ne'er
Succumb'd to aught before,
Yields up his laurels, and his sword to thee,
Oh, conquering Death! thou mightier far than he.

The Miser! he whose stock
Of hoarded gold increaseth hour by hour,
Learneth from thee of what avail its power;
For thou at it dost mock!
And when thou aim'st at his reluctant heart,
Not Ctesus' wealth could stay thy levell'd dart.

Thou claspest Beauty, Death!
And as she, passive, suffers thine embrace,
Thou tak'st the roses from her blooming face,
And from her head the wreath;
And then to earth consign'st thy victim's form,
Compaction to corruption and the worm.

Thou com'st with brow of gloom
Unto the worldling! he whose thoughts at war
With holiness, and all things holy are;—
Who shudd'reth at the tomb;—
Beyond whose precincts dark, he fails to see
One cheering beam to gild Futurity.

Thou break'st the closest ties!
The Mother with the nestling of her heart,
Her cherish'd babe—thou dost compel to part,
Despite her streaming eyes;—
O'er child and parent, wife and husband, friends!
Yea, all—thy great, disovering power extends.

Yea, mightier than thou!
There hath been One, oh, Death! that conquer'd
thee!

The Holy One, who on Mount Calvary,
Deign'd unto thee to bow;
He died! the Promis'd, and the Sent! great King!
And, dying, robb'd thee of thy dreaded sting.

Therefore the Christian's rest
Thou hast become! Hope in his bosom glows,
While calm as infant sinking to repose
Upon its mother's breast;
He joyfully doth "gather up his feet,"
And yields his breath, "his fathers' God to meet."

Shelburne. A. B.
A LITERALIST OF A JOKE.—The Bishop of Ox-
ford, having sent round to the church-warden in his
diocese a circular of inquiries, among which was—
"Does your officiating clergyman preach the Gos-
pel, and in his conversation and carriage consistent
with?"
The church-warden near Wellingford replied:
"He preaches the Gospel, but does not keep a car-
riage."

Religious Miscellany.

A CHARGE

ADDRESSED TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF
CANTERBURY—BY THE RIGHT HON. AND MOST
REVEREND JOHN BIRD SUMNER, L. D., ARCH-
BISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Introduction.

MEMBERS OF THIS CATHEDRAL CHURCH,—In
visiting my diocese, as I am now called upon to do
after an interval of four years, I might easily find
subjects ready to my hand in which the clergy, as they
form the principal part of my present auditory, would
be alike concerned. The various duties connected
with the pastoral office—the progress of education—
the deficiencies of church accommodation or ministerial
care, and the means by which those wants may be
supplied, are matters alike interesting to the bishop and
to the clergy whom he is generally called on to address;
and I feel sure they are also interesting to those I ad-
dress now, many of whom, indeed, are intimately con-
cerned in them. But the assistance the members of the
cathedral render in all cases where their assistance is
looked for, and their concern especially in all mea-
sures connected with education throughout the diocese,
are sufficient evidence of the conviction that all the
members of the Church, however separated in office
and duty, are closely knit together, and that no one
member or part can suffer or flourish without affecting
the other. It is, however, natural that, sitting again
within these walls, my attention should be principally
directed to the circumstances and changes which have
occurred since my previous visit. I find the same mag-
nificent cathedral, worthy, as far as any work of man
can be thought worthy, of the purpose to which it is
dedicated and the Majesty which inhabiteth this place.
I find the same services, so animating to the devotion
of worshippers—the same discipline and order realising
the beauty of holiness, which I trust, in agreement
with the discourse we have just heard (from Arch-
deacon Harrison), will remain while time remains.
But I also find that which reminds me of that which
is not lasting but transitory—the life of man. The
loss of two members of your body by the hand of death
calls us to reflect how short and uncertain our stay
here on earth is, and excites us to diligence in the
work given us to do "before the night cometh in
which no man can work."

Secession of Lord C. Thynne and others to Popery.

But I am also reminded of another loss less lamented,
and much less reasonably to be expected. I am re-
minded of one (the Rev. Lord Charles Thynne, lately
one of the Canons of Canterbury), with whom we took
counsel and walked in the house of God as friends—
who has renounced our Reformed Church—and given
his adhesion to the corrupt doctrines and depraved
worship of the Church of Rome. He is, indeed, one
of many who have taken the same course, and taken
it at a cost which gives sufficient proof of their sincer-
ity. But this does not diminish our surprise at that
course, which seems nothing less than insatiation; and
this leads me to reflect on the causes which have pro-
duced results so strange—so little to be anticipated in
persons of education, piety, and intelligence—in per-
sons such as many of those who have recently become
victims of the same delusion. These causes are mani-
fest. They who have gone out from us have not been
content with the law and the testimony as declared to
us by God himself. They have forsaken the "foun-
tain of living waters," and drunk of unsalutary streams.
They have turned away from the pure and uncorrupted
source, and derived their religious views from the tra-
ditions of men, till a human system became to their
minds a divine revelation. Now, I confess myself to
be one of those who dare not seek the way of salva-
tion from any other authority than that of Him from
whom salvation must flow. He alone who gives eter-
nal life is to be trusted as to the means through which
it is to be obtained. I know of nothing as able "to
make us wise unto salvation," except what is written
by the inspiration of God. Whatever is not absolutely
declared herein, and yet claims to be implicitly re-
ceived, I look upon with suspicion. I weigh it in the
balance of the sanctuary. If it agree with the reveal-

ed word, and may be proved thereby in the way of
just deduction, then, and then only, is it to be em-
braced. And if this had been the view of him whose
perversion, as a member of this cathedral, we have es-
pecial reason to lament, he might, as far as it appears,
have been ministering still among us; for the very first
reason he alleges implies a desire of something that
Scripture does not warrant and require. He states
his belief that it is necessary for those who have fallen
into sin after baptism to confess their sins to some one
possessed of power to receive confession and give abso-
lution; and then he complains that the sacrament of
penance, of which confession is an important part, and
the consequent absolution, is no doctrine of the Church
of England. This is no single case. Many have been
induced to seek that absolution from a Romish priest
which they could not be satisfied our Reformed Church
has authority to pronounce—a state of separation from
what is called the Parent State. It would have been
a wiser and safer step to have consulted the Scriptures,
and enquired what they revealed concerning the re-
mission of sins.

Confession and Absolution.

The remission of sin is the great purpose of the Gos-
pel, and there He who is offended by sin—the trans-
gression of whose law is sin—declares on what terms
He will pardon. Accordingly, we may be sure to find
there whatever is needful for procuring forgiveness of
sin. And what do we read there? Of confession
made to a priest or absolution through human agency?
Yea, says the Romanist, our Lord expressly declared
to St. Peter, "I will give unto thee the keys of the
kingdom of heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt bind on
earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatsoever thou
shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven." And
before His ascension He commissions His apostles with
these words:—"Receive ye the Holy Ghost. Whoso-
ever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them, and
whosoever sins ye retain, they are retained." The pro-
mise here made to St. Peter is clearly metaphorical—
a figurative mode of foreshowing what should be his
future commission, and representing to the apostles
his holding an important part in the ministry of recon-
ciliation. By a similar figure our Lord had declared
Himself to be the door of the kingdom of heaven; the
possessor of the key has the means of opening the
door; and Peter possessed the key by which the door
of admission to the favour of God, and ultimately to
the inheritance above, is to be opened to as many as
repented and were baptised in the name of the Lord
Jesus. He used the key first in the assembly of his
countrymen at Jerusalem. He did so soon after in the
presence of the rulers and the elders, and declared
that there was no salvation in any other than that Jesus
whom they had crucified and God had raised from the
dead. "To Him give all the prophets witness, that
through His name whosoever believeth in Him shall
receive remission of sins." Here, then, for the first
time, was the door of heaven unlocked—the terms of
entrance or exclusion were laid open to the world. If
we suppose with many that the phrase "binding and
loosing" had reference to the making and annulling of
laws, the law of Moses was abrogated in favour of the
law of Jesus. If we interpret the words in relation to
individuals, then he was bound who rejected the Lord
Jesus—he was loosed who recognized Him and be-
lieved in His name. And Peter was merely following
the words of the Lord himself when he said, "Whoso-
ever believeth on Him shall not come into condemna-
tion, but hath passed from death unto life; whilst he
that believeth not is condemned already"—continuing
in his natural state, tied and bound in the chains of his
sin. The promise, though addressed to Peter person-
ally, because he was one who had replied to the Lord's
question, was made alike to the apostles generally. He
had but expressed the conviction of all, and unto all
alike were the keys of Heaven committed. The same
authority belonged to all—all alike were witnesses of
the resurrection on which was rested the whole edifice
of the Gospel. They were alike servants of the Most
High God to teach the way of salvation—they were
ambassadors, for God had commissioned them to per-
form His message, calling on men to repent and show-
ing the terms of reconciliation. They were stewards

of the mysteries of God to reveal the things which had hitherto been kept secret, which many prophets and religious men who desired to see in vain, but which were now made known to all mankind, and in this way did bind on earth and loose on earth—pronounced the grounds of condemnation and the means of justification—here the saviour of life unto life and death unto death—thus opening and shutting the kingdom of God.

Extraordinary Powers granted to the Apostles.

Much of what has been said concerning the authority given to Simon Peter has an equal application to the preaching words of the Lord to the Apostles, collectively. "Receive ye the Holy Ghost. Whosoever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them, and whosoever sins ye retain, they are retained." Undoubtedly these words, in their just and simple interpretation, convey an authority to remit or retain sin; nor can we be surprised if such an authority was committed to the twelve. We know that on some occasions at least, together with natural powers, they were also endowed with supernatural intelligence. John and Peter were able to read the heart of Phineas and see that he was faithful, and Peter showed the like discernment when he discovered the hypocrisy of Ananias. They who could heal the sick and recall the dead to life—or, on the other hand, as Paul could strike Elymas with blindness—might well be entrusted with the power of retaining or absolving transgressions. Other extraordinary powers were granted to the apostles. The circumstances in which they were placed, the work in which they were employed, required such a seal to the authority which they claimed. The Lord, therefore, gave testimony to the word of His grace, and granted signs and wonders to be done by them. God wrought special miracles to be done by the hand of Paul unto those whose bodies were sick and who cried unto him; and the diseases departed from Timothy and the evil spirits went out of him. Again, they brought forth the sick into the streets, laid on beds and couches, that the least shadow of Peter passing by might overshadow some of them.

No such Powers extended to their Successors.

Those who succeeded the apostles in the ministry of the Church had no such power extended unto them.—Why should it be? That greater power remained—the power of remitting and retaining sin or of opening and shutting the kingdom of heaven, otherwise as belonged—as implied in our ordination service—to all who are lawfully called to minister in the Church, and so to declare the terms of admission and exclusion.—The link is entirely wanting which should connect the promise attending the commission of the apostles with the commission given to future ministers of the Church. And for evident reasons. Extraordinary powers were granted while needed, and no longer; but it is remarkable, further, that the apostles themselves have left no example of the exercise of special absolution.—Peter did not address his countrymen on the day of Pentecost and say—"Ye have confessed your sinfulness in crucifying the Prince of Life, and by the authority which He has given me I absolve you from that sin." He uses the power of his keys in a very different manner in opening the door of the kingdom to them, saying:—"Repent ye, and be baptised in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins." The same Peter, with his companion John, in healing the beggar at the gate of the temple, did not usurp their Lord's words, and announce to the cripple, "Thy sins be forgiven thee." He was satisfied with saying, "In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ rise up and walk." When the gaoler of Philippi appealed to Paul and Silas, "Sirs, what must I do to be saved?" the answer was, "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy house." Here we hear nothing of absolution. St. Paul's forgiveness of the Corinthian offender was no sentence of absolution. He merely signified his assent to the restoration if the Corinthian brethren were convinced of his repentance.

Traditions of men superseding the Oracles of God.

The simple assurance, "To whom ye forgive, I forgive also," is a singular contrast to the solemn form of absolution which prevailed in a later age, when the traditions of men superseded the oracles of God. Yet this case the case of the Corinthian is the case of sin after baptism, between which and the sin of unbaptised persons a distinction is made which has no warrant in Scripture. One of the principal advocates of the system tells us there will be a difficulty in the case of very grievous sin of the Christian as to what is the amount of his restoration. How does he know he is restored? Is his reconciliation complete? Can he be restored

after any degree of sin? If he were not aware of the effect of a preconceived idea in blinding the eyes of the understanding, we might wonder at a doubt like this in the mind of a master of Israel, who has been all his life accustomed to the communion service of our Church, and heard the words there selected from the Scriptures and applied to all believers—"Come unto me, all ye that labour, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." "If any man will have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous. He is the propitiation for our sins." Was it to the heathen—was it to the unbaptised—that St. John addressed the assurance which our Church has placed in the pre-part of her service—"If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us; but, if we confess our sins, God is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." That disregard of the context, and of the argument to which single sentences belong, which is common with a certain class of writers, has wrested the passage of the Hebrews from its proper purpose and applied it to all wilful sin; whereas St. Paul says no more than that, if those who have been enlightened by a knowledge of the truth, and have tasted of the Good word of God, fall away—fall, that is not into sin, but into apostasy, it is impossible to renew them unto repentance. In a former passage of the same epistle, St. Paul was warning his countrymen against a deliberate abandonment of the path which they had once deliberately entered.—Such an apostate is in a hopeless state—a hopeless state according to man—though what is impossible with man is possible with God. But there is this moral barrier against his return—that no motive can be proposed to him which he has not already resisted, and he has done such despite unto the Spirit of God that his recall to the faith and state of grace would not be in usual accordance with the Divine Being. He has sinned wilfully in renouncing the only name given under heaven whereby he may be saved; and to one who has rejected the full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice of the Son of God, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sin. To interpret such a passage like this as if it related to every sin—as if it were the sin of ignorance—would be to contradict the whole tenor of Scripture as well as the passage which I just now cited. We might, besides, allow the literality of St. John's word—"He that is born of God sinneth not." Scripture must be compared with Scripture, for it contains no false doctrines.

News Department.

INTOLERANCE AND INGRATITUDE.

If there is one country in Europe that owes a deep debt of gratitude to the English people, it is Spain.—Freed from foreign aggression by a vast expenditure of British blood and treasure, and sustained, for a time, among the nations by British influence, it might reasonably have been expected that she would, on all fitting occasions, have exhibited a proportionate desire to favour the land and its people, from whom she had received so much. But oddly enough, she has constantly shown a disposition the very reverse of this, and seems, indeed, to have neglected no opportunity of insulting her benefactor—illustrating the old maxim that men hate most those to whom they are most obliged. A curious instance has just come to light, which is exciting the unbounded indignation of our protestant fellow subjects in England. It seems that a Protestant in Spain was not recognized at all. He did not dare, living, to make open profession of his faith; and his friends dared not bury him when dead, save privately, and in some hole for which they paid an exorbitant price. After much indignant remonstrance, however, on the part of England, the Spanish Government has graciously declared that deceased British Protestants may now be interred in an assigned spot of ground—the locality being a filthy one, beyond the walls, where "no church, chapel, or any other sign of a temple, or of public or private worship will be allowed to be built." It has further decreed, that it shall be an offence against the laws, if the body be conveyed to the ground publicly—if the mourners bear about them signs of their sorrow—if any prayer be uttered over the grave—if any minister appear on the occasion—if any service of a religious nature be attempted before the body be committed to the earth—if any stone be erected as a memorial after the sad scene is over.—Such an exhibition of infamous bigotry and intolerance the world has never before witnessed. Spanish Papists must be in real alarm for the security of their faith, when they consider it expedient to adopt such an unheard-of course. "We do not see," says the *London*

Times, "how, under a law like this, any Englishman and Protestant dying at Madrid can possibly receive any other interment than that of a dog."

"It is difficult," says the leading English Journal again, "to speak with the respect due to a Foreign State of such legislation as this ordinance displays, and though we are loth to seek any incidental aggravations of a case so unapproachable in its own disgracefulness, we cannot easily forget that the nation thus treated by the Spanish Government, is that to which Spain is indebted for its own national existence.—British arms preserved it in its contest for independence and its struggle for constitutionalism, and at this very moment, when a favor is made of permitting Englishmen to receive the burial of brutes upon Spanish ground, Spaniards are indebted to Englishmen in an amount of money which would purchase half the territory of their kingdom. We do not, however, visit the whole responsibility of this infamous bigotry on the members of the Spanish Administration. The proceeding is too monstrous for any genius but that of Popery itself, it is the work, not of politicians, but of priests—and if Englishmen need any further evidence of what rampant Popery will dare, we commend to their careful recollection this preposterous law, by which dead Protestants are ranked with communicated malefactors, and forbidden to be buried in Spanish ground with any forms of decency or religion."—*Ch. Witness.*

VAGABONDISM IN LONDON.—A Parliamentary paper lately published gives the following enumeration of children in the Great English metropolis, below the apparent age of fourteen, and found at large as mendicants and thieves. In 94 cases there were no traces of parents: 231 had parents capable of maintaining and educating them; 580 had parents capable of contributing to these purposes; 411 were sent out by parents to beg. Total number of children at large in London, 1,316. Another return gives an account of children similar age, not at large, but found in lodging houses as mendicants and thieves: 40 were without parents, 115 had parents able to maintain them; 1,190 parents capable of contributing; 433 sent out to beg. Total in lodging houses, 1,782. General total 3,098 juvenile mendicants and thieves. It is stated in a note to the return that the number of children living in idleness, without education, and neglected by parents are generally in the receipt of wages, amounts to 641 under fifteen years of age. Of these, 911 are charged with other offences than begging and theft. If such be the case in London, what must be the aggregate throughout the kingdom?

THE ENGLISH CHURCH AT GENEVA.—The highly interesting ceremony of the consecration of the church of the Holy Trinity, for the English congregation of Geneva, was performed on Tuesday, August 30, by the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of London having waived his right to officiate, at the request of the congregation, in consideration of the long connexion and intimate relations between the Bishop of Winchester and Geneva.

The bishop was met at the entrance of the church by Lieutenant-Colonel Williams and the committee and after performance of the usual service, he preached a very eloquent and powerful sermon from the text, 2 Thess. iii. 1, "Finally, brethren, pray for us that the word of the Lord may have free course, and be glorified, even as it is with you." He referred with pride and pleasure to the circumstances of the day—to the readiness with which Geneva had assisted his countrymen in the times of the Marian persecution when Calvin, in 1555, had proposed that a new church should be given them, wherein to preach the Gospel "because (to use the words of the old archives) the English had formerly received other nations and given them churches, but it now pleased God to afflict them." His lordship contrasted very happily the present position of the English congregation with that of their ancestors, although each word received with the same spirit of cordial welcome at Geneva.

He then enlarged on the question of what was the true "Word of God," not, he said, of their great opponent Rome, which made the Bible a sealed book and scrupled not to avow an open hostility to its circulation. He then called upon his English hearers to contribute largely and most liberally towards the discharge of the debt which the Committee had incurred and thanked the Government in the strongest terms for its liberality.

The church was much thronged, as well by English residents and visitors as by many of the most distinguished inhabitants of Geneva and its vicinity, and

deputations attended from the Governments of the canton, of the city of Geneva, and in large numbers from the Consistoire and Vénérable Compagnie des Pasteurs of the National Church.

THE LASH.—THE use of the lash is now nearly extinct in the British army. The Parliamentary report shows, not only that corporal punishment has all but ceased to be applied, but that those regiments are the best conducted where the lash has fallen into entire disuse. Last year, out of one hundred and ten thousand soldiers, only fifty-eight were condemned to undergo the old, barbarous, and useless penalty—(which the law confines to a maximum of fifty lashes); this gives an average of one in two thousand. The most loosely disciplined regiments are those which have recently returned from India. The cavalry generally, and the "Gentlemen" (as they are legally called) of her Majesty's Household Brigade, appear to have been the most especially well-conducted. There are now but twenty-eight regiments in the service in which "whipping" has not been altogether abolished. One hundred and four regiments have the satisfaction of knowing that the lash has, as regards them, ceased for ever.—The offences in these regiments, at least in many of them, have become fewer since corporal punishment has been abolished.

The Sultan has disposed of the jewels of his mother the late widow of the Sultan Mahmoud, it is said for the sum of 27,000,000 of piastres, and many sacrifices have been made in the present emergencies by the upper classes. The sums deposited as pious legacies and foundations have been turned into the war treasury, to defray the enormous expenses of the army.

Mrs. Stowe, the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," bade a final farewell to this country on Wednesday at noon. She took her departure in the United States Mail steam-ship *Arctic*. She was accompanied to the steam tender by several Liverpool gentlemen, including John Cropper, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Raffles, and several of the resident clergy. The Mayor of Liverpool Samuel Holme, Esq., invited Mrs. Stowe to breakfast, but her time being limited she was obliged to decline the invitation.

UNITED STATES.

THE GRASSHOPPER SCOURGE IN NEW YORK.—We have recently traversed in various directions the County of Chautauque, which with a good part of the interior of our State, has suffered considerably from drought during June and July. Chautauque is a grazing county, and rapidly becoming an extensive producer of butter and cheese. Nine-tenths of the soil cleared or the primitive forest is already laid down in grass and dotted by fine herds of cattle. The hay-crop was fair, though shortened by heat and drought, but it was nearly secured before the grasshoppers began to devour all before them. They took hold of the wheat before it ripened, trimmed it of leaves, and lopped some of the heads, but there was probably some two thirds of a crop, nevertheless. The pasture and meadows they have since so thoroughly devoured that they show scarcely a speck of green, and many cattle are all but famishing for food. The dairy product will be greatly diminished in consequence. The oats were next attacked, and have been nearly annihilated. One friend who sowed forty bushels will not harvest twenty; even the straw is nearly shorn of leaves and often eaten through. The earliest sown were relatively tough and dry when the grasshoppers began to ravage in earnest, and for that reason have mainly escaped. Peas enjoyed a like immunity, while Beans are devoured almost to the root. We saw acres that would not yield a peck. Turnips will be nowhere. One friend has sowed an acre and a half twice, and not one plant was allowed to form the second leaf. Cabbages, and indeed garden vegetables generally, are likewise annihilated; and when we left on Tuesday the Indian Corn was being charged most ruthlessly. Acres together have been stripped of their tassels, then of their silk, and finally eaten through and through the growing ears, so that not a third of a crop can be expected.—Heavy and cold rains may stay the plague, but the crop is nearly ruined, and there will be a great deficiency of grain throughout the country, as there is already of food. Half the growing stock must be sold off from sheer inability to keep it, though the county is none too well supplied. Potatoes have been trimmed up somewhat, but they are not essentially injured.—Even the elders and other shrubs and weeds in the roads are stripped in the bark, and often below it.

Editorial Miscellany.

THE LATE ASSIST. COM. GEN. RICHARD INGLIS.—Some time ago we noticed the "sudden" death of this old friend and well known individual. We have now received from a correspondent the subjoined extract from a Cape Town paper, from which we lament to see that his death is with too much reason suspected to have been the work of an assassin. Mr. Inglis was born in the Parish of Granville, N. S., of which place his father, the Rev. Archibald Paine Inglis was Rector, and where he died after an incumbency of about ten years. The subject of this notice passed his early boyhood in that parish, and he is still remembered there by such of his father's parishioners as yet survive:

SUPPOSED MURDER OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL INGLIS AT THE CAPE.—On Sunday, the 24th of April, Mr. Inglis dined with Major Bisset: and on Monday morning early, two Commissariat Officers called at his quarters, and were terrified to find him weltering in his blood, from a dreadful wound at the back of the head. Mr. Inglis, who was perfectly sensible, refused to tell how he came by the wound, and on the arrival of two medical men, who were instantly sent for, he was equally silent. The wound presented the appearance of having been caused by a knife or an assegai, and had evidently been inflicted (there not being any spots of blood on his clothes, while a pool of blood was in the bed) while in bed. In spite of all that medical skill could effect, Mr. Inglis gradually sunk, and on Wednesday breathed his last. Several persons have been arrested, and brought before a Court of Enquiry; but up to this moment no clue to the murderer has been obtained. The funeral took place on Friday, the 29th, with the usual Military honours to the Officers of the department to which he belonged. All the Military Officers were at the funeral, but there was no firing over the grave. The deceased had been 26 years in the Commissariat department, and Sir Harry Smith, during the war, always spoke of him as a zealous good Officer. Several marks of blood were on the body. The deceased was a bachelor, and 56 years of age. He was just on the eve of his departure for Europe. The European servant of the deceased is still in custody—the others are liberated.—*Cape Paper.*

CITY ELECTIONS.—On Saturday last, Henry Fryor, Esqr. was elected Mayor, and Messrs. H. Hartshorne, P. Morrissey, W. Evans, W. J. Coleman, W. Sutherland, and H. G. Pugsley, Aldermen.

BERMUDA.—We regret to see that the ravages of the fever were unabated at the latest dates, upwards of 300 persons having fallen victims in a population of 2300. The last act of Col. Phillips' administration was to issue a proclamation for a General Fast on the 23d Sept. This bore date on the 18th, signed by himself and Col. Robe, who was to be his successor, but before the appointed day both were in their graves! When will our turn come? May the call to "be also ready" not be drowned by the din and excitement of the world!

¶ We call attention to some farther effusions of our poetical correspondent at Sholburne, possessing, like the first, more than ordinary merit. We are also happy to welcome another contribution from an esteemed Brother in the far east. We hope that others, in various quarters, will soon wake up from their long nap, and give us matters of local interest in connexion with their missions. Complaints are often made of the dearth of original matter, when the complainers do not themselves stir a finger to supply the deficiency. We never undertook, and never will undertake, to supply original matter for the whole Province. If each clergyman would stir himself even once a month to communicate some short items, much would be added to the interest of our pages, to say nothing of the numerous laymen, who are able thus to promote the edification of the Church.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3rd.—By *Electric Telegraph*.—Steamship *Baltic* arrived at 4 o'clock, A. M. Wheat has advanced 3d per bushel. Flour has advanced 1s. per bbl. Corn has slightly advanced. The Tea and Sugar markets are stiffer, with unaltered quotations. Eastern question unchanged.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 27.—**SAD ACCIDENT.**—On Friday last, Mrs. Corbett, wife of Mr. Ichabod Corbett, of this place, while taking a kettle from the fire, the flames came in contact with her clothes, and she was so badly burned that after extreme suffering, she died on Monday morning, and was buried this afternoon.—*Tel. to Yarmouth Herald.*

LARGE BEETS.—B. Zwicker, Esq. Mahone Bay, has sent a dozen Beets, of very superior quality, for exhibition at the Provincial Fair, the largest of which weighs 11½ lbs., and the whole average 10½ lbs.

THE PLOUGHING MATCH.—Much more than ordinary interest was taken in the Annual Ploughing Match of the Halifax and Dartmouth Agricultural Societies, which came off on Monday last, at Willow Park, the residence of John King, Esq. The day was fine, the ground in capital condition, and the competitors in high feather. The Match being under the immediate patronage of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, many of the elite of the city visited the ground during the day. The attendance of the middle and working classes was unusually large, and the conduct of all in the highest degree creditable to the community.

The Ploughing Match being in connection with the Agricultural Exhibition which takes place on the 5th inst., was open to all comers. Eighteen Ploughs were entered, but only fourteen started. The Match commenced a few minutes before 12 o'clock and was kept up with spirit until 5 o'clock, when the Judges took the field. At 6 o'clock His Excellency the Lieut. Governor distributed the prizes to the successful competitors as follows:

Prize.	Amount.	Name.	Residence.
1st	£4 0 0	Thomas Hunter,	Windsor.
2	3 10 0	John Kline,	Halifax.
3	3 0 0	James Redding,	Windsor.
4	2 10 0	A. Farquharson,	Dartmouth.
5	2 0 0	William Mitchell,	Halifax.
6	1 10 0	Alex. Kibun,	Dartmouth.
7	1 0 0	George Bell,	do.
8	0 15 0	Michael Whelan,	Horton.
9	0 10 0	John Gascon,	Dartmouth.

5s. each was given to the unsuccessful Ploughmen.

Altogether the work done was highly creditable to our Ploughmen, and would not have reflected discredit upon older countries of much higher pretensions. The Judges of the Plough were:—Messrs. L. Hill, and Kinsman, Windsor; Messrs. Bliss and Moffat, Cumberland; Mr. R. McDonald, Halifax.—*Chron. 1th.*

¶ All persons desirous of being admitted to Holy Orders at Christmas next, are requested to give immediate notice of their intention to the Venerable Archdeacon WILLIS.

MR. W. CHAMBERS.—Among the passengers by the America, we observe the name of Mr. W. Chambers, one of Scotland's most popular publishers and essayists. Mr. Chambers is a native of Peebles, and was born about the year 1800. The Brothers William and Robert Chambers have attained their conspicuous position entirely by the most exemplary industry and self-reliance. William is a printer. It is related of him that when in want of large type he used occasionally to cut letters in wood, and on one occasion he actually bound a whole impression of a small work he had printed on his own account. He was early the author of a work called the Book of Scotland. The Brothers next compiled the Gazetteer of Scotland, published in 1832. In that year they commenced the famous Edinburgh Journal. It obtained at one time a circulation of 92,000. They subsequently published the Cyclopaedia of English Literature—The People's Edition of Standard English Works—The Educational Course—Chambers' Miscellany—and Papers for the People. Their Establishment at Edinburgh employs about two hundred hands.

Mr. Chambers, we understand, preceeds in a few days to New Brunswick, on his way to the United States and Canada.—*Rec.*

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.—A public meeting will be held (D. V.) in the School Room of the above Society, St. Andrew's Hall, 150 Göttingen street, on Monday evening next, the 10th Oct. at half-past 7 o'clock, when the Training and Practising Schools will be formally opened, and the design of the Institution explained. Several Gentlemen have promised to address the meeting.

¶ To CORRESPONDENTS.—A candid and judicious friend (who has occasionally given us his strictures when he thought them necessary) writes an encouraging word, which is the more pleasant as contrasted with the grumblings of a few. He is a Clergyman of long standing and in an extensive Parish:

"Our paper (for so I call the Church Times,) will I hope be sustained as it ought to be. It is certainly growing in favour with the people at large, and I think if only the Clergy who ought to be its protectors and advocates (notandum!) would bestir themselves a little in its behalf, you would be enabled to make it still more acceptable by increasing the size and otherwise improving it."

¶ The Proprietor of this paper intending to proceed via Windsor, as far as Digby or Weymouth during the next week, will call for the Subscriptions due or in arrears along the route.

Missionary Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

79, Pall Mall, Sept. 8, 1853.

A letter has been just received from the Bishop of Newfoundland, giving a brief account of his recent voyage to Labrador. The following extracts will be found interesting:—

"Twillingate, August 3rd, 1853.

"I left St. John's in the Church ship on Wednesday, the 15th of June, accompanied by three clergymen (1) Mr. Hutchinson, who has left his pleasant and peaceful village at the foot of Malvern Hills, to fill Mr. Disney's place on the Labrador, for at least two years; (2) Mr. Walsh, the Society's Missionary at Island Cove, Bryant Cove, Bishop's Cove, and Spaniard's Bay, who is invalided, and directed by the physicians to have rest for body and mind, with change of scene, &c., and (3) Mr. Freer, who was ordained at St. John's, on Trinity Sunday.

"We reached Forteau on the evening of Sunday the 19th June, and found Mr. Gifford at home, and anxiously expecting us. He, with his wife and sister passed the winter on the Labrador. All agreed that the climate of Labrador is more favourable to health and strength than that of England; and I have seen other evidence of the fact in the case of females, who, having been delicate and delicately brought up at home, are now on the Labrador, active and hardy, making no account of ice and snow, and a thermometer 15 or 20 below zero.

"We found the Labrador crop still remaining in patches on the ground in our first walk, on the 20th of June.

"On the 21st I took Mr. Gifford on board the Church ship, and we visited together, and held services in all the principal settlements in his mission, from St. John's island, on the Newfoundland shore, to the southward, to Red Bay on the Labrador, which is at the northern extremity. You are aware that his mission extends on each side of Belle Isle Straits about seventy miles.

"Perhaps the first confirmation ever given on the Labrador, was at Forteau, on Sunday, June 26th, in the room (intended for a school,) now fitted up and used as their Church. I confirmed also on the opposite side at Anchor Point, in Newfoundland, in the upper loft, in a store, and at Red Bay, on board the Church ship. I also consecrated two grave yards, one at Red Bay and the other at Forteau, and should have consecrated a third, but for a common Labrador difficulty, the want of nails, which prevented the erection of the fence, the other materials for which were provided. I also laid the foundation or first block of the Church, at Forteau; and carried in the Church ship a deck load of lumber for a church in progress at Red Bay: and we have I hope and believe, materials and means for completing both these churches, with the assistance of the people. I was with Mr. Gifford just a fortnight, and during the time we celebrated public service at ten or eleven different settlements, sometimes on board the Church ship, sometimes in stores, sometimes in private houses, as best suited the convenience of the people, and I preached or addressed the congregation, little or large, on every occasion. We administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper thrice, and admitted several children into the Church.

"Mr. Gifford's chief difficulty, or, I might say, difficulties for they are manifold, may easily be supposed to lie in the extent of his mission, on either side of the notorious straits, nearly half the year full of ice, and the scattered way in which his people live—four families at one settlement, three at another, and two at a third, and these perhaps ten or twenty miles apart. As when he visits he must remain from home all night, or many nights, he is obliged to lodge at some fisherman's house, often at great inconvenience to himself and people. To remedy that evil he purchased through the liberality of his friends in England, a large boat, in which he could sleep, and could receive persons who wished to consult him in private, and he found it a great comfort and help in his pastoral visits; but the expense and risk of management are so great that he has been obliged to abandon it. Schools at the different little settlements are out of the question, and of course there may be many sick and dying of whom he cannot even receive information, much less visit them. What he desires, therefore, as most profitable to the mission generally, is to establish a school, at which children may be lodged and boarded, as well as instructed at Forteau, and a hospital for the sick and aged. But for preparing these establishments, and, I fear, maintaining them, we shall require some assistance. Al-

ready, I am assured, a great improvement is apparent in the habits and manners of the people in his mission, through God's blessing upon Mr. Gifford's faithful ministry. And he is greatly beloved, and deserves, as he desires, your alms and your prayers.

"On Monday, July 4th, the Church ship sailed from Red Bay to Battle Harbour, sixty miles. I had the satisfaction of finding the parsonage-house well and substantially built, and ready for Mr. Hutchinson's occupation. We remained one day at Battle Harbour, to introduce Mr. Hutchinson to the people, and had two services on board the Church ship. On Wednesday we proceeded to St. Francis Island, with the windows on board, and were fortunate enough to have a quick passage; and by putting the sailors to assist the carpenter, we got nearly all the windows inserted and glazed before the Sunday.

"On Sunday, July the 11th, the first church on the Labrador was consecrated by me, by the name of St. John the Baptist. The Church has been built under great disadvantages, in consequence of the little attention which Mr. Disney could give to the work; but it is abundantly sufficient for the congregation, which, except in summer, will be very small.

"I was assisted on the occasion by the Rev. Messrs. Hutchinson, Walsh, and Freer. I preached in the morning, and Mr. Hutchinson in the afternoon. Both the sacraments were administered,—the Lord's Supper in the morning, and Baptism in the afternoon. The congregations consisted chiefly of the fishermen (summer visitors) from Newfoundland; but all the Protestant residents in the neighbourhood attended, and among them some Indians both of Esquimaux and Mountaineer race.

"On the following day we sailed to Venison Islands, where, on Tuesday, July 12th, we had two crowded congregations, on board the Church ship. After the morning service I consecrated a grave-yard. Here, also, many of the residents are of Indian descent.

"Wednesday we reached the next harbour, at which many of our people reside, in time enough to hold service in the afternoon.

"On Thursday we proceeded to Seal Islands, which is the furthest settlement to the north of this Mission. Most of the men were absent on our arrival, having gone further north in pursuit of fish; on that account, and because the number of people fishing in the neighbourhood is considerable, I determined to remain for the Sunday. We had service in the upper room of a store, as I could not have accommodated half the congregation on board of the Church ship. In the afternoon, nearly two hundred were assembled. We found at Venison Islands that seventy crowded the cabin inconveniently.

"After some deliberation, I abandoned the idea of proceeding further north, and that for many reasons, but chiefly because I have so much work prepared and waiting for me on the coast of Newfoundland; and because in consequence of there being no Missionary, there was no special service or duty for the Bishop in Sandwich Bay; and I was given to understand, that at this season the people are scattered all about at the salmon brooks, and could not be gathered together before August.

"I, therefore, very sorrowfully and reluctantly gave orders to return to Battle Harbour, which we reached on Tuesday morning, July the 19th. We remained there two days, and landed Mr. Hutchinson's goods, which we found at St. Francis Harbour, and made all necessary arrangements for his occupation of the house. We had, as before, service on board the ship, and visited many sick people. We had a very pleasant evening, and did not separate without asking a blessing upon our brother and his future labours. We slept in his house the following night.

"On the next morning we all started again to the southern part of his Mission; and after spending one evening at the Camp Islands, arrived on Friday, July 22nd, at Chateau Bay, the southern extremity of the Mission, about seventy-five miles from the Seal Islands. This was the first disagreeable day since we left St. John's. It blew very heavily, and very foggy withal, and we narrowly escaped running against a large fragment of an iceberg. There were several large ones in the neighbourhood of this harbour. On the day after our arrival, an enormous one foundered, with a noise like loud artillery.

"Our Sunday services were on board the Church ship; and on Monday—St. James' day—expecting to part from Hutchinson, and leave him alone (yet not alone), I celebrated the Lord's Supper, and had a full service both in the morning and afternoon. It, however, blew a gale of wind, with fog, all this day and the following; and it was not till the mid-

dle of Wednesday, July the 27th, that the Church ship could escape, which we did without a moment's delay, and Mr. Hutchinson's missionary work and solitude were at length realized. He was fully prepared, at least in will and spirit; and I only need desire for him and his people, that he had more knowledge of managing a boat, and driving a sleigh, and taking care of himself.

COLONIAL BISHOPS' FUND.—The Council appointed to manage this fund have issued the following detailed statement of their operations:—

"The fund was commenced in January, 1841, and during that and the following year the amount received was £46,000. In 1841, the first bishopric erected was that of New Zealand, whose income of £600 was provided for by an annual payment from the Church Missionary Society to this fund. In 1842, the sees of Gibraltar and Tasmania were erected. To Gibraltar was assigned a stipend of £1,200 per annum. For this see a special fund was raised of £3,100. To Tasmania was originally assigned a stipend of £400, which was superseded in 1846 by an investment of £5,000 in land in the colony. In 1843 and 1844, the fund was aided by pastoral letters issued by the bishops of London and Salisbury producing £8,102, and £1,107. In 1845, the diocese of Fredericton was erected, and a stipend assigned of £1,000 per annum. Towards this there was raised £2,796. At the end of 1846 the fund amounted to upwards of £72,000, aided by grants from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

"In 1847 four new sees were erected—namely, Melbourne, Newcastle, and Adelaide, in Australia, and Cape Town. Those of Adelaide and Cape Town were specially endowed with a sum of £35,000, the gift of Miss Burdett Coutts. To each of these two sees was assigned a stipend of £800 per annum. An investment of £10,240 for Adelaide, in part of its endowment, has been made, in the colony; and for Cape Town, of £8,211 in part. To Melbourne and Newcastle were assigned stipends of £388 per annum each. In 1849 the sees of Rupert's Land and Victoria (Hong Kong) were erected. Rupert's Land was endowed by the Hudson's Bay Company and by private donations which form no part of the present fund. To the see of Victoria was assigned a stipend of £1,000 per annum which was specially aided by a donation of £11,000, from 'A Brother and Sister,' of which £2,000 was to be applied in aid of the erection of a college at Hong Kong (the bishop being the warden,) £2,000 by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £6,700 the proceeds of a pastoral letter issued by the bishop of London in 1843, and £2,248 in donations. In 1850 the then existing see of Quebec was divided into the two dioceses of Quebec and Montreal; and to the new diocese of Montreal was assigned a stipend of £800 per annum, for which £6,880 was specially raised, including £2,000 given by the University of Oxford. An endowment in part has been made by an investment of £10,000 in Canadian securities. In 1852 the Sierra Leone was erected for which 11,347 was specially raised, namely, 6,629, by the Church Missionary Society, 2,000 given by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and 2,718, received by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel—yielding annually about £800.

"The total amount of the fund raised (after payment of the annual stipends) during the twelve years 1841 to 1853, is 173,774, of which 3,365, has been expended in the necessary expenses attendant on the erection of twelve new sees, 35,451, invested in the respective colonies for endowments, 135,496, invested in securities in England, and 1,644, paid for the general expenses of the fund during that period. The fund now consists of the above investments in securities in England, which with annual subscriptions, amounting to 400l. or 600l. for New Zealand, yields an income of 6,600l., and a cash balance of 2,038l. The income is chargeable with annual stipends amounting to 6,000l., but it is expected that in the course of three or four years the rate of interest will be so much reduced that the fund will not meet the annual charge upon it.—Seven other sees are proposed to be erected as soon as sufficient funds have been obtained, to aid which the following amounts have been promised:—Natal, (to be erected as soon as 5,000l. more are subscribed,) Graham's Town, 2,100l.; Lyttleton, (New Zealand,) 1,000l.; Mauritius 5,000l.; Borneo 7,000, Canada East, third bishopric, 2,000l.; Perth (Western Australia,) 3,000l.

Seventeen converts from Romanism were publicly received by the Dean of Tuam on Sunday week.—*Church & State Gazette Sept 9.*

Selections.

THE VOICE OF PROPHECY.—In noticing a recent publication entitled, *The Downfall of the Ottoman Empire, and the return of the Ten tribes*, by G. S. Faber, B. D. Master of Shorburn Hospital, and Probandary of Salisbury, the Rector says:

The venerable author discerns the approaching fulfilment of those prophecies which are generally supposed to foreshadow the downfall of the Ottoman Empire. That event, according to received interpretations, is to take place on the pouring out of the sixth apocalyptic vial:—And the sixth angel poured out his vial upon the great river Euphrates, and the water thereof was dried up; that the way of the kings of the East might be prepared."

The Euphrates being the principal river of the Ottoman dominions, is the symbol of the Turkish empire. The same river, is used by Isaiah to typify the Assyrian empire. "The Lord bringeth upon them the waters of the river strong and many, the king of Assyria and all of his glory, and he shall come up over all his channels and overflow all his banks." (Isaiah viii. 7) The drying up of the river symbolizes the dissolution of the empire which it represents, that is in the present case, the Turkish empire.

The pouring out of the sixth vial is to take place before the close of the prophetic period of 1,260 years. The date from which that period is to be reckoned is uncertain, therefore, the time of its expiration is uncertain also, but there is a great reason, says Mr. Faber, to believe they will expire in the year 1862.

The revival of the Emperors of the French, which is identified with the seventh head of the Roman empire, is, to use our author's expression, "the last solemn warning which has been struck upon the bell of prophecy." The fifth vial has been poured out, we may therefore, now expect the outpouring of the sixth.

The downfall of the Turkish empire, which will mark the effusion of the sixth vial, is to be the signal and the cause of a terrible and general war, having its commencement in Europe, but at the close of the 1,260 years, that is, at the beginning of the outpouring of the seventh vial, it will pass into Palestine. The agents who stir up this war, will be the three unclean spirits like frogs, whom St. John saw issuing from "the mouth of the dragon, and out of the mouth of the beast, and out of the mouth of the false prophet, for they are the spirits of devils working miracles, which go forth unto the kings of the earth, and of the whole world, to gather them to the battle of that great day of God Almighty."

In these three spirits, Mr. Faber recognizes Infidelity, military despotism arising out of anarchy, and Jesuitism of the most arrogant and tyrannical ultramontane school,—its agents for mischief.

Of this war, which is to be the last under the present order of things, a wonderfully minute account is given in the prophet Daniel.

"The progress of the wilful king and his ally the false Roman Prophet will be opposed by the two powers, which at that time will be lords respectively of Egypt, and of Syria, whence those two powers will be."

"They will however, be unable to prevent the progress of the wilful king when he invades the glorious land; but, notwithstanding his inability, Edom and Moab, and the chief of the children of Ammon, whatever may be the states designated by those ancient names, will escape out of his hand. Nevertheless, Egypt will not thus escape, and while he has power over its treasures, the Lybians and the African Cushim will be at his steps."

Yet, when disturbed by tidings out of the East and out of the North, he shall plant the tabernacles of his palaces between the seas, in the glorious holy mountain; he will, in exact conformity with other parallel prophecies which treat of the same time and subject, come to his end, and none shall be able to help him."

In the application of these types to particular individuals or nations, we are "not to venture further than Scripture takes us by the hand," but "a general war, may clearly be set down, as the consequence of the downfall of Turkey, and in the course of its evolutions Israel will be restored."

"Of this we may be sure, that the downfall of Turkey will be the harbinger of the restoration of Israel."

We will not venture an opinion on the probable truth of these speculations. Time will pass an impartial and unerring judgement upon them. What God has said will assuredly come to pass. If acknowledged talents and great acquirements earnestly applied during a long life in the interpretation of prophecy have failed to enable Mr. Faber to delineate, even in dim outline, the

features of coming events, we may fairly conclude that such is not the true use of prophecy; that we are only permitted in past of passing events to see its fulfilment, and so to recognize the hand of God both in Scripture and in the government of the world.

The prospect which Mr. Faber sets before us is a terrible one. We are on the eve of that "time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation."—Yet we are not left without the help of hope. The same Revelation whose shrouded figures cast their dark shadows on our future, assures us in terms which cannot be mistaken, that the Lord God omnipotent reigneth.

CURIOUS MENTAL PHENOMENA.—Dr. Carpenter is delivering a course of lectures in Manchester, England, on the physiology of the nervous system. In his fifth lecture the doctor related some curious instances of aberration of mind. He spoke of a very learned professor some years ago, at Abordeen, Dr. Robert Hamilton, whose essay on the national debt of England largely contributed to the abolition of the sinking fund. In public this man was a shadow. He pulled off his hat to his own wife in the streets, and apologized for not having the pleasure of her acquaintance. He went to one of his classes early in the morning, with one of his wife's white stockings on one leg, and a black one on the other. He often spent the whole time of the class in moving from the table the hats, which his students as constantly returned. He sometimes invited the students to call upon him, and then fined them if they called. He ran against a cow, and begged her pardon, called her madam, hoping that she had not been hurt. He would run against posts, and chide them for not getting out of the way. Yet if any one was with him at the time, his language would be perfectly logical. Another instance of absence of mind was quoted in the case of a Scotch clergyman, who was invited to a party in Edinburgh, at a time when it was usual to mix devotion with social intercourse.—He was requested to conduct the services before the company broke up; and he therefore knelt down and began to pray in an appropriate manner. But soon he apparently entirely forgot where he was, and he continued the prayer as if in the quietude of his own chamber. He made reflections, in the prayer, on the mode in which he had spent the evening, and on the individuals present with him at the party. When he concluded his prayer he rose up, took off his coat and waistcoat, and was about to proceed to further extremities, when his friends stopped him. More familiar instances of absence of mind were mentioned as occurring to more than one gentleman, who have been known to go up stairs to dress for an evening party, and get into bed, while their wives, perhaps, were waiting for them below! After giving other cases of spontaneous mental abstraction, the lecturer spoke of the case of induced reverie, commonly known under the absurd name of electrobiology. All the essential phenomena of this state had been shown to him (several years before "electrobiology" was brought before the public) by Mr. Braid, in the person of a gentleman well known in Manchester, a man of high intelligence, and utterly incapable of deceiving, who has the power of spontaneous abstraction in a very remarkable degree, and who, when fixing his attention for a few seconds upon any object, loses so entirely his voluntary control, that he is completely at the mercy of external suggestions, as his whole mind is for the time possessed with whatever idea may be communicated to him by another.—This he (Dr. Carpenter) considered to be the essential character of this state of mind—a condition in which the power of the will over the current of thought is entirely suspended, while the sensorium is more open to extravagant expressions than its ordinary reverie; but otherwise the two states are essentially the same.

POPULAR PREACHERS.—THE LATE REV. EDWARD BICKERSTETH, as well as most thoughtful Christians, considered the sin of making idols of popular preachers one of the devil's most favourite devices in the present day; and no wonder, for by this device the souls of both preachers and hearers are endangered.

Many a young and promising minister has thus been ruined; and his hearers, while praising him to his destruction, have flattered themselves that they were serving God. Really faithful ministers, who carefully examine their own hearts, are fully aware of this danger, and always desire not to be praised for their sermons. Such was the desire of the late Professor Scholefield, who was both a faithful preacher and a humble Christian. To prevent people praising him, he used to relate a story of three popular preachers known to himself, of whom the first used to say, "Give me praise, for I like it," the second, with more

apparent modesty, would say, "Give me praise that I may give it to my Master," the third, who really knew the natural tendency of man's heart to human applause, would say, "Don't praise me, but praise my heavenly Master." Which thinkest thou of these three was a faithful preacher?

Another pious minister, who perfectly knew the danger of the praise so combingly forced on earnest preachers, remained in his pulpit till all the congregation had left the church. One of the parishioners, however, waited at the church door till he came out, when he said to him, "I have waited, sir, to thank you for your sermon to-day—it was an excellent one!" "You are very kind, sir (said the minister); but there is one always ready to praise my sermons before you." "Indeed (said the parishioner); but that cannot have been the case to-day, for the whole congregation, except myself, parted before you left the pulpit." "And so I intended that they should (replied the minister); but the devil praised me while I was getting into the pulpit, and I have been praying for grace to withstand his temptation. And now I entreat you, sir, to beware how you unconsciously help forward the devil's work, and ruin both your own soul and mine. If my sermons ever make an impression on you, do not be over-ready to talk about them; but let the fruits appear in your heart and life, and give God all the praise and all the glory. Believe me, I have enough to do to keep my own heart humble, and conscious of its entire dependence on divine grace, that I may be really faithful in my high and sacred calling."

These few words were the most effective sermon that his hearer had ever heard. He thus learnt to go quietly home from church, and ponder the sermon in his heart—especially such parts of it as made him feel his own defects and sinfulness. "Go and do thou likewise."

REMOVING A RING FROM A YOUNG LADY'S FINGER.—Dr. Castle communicates to the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, the following ingenious method, devised by him, for extricating a young lady's finger from a ring which was too small for her. We give his story in his own language:—

"An interesting young lady about seventeen years of age had presented to her a gold ring, which she forced over the joints of her middle finger. After a few moments the finger commenced swelling, and the ring could not be removed. The family physician, Dr. —, was sent for, but could do nothing. The family, and the young lady especially, were now in the greatest consternation. A Jeweller was sent for. After many futile attempts to cut the ring with the nippers, and to saw it apart with a fine saw, and after bruising and lacerating the flesh, warm fomentations and leeches were applied, but without affording the slightest benefit.

Dr. — requested my presence, with the compliment that 'perhaps my mechanical ingenuity might suggest something.' I at once, proceeded to the house of the patient, and found the young lady in a most deplorable state of mental agony, the doctor embarrassed, and the family in a high state of excitement. I procured some prepared chalk, and applied it between the ridges of swollen flesh, and all around the finger, and succeeded in drying the oozing and abraded flesh; then with a narrow piece of soft linen I succeeded in polishing the ring, by drawing it gently round the ring between the swollen parts. I then applied quicksilver, to the whole surface of the ring. In less than three minutes the ring was broken (by pressing it together) in four pieces, to the great relief of all parties.

"In a similar manner (without the chalk) I some time since extracted a small brass ring from the ear of a child, who, child-like, had inserted it into the cavity of its ear. The operation was more painful and tedious, but was equally successful.

"The *modus operandi*. The quicksilver at once permeates the metals, if clean, (with the exception of iron, steel, platina and one or two others,) and amalgamates with them. It immediately crystallizes and renders the metals as hard and brittle as glass. Hence the case with which metals amalgamated with quicksilver can be broken."

NOVEL MODE OF RAISING THE WIND.—Numerous boys are constantly engaged in picking up immense quantities of caps on Chobham common, which have been used by the regiments recently encamped there. The boys sell them to the ironmongers for old copper, and realise 2s. or 2s. 6d. per day by their industry.—*Durham Advertiser*.

Dr. Tinsley, the English practitioner in Cuba, has discovered that vaccine virus, after passing through a negro's system, is valueless for the white race.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1853.

TORONTO.

It will be seen by the subjoined letter of the Bishop to the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese, that they are to enjoy the benefit of free counsel together on the affairs of their Church, on the 12th instant. No doubt much comfort and benefit will accrue from this conference, notwithstanding the postponement of the Bill introduced into Parliament by the Archbishop. We trust another year will not elapse before we shall have the like privilege in this Diocese.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

MY DEAR BRETHREN:—In my circular to the clergy of the diocese of the 4th August last, I announced that in the present critical position of our ecclesiastical affairs, it was my intention to request the clergy and laity to assemble in conference on the 12th of October next, and at the same time to hold my triennial visitation.

My clergy will therefore be pleased to assemble on that day, in the cathedral church of St. James, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

In regard to the lay representation, it is my desire that every clergyman of the diocese invite the members of their mission or congregation, being regular communicants, to meet and select one or two of their number whom they deem the best qualified, to accompany him to the visitation and conference.

For the sake of order, it is requested that such lay members be furnished with certificates signed by the minister and churchwardens, that they have been duly appointed, to entitle them to take part in the proceedings which may take place subsequent to the visitation.

The meeting of the clergy has been postponed to a late period of the season, in the hope that the Bill for the regulation of the church in the colonies, introduced into parliament by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, would have passed and required immediate action; but as it has been thrown over to the next session, our deliberations must be confined, as at our conference in May 1851 to such local matters of temporal character as require our urgent attention.

It is expected that such parishes, missions and congregations as accede to this invitation, will take measures to defray the necessary expenses incurred by their clergyman and representatives in their attendance on this important duty.

I remain, my brethren,

Your affectionate Diocesan.

JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, Sept. 12, 1853.

BISHOP DOANE.—In our last, we gave the result of the long pending proceedings in this case. As many of our readers perhaps, are uninformed as to the precise nature of the charges against this Prelate, and have probably imbibed erroneous impressions both as regards the accusers and the accused, we give below the Bishop's own explanation of the whole affair, containing it will be observed, a complete acknowledgement of "just and proper motives," on the part of the Presenters.

BISHOP DOANE'S EXPLANATION.

The undersigned, in presenting his plans of Christian education in connection with St. Mary's Hall and Burlington College, found that the expenses of the enterprise greatly exceeded his calculations, while the assistance on which he had confidently relied, perhaps too sanguinely, fell altogether short of what he deemed his reasonable expectations. In this condition of things being entirely left alone and without advice, every step which he advanced involved him more and more deeply in pecuniary embarrassments. He admits that he made representations, which, at the time, he believed to be correct, but many of which turned out in the event to be erroneous. He was also led, by his too confident reliance on anticipated aid, to make promises which he fully expected to perform, but which experience has taught him were far too strongly expressed. He was also induced, for the sake of obtaining money to meet his necessities, to resort to methods by the payment of exorbitant interest on loans which he did not suppose were in contravention of the law and which common usage seemed to him to justify. He also, in entire confidence in his ability to replace them, made use of certain trust funds in a way which he deeply regrets; and although they have long been secured, does not now justify.

The embarrassments here referred to were followed by a long and well nigh fatal illness, which, withdrawing him entirely from the business which he had carried on alone, was mainly instrumental in the entire failure in his pecuniary affairs. The perplexity arising from this failure, with the protracted infirmity which followed his sickness, made him liable to many errors and mistakes, which might easily bear the appearance of intentional misrepresentations. In connection with the assignment of his property, he set his name and oath to an inventory of his goods, and also to a list of his debts, which he believed to be correct—an act which he grieved to find had given rise to an impression in the minds of some that he exhibited an insensibility to the awful sanctions of the oath of a

Christian man; but while he laments the impression he declares that this act was only done under legal advice, and in the firm conviction of its correctness.—Sometime after his recovery from the illness above alluded to, but while he was still in the midst of his perplexities, smarting under its heavy disappointments, and wounded by the imputations to which, in some quarters, he was subjected, the letter of the three bishops came to him. He had no disposition to ascribe to them any other than just and proper motives in thus addressing him, but at the time when he received the communication, he received it otherwise and under the strong excitement of the moment penned a pamphlet, part of which he does not now justify, and expressions in which, in regard to these brethren, he deeply regrets.

In reference to this indebtedness, he now renews the declaration of intention which he has constantly made, and has acted on to the utmost of his ability; thus far, to devote his means, efforts and influence, i. dependence upon God's blessing, to the payment, principal and interest, of every just demand against him—an expectation which there is reasonable hope of having fulfilled, since a committee of the trustees and friends of Burlington College, by whom both institutions are now carried on, have undertaken an enterprise which is now nearly completed, to discharge the whole of the mortgage debt, and thus secure the property at Riverside and St. Mary's Hall, with that of Burlington College, to the church forever, for the purposes of Christian education. And this done, the trustees have further agreed to appropriate during his life the surplus income of both institutions to the liquidation of all his other debts in carrying on the said institutions. That, in the course of these transactions, human infirmity may have led him into many errors, he deeply feels; he does not wish to justify or excuse them. If scandal to the Church and injury to the cause of Christ have arisen from them, they are occasion to him of mortification and regret. For these things in all humility and sorrow before God and man, he has always felt himself liable to, and willing to receive the friendly reproaches of his brethren in Christ Jesus, and especially of the bishops of the Church.

G. W. DOANE.

Bishop of New Jersey.

Therefore, ordered, that the presentment before this court be dismissed, and the respondent be discharged without delay.

As a fitting winding up of this unhappy business, we append the remarks of the "Episcopal Recorder," a paper which has from the beginning taken strong grounds on the subject, and has frequently been involved in controversy respecting it, with Bishop Doane and his friends. The calm, dispassionate, and Christian spirit of those remarks, under such circumstances, does credit to the heart and head of the editor.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURT.

After a protracted struggle the affairs of the Bishop of New Jersey have been brought to a final issue in the highest Court known in our Church. The proceedings having been duly noted in our columns, it only remains for us to make a few remarks on the case, and especially on the conclusion reached. The first point that attracts our attention is:

The size of the Court. "If, in the multitude of counsellors there is safety," we may reasonably expect that a bench of twenty-one judges will contain a full share of wisdom, and give strong assurance of judicious counsel and secure action. Another point is:

The character of the Court. It is composed entirely of Bishops—an order in the Church which has been raised by successive steps from the rank of laics to deacons, from that to Presbyters, and thence to the Episcopate, every stage requiring renewed testimonials in their favour, of virtue, integrity, wisdom and godliness.

The spirit of the Court, as an element in the Episcopal office, must not be overlooked. When the Presiding Bishop delivers a copy of God's word to a newly-consecrated brother, he says to him: "Be thou to the flock of Christ a shepherd, not a wolf; feed them, devour them not. Hold up the weak, heal the sick, bind up the broken, bring again the outcasts, seek the lost. Be so merciful that ye be not too remiss; so minister discipline, that you forget not mercy: that when the chief Shepherd shall appear you may receive the never-fading crown of glory."

It was in the generous exercise of this spirit that the Court reached the decision to dismiss the Presentment. The law of a former dispensation was rigorous and unbending; for its transgressor there was no hope—"he died without mercy." It is otherwise with the law of the Christian Church. It has a provision of grace; it breathes with mercy. "So minister discipline, that you forget not mercy."

The entire unanimity of the Court, in the vote recorded, can scarcely fail to impress all reasonable minds with a sense of the wisdom and justice of their action on the statement of the Respondent. They exercised a liberty of judgment as to his motives in the transactions referred to them, which we think the religious community will respond to, while the Presenting Bishops adhered to their legal position, and in so doing retire safely from the case, upholding the law, and being protected in the purity of their motives by the full admission of the Respondent, and an order of the Court. Bishop Doane has said enough to satisfy us, and we hope to satisfy the public, that he is indulging in right feelings and purposes towards all the transactions complained of, and we may hope, with

the blessing of Providence, he may live and be able to satisfy all concerned in them. It would seem almost impossible to pass through such trials and distresses as he has, without the impression of many important lessons, such as, through the grace of God, may turn all to a good and happy account at last.—*Ep. Rec.*

TRINITY PARISH, YARMOUTH.—The removal of the Rev. Mr. Spike, lately assistant Missionary at Tunket, in this Parish, has called forth the following address and reply:—

TUNKET PARISH OF TRINITY.
Yarmouth, N. S. Sept. 20, 1853.

Rev. and Dear Sir,

We, the Deputy Wardens, Vestrymen, and Parishioners of the above named Parish, residing in the district of St. Stephen's Church, of which you have been the minister for the last two years, beg most respectfully and affectionately to address you, now on the eve of your departure from this place.

It has been the pleasure and wisdom of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, for the benefit of our beloved Church, to remove you from among us, and promote you to the Parish of Newport, where a greater sphere of usefulness will be afforded you for prosecuting that zeal and ardour in the cause of religion and the Church which you are so well known to profess; and we pray that your labours through the Divine Will may be crowned with success.

We cannot too fully express our entire satisfaction for your ministerial labours and exertions in this community.

To your worthy Lady we also add our thanks, for her laborious zeal and diligence in promoting and keeping up the Sabbath School; a thing so very necessary in a young community like this.

We can only add in conclusion our sincere wishes for the safety of yourself, Mrs. Spike and infant, in your travel towards your new home.

We remain, Rev. and Dear Sir,

Your affectionate friends.

Signed by the Parishioners in the above named mission.

TUNKET, Sept. 21st. 1853.

My Dear Christian Friends,

I accept with gratitude your affectionate address, feeling I am unworthy of any commendations for my services among you. I was impelled by a sense of my ministerial obligations to labour as one that must give account to God. And whatever blessings may have resulted, to Him be all the praise who gives us that will and ability to serve Him in the Gospel of His Son Jesus Christ. Although my ministrations among you have unexpectedly terminated, I am happy in knowing your spiritual wants will be zealously cared for.

The many acts of kindness I received from you have raised up many grateful remembrances; and I shall be most willing as far as lies in my power, to advance the interests of the Church among you.

The sphere of usefulness where I am about to labour as you very justly observe, is more extensive, and for this reason I earnestly beg your prayers in my behalf that I may do the will of God from my heart with cheerfulness and fidelity.

Mrs. Spike requests me to thank you sincerely for the kind acknowledgement of her services in the Sunday School, praying that you and your children may be abundantly blessed with all spiritual blessings in Christ Jesus.

I remain, dear friends,

Your affectionate Pastor.

HENRY M. SPIKE.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

As intimated in our last, this display has taken place, and has been very creditable to the Province, and to all concerned in its getting up and management.

Our limits will not admit of an extended notice. On Wednesday the weather was every thing that could be desired, and at the appointed hour crowds of people of all ages and ranks and of both sexes, were to be seen within and around the Horticultural Gardens, outside of which were ranged the horses, horned cattle, &c. entered for prizes or offered for sale. Within, dispersed through the various walks of the extensive gardens (the value of which as a place of public recreation was practically proved on this occasion) large numbers of persons were to be seen, viewing the numerous objects of attraction, which were presented on every side. Among these, the display of birds by Mr. Downs and others seemed to command the greatest admiration. During the whole day, the neighbourhood of this splendid collection was thronged by deluged spectators of all ranks and ages.

At 1 o'clock the Hon. W. Young opened the Exhibition by a suitable address. He would have been well we think, if the first act had been one of prayer and thanksgiving to the bounteous Giver of the rich products of the earth then exhibited for the approbation of man. An acknowledgment justly due to Him without whose blessing vain are the highest and best directed and most scientific efforts of mankind.

On Thursday at 12 o'clock, a Lecture on Agriculture was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Forrester, which we did not hear, but which we doubt not was as the Governor described it, able and instructive. At 2 o'clock the Cattle imported under the sanction of the Legislature were disposed of at public auction, and we believe brought as high prices as were expected.

At four, the Lieutenant Governor appeared on the north steps of the Horticultural Lodge, for the purpose of dispensing the prizes previously decided by the appointed Judges, and a list of which was read by Judge Thomson, Esq. the Secretary. (We were glad to hear among the successful competitors, the names of H. M. Moyle and B. Zwickler, Esqr. of Lunenburg County.) His Excellency then addressed the assembled crowd in an animated, energetic and appropriate strain, expressing his warm interest in the prosperity of the Province, and especially in the advancement of its Agricultural interests,—concluding by assuring the Farmers around him, that "Government House while he dwelled in it shall be as freely open to the homestead of the Country as to the finest broadcloth of the land." This finale elicited loud applause from the numerous representatives of the honourable and influential class which his Excellency so properly encouraged.

Upon the whole, there seemed to be but one feeling that of satisfaction at the evidence supplied by this Exhibition of the rich capabilities of the land we live in to produce, in excellence and abundance, all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life. If any were skeptical on this point before they must have been convinced when they saw the specimens of wheat, barley, Indian corn and vegetables of great variety displayed on the tables, not forgetting the live stock, outside, and the last certainly not least, an enormous pig weighing Nine Hundred Pounds! As a match for this mammoth of the animal kind, might be mentioned enormous squashes of 125 lbs. and six feet in circumference, mangel wurtzell of 11 lbs., beets, carrots and parsnips, &c., &c., in proportion.

We believe the citizens of Halifax maintained on this occasion their usual character for hospitality to strangers. The Public Buildings were thrown open, and everything made as pleasant and inviting as possible to the visitors from the Country. In concluding this brief notice we would express our gratification at not seeing among the 5 or 6000 persons probably present at one time, a single instance of intoxication, or of disorderly conduct.

There were, perhaps, three times the number we have mentioned of different persons present at various periods of the Exhibition.

D. C. S.

The Secretary of the Diocesan Church Society has much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a further remittance of £130 collected in England by the indefatigable labors of the Rev. J. Stannage, for the benefit of his mission at St. Margaret's Bay. The Rev. Gentleman has now entrusted to the D. C. S. the amount of £320 stg. as an Endowment toward the permanent support of an additional Missionary in his parish; not for the support of the present Rector, who is already provided for, but for an increase of Clergy in his "mission."

October 7th, 1853.

LATEST PER TELEGRAPH.

New York, October 6, 1853.

To the Merchant's Ex. Reading Room:

The R. M. S. Arabia arrived at this port at 6 o'clock A. M. this day.

Flour has advanced 1s. 6d. per barrel. Wheat is 5d. per bushel dearer. Corn has gone up 6d. per quarter. Sugar—the improved tone in our last has been lost. Coffee has declined 1s. Tea—prices are stiffer, at same quotations as previously. Provisions unchanged. Consols for anxiety 94. Turkish Question more threatening. Cholera in England increasing.

For remainder of Editorial, &c., see page 323.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. Mr. Smith, Hubbets Cove, directions attended to.—From Rev. T. C. Leaver, directions attended to.—From Rev. G. Townshend, have none of the Libraries on hand at present, shall order by first opportunity.

Married.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. John Martin Jones M.C.C.Locou, of Glasgow, Scotland, to Catherine, youngest daughter of Robt. Downes, Esq., of this City.

On 23rd inst., by the Rev. Mr. Miller, Mr. R. RYAN, of Halifax, to Miss M. Teas, of Stewiacke.
In Cornwallis, on the 22nd ult., by the Rev. A. S. Hunt, Mr. GIBSON WICKWIRE, of Halifax, to PRUDENCE, youngest daughter, of Mr. Nathan, Eaton, of Cornwallis.
At the Lawrence town Church, Annapolis County, on Wednesday, 23rd ult., by the Rev. James Robertson, Mr. W. B. FOWLER, of Wilmet, to SOPHIA LAVINIA only daughter of S. B. Outpman, Esq.

Died.

On Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, after a short illness, which she bore with patient resignation to the Divine will, MARY ELIZA, wife of Mr. James Reeves, Merchant of this City, in the 23rd year of her age.

On Sunday, 22nd inst., ELLEN LANK, aged 47 years, in the 33rd year of her age.

Suddenly, at Mahone Bay, on Sunday the 26th Sept. in the 6th year of his age, GEORGE LANK, Esq., deservedly esteemed.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Friday, Sept. 30.—Brigs Franconia, Moore, Liverpool G. B. 30 days; Victory, Liffle, Picton 4 days—bound to Boston; Brig Laura, Day, New York 8 days; Brig Maid, Johnson, Havana, 14 days; R. M. S. Niagara, Leitch, Boston; schr Jas. Parker, Forrest, Lamaline, N. F. Saturday, Oct. 1st.—Brig. Lady Seymour, (pkt.) Conrad, Bermuda, 7 days; schr. Father Matthew, Doudrot, Boston, 5 days; Agnes Ross, Downe, Boston, 5 days; Alice, Smith, Labrador, 8 days.

Monday, Oct. 3rd.—Packet schr Bloomer, Purdy, Boston, via Salem, 12 hours from the latter port; Harbinger Brd. Tuto, Bonafro; H. M. S. Madch, Bermuda; Union, Honduras, North Bay; Brig Rajah, Crowell, Arceibo, 14 days.

Tuesday, Oct. 4th.—Packet Brig Belle, Mcagher, Boston 20 hours, 20 passengers; Brig. Bridget, Forrest, Boston, 4 days; schr. Susan Stairs, Mason, New York, 4 days, Liverpool, (pkt.) McLarn, Liverpool, N. S. 12 hours, 13 passengers; Coris, Messervey, Newfoundland; Emily, King, Lunenburg, 6 hours, 11 passengers.

Thursday, Oct. 6th.—Brigs. Ranger, Paynter, Malaga, 26 days; schr. Buskar, Dickson, Boston, 24 days; Emily Shaw, St. George's Bay, 14 days.

CLEARED.

Friday, Sept. 30th.—Martha, Smith, Placentia; Niagara Leitch, Liverpool; America, Shannon, Boston.

Saturday, Oct. 1st.—Schr. Emily, O'Bryan, Baltimore; Galaxy, Wilson, Philadelphia; Emerald, Smith, Boston; Catherine, Costa; St. Pierre; Mary Ann, Shelout, Charlottetown.

Monday, Oct. 3rd.—Susan, Crowell, Montreal; Advalora, Murphy, Montreal.

Thursday, Oct. 6th.—Schr. Bloomer, (pkt.) Purdy, Boston, John and Charles, Murrell, St. George's Bay.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8.

Apples, per bush.	3s. a 5s.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	35s. a 40s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	10½d. a 11½d.
Catsup, per gallon.	3s. a 4s.
Cheese, per lb.	4d. a 6d.
Chickens, per pair.	2s.
Eggs, per doz.	6½d. a 7½d.
Geese, each.	1r. 9d.
Hams, green, per lb.	5d. a 6d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Hay, per ton.	£2. a £4 10s
Honespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. a 9d.
Do. wool.	2s. 6d.
Bacon, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	15s.
Oats, per bus.	2s. 6d.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	3d.
Potatoes, per bushel.	3s. 9da 4s.
Socks, per doz.	10s.
Turkies, per lb.	none.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.
Pears, per bush.	12s. 6d. a 15s.
Plums, per bush.	12s. a 30s.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord.	18s.
Coal, per chaldron.	30s.

Advertisements.

INWARDS EX "FRANCONIA,"

From Liverpool.

7 TONS SHOT, ASSORTED.
17 Rolls Sheet Lead, 3 to 7 lb. per foot,
150 Boxes Tin Plates.
140 Bolts Yellow Metal Bolts, 5-S and 3-4 inch.
For sale by ALURO & CO.
Oct. 9. Birmingham House.

TO PARENTS.

WM. LANGLEY, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
HAS A VACANCY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT FOR A Respectable Youth, he must be from the country and not more than sixteen years of age.
The boy will board with the advertiser.
Hollis St. Oct. 8th, 1853.

CARD.

WE AVAIL OURSELVES OF THIS OPPORTUNITY to thank our friends and the public for the support afforded to our Line of Packets running for several years past between this Port and Boston, and beg now to inform them, that after this date our vessels will be despatched from T Wharf, Boston, instead of Forthill, as heretofore—where every facility will be rendered for the accommodation of Passengers and Shippers. Convenient Stores for the reception of Property intended for our Line will be provided both at Boston and at Halifax.

Agents at Boston—Messrs. SPRAGUE, SOULE & CO. T Wharf. September 31, 1853

B. WIER & CO.

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

THE TEACHERS HAVING ARRIVED FROM London who have been appointed by the above Society to assist in conducting their long projected TRAINING SCHOOL arrangements are rapidly making in order to open the Institution immediately; and the Committee propose (D. V.) to commence the School on Monday 10th October next.

The subjects of instruction will be as follows:

RELIGIOUS.

The Holy Scriptures; Evidences of Christianity for Students of all denominations; and in addition for members of the Church of England; Thirty nine Articles, Liturgy, Church Catechism.

LITERARY.

Art of Reading; Penmanship; English History, General and Constitutional, Grecian and Roman History; English Literature; Grammar and History of English Language. Composition.

SCIENTIFIC.

Arithmetic, Theoretical and Practical, Euclid's Geometry; Mensuration; Algebra; Trigonometry; Analytical Practical Mechanics, including the work of Steam Engines; Physical and General Geography, Popular Astronomy, Drawing, Vocal Music.

METHOD.

School Organization; Art of Teaching, Preparations of the Notes and Abstracts of Lessons.

Applications for the admission of Students of both sexes should be made to the Rev. T. Dunn, or the resident Master (Mr. Marriot,) at St. Andrew's Hall, 160 Gottingen Street.

The education of persons, in training for Teachers will be entirely free, except Books and Stationery.

Children from the age of 7 years, of both sexes, will be received as pupils in the Model Practising School, wherein the Course of instruction will be the same as to persons intended for School Teachers.

The fees in the lower division of this department will be 7s. 6d. per quarter; the second division 10s., the upper to 12s. 6d.—payable in advance.

Application for the admission of Pupils into this branch of the Institution should be made immediately at the School House as it is intended to limit the number which can at present be received. Both the Training and practising School will be open to all denominations.

The Committee beg to make known to the public generally that the Parent Society has generously voted the whole of the stipends to the officers concerned in carrying on this Institution, and that the Halifax Association in aid of the Society have taken upon themselves to supply a School Room, Dwelling House, &c., in which they have incurred a considerable expense; and therefore, earnestly call upon all who feel interested in the improvement and extension of good Schools in the Province, to assist them in this good work by subscriptions and donations.

By order of the Committee,
WM. HOWE,
THOMAS DUNN, } Secretaries.

Sept. 31.

TO PARENTS, TEACHERS, &c.

ATTENTION is respectfully invited to the columns of THE YOUTH'S PRECEPTOR, a periodical designed expressly for promoting the moral and intellectual improvement of the young. The present Volume, which was commenced in February last, having now reached the 12th No., will afford the best means for judging of the general character of this publication; and the exceedingly low price at which it is furnished, places it within the reach of every parent, who may be desirous of procuring for his children a paper devoted exclusively to their instruction and entertainment. Its object is to co-operate in the general movements which are now being made to facilitate the progress of popular education—by exhibiting in the minds of the young an interest in such departments of learning as are of the most practical utility, and by stimulating them to the cultivation and exercise of those moral principles which are the prominent features of an estimable character.

Clergymen, School Commissioners, and Teachers, are requested to act as Agents for THE YOUTH'S PRECEPTOR, by forwarding subscriptions to the office of publication and otherwise increasing its circulation in their respective communities.—The Youth's Preceptor is published once a fortnight, at the office of W. Cunningham, 37 Granville street, Halifax, N. S. It is printed in a neat quarto form, convenient for preservation or binding—each No. contains 24 columns.

TERMS.—For 1 Vol. comprising 52 consecutive Nos. 3s. 9d.; 1 copy of 26 consecutive Nos. 2s.; 2 copies of 26 consecutive Nos. 3s. 9d.—Payable in advance.

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VALUABLE PROPERTY AT LIVERPOOL.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE, SEVERAL VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN THE CENTRE OF the flourishing Town of Liverpool, agreeably to a plan, which may be seen on application to J. W. SCOTT, Esq. at that place, or to Mr. R. COCHRAN, of Messrs. Johnson and Twining's, Halifax. If not previously disposed of, the will be offered at Public Auction on the Premises, on Wednesday the 26th of October at 12 o'clock.

Sept. 21th

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN,

GENERAL IMPORTER, AGENT & DEALER IN STOVES AND GRATES, has received by arrivals a complete assortment, which he offers for sale low for cash, or at 3. 6. and 9 months credit. Orders from the Country, Cape Breton, P. E. Island, and Newfoundland, answered with dispatch. Oct. 10, 1853.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STEELING.
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HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA AGENCY, No. 172, HOLLIS ST

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE IS EFFECTED by the Subscriber as Sole Agent for this Company, on Houses, Furniture, Ships on the Stocks, and other personal property at moderate rates of premium, in all parts of the Province.

HUGH HARTSHORNE.

AGENT.

N. B. Churches, Chapels, Court House and other Public Buildings, insured on the most favourable terms. Halifax, 19th February, 1853.

Poetry.

OMNIA TUA DOMINE.

The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, the world and they that dwell therein.—Ps. cxlv.—1.

The lofty mount, the swelling hills,
The sweeping flood, the limpid rills,
The mighty rock, the craggy steep,
The stallow lake, the ocean deep,
The tender leaf, the opening flower,
The zephyr's breath, the tempest's power,
The humble shrub, the lofty tree,
Belong, O God, alone to thee.

The grass that feeds the thousand herds,
The joyous song of summer birds,
The grain within the furrowed field,
By thine own blessed promise sown'd,
The bearded wheat, the waving rye,
The meadow green, the corn blade high,
The early fruit of bush and vine,
Before our eyes, O God, are thine

And all are thine who walk or fly,
On lowly vale or mountain high:
That in the earth their dwelling have,
Or dash along the mighty wave,
Who chirp at eve, and sing at morn,
The desert or the park adorn,
On flowery plain or burning sand,
Alike the creatures of Thy hand.

The love of kindred and of friends,
That all our path of life attends,
The social word, the laugh of glee,
The thoughts that flow forever free,
The hope, in death's dark house of doom,
That bears us on beyond the tomb,
With all that cheers as while we live,
Are thine, O God, alone to give.

—N. Y. Church Journal.

THY WILL BE DONE.

SEARCHER of hearts! from mine crase
All thoughts that should not be,
And in its deep recesses trace
My gratitude to Thee!

Hearer of prayer! O guide aright
Each word and act of mine,
Life's battles teach me how to fight,
And be the victory Thine.

Giver of all,—for every good
In the Redeemer came,—
For shelter, raiment, and for food,
I thank Thee in His name.

Father and Son and Holy Ghost,
The glorious three in One,
Thou knowest best what I need most,
And let Thy will be done.

Advertisements.

LIFE INSURANCE
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.
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FROM THE ECONOMICAL ARRANGEMENT IN REGULATING expenses arising from the combination of fire and Life Insurances, this Company is enabled to effect Insurances on Lives at very reduced rates of premiums as will be made evident by a comparison of their Tables with those of other Offices. Attention is called to Tables A of premiums for insuring a sum payable at the age of 60 or at death—and Table B of premiums to secure a sum on a child arriving at the age of 21 years—both modes of Insurance are coming into more extensive use.

The Company's Almanac for 1853 containing Tables of Premiums and a variety of general information supplied gratis.

HUGH HARTSHORNE, AGENT.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 19th February, 1853.

WESLEY & SINCLAIR,
MANUFACTURERS OF



MONUMENTS.

CENTRE AND

Tomb Tables.

Plat Tables

GRAVE STONES

BAPTISMAL

FONTS, &c.

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JUST RECEIVED

BOXES SOFT PASTEL CRAYONS, BEST QUALITY. DRAWING PAPER (Whatman's best) various sizes. CRAYON PAPER—Tinted and White—received by English Steamer.

W.M. GOSSIP.

August 6th. 1853.

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF LOSS OF HEALTH, DISORDERED STOMACH, INDIGESTION AND DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

Copy of a letter from Mr. John Lloyd of Kiro-wen, near Harlech, Merionethshire.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I avail myself of the first opportunity of informing you, that for a very long period I was afflicted with a dangerous giddiness and frequent swimblings in the head, attended by loss of appetite, disordered stomach, and generally impaired health. Every means had failed to give me any permanent relief, and at length it became so alarming that I was really afraid of going about without an attendant. In this melancholy condition I waited personally upon Mr. Hughes, Chemist, Harlech, for the purpose of consulting him as to what I had better do; he kindly recommended your Pills, I tried them without delay, and after taking them for a short time I am happy to bear testimony to their wonderful efficacy. I am now restored to perfect health, and enabled to resume my usual duties. You are at liberty to publish this letter in any way you may think proper. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed.) JOHN LLOYD.

June 6th, 1852.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq. of Ind Walk, Tobago, dated April 8th, 1852

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that arduous disease, DROPSY, and which, under God, was effected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skillfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy and notwithstanding all I had undergone, this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks.

(Signed.) EDWARD ROWLEY.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist, of Clifton near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Head-aches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial result; at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better, that she continued them, and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children, particularly in cases of Measles and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of those diseases with no other remedy.

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

A DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT AND SPASMS IN THE STOMACH EFFECTUALLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bostock, Druggist, of Ashton under Lyne, dated July 31, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I have much pleasure in handing to you a testimonial of the efficacy of your Medicines. A person in this neighbourhood with whom I am well acquainted was afflicted for a long time with violent spasmodic pains in the stomach and liver, arising from frequent colic, sickness of pait, and the effects of a stooping position which he was obliged to assume in his business. The spasms were of an alarming character, and frequently left him in a weak and debilitated condition. At length he heard of the salutary effects of your invaluable Pills, and was induced to give them a trial. The first dose gave him considerable relief, and by following them up in accordance with your directions, they have acted so wonderfully in cleansing the liver and stomach, and strengthening the digestive organs that he has been restored to the enjoyment of good health. I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM BOSTOCK.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Ague | Female Irregularities | Scrofula, or King's |
| Asthma | tics | Evil |
| Bilious Complaints | Fevers of all kinds | Sore Throats |
| Blotches on the Face | | Stone and Gravel |
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| Dysentery | Rheumatism | &c. &c. |
| Erysipelas | Retention of Urine | |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices.—1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

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There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia, February, 1853.

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Prospectuses, pamphlets, and all needed information as to the Company, and its conditions of Assurance may be had at the Company's Office, 21 Hollis Street, Halifax, or from the Agents throughout the Province.

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Feb. 5. 1852.

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With a General assortment of Lines, Fishing and Sail Twines, Nets, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, &c. &c., kept constantly on hand.

July 9th. 1853.

3m.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT

PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by pulling advertisements—no certificate published respecting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, Want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of a derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax. Nov. 20. 1852.

CORDIAL RHUBARB FOR THE PREVENTION

and Cure of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels arising from debility, or loss of tone.

This preparation of RHUBARB, combined with valuable aromatics, antacids and carminatives, acts as a corrective of acidity. (the frequent cause of bowel complaints)—removes irritating obstructions, and when its use is persevered in, imparts tone and vigor to the digestive organs. Sold only at LANGLEY'S DRUGSTORE, Hollis Street, July 26.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE

TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. The daily use of this much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the TEETH,—prevents Tartarous deposit,—arrests decay,—induces a healthy action in the GUMS,—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour.

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London. Halifax, N. S. Feb. 1852.

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