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The Church Times.

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

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip...Publisher.

VOL. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1884. NO. 60.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

SUNDAY	MORNING				EVENING			
	Psalm	Prov.	John	Isaiah	Psalm	Isaiah	John	Isaiah
Nov. 17	119	10	1	66	119	10	1	66
Nov. 18	119	10	1	66	119	10	1	66
Nov. 19	119	10	1	66	119	10	1	66
Nov. 20	119	10	1	66	119	10	1	66
Nov. 21	119	10	1	66	119	10	1	66
Nov. 22	119	10	1	66	119	10	1	66

Go to ver 23.

Religious Miscellany.

A DEFENCE

Of the Constitution of the Diocese of Vermont, in reply to the strictures of the Episcopal Recorder. By JOHN H. HOPKINS, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.

THE EPISCOPAL VETO.

And now I turn to the last charge, of converting "a distinguished layman into an automaton" by the magic of our Conventional system. It is the first time that I have heard this anecdote. The anecdote is anonymous, and the witness is anonymous. But yet I think it very possible that the story is true, because it would be quite unreasonable to doubt that "distinguished layman" may talk a little nonsense now and then, so long as there are distinguished clergymen to set them the example. It must be perfectly obvious, however, that if the speech thus reported meant anything at all, it could only mean that the gentleman found himself disappointed of his desire to display his oratory, or "make a sensation," for which I have already stated that our Vermont Convention is by no means a favorable field. Certain it is, indeed, that every member of that body has an equal liberty of thought and speech, subject only to the usual rules of order. Certain it is, that in its proper place none can honor his name more than he does. But in the Convention of our Diocese the forensic orator soon feels himself reduced to the general level, because there is no public auditory, and no theatre of display, and we are accustomed to listen, not to flights of rhetoric, but to plain, straightforward sense, directed by duty, and governed by kindness. I have lived long, and have had as much to do as most men in Conventional proceedings, and truth compels me to say that I have never known a Convention of the Church to be interesting on account of its oratorical debates, unless when there was a sharp contention of opposing parties, often dangerous, always hostile to religious influence in the community, and not seldom discredit to the speakers themselves. If, therefore, I had the honor of being acquainted with our correspondent's "distinguished layman," I should say to him that, although his eloquence might have been good, fraternal peace and unity were better. I am far from wishing any man to be an automaton, but yet, for myself, if I must make a choice between them, I would infinitely rather be an automaton in the Church of God than run the risk of being an incendiary.

You will remember, gentlemen, I trust, that I am not a volunteer on this occasion. I have been long accustomed to bear the assaults of the press with quiet good humor, that this kind of patience with me has become a habit rather than a virtue, and I should not have given myself the trouble of repelling this last attack upon my Diocese, if the welfare of the Church, beyond the limits of Vermont, had not impelled me. I grant, indeed, that my official sphere is small. I admit that we are not a numerous or a wealthy people, and that we have neither large salaries nor large churches to attract the stars of the ecclesiastical firmament. But I do not admit that our system involves any principle which shrinks from fair investigation. Nor have we any reason to refuse to judge it by its fruits, although it must be acknowledged that there is no Diocese in our land which presents a harder soil for the growth of Episcopacy.

Under that system, our clergy have increased in twenty-one years from eleven to twenty-five, without a dollar of missionary aid beyond our own borders. Our Church edifices have grown from sixteen to twenty-eight, besides two rebuilt, one much enlarged, and many others improved and adorned, with

Concluded.

no debts of any serious consequence. While our parsonages, from none, have reached the number of seven, with several more in a train towards consummation.

Under that system, our ministers, who, when I entered upon my office, in A. D. 1832, bore the proportion of one to every 25,000 of the population in the State of Vermont, now bear the proportion of one to every 12,000. This is a larger proportion than that of your own Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Virginia, North Carolina, and other older Dioceses, and it is considerably beyond the general average throughout the Union.

Under that system, the Diocese, which was at first nearly divided between High and Low Church differences, with a large amount of irregularity, and a plentiful supply of the elements of contention, and which afterwards passed through a period of partial trouble from Tractarianism, has been marked, for many years, by uniform propriety and order, freed from all dissension, and taught to appreciate the social advantages of brotherly concord and peace.—There is not at this moment a single root of bitterness or strife from one end of it to the other. The lines of party-spirit are all merged in the Unity of the Church.

With this experience of the results, you will not, I trust, be greatly surprised that we are somewhat reluctant to go to school, or to take our knowledge of the true Constitution, principles, and history of the Church from my learned and eloquent friend, the Rev. Dr. Hawks, even though his notions are endorsed by the editors and correspondents of the *Episcopal Recorder*. Perhaps we may be mistaken in presuming to doubt that the largest cities must needs possess the wisest men. But I beg leave to assure you, that we shall require a much better display of authority and argument than we have yet seen to convince us of our error.

A few words more, and I have done. The Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont has no veto power. He does not vote at all in his Convention. He takes no part, direct or indirect, in the election of Church officers. He has no control of any funds, missionary or otherwise, to distribute among his supposed or real favorites. Nor is he under the slightest temptation to employ any management whatever, either to secure a Conventional triumph, or avoid a Conventional defeat. And why? Because the CONSTITUTION OF THE DIOCESE fixes his just rights on their true basis, and he can afford to be perfectly impartial.

I do not say that any other Bishop takes a different course; but I do say that the defective and inconsistent position which the Constitutions of the older Dioceses assign to them, has a natural tendency to make them managers. And I say further, that the Church papers on both sides (with a few honorable exceptions) have been very improperly and unhappily in the habit of imputing to many of these Bishops a large amount of management, and of exciting on this very ground, no small measure of odium against them. If those accusations were true, which I trust they are not, the blame should be cast not so much on the Bishops themselves, as on an erroneous and unjust Conventional system, which deprives them of their official rights, and thus tempts them to secure *by management*, what ought to be conceded to them *by law*. The inevitable consequence is, in but for many instances, that instead of being regarded with the same confidence and affection by all belonging to their Diocese, they are regarded as being in sympathy and conduct, the *Bishops of a party*.

But what possible advantage to truth and piety can be gained by a state of things like this? How much more useful and happy would be the relation of Bishops to their Dioceses if their true places were universally declared and understood? For in no other way can the essential principles of our Church unity be realized effectually. In no other way can the clergy and laity, joined heart and hand in one body with their ecclesiastical head, under Christ, go on, like a well-ordered army, to the warfare with the world, flesh, and the devil. These mutual dissensions—this carping and censorious work of strife—this tone of alarm about the despotic powers of the Episcopate—this overbearing spirit of opposition—what can be more injurious to the

progress of the Gospel! What more sure to obstruct the march of truth! Nay, what so likely to force the Bishops into the ranks of partisans, however strongly they might deprecate such a position!

I am far from claiming, for myself or my brethren, any immunity from justice, where there is a real and substantial ground for complaint. If Bishops prove to be unsound in the faith, or unsound in the morals of religion, let them be presented, tried and condemned, with a severity proportioned to the importance of their office. But let this be done with the grave caution which belongs to Christian discipline, on due enquiry, and credible evidence. And meanwhile, I pray you to remember that we are men, of like sympathies and feelings with our brethren. Remember that the clergy may do at least as much to influence the character of a Bishop, as he can do to influence theirs. Remember that it is their place and privilege to be the counsellors and advisers of their ecclesiastical Overseer, to warn him in season, with the affection and faithfulness of a younger brother, when they think him in error, instead of publishing his mistakes, under an anonymous signature, to the world, and making them the pretext of party opposition. The spirit of the Gospel is LOVE. And love produces love; confidence produces confidence; frankness produces frankness, all by the same strong impulse of generous sympathy. And the working of the contrary elements is just as sure. Distrust produces distrust; suspicion produces suspicion; enmity produces enmity. The ministers of Christ know full well, indeed, that His effectual grace should gain the victory over these temptations, and that it is their bounden duty to overcome evil with good. But sad experience proves how easy it is to cover the feelings of the natural heart with the convenient robe of theological fidelity, and then to indulge them with bitter intolerance, FOR THE SAKE OF GOD!

Were it possible, therefore, for my feeble voice to reach the clergy of the whole Church, I would say to them, "My Reverend brethren, you have the course of your Bishops, to a very large extent, in your own care and keeping. If you would have a faithful, affectionate, and impartial Overseer in the Lord, select him, in the first place, with a view to these qualities, and you will rarely, if ever, be disappointed in the result. And when he is consecrated to his arduous office, give him, in all respects, as the Diocese of Vermont has done, his just rights in the Apostolic Consultation of the Church, and treat him with generous confidence and love. Believe that he cannot possibly have any interest in opposition to your own, that it is his earnest desire and prayer to see you all prosper in your labors, and that his highest earthly happiness must be found in your fraternal unity and concord. Advise and counsel him if you have occasion, and doubt not that he will receive it kindly, when it is done as it ought to be done, with the spirit of Christian tenderness.—Strengthen his hands by your faithful support. Consult him as your best friend. Set your faces against all doctrines and practices which the Church has not sanctioned, lest you should trouble the peace and harmony of Zion. Give no encouragement to party spirit, nor to party movements. And you may rely on it, as the general rule, that your Bishop will respond with joy to your efforts; that in proportion as you desire to do nothing without his approbation, it will be his wish to do nothing without yours, and that you will realize in feeling and in fact the true design of that beautiful system, which is too often held, in our degenerate day, as an impracticable theory. Then may your Diocese hope for its full reward, in the absence of dissension, in the enlargement of Christian love, and in the increasing favor of God and man. Then you will see the fraternal spirit of the ministry shed a wholesome and kindly influence upon the people. And you will know, by a blessed experience, how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

I may not close, however, although I am sensible of the inordinate length of my communication, without a due acknowledgment of your late editor's intended compliment. After assailing, with zeal and ingenuity, the constitutional system of my Diocese, he is pleased to say, that in my hands it may not be very dangerous. But this is a species of laudation which I must entirely disclaim. If, instead of

insinuating so kindly that I had capacity and wisdom enough to make a vicious system tolerable, he had said that I am far inferior to many of my brethren in the Episcopate, he would have come much nearer to the truth, and it would be neither my inclination nor my duty to contradict him. As it is, I am too well aware of my manifold deficiencies—too painfully conscious of how little I have done for the good of the Church—too deeply convinced that I have been "an unprofitable servant," to take any share of the praise which is due to God for His blessing on the plan which His own Word has dictated.

It is *non erit*, therefore, and nothing but the system, which claims commendation. I maintain that it is superior to any other Diocese in its principles, because it is more Scriptural, more primitive, more consistent with the whole design of the Episcopate, and more in accordance with the two great rules of the Apostle—1st, That "WE ALL SPEAK THE SAME THING, AND THAT THERE MAY BE NO DIVISIONS AMONGST US, BUT THAT WE BE PERFECTLY JOINED TOGETHER IN THE SAME MIND AND IN THE SAME JUDGMENT;" and 2d, That the Bishop "DO NOTHING BY PARTIALITY." It is no invention or discovery of mine. It is no novelty that should disturb any man's peace, but it is simply the old, original plan of the first inspired master builders, which no one, without the same authority of inspiration, has a right to alter. In offering it to the clergy and laity of Vermont, I deserve no credit beyond that of honestly acting on my own conviction of the truth. Far higher is the credit due to this Diocese for their ready and unanimous acceptance of a system which so many were disposed to condemn as obsolete and impracticable, and for the cordial and admirable consistency with which they have gone forward, under its peaceful and harmonious administration, to the present day.

In conclusion, I have only to add that I raise no question as to the sincerity and good intentions of our accusers. I have shown how greatly they have erred in their views of fact as well as in their notions of theory. I have taken the liberty of an old man, now drawing near to the great final account, to utter plain and honest words against party strife, and in support of *UNITA*. But God forbid that I should doubt the purity of motive, or depreciate the piety and zeal, of any of my brethren, merely because they are led away by the popular current of this disorganizing age. Still, if it were the last sentence I should be allowed to record, I would affectionately warn them to beware of party spirit, to flee from dissension, to cherish *UNITA*—unity in doctrine, unity in worship, unity in government, unity in discipline, unity in heart, unity in action. The Lord, in His mercy, has given them a goodly heritage. Let it not be marred by family discord. The harmony of the Church is her most powerful instrument of influence upon a world that lieth in wickedness. For Christ Himself hath said: "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another." And the great Apostle has left to us the fearful admonition, on which the sad divisions of Christendom present such a mournful commentary: "If ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not consumed one of another." God grant us wisdom and grace to lay up His lesson in our souls, and practise it in our life and conversation.

Your faithful friend and servant in the Gospel,
JOHN H. HOKKINS,
Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont.
Burlington, Vt., Jan. 12, 1864.

News Department.

From Papers by Steamship America, Oct. 28.

ENGLAND.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION—COURTS MARTIAL.

CAPTAIN MAELURE.—At Sheerness, on Tuesday, Oct. 17, a court martial assembled on board the *Waterloo* flagship to try Captain Maelure, late commander of her Majesty's ship *Investigator*, for the abandonment of that vessel in the Arctic seas. The Deputy Judge Advocate read a statement of the health of the men, among whom a vast number were reported as afflicted with scurvy, dysentery, and debility.—Upon being asked how long they were in the ice, Captain Maelure replied—"About three years. From the time of his arrival at the Bay of Mercy, the ship was in the ice the whole time, except about six weeks, when the ice began to slack a little." The court, having considered all the circumstances, was of opinion that no blame whatever attached to Captain Maelure for the loss of the ship, and that his conduct and that of the crew had been highly meritorious. The President, in pronouncing Captain Maelure with his

sword, highly complimented him on the meritorious services he had performed.

CAPTAIN KELLETT.—The Court was re-opened for the purpose of trying Captain Kellett and his officers for the abandonment of her Majesty's ship *Resolute* in the Arctic seas. In the course of a brief enquiry, it appeared that Captain Kellett acted in strict obedience to the orders of Sir Edward Belcher; after which the Deputy Judge Advocate read the finding of the Court, which fully acquitted Captain Kellett and the officers of the *Resolute*, as they had acted under the orders of Sir E. Belcher. The President on handing Captain Kellett his sword, said, "Captain Kellett, I have much pleasure in returning you this sword, which you have so long worn with honour and credit and service to your country."

COMMANDER RICHARDS.—The Court then proceeded with the trial of Commander Richards of the *Assistance*, for the loss of that vessel and her tender the *Intrepid*. In reply to a few immaterial questions, Commander Richards informed the Court that the *Assistance* was abandoned in pursuance of his orders; and the Deputy Judge Advocate read the finding of the Court, which completely exonerated Captain Richards from all blame, he acting under the orders of Sir Edward Belcher.

SIR EDWARD BELCHER.—On Wednesday last the Court reassembled to proceed with the trial of Captain Sir E. Belcher, commander of the late Arctic squadron, for the loss of her Majesty's ship *Assistance*, and also for having recommended the abandonment of her Majesty's ships *Investigator*, *Resolute*, and *Pioneer*. Admiral Gordon presided. The court was much crowded by officers throughout the day, and the greatest attention was paid to the proceedings. Sir Edward Belcher appeared as a prisoner guarded by the master-at-arms, but was allowed to be seated during the day. The chief point of the investigation tended to show that so many were suffering from scurvy affection and general debility, that it was thought advisable that a survey should be held on those remaining on board the ships. If they were not found in better condition, it was considered advisable that the vessels should be quitted. The report had been already before the Court, and on it they came to the determination that the ships should be abandoned. There were not enough men to ensure the possibility of the ships being brought home this summer.

The Court, after a day's examination and adjournment, resumed the proceedings yesterday, and finally delivered the following decision:—"The Court is of opinion that the abandonment of her Majesty's ship *Investigator* was directed by Captain Kellett, who was justified in giving such orders. The Court is of opinion, from the great confidence reposed in Captain Sir E. Belcher by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the ample discretionary powers given to him, that he was authorized, and did not act beyond his orders, in abandoning her Majesty's ship *Assistance* and her tender, the *Pioneer*, or in directing the abandonment of her Majesty's ship *Resolute* and her tender, the *Intrepid*; although, if circumstances had permitted, it would have been advisable that he should have consulted with Captain Kellett previously; and the Court doth adjudge the said Captain Sir E. Belcher to be acquitted, and he is hereby acquitted accordingly." The President then returned Sir E. Belcher his sword without observation, and the Court was dissolved.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Dr. Rae, of the Hudson's Bay Arctic Expedition, had an audience with Sir James Graham on Tuesday, at the Admiralty, on the subject of the discovery of the probable fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions. The interview occupied a considerable time, in the course of which we understand Sir James Graham announced the intention of the Government to send out early in the ensuing spring an expedition in order to make further search for the remains spoken of by the Esquimaux, and the command of the expedition was offered to Dr. Rae.—*Shipping Gazette*.

The Earl of Dundonald will be gazetted to-night Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, vice Sir J. B. Martin, deceased.

PROVOCATION OR CONVOCATION.—The Convocation of the prelates and clergy of the province of Canterbury, was on Friday proceeeded in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, pursuant to a royal writ, by the Vicar-General, Dr. Twiss, under a commission from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan, on Friday, Nov. 17.

THE KILLED AT ALMA.—It appears that of the 1,400 killed at Alma, no less than 700 killed were Irish; the 25d Welsh Fusiliers being almost to a man natives of the sister country.

THE BLACK SEA.

PARIS, 27th Oct.—The French Minister of War has received from General Canrobert the following despatch:—

"HEAD QUARTERS, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Oct. 18, 1854.—We opened the trenches during the night between the 9th and 10th. The enemy, who did not seem to expect us at that point, did not disturb the work, which we actively pursued. I hope we shall have by the day after tomorrow (the 18th) seventy guns in battery. Since ten this morning a hot fire has been directed upon us at intervals, but without any success. Our loss is almost minimal. The works of the English army proceed on a parallel with our own. The weather, for a short time very bad and very cold, has fortunately turned out fine again.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—We are still without any authentic accounts since the last despatches from Lord Raglan. From the general tenor of the intelligence, however, we gather that the siege operations were fully commenced on the 16th. Previous to this, there is little intelligence worth communicating. The siege works had been carried on without opposition despite the incessant shelling of the enemy, who foolishly threw away their powder and showed their rage without doing any damage whatever. By the strange neglect of the authorities at Balaklava, we are left to glean our information from the Russian despatches received at Vienna, and still more strangely we have found that in many instances the information conveyed was strictly correct! We subjoin such despatches as seem most worthy of credit.

BALAKLAVA, Oct. 13.—The breaching batteries against the White Tower were completed on the 11th. The other works are progressing. An incessant fire has been kept up from the Russian batteries since the 8th, but to no purpose. Yesterday morning the Russians made several sorties, but were unsuccessful in all. All the Greeks have suddenly quitted Balaklava; last night an attack upon the works thrown up to cover the town and harbour was expected.

VIENNA, Oct. 24.—Russian intelligence from the Crimea of the 16th announces that the allies had begun to bombard Sebastopol on that day, but without having done damage. The Russians returned the enemy's fire. Large bands of Tartars have been formed in the Crimea; they sack and destroy the country in the rear of the Russians. The Russians confess that the Tartar population is so hostile that they have been obliged to arrest 2000 persons.

VIENNA, Oct. 23.—An official despatch of Prince Paskewitch to the Russian Embassy at Vienna says that the allies opened their fire by land and sea on the 17th. The Russians lost five hundred men. Admiral Korniloff was dead. On the morning of the 18th the fire of the vessels had not yet recommenced, but that from the batteries continued.

The following is the position of our forces and plan of the operations contemplated, as marked out by a contemporary:—The line of the allies now extends from Cape Kereones and Kanish Bay along the whole range of heights which enclose Sebastopol, round about two miles to the rear of Inkerman Lights on the north east side of the town. By this plan we entirely surround the whole of the town and fortifications situated on the south of the bay. The north side, on which stands Fort Alexander and Fort Constantine, is not invested or even threatened. By this side the whole garrison and inhabitants maintain their communications with Simferopol, the main road from which runs within a quarter of a mile of the guns of Fort Constantine. This channel with the interior will give the enemy many advantages during the siege, as it will be utterly impossible for us to prevent their receiving supplies of all kinds. Only two days ago a battalion of infantry, about 4,000 strong, marched into the fortress from the north, with their bands playing and colours flying in defiance. These men, of course, can cross the harbour with perfect impunity during the night time, and reinforce the defences on the south side as often as it may be necessary. For such a siege as that before us we should have had at least 50,000 additional troops. Now no one can conceal the fact that, for the work, we are short-handed.

The English are making all their preparations for attack of the circular fort and the redoubt wall which protects the rear of the town and harbour, and cover the shipping. This is the Turkish quarter of Sebastopol and it is called Akhtiar, and on this point we shall be exposed to a heavy flank fire from some entrenchments thrown up on the summit of a precipitous ridge, which runs up the valley on the extreme right of the allies. The French attack from the heights looking over the Quarantine Station and the Russian port

of the town. Here they will have to contend against... With the French, but more towards the extreme left, near the sea, the mass of the Turkish... On the right of the French line commences the left of the English. As I have said, we stretch from the end of the Russian town round to the rear of the harbor and Turkish quarter. A French division, with a regiment of Tunisians, form the extreme right of all.

There certainly never was a siege in the course of which such heavy guns will be used on both sides.—The English siege train will comprise about thirty-eight thirty-two pounders, thirty fifty-six pounders, thirty thirty-eight pounders, eighteen eighty-four pounders, and about a dozen twelve and thirteen inch mortars, with six Lancaster guns throwing ninety-six pounds and shot. The Terrible and Destruction have each given us four sixty-eight pounders of one hundred and thirty hundred weight, and having a range of from 2,500 to 4,000 yards. The Trefgar, the Sampson, and the Diamond have also landed some of their heaviest metal, and two long-range Lancaster guns have been landed from the Arrow, and two from the Dog, which recently arrived from England. There is no possible combination of which stone and mortar incapable which can resist the concentrated action of such guns as these. We shall not, however, find the Russian deficient either in range or weight of metal. We believe that some of the finest and heaviest guns used in modern warfare will be found in the fortresses of Sebastopol. In no respect shall we find it wanting in the defenses to be expected from a first class fortress of such enormous strength and paramount importance.

It has been found necessary to detach a considerable force from the besieging army in order to maintain possession of the road between our position before Sebastopol and Balaklava, which is our base of operations, and medium of communication with the fleet.—If the Russians could by a bold movement intercept and occupy the immediate country, it would be a most serious disaster; for not only should we be hemmed in between Sebastopol, the forces at Bakti-Deraï, and those in the rear, and cut off from all means of supply, but the fleet would be in a most perilous position. The harbor of Balaklava, though of sufficient depth to afford a refuge for ships of the largest burthen, is so narrow that it would be almost impossible to get out in time to avoid entire destruction. We have no doubt, however, that the force entrusted with this important task is sufficient to secure the road of communication. We regret to hear that the cholera is committing most disastrous havoc among our troops. It is attributed to the rapid changes of the climate, the mornings being suffocatingly hot and the evenings extremely cold. The mortality has been stated at no less than two hundred a day, but we can scarcely credit this.

A most unfortunate disaster has happened in connection with the transport of the cavalry forces from Varna to Balaklava. It appears that seventy-eight horses of the Annikulea Dragoons, and upwards of one hundred horses of the Royal Dragoons, were shipped some days ago on board the War Cloud and the Wilson Kennedy at Varna for transport to this place. On the passage a violent gale of wind arose and lasted for nearly two days. The sea ran high; the ships pitched and strained excessively; all the fittings and fore-boxes gave way, and the horses got loose upon the deck. In this terrible condition the captains of the ships seem to have been unable to do anything to save the valuable animals entrusted to their charge. Seventy out of the seventy-eight on board the War Cloud, and one hundred on board the Wilson Kennedy perished.

The Russian ships sunk in the port of Sebastopol have been so disposed as to form two barriers, each composed of three ships, and having between them a passage for a single vessel, which passage is temporarily closed by chains. It is not impossible to penetrate into that port by that narrow passage, but it is very difficult. The part of the vessels which remains above the surface of the sea has been drenched over with pitch, and loaded with inflammable matter, which it is supposed will be set fire to should the vessels of the allied fleets attempt to enter.

THE BALTIC SEA.

THE BALTIC SEA.—The Danish, which arrived at Halifax on Saturday, left the fleet under Sir Charles Napier at Bergen on the preceding Tuesday, and at which time consisted of twelve screw steamers. She brings very little news, beyond the intimation that the fleet will leave the Baltic in the latter part of November, and may be expected home by December 5.

THE SPRING CAMPAIGN IN THE BALTIC.—The armament now building to operate against the Russians in the Baltic at the opening of the spring campaign includes thirty-five vessels—namely, five floating batteries, the decks covered with iron plates eight inches thick, and the exterior with one hundred plates four inches thick, rendering them perfectly ball and bomb proof (these vessels will be armed with six of the long range guns on the Lancaster principle); ten bomb-vessels, to be armed with from two to three mortars of the most powerful description; and twenty gunboats, drawing about four feet of water, the latter being especially intended for service in the River Neva.

RUSSIA.

THE MARCHING OF THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.—From the accounts received from the north there is no question as to the Czar's intentions towards Austria.—The Czar himself is reported to be about to remove from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, and the heir apparent has already left the northern capital to place himself at the head of the division of the Guard. Prince Paskievitch retains the chief command of the western army of operations, and General Radtzyer commands the corps of Grenadiers. No doubt was entertained at Vienna that these troops were about to be concentrated upon the Austrian frontier, and that the whole forces of the Austrian empire would ere long be required to meet so formidable an antagonist.

On the line of the Danube an equal vigour is apparent. We hear from Galatz, of the 10th, that 30,000 Russians had entered the Dobrudzha, between Tulcha and Iztcha, and were fortifying Babadagh. At Metchin there are about three hundred Cossacks, three hundred volunteers, and four battalions of infantry, with eighteen pieces of cannon; whilst at Tulcha there is an equal force of the Russians; and that there are moreover two regiments of the enemy at Adgillar, situated about half-way between Iztcha and Babadagh. The Russians have also some artillery at Kacharman. He goes on to say that General Luders is at Satoroff with his staff and a strong division of infantry; that General Englehardt is at Renk with fifteen battalions of infantry and a brigade of hussars, that Anshakoff is at Ismail with three regiments of infantry and three regiments of Cossacks; and that the rest of the 6th and a division of the fourth corps d'armee occupy the line between the Dacube and the Pruth. Further, this report states that General Anrep, with Dragoon Lancers and Cossack regiments, is at Chodyn, from whence a cordon is established against the frontiers of Gallizia and the Bukowina. Prince Gortschakoff and General Danneberg are reported to be at Kisenoff, with the 6th major. The Russian flotilla is reported to be now at Iztcha and partly at Ismail and Kilia, and attempts are made to bring it into the Dnieper. On the other hand the Turks are not idle, although the rigorous interferences of the Austrian authorities has considerably hampered the movements of Omar Pasha. Nevertheless we hear that he will forthwith commence offensive operations in Bessarabia. The report of the march of Osten-Sacken with 40,000 men from Odessa is contradicted.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

THE POLITICAL EMBARASSMENTS OF THE GERMAN POWERS.—The manifestly hostile intentions of the Czar in marching his forces towards the Austrian frontier, and the increasing breach between Prussia and Austria, are precipitating events to an alarming degree. It is evident that nothing short of an imperious necessity will induce the former to abandon its simulated neutrality in eastern affairs, unless that be changed into a decided co-operation with the Czar, and we are not sure that such an issue, however deplorable in itself, would not conduce more materially to the interests of Europe and the peace, than the hollow-hearted diplomatic fencing beneath which its real bias is now veiled.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN.—We mentioned in our last that the Volksting—(equivalent to our Commons' House)—had unanimously petitioned the King on the 20th inst. to dismiss his Minister, and to adopt a constitution in accordance with a pledge previously given by his Majesty. The petition was received by the King by deputy, and an answer was promised. The response was as prompt as it was summary. On the 21st. the Volksting was dissolved, and the country is slated to be on the eve of revolution.

FRANCE.

The Sultan, to show his sense of the services of the late Marshal de St Arnaud, has accorded to his widow a pension for life of 25,000 francs per month. The Moniteur publishes a letter from the Emperor to Madame St Arnaud, awarding her a pension of 50,000 francs as a national recompense.

Editorial Miscellany.

CITY OF HALIFAX, 23d Nov. 1854.

His Worship the Mayor, accompanied by the Aldermen, his Honor the Recorder, and other Officers of the City, this day waited upon Colonel BAZALGETTE, and presented him with the following Address, which was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the City Council, held on Friday last:—

To COL. JOHN BAZALGETTE, &c. &c.
The Address of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Halifax.

SIR.—We regret to find that you are about to remove with your family from the Province.

During a long residence in this City of over 40 years, while you have honorably fulfilled the duties of various Military stations of trust and distinction successively held by you, and also during your Administration of the Government of this Province, your course of life has been remarkable for those qualities that characterize the good citizen, which with your invariable courtesy of demeanor, have placed you among the most esteemed of our inhabitants.

We are happy to bear this public testimony of our high regard to you as a member of Society, and beg respectfully to add that wherever your future home may be, you will carry with you the best wishes of the citizens of Halifax for the welfare of yourself, ye amiable consort, and family.

For and on behalf of the City Council.
HENRY PRYOR, Mayor.
Halifax, N. S., 23d Nov., 1854.

To which Colonel Bazalgette was pleased to return the following reply:—

Worshipful Sir and Gentlemen.—I receive with much gratification your kind Address on my approaching departure from Halifax, where, during a period of 40 years, I have enjoyed a happy social intercourse with your fathers and yourselves.

In the performance of my various official duties, it has ever afforded me pleasure to be useful where occasions presented themselves, of co-operating with the members of my profession to promote the welfare and happiness, or alleviate distress wherever it has occurred in this community.

Flattered by the terms in which you are pleased to approve of my performance of those duties, and the regret you express at our separation, I cannot refrain also from experiencing much feeling when called by weighty and irremovable claims to leave a place endeared by many affectionate recollections—the birth place of all my children, their happy, earliest home;—and when I think you for the good wishes you entertain for the welfare of Mr. Bazalgette, my family and self, I most cordially reciprocate these feelings towards yourselves, and shall ever feel deeply interested in and be most solicitous for the advancement, welfare and prosperity of the Metropolis and the Province of Nova Scotia.

JOHN BAZALGETTE,
Colonel.
Halifax, 6th Nov., 1854.

We find by the Toronto Church of Oct. 19, that the Lord Bishop of Montreal, accompanied by the Venble. Archdeacon Lower, had on the 23d ult. made a visit to the Township, where various duties important to the interests of the Church, were performed. On Friday, the 29th, the Bishop held an Ordination in the Church of St. Luke, at Waterloo, where in presence of a large assemblage, Mr. John Golden and Mr. Hugh Montgomery, (the latter formerly well known in the diocese, and much respected as a Wesleyan Minister,) were ordained Deacons; and the Rev. C. A. Wetherall, Rev. John Davidson, and Rev. S. P. Williams, received Priest's Orders.

We have received from Rev. W. H. Snyder, a note expressing surprise that "Mahone Bay was omitted from the list of Parishes represented by Delegates at the late Synodical Meeting." The omission is rectified below. The Rev. Mr. Cochran is absent, but we have no doubt that any omission of the kind must have been altogether accidental.

NAMES OF DELEGATES FROM MARONE BAY.—Mr Benjamin Legg, and Mr. Frederick Eron.

The new New Brunswick Administration has been composed as follows:—

- Hon. CHAS. FISHER, Attorney General;
- Hon. JOHN M. JOHNSON, Solicitor General;
- Hon. S. L. TILLEY, Provincial Secretary;
- Hon. WILLIAM H. STAVES, Surveyor General;
- Hon. WILLIAM J. RITCHIE, Executive Councilors, without place;
- Hon. JAMES BROWN, and
- Hon. ALBERT J. SMITH,) place.

Hazard's Gazette, Charlotte Town, P. E. I., devotes a column to a record of the proceedings of the Rev. J. C. Cochran, in Charlotte Town, in behalf of King's College, similar to the account in the last Church Times. The Editor of the Gazette promises that "As soon as Mr. Cochran shall have completed his mission in the Island, he will publish the result of his application."

Missionary Intelligence.

PALESTINE.—We take the following remarkable article from a valuable contemporary, the "Echo—

REMARKABLE PHYSICAL CHANGES IN PALESTINE.—Is the Lord already beginning to fulfil his promise, in causing the shower to come down in his season? Is the tree yielding her fruit, and the earth her increase, as has not been known for centuries? We could fill two or three sheets with extracts confirmatory of this. A Correspondent residing in Palestine, writing to the Editor of the *Presbyterian*, says: "The fruit is very large and fine. The peaches, shaped like pears, are exceedingly fine, I took the pains to measure one, and it is nine and one-fourth inches in the oblong round, and eight and one-half inches round horizontally. Our American vegetables have yielded very largely, particular the sweet potatoes. They are the very finest, and most plentiful crop, and are destined to be a great blessing to the poor Jew. The figs, pomegranates, grapes, &c., we have in abundance, successively since June." [Written Sept. 27th, 1852.] "The climate is delightful. The thermometer has only reached 90 degrees twice this season." "The ear of corn that was brought with us in 1849 has produced a thousand-fold; so that M. gave away large quantities of green ears to many poor Jews last year; has sold much in the city, and used in his own family all the winter season, and has plenty left." In another article it is stated that the early and later rain is now being given. New springs have been found, and old springs have newly opened, by the rubbish of ages being removed. A surprising amount of matter of the same sort, corroborative of the fact that illustrations of the fulfilment of prophecy are now being given. See also Jeremiah xxx., xxxi., and xxxii. Is God causing the captivity of Judah and the captivity of Israel to return, or rather, is he not giving indications that this is what he is about to do? Yes! He that scattered Israel is now gathering them. He who watched over them to pluck up, and to break down, and to throw down, and to destroy and afflict, will watch over them to build and to plant. So saith the Lord. Let us give you one item confirmatory of this, out of many of like description on hand. One writer on the ground says: "The most encouraging feature is the great and constant influx of Jews returning to the land of their fathers. Fifteen Hundred arrived in Jerusalem last week. Many of them are very poor, seeking for employment for bread; and though we cannot give them work, for want of means to take any more than we have, they cannot go away hungry. Truly the field here is white for the harvest; for the widest effort of Christian missionary enterprise, and Israel's sons are looking for succour from Christian hands! Oh! where are the lovers of Israel now? The door is wide open; the Sultan's latest firman extends full toleration and protection to ALL Protestants." A new impulse has been given to building, the influx of strangers having been so great that the price of labour has, within the past three or four years, gone up from two or three piastres to eight, twelve, eighteen, and even twenty piastres per day. Land, wheat, barley, building-stones, &c., are now raised in price more than quadruple. Another item reads thus: "This morning a messenger from Jerusalem informs us that a party of rich gentlemen has arrived at Jerusalem with the purpose of commencing a colony in Jericho. There are many similar projects proposed in different parts of the land. At Tyre and Sidon an architect has arrived from England, accompanied with men and means to commence a colony." The *London Jewish Chronicle*, which is a journal conducted by the Jews, is earnestly directing attention to planting Jewish colonies in the Holy Land.

AFRICA.—The Earl of Ellesmere, as President of the Royal Geographical Society, sends the following despatch to the papers, showing that an English Missionary has succeeded in accomplishing the arduous and dangerous task of crossing the continent of Africa:—

"St. Paul de Loando, June 8.

"On the 31st ult., there arrived in this city the Rev. David Livingstone, English missionary, who set out from the Cape of Good Hope in May, 1852, for the purpose of exploring the interior of this continent, and, at the same time, entering into friendly relations with the native tribes, with a view to the future establishment of missionary stations among them.

"Mr. Livingstone, after a journey of about eight months from the Cape, and having passed Lake N. Gami to the westward, arrived on the banks of the Zambezi, where between 14 and 15 degrees of south

latitude, it flows north and south in the centre of the continent:

"In the country of Zambezi Mr. Livingstone was received in the most friendly manner by Sekoletu, the paramount chief, and he remained there about eight months for the purpose of propagating the Gospel, and acquiring a knowledge of the country and its inhabitants,

"Sekoletu, desirous of following up the policy of his father, Sebleani, to open up commercial intercourse with Europeans, afforded Mr. Livingstone every facility for prosecuting his journey to the sea-coast on the westward; consequently, in November, 1853, he started from the capital of Sekoletu, on the river Chobe, and ascended one of the branches of the Zambezi, which flows through a portion of the Balonda country, the lord of which is Mateamvo, reported to be the most powerful chief in the interior of this part of Africa. The inhabitants of this country were disposed to treat Mr. Livingstone in the most friendly manner.

"Mr. Livingstone arrived at Cassango in April last, having experienced considerable obstruction from the native tribes with whom he came in contact as he approached the Portuguese territory to the westward. As soon, however, as he entered within the limits of Angola, he received every attention and facility from the several Portuguese authorities in the interior.

"Mr. Livingstone takes this opportunity of assuring all these gentlemen of his sincere gratitude for the attention and hospitality he received at their hands, and for the promptitude and kindness with which they exerted themselves to facilitate his journey to Loando.

"It is very satisfactory to add that, notwithstanding the unfavourable season of the year, and the continuous heavy rains which Mr. Livingstone experienced during his journey, many astronomical observations were taken, which will enable him to determine with accuracy the position of most of the important points of the route.

"As soon as the state of Mr. Livingstone's health will permit, he proposes with the permission of his Reverence and Excellency the President of the Provincial Government, to offer a few observations and suggestions regarding commercial intercourse with the interior, which may prove beneficial to the inhabitants of this province."

Selections.

Siluria. The History of the Oldest Known Rocks containing Organic Remains, with a brief sketch of the distribution of Gold over the Earth. By Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, D. C. L. &c., &c., &c. Murray.

In all known auriferous regions the conditions of the gold deposits are the same, and, except in their greater richness, the Australian and Californian diggers do not differ from those carried on in past centuries in the British Islands, in Spain, Bohemia, and South America, and in the present day on the eastern slopes of the Ural mountains. It is found *in situ* only in rocks of the Silurian, Devonian, or Carboniferous eras, chiefly in those of the first, and almost exclusively where these rocks have been traversed and broken up by masses of eruptive rock. The era at which it has been produced (by whatever agency—whether electrical, atmospheric, or aqueous) is, in geological language, probably quite recent. The detritus of the rocks in which it has been produced has been, with very few exceptions, the only sort of locality in which successful or remunerative gold-digging has been carried on. Its richest portions are always on the surface. The vein of gold growing thinner as it descends, and being embedded in the hard and impracticable matrix of eruptive or Silurian rocks, mining properly so called has never, with very few and slight exceptions, proved remunerative. It follows from all this that it is only in the basins of their detritus, that large quantities of gold can be expected to appear. Consequently these sites will in no lengthening time be exhausted, and the apprehension of any great alteration in the value of this precious metal, either absolutely or relatively to silver, is unfounded and unnecessary. Such are the views, shortly stated, of Sir Roderick Murchison, and he shall speak for himself in the passage we subjoin, which is the conclusion of his chapter:—

"Notwithstanding the preceding sketch, it would all become any geologist who throws his eyes over the gold map of the world prepared by Adolp. E. Mian, to attempt to estimate, at this day, the amount of gold which remains, like that of Australia, undetected in vast regions of the earth, as yet unexplored even by

geographers; still less to speculate upon the relative proportions of it in such countries. At the same time, the broad features of the case in all known lands may be appealed to, to check extravagant fears and apprehensions respecting an excessive production of the ore. For we can trace the boundaries, rude as they may be, of a metal ever destined to remain precious on account of those limits in position, breadth, and depth by which it is circumscribed in Nature's bank. Let it be borne in mind, that whilst gold has scarcely ever been found, and never in any quantity, in the secondary and tertiary rocks which occupy so large a portion of the surface, mines sunk down into the solid rocks where it does occur, have, with rare exceptions, proved remunerative; and when they are so, it is only in those cases where the rocks are soft, or the price low. Further, it has been well ascertained, whatever may have been the agency by which this impregnation was effected, (that the metal has been chiefly accumulated towards the surface of the rocks; and then by the abrasion and dispersion of their superficial parts, the richest golden materials have been spread out, in limited patches, and generally near the bottom the basin-shaped accumulations of detritus.

"Now, as every heap of these broken auriferous materials in foreign lands has as well defined a base as each gravel-pit of our own country, it is quite certain that hollows so occupied, whether in California or Australia, must be dug out and exhausted, in a greater or less period. In fact, all similar deposits in the old or new world have had their gold abstracted from heaps whose areas have been traced, and whose bottoms were reached. Not proceeding beyond the evidences registered in the stone-book of Nature, it may therefore be affirmed, that the period of such exhaustion in each country (for the deposits are much shallower in some tracts than in others) will, in great measure, depend on the amount of population and the activity of the workmen employed in each locality. Anglo-Saxon energy, for example, as applied in California and Australia, may in a few years accomplish results which could only have been attained in centuries by a scanty and lazy indigenous population; and thus the present large flow of gold into Europe from such tracts will, in my opinion, begin to diminish within a comparatively short period.

"In defining the general character of the most productive auriferous rocks, the geologist must, however, necessarily admit a considerable number of exceptions to any prevailing rule. For, whilst the elements, as before said, has recently detected traces of gold in lead and copper ores—a discovery of considerable interest, doubtless, in regard to the theory of the origin of the precious metal—the researches of the man teach us that, in any auriferous region where certain quartzose lodes are surcharged with ores of iron, particularly the oxides and sulphurets, there some amount of gold will probably be found. Again, the diffusion or dissemination of small particles of gold throughout the body of various rocks both of igneous and aqueous origin is, as before said, a phenomenon dwelt upon by certain authors. Humboldt, indeed, asserted long since, that in Guiana, 'gold, like tin, is sometimes disseminated in an almost imperceptible manner in the mass itself of the granitic rocks without the radiation or interlacing of any small veins.' In Mexico the gold mine of Guadalupe y Calvo, above alluded to, was in porphyry. In Australia (districts of Ballwood, and others south of Sydney,) a peculiar variety of felspathic granite is described by Mr. Clarke as being permeated by small particles of gold; whilst in Siberia, Hoffman had some years before spoken of its distribution in such minute quantities in clay that it was only by pounding up large lumps of the rock that any perceptible quantity could be extracted.

"In all regions, therefore, where such rocks occur we may find gold either in the coarse debris or the fine effluvia resulting from their decomposition. Felspar and quartz being their chief component parts we can easily imagine how their former destruction on a great scale would leave as a residuum large heaps of that pipe-clay (the decomposed felspar), or those gritty pebbles (the abraded quartz), which, with the accompanying ore of iron (particularly the black magnetic oxide) are so frequently the gold-bearing materials in the drift of auriferous countries. But while it is an admitted fact, that gold has sometimes been diffused in minute and imperceptible particles in certain rocks, we have yet to learn whether such diffusion extends far downwards into the body of any mountains. Even if it be so, the extraction of ore so diffused, if the rocks were hard, proved to be really an operation. At all events, the indications are, that the

of gold, including all the considerable lumps and nuggets, having been originally embedded in the upper parts of the strata, have been broken up and transported with the debris of the mountain-tops and slopes and adjacent valleys.

In conclusion, let me express my opinion, that the fear that gold may be greatly depreciated in value relatively to silver—a fear which may have seized upon the minds of some of my readers—is unwarranted by the data registered in the crust of the earth. Gold is, after all, by far the most restricted—in its native distribution—of the precious metals. Silver and argentiferous lead, on the contrary, expand so largely downwards into the bowels of the rocks, as to lead us to believe that they must yield enormous profits to the skillful miner for ages to come; and the more so in proportion as better machinery and new inventions shall lessen the difficulty of subterranean mining. It may, indeed, well be doubted whether the quantities both of gold and silver, procured from regions unknown to our prognosticators, will prove more than sufficient to meet the exigencies of an enormously increased population and our augmenting commerce and luxury. But this is not a theme for a geologist; and I would simply say, that Providence seems to have originally adjusted the relative value of these two precious metals, and that their relations, having remained the same for ages, will long survive all theories. Modern science, instead of contradicting, only confirms the truth of the aphorism of the patriarchal Job, which thus shadowed forth the downward persistence of the one, and the superficial distribution of the other:—“Surely there is a vein for the silver.

The earth hath dust of gold.”

The whole book is full of similar passages of general interest, and must be regarded as the most complete and authoritative treatise which has yet appeared from its distinguished author. The lithographs and woodcuts are very good, especially the former.—*Guardian.*

APSLEY HOUSE is itself again. During the great struggle for the Reform Bill, a mob broke some of the windows of the Duke of Wellington's mansion; the great Captain took it sadly to heart, and never had them repaired. The demolished windows were bricked up, and strong iron blinds suspended outside in lieu of glass. Few visitors to the metropolis failed to remark the contrast between the fighting Achilles on the neighbouring mound, and later the bronze horseman over the triumphal arch—memorials of a nation's esteem—and the funereal aspect of the Duke's house the dull memento of popular outrage. The outbreak of passion which vented itself on the windows was transitory; the national sentiment of admiring respect for the great soldier was abiding. But the Duke never forgot or forgave the insult of 1831. One day, during the Corn-law struggle, when he so gallantly stood by Sir Robert Peel, he was riding off to the House of Lords; a small crowd happened to be assembled at Hyde Park corner, as small crowds in summer do assemble there; and they, knowing his errand to the house, cheered him as he rode forth. The Duke frowned but one acknowledgment; he expressively pointed to the heavy iron blinds—as much as to say “You see there a permanent evidence of the worth of your applause!” The present Duke of Wellington has now restored the windows; the mob forgot its anger long ago.—*Spectator.*

We are informed that it is the intention of his Grace, the Duke of Wellington to re-open to the public, during the winter months, Apsley House, the mansion of his late noble father. A variety of improvements have taken place, and a very large sum of money has been expended to render the objects worthy of remark, and more visible than they formerly were.—*Musical Transcript.*

The *Cornwall Gazette*, speaking of the day of thanksgiving at St. Feock, says:—“The vicar (the Rev. T. Phillips, nephew to the Bishop of Exeter) expressed his regret to a Wesleyan parishioner, that on the day specially appointed for the nation to express its thanks, the whole parish should not meet under one roof, to bless God for his goodness together. The parishioner talked the subject over with his friends, and they consulted one of the preachers of the circuit, who entirely approved the suggestion, as that which Wesley in his day would have commended and enjoined. The consequence was, that the Wesleyan chapel was not opened on Sunday morning, and the whole parish thronged the church, where the number of communicants was greater than probably was ever before known at St. Feock.”

EXAMPLE FOR CHURCHMEN.—We give the following, in the hope of stimulating the Colonial Church to similar liberality and energy, as it possesses the same means:—

“The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland in Victoria has sent home a considerable remittance to pay for the passage of more Ministers to the colony; adding, ‘let no considerations of money stand in the way of sending out suitable Ministers; if we have not sent money enough just drawn upon us for more.’ When it was determined to carry on vigorous operations, three colonists, Messrs. Sugood, Fulton, and Smith, promised £1,000 each a year for the support of the mission, and added the name of Mr. James, of St. Kilda, for another £1,000. Other gentlemen agreed to pay £500, £250, and £100 a year; so that £5,000 a year was at once raised for the support of the Ministers, though the Mission to Victoria is only just commenced.”—*Australian Gazette.*

SECRET PRAYER.—Whoever desires to persevere and increase in the fear of the Lord, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost, to live and die in hope that maketh not ashamed, must be diligent in secret prayer; must constantly read God's word, begging him to explain it, and give faith in it; and must walk with those who walk conscientiously before God, who are always aspiring to what they have not obtained, in whose manners, spirit, and discourse, there is what reaches the heart, and tends to humble, quicken, and comfort the soul. In all my reading and acquaintance for forty years with religious people, I never saw an instance of one decaying and coming to nothing, who observed these rules—never saw one who presumed, on any consideration, to give over attention to them who did not fall away. Let us, then, notwithstanding all obstructions, use these means. Whatever our frames or our complaints, our sins, or fears may be, diligence in secret prayer, and cries for knowledge of God's word while we read it, and society with his children, will in due time heal all, sanctify all, till we are taken out of this evil world, and join the armies of the saved, who are gone before us, who wait for our coming to testify as we shall each of us do forever, that God—our covenant God was faithful, and would not suffer us to be tempted above what we were enabled to bear, to the glory of his name, and the honor of our holy profession.—*Venn's Life.*

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

COLONIAL CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

BELIEVING that the Colonial branch of the Church of England is at the present period of its progress, passing through a very remarkable era of its history, the writer of the following observations would invite the attention of his fellow Churchmen to some of the most important features in the various aspects of its position, in the hope of being able to arrive at some tangible and definite conclusions in reference to its future guidance and efficiency. In entering on this momentous and to all of us interesting subject, he is deeply impressed with the well understood and acknowledged fact, that he is venturing on untrodden paths,—attempting to encounter many obstacles, to unravel complexities, to reconcile conflicting opinions, and it may be to eliminate unpalatable deductions. But he earnestly trusts that in the treatment of his subject, or in any discussion to which its multifarious interests may necessarily lead him, he will never forget that he is treading upon sacred ground, where the holiest and the best cannot venture to move without deep emotion—without feeling the unutterable responsibility which by the very intensity of their desires, attaches to their every thought and expression. In view of this important consideration, he humbly prays that the word of divine truth may be a lamp unto his feet, and the experience of the past a light unto his path, to direct and guide him unto all truthfulness and wisdom. He is moreover fully conscious of the equal inconvenience which may arise from restraining his words where they ought to be copious, and from extending them where they ought to be concise. In this spirit he would anxiously solicit for the following remarks, imperfect as the constant care and superintendence of a large parish must necessarily leave them, that deep and thoughtful attention, which all true lovers of our Zion are expected to afford to every important circumstance that may seriously affect their spiritual interests.

Hitherto in this Diocesan colonial church government seemed to be a mere possibility,—a fine-spun theory attractive to some, repulsive to others,—a mere theme for discussion and wordy gladiatorialship: it was an idea of possible, though as most thought, of distant realization. But the events of the last few weeks, rapid in their occurrence and most momentous in their consequences, have contributed much towards dispelling this illusion, and presenting the subject to the notice of all Churchmen in all its complicated and rugged reality. The proposed change is a very great and a very wide departure from that system of careful and fostering supervision under which our fortunes have hitherto flourished and our borders extended, and by many minds cannot be contemplated without apprehension as to its ultimate results. From a safe and firm anchorage we seem desirous to cast ourselves loose, and to trust entirely to our own skill and management for surmounting the difficulties and encountering the angry surges of a long and uncertain voyage. And this anchorage be it remembered has been our place of shelter and defence, our sure refuge in every emergency, since our earliest existence as one spiritual body. To depart from it therefore, although the departure may be even the result of necessity, is like breaking up old associations,—like leaving scenes and fields and views that we loved and that still cling to the memory,—like taking a long farewell of those who cherished and guided us,—who rejoiced when we prospered and sympathized when we desponded, and of whose uniform kindness and support we cannot even think without a pang of regret that they should henceforth cease to be our shield and protection. All these and many more such feelings are apt to crowd in upon our thoughts when we contemplate the past progress of episcopacy in this Diocese from its infancy to its

adolescence, and reflect on the great change which it is now proposed to effect in the mode of its regulation and extension. But they must be repressed. As the child who has been long nurtured under the parental roof seeks in due course of time to obtain for himself a place and a shelter where he may creditably discharge the various obligations of his existence: so in like manner do we as a body desire for ourselves some provision towards a permanent settlement for the future,—we desire a local habitation and a name,—power to act for ourselves: we want authority to restrain the wayward, to help the weak, to confirm the strong, and to punish the disobedient: we wish to have liberty to act and think for ourselves in all that pertains to the practical working of our system, so that there may be one pulse vibrating throughout the whole, one will, one energy, one direction. We still desire to acknowledge with all gratitude the relationship and the connection to which under Providence we owe all that we are and all that we spiritually possess. We still desire to reverence and to obey the voice of our honoured and venerated Mother-Church when in the accents of affection and regard she vouchsafes to guide and encourage us, to exhort and admonish us. Her people shall be our people, her God shall be our God. To this feeling of reverence and gratitude forcibly impel us. And we have reason to suppose, if we may judge from the imperfect words which we hear from her through the mazes of the British Parliament, that she is not only willing but even anxious to accede to the fullest extent to our wishes. She seems to be highly pleased at the idea of bestowing on us a home and a household of our own, with authority and power to regulate all its concerns; so that all things may be done “decently and in order,” to the edification and spiritual improvement of every member. This single consideration tends greatly to repress every scruple, and to overcome any objection that conscientious persons may be disposed to entertain on the score of expediency and propriety; although it may not altogether suffice to soothe the consciences of those who are earnest and sincere in their love of order and legality. With many however the case is so far clear. An intention has been expressed, a boon has been offered, and a great concession has been freely extended to us. In fact if not in law it is left to us to choose the time and to judge of the expediency of accepting the boon and of profiting by the concession.

But here a most important question arises,—a question on which for the present the whole discussion must necessarily turn. The principle which the subject appears to involve is conceded on the one hand and admitted on the other. The adoption or rejection of this principle as a fixed basis for practical operations must therefore be resolved into a mere question of time. The current of events seems clearly to run in this direction; and he must indeed be a bold man who would single-handed either oppose its progress or thwart its course.

Let me then propound the question categorically—has the time for synodical action in this Diocese arrived, or has it not? This in effect is the question which our Diocesan lately asked of the clergy and delegates assembled in Halifax, and their reply was by a large majority in the affirmative. In this I think they were premature. They acted hastily under the impulse of the moment, and as it appeared to me without considering the subject in its various bearings. For be it remembered with all respect, that a majority of a single meeting of Clergy and Laity cannot create any new quality in the attributes of established principles, or in the predicates of certain actions. What was right before is right still, what was wrong before is wrong still, notwithstanding the wish or the decision of such majority. Moreover how are you to deal with the minority? Can you impose upon them compulsory terms, and constrain them to adopt your views without regard to their just scruples? It is universally understood and acknowledged that in all questions of a political or constitutional complexion the majority in this free country can invariably decide the issue, and the minority is bound by their decision. But in religious questions the case is widely different. The minority are not bound by the voice of the majority, neither may they be compelled by the action of man or any body of men, to violate the plain dictates of their consciences. The act of toleration secures them in the full possession of all religious privileges, whilst they honestly act in conformity with their own conscientious views of the law and the Gospel. No power on earth can force them from this position, which is absolutely unassailable by any mode of procedure known to the British Constitution. If therefore you act on the decision lately enunciated by the Halifax meeting, you run the risk of at once introducing division and disunion into the body of the Church. You enter on a course which will certainly weaken your position in the presence of other denominations, and render you vulnerable in many points of vital importance.

For the minority know that they are right. They stand and desire to continue in the very same relation to the mother church which they occupied from the first: and they assert with confidence and without fear of contradiction that if they were right before, they are right now. In regard to Churchmanship they are therefore safe, strictly within the bounds of every canon of ecclesiastical rule and moral rectitude. But can this much be said of the movement party—of the majority who desire to leave the certain and steadfast ground of their present posture, and to tempt new views, and schemes, and theories? I know not. They certainly are the wanderers.

Arguments in my next.

CRITO.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, NOV 11, 1854.

MISSIONARY SALE.

Of all the varied importations of "Fall Goods," we are sure that none come with more interest, or accompanied with so many wishes for success, as the generous gift from rich and poor in England, Jersey and Guernsey, to their brethren in the faith, the Fishermen of St. Margaret's Bay. This Mission seems quite a favourite at Home, and the late sojourn of its earnest Rector among its friends across the water, has increased the circle of interest, and sympathy, and better still the co-operation of ready hands as well as free hearts towards its advancement. Always willing, "ready to give and glad to distribute," on this occasion they have gone far beyond their accustomed efforts, and the numerous packages containing the embodiment of their zeal are fresh proofs of their continued kindness, and an earnest of that bond of Brotherhood which no time or distance can break. It may not be generally known that every year brings a stock of useful articles from Jersey for the benefit of the Mission at the Bay, and that a store has been erected there at which to dispose of them to the poor at low prices; thus giving an opportunity for many out of their means to support their Church who otherwise would be deprived of this privilege. The stock this year is so large, and much of it more suited for city than country use that it has been determined to offer it for sale at the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday the 6th of December. It lays no claim to be a Bazaar, as indeed the peculiar way in which the goods have been sent does not allow that term in its popular acceptation to be applied to it, and thus it escapes from many and just objections to this mode of raising money for charitable purposes. The object in the present instance is to support good schools for the Fishermen's children in the Bay, of which there are now six in connection with the Church erected along the rugged shores of the Bay, where it has always been a matter of difficulty to keep competent and active teachers. The small public grant of ten or twelve pounds in addition to twenty or twenty five raised by the people, who from never having an opportunity of seeing the value of really good schools do not glibly estimate them, is all that can be secured for each schoolmaster, whose salary at the least should be seventy-five pounds to make him comfortable and contented. From thirty to fifty children are taught in each school, but from want of teachers, which implies want of funds, four are now closed. Is it not therefore a matter of great charity to assist in opening the doors of these schools to children who otherwise must grow up in great ignorance. Is it not worth our trouble to provide for them knowledge to make them respect and elevate themselves—to give them an education, which sanctified by the Word of God and prayer, can raise each of them from his low estate to the dignity of an angel—revealing to them a Saviour who sympathises with their every care, supplies their every want, and waits to throw back the doors of His kingdom to the poor He has chosen rich in faith. For the education aimed at by the Rector of St. Margaret's Bay is not one in which the intellect is to be cultivated while the culture of the soul is neglected—not one in which every thing but the one thing needful is thought of—but one which deals with children as immortal, therefore to be trained for immortality; as the redeemed children of God, therefore to be taught to live as becomes the Gospel of Christ—in short, an education founded on the Word of God—to make men good citizens on earth; and prepare them for citizenship in heaven. We appeal therefore to all who desire this good object to be more fully carried out, to assist by their means at the "Sale," thus gladdening the hearts of the donors to find that there is a readiness on this side the Atlantic to finish that which they began on the other—cheering in his labour of love the Pastor who in compliance with his great Shepherd's command is eager to "feed the lambs" of Christ's flock with the sincere milk of the Word, and awakening in our own hearts a greater interest for the diffusion of religious education. A more opportune time for the Sale could not have been chosen—close on Christmas, the season of liberality and gifts—in the midst of weather which will cause to be fully appreciated the most excellent and ingenious protections against the cold with which the goods abound, and which from their adaptation to our climate would almost make us imagine that the makers enjoyed (as they surely deserve) a winter as bracing as our own.—Just too at the time when the worthy Rector of Liverpool is preparing for a similar sale, for which no doubt many of our Halifax ladies are working; and who can there procure already made, gifts which will be surely not less esteemed as coming from such a

source. So that every thing seems to augur a successful termination to this good work. We understand that Lady LeMarchant has taken a great interest in the object, and has consented to be its Patroness, and that several ladies have undertaken to "lend tables" on the day of the sale. With all these advantages, and with a collection of goods to suit every taste, for use, elegance or mirth, we may expect a crowd of purchasers, and a handsome sum raised from the fruits of the industry and charity sent across the water.—Com.

The U. S. America arrived on Thursday, 12 days from Liverpool. The news adds nothing to previous advices, of very great importance. The allied army had invested Sebastopol on the northern and eastern sides, and were enabled to overlook a part of the place, while the fleet effectually shut up the sea side. This is however besieging the place on one side only. The bay, and the fortifications on its opposite side, it would appear are as yet unassailable, and the Russian communication with Simpheropol and the interior, is quite free, and men and material pass into and re-pass from Sebastopol unmolested. There is great difficulty in making regular sieges approaches to Sebastopol, owing to the shallowness of the gulf.—Indeed it is no easy matter to decide, with Menschikoff threatening the allies' communication with Balaklava, which party stands to the other in the relation of the besieged.

To add to the disagreeable state of things, in so far as the allies are concerned, the cholera still prevails amongst them, and will no doubt be aggravated by a mode of life to which the soldiers (the British especially,) have been so little accustomed.

It will be seen that immense exertions are making for the reduction of this stronghold of the Czar; and the time is but short in which they can be made, for the winter is approaching rapidly, when we presume, the army, if they do not get Sebastopol, will have to seek some other winter quarters. The Russians on their part are evidently doing the best they can to hold their own. One thing appears certain, that whether taken or not, no exertion of British or French valour will be spared in the attempt, and the happiest results may be hoped for from the daring courage which stormed and took possession of the heights of the Alma.

The conduct of Austria with reference to the war, is daily inspiring more confidence; and we expect ere long to hear of a conflict between her troops and those of the Czar, which are approaching her frontier apparently with hostile intent. The conduct of Prussia, on the contrary is equivocal, leaning to an alliance with Russia, which any success on the part of the latter, would tend to confirm. W.G.

PUBLIC PRINTING IN CANADA.

The Quebec correspondent of the "News of the Week" published at Toronto, contains the following extraordinary exposure of the cost of Printing for the Legislature. It is probable enough that the public printing altogether, for the period mentioned, must have amounted to the enormous sum of £40,000!!! Our Legislators will do well to take a hint from the concluding paragraph of this exposure, and allow plenty of time to prepare for the next Contract for public printing for this Province:

The only feature of interest in last night's proceedings, was a discussion on the report of the Printing Committee. It may be of some interest to your readers to know, that the printing for the House of Assembly alone for the seven months' session of 1853 and '54 amounted to £20,305. The seasonal printing—that is, of the orders of the day, the votes and proceedings, the reports of committees, the bills, &c.—came to £11,876. The printing of the journals and appendix for the same session cost £4,567; and the paper for both the seasonal printing and the journals came to £3,792. This, of course, is apart from what the public pays to Messrs. Derbishire and Desbarats for printing the statutes; what the Legislative Council pays for printing its reports, proceedings and bills; and what each department of the Executive Council pays for its own private printing.

It is a singular fact, and one that I purpose bringing into the very bottom, that the private printing of the Inspector General's office, the Post Master General's office, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands' office, instead of a very department of the Government, costs nearly double what the printing did that was given out by contract by the House; that is, there was nearly a double price given for it; and it was furnished out by each Minister to his own particular favourite, Mr. George Brown having come in for a large share of Mr. James Moir's, while he was Post Master General.

The conclusion comes to by the printing Committee—in so far as the printing of the present session is concerned, in printing the journals—is, that the existing contractors shall have it at their present prices, with the addition of 25 per cent. on the journals. The reason given for this decision by Mr. Stevenson, the Chairman of the Committee, and perhaps the very best man in the House to entreat such a matter to

was this—that there was no time to advertise for tenders this session, or rather for parties who might get the contracts, to collect the necessary large establishments here to do the work. That, in point of fact, before the contracts should be given, the session would be nearly over; and the parties who now do the work would, before these who might get it could do anything, have literally left them nothing to do. Besides, it was urged by Mr. Stevenson—and with much truth—that the contracts had been taken when wages were greatly lower than they are now; and that no person could be expected to get up establishments here at present—such at least as would be necessary to do so large an amount of printing in so short a period—and do it as cheap as those who had all these conveniences on hand. While speaking of this, I may mention, that the report, or the Committee's enquiries, did not extend to the printing of the Gazette, or the princely revenues said to be derived from it and other public printing by Messrs. Derbishire and Desbarats. The new Ministry has much to do in this way. If they do not examine these Augean stables, I for one, shall have something to say to them.

It is with much regret that we have to relate the death of the Honble. HENRY H. COGSWELL, which took place on Thursday, at his residence, corner of Duke and Argyle streets. The Honble. Gentleman was in his usual state of health until the afternoon of Thursday, when he was attacked with an illness, which prompt remedies seemed to relieve, but which returned at night, when the fatal stroke of the last enemy could no longer be arrested. The event will be long deplored by many who were the recipients of his unostentatious bounty, not the less lavish, nor the less effectual, that it was bestowed with a discriminating care, and did not ask the applause of the world in its performance: we believe it can be said of him that he never refused his aid to any work of christian benevolence which he thought to be deserving. Mr. Cogswell had large possessions in this city, and was always amongst the foremost in every plan for its advancement and prosperity which commended itself to his acute and sagacious mind. Nor was he less careful over the interests of the Province at large, and to his political disinterestedness as a Member of H. M. Executive and Legislative Council, before the introduction of the new system of responsibility, may be ascribed many a useful measure—the avoidance of many a political evil. He was a Barrister of fifty-six years standing, and we believe headed the list of the Nova Scotia Bar. It would be no easy matter, among his contemporaries, to point to any whose ability is more generally acknowledged, or whose capacity to deal with important or complicated questions is of a higher order; yet, though in his 77th year, did his mind fail him in the least. Finally, we believe he was a sincere Christian, and such are always ready, however sudden may be the call of the Master. He has entered into his rest, in a good old age, and who with those he loved so well while on earth, and who with more promise of mortal life were summoned before him. For some time past his slowly measured step and subdued aspect, has pointed him out as a man waiting without apprehension the final change, which he has now realized, in which faith has given place to sight, and death is swallowed up in victory.

LETTERS RECEIVED

From Rev. J. Nesloe, with one new subscriber and present in advance. From Rev. Mr. Jarvis.—We cannot account for the irregularity of the papers—they go regularly from our office. Other directions will be attended to.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—A certain Cure for Bad Breasts, Caked Breasts, and Sore Nipples.—The wife of Mr. Henry Benson, of Goulbourn, N. S. W. suffered several months after the birth of her last child with bad breast, several holes having formed on the same, her nipples were nearly gone, and it was thought at one time that the breast would have to be taken off. Mr. Benson put her under a course of Holloway's Ointment and Pills after having tried every other means without success the ointment was well rubbed into the parts affected, and the Pills were taken regularly. In three weeks the sore was completely healed, and her husband was amply compensated, for his wife was quite well.

MARRIED.

At Dartmouth, on Monday, the 6th inst. by Rev. Dr. Shreve, Rector, Mr. RICHARD HONKER, to Miss CATHERINE RODIGASS.

At Lunenburg, Oct. 31st, by the Rev. H. L. Onda, for Mr. WILLIAM PURWORTH, son of the late John Bennett, Esq. of New Dublin, to CATHERINE, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Martin Oxner, of Lunenburg.

On Wednesday evening, Nov. 8th, by the Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. JOHN HARRIS, Florist, to ANN, the daughter of the late John Robb, of Halifax.

DIED.

On Thursday night, the 9th inst., at 12 o'clock, the late HENRY H. COGSWELL, aged 77 years. His funeral will take place on Monday next, at 3 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice.

On Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, JOSEPH WILSON, Esq. aged 35 years.

On Monday evening, HENRY KATZ, infant son of Mr. H. Willis, aged 3 days.

On Tuesday morning, the 7th inst. WILLIAM ROSS NEWTON, Esq. of Mickleburgh, Derbyshire, England, the 35th year of his age.

At Williamsburgh, New York, on the 21st, Mr. the lingering illness, Mr. JOHN ROYDENBANK, a native of Barnstable, England, and formerly of this place.

On Friday last, 13th Nov. aged 68, Susan, wife of A. Jones, Esq. of this town, and formerly Master Shipwright of Halifax Naval Yard, in the Province of Nova Scotia.—Georgian Courier.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Nov. 4.—*Belg Herald*, Winson, Sydney, C. B. Sch. Liverpool, 10 days. Labrador, 10 days.
 Sunday, Nov. 5.—*Barque Snowdon*, Dunlop, Liverpool, 25 days; *Edwards*, Malaga, 25 days.
 Sch. *Catherine*, Hall, Cape Breton—with 63 of the late *Tottenham's* passengers, provisionally reported wrecked at C. Breton. Schrs. *Miraflores*, Cameron, Quebec, 10 days; *Villager*, Watt, Miraflores, 10 days; *Pan-Cora*, Cormier, Magdalen Islands; *Nephie*, Pomphre, do.; *Maria*, Arsenau, do.; *Maria da Famille*, Terlan, do.; *11*, Cortalt, do.; *John*, Arsenau, do.; *Alice*, Rogers, L'Anse-au-Loup, 12 days; *Lady Smith*, Doudroit, P. E. Island, 8 days; *Seal*, Hourigan, Magdalen Islands; *Magnus*, Gifford, Harbour Grace, N. F.; *Charleston*, McLaughlin, P. E. Island, 8 days; *Charlotte*, LeBlanc, P. E. Island, 8 days; *Ann*, McDonald, do. 8 days; *Mayflower*, Farley, Burin, N. F.; *New Messenger*, Steman, Bay of Fundy; *Levi Hart*, Hart, Conso; *Helena*, Stewart Campbell, J. C. Archibald, Mary Jane, Farwell—Sydney.
 Tuesday, Nov. 7.—*Steamer Ospray*, Carbow, St. John's, N. F. Schrs. *Brig Chebucto*, Wallace, Liverpool, 34 days; *Brig Helwell*, St. George's Bay; schrs. *Virgin*, Edward, Rising Sun, Amegent, Hope, Barbara Ann, Margaret Ann—Sydney.
 Wednesday, Nov. 8.—*Schrs* *Bluenose*, O'Brien, and *Rapid*, Carbow, N. F.; *Medway*, Hackett, Boston; *Zelia*, Magdalen Islands.
 Thursday, Nov. 9.—*R. M. Steamship America*, Lang, Liverpool, 12 days, 163 passengers, 22 for Halifax; *Brig* *Blower*, Godbee, New York, 7 days; *George Washington*, King, ditto 8 days; *Tuscan*, Pictou, 8 days—bound to Boston; schrs. *Citron*, Jost, Baltimore, 19 days; *Clifford*, O'Bryan, Philadelphia; *Belleisle*, Root, New York, 6 days; *Villager*, (packet) Liverpool; *R. M. Steamship Niagara*, Shannon, Boston, 29 hours—bound to Liverpool.

CLEARED.

Tuesday, Nov. 7th.—*Schrs* *Pearl*, Cunningham, Boston; *Compass*, Kennedy, Charlottetown; *Marquise Ann*, Drake, Bedouque.
 Wednesday, Nov. 8th.—*Schrs* *Dillow*, Day, B. W. I.; *Montano*, Reynolds, P. E. I.; *Oliver Branch*, Rude, Charlottetown; *Mary*, Kent, P. E. I.; *Hullfax*, O'Brien, Boston.
 Thursday, Nov. 9th.—*R. M. Steamship America*, Lang, Liverpool, 12 days; *Brig* *Blower*, Godbee, New York, 7 days; *George Washington*, King, ditto 8 days; *Tuscan*, Pictou, 8 days—bound to Boston; schrs. *Citron*, Jost, Baltimore, 19 days; *Clifford*, O'Bryan, Philadelphia; *Belleisle*, Root, New York, 6 days; *Villager*, (packet) Liverpool; *R. M. Steamship Niagara*, Shannon, Boston, 29 hours—bound to Liverpool.

PASSENGERS.

Per *R. M. S. America*, from LIVERPOOL to HALIFAX.—In Cabin—Mr. and Mrs. News, Mrs. Roe, Rev. J. W. Roe, Capt. Pettie, Mr. J. V. Odor, Mr. Whitman, 2nd Cabin, James Clish, Mrs. Clish and Infant—six sons, Miss Mary Brennan, Mrs. Warrington, Dr. Cowie, Mr. Thomas Brennan, Mrs. S. C. Carr, Capt. English.

Advertisements.

CREIGHTON, WISWELL & CO.
 IMPORTERS OF
BRITISH & AMERICAN GOODS, SLOP CLOTHING, FURS, NET TWINE, &c.
 HAVE received their FALL STOCK, and solicit an inspection of the same from buyers who are in search of GOOD VALUE.
 Warehouse, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, ORDNANCE SQUARE.
 Entrance from No. 3, Nov. 4. Gr.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES:
TOLLET REQUISITES, &c., &c., &c.
WM. LANGLEY Respectfully announces to his numerous patrons, that he has received from England a general supply of the above. The various articles are of the best quality and moderate in price.
LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Nov. 4.

PRINTERS WANTED.
A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER who can make himself worthy of confidence, and generally useful at the business, will find constant employment and good wages, at the Church Times Office.
 Wanted also—Two Boys of good Education as apprentices, who will have an opportunity, if attentive, to become good Printers.
 Nov. 4. WM. GOSSIP.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.
THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH. It is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel) and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d. each, at **LANGLEY'S Hollis Street, Jun 21.**

RAISINS.
BOXES Primo Lazor Raisins; Boxes and Half Boxes Muscatel, ditto, from Cargo of Golden Age and Eclipse, just from Malaga. For Sale cheap by **WM. GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street, Oct. 29.**

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. FRESH 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 fragrant odour.
 Sold only by **WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London, Halifax, N. S., Feb 1853.**

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

Apples, per bush.	4s. a 6s.
Bacon, per lb.	7d
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	30s a 35s
Lamb, per lb.	3 1/2 a 4d
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s 2d
Cheese, per lb.	6d a 7 1/2
Chickens, per pair.	1s 9d. a 2s.
Eggs, per doz.	10 d.
Grease, each.	1s. 6d.
Hams, green, per lb.	6d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	7 1/2 a 9d.
Hay, per ton.	£4 15s.
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1 9d
Do. all wool.	2s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	23s.
Oats, per bus.	3s. 6d.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	4d. a 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel.	3s. a 4s.
Socks, per doz.	12s.
Turkeys, per lb.	7 1/2.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d
AT THE WHARVES.	
Wood, per cord.	25s.
Coal, per chaldron.	37s. 6d.

AFRICAN SCHOOL.

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

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF NEW BOOKS.

Just Received per latest Arrivals from Great Britain.
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF NEW BOOKS, in Divinity, History, Law, and Light Literature—each with a *Sid at Cost and Charges!*
 Books suitable for PRESENTS—Illustrated, Illuminated, and Handsomely Bound—very cheap.
ONE HUNDRED SETS MAPS OF THE SIAT OF WAR.—4 Maps in a Set—viz 1. Europe; 2 Russia in Europe; 3. Turkey in Europe; 4. Baltic Sea and Gulf of Finland—at the low price of 1s. 3d. per Set.
 WM. GOSSIP, Nova Scotia Book Store, 21 Granville Street.
 Oct. 21, 1852.

E. K. BROWN.

NO. 1, ORDNANCE SQUARE.
HAS RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVALS, A WELL selected Stock of **IRONWARE,**
 Bar, Bolt, Hoop, and Sheet Iron.
 Cast, German, Blistered, and Spring STEEL.
 Smith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Files and Raps.
 Plough Mounting, Plough Plate, Shear and Stock Moulds, Manure Forks and Shovels,
 Mill Saws, Circular Pit, Cross-cut, and Hand Saws,
 Nails, Spikes, Latches, and Hinges.
 Molasses Gates, Mahogany, Rosewood, Mineral and Irony Knobs for Mouth Locks,
 Coach Wrenches, Brass Bands, Patent Axes, Carpenters' and Lumberers' Rules.
 Wool, Cotton, and Cattle Cards, Cut Tacks,
 A general assortment of Brushes, Borers,
TABLE CUTLERY.
 Pocket Knives, Scissors and Razors, Harness Mounting Cabinet Brass Ware, Glass, Chair and Brass Web, Stoves, Iron Pots, Oven and Oven Covers,
 Tea Kettles, Boilers, Fry Pans, Preserving Kettles and Saucepans,
 Sash Weights, Cart Boxes, Block Basins,
 Ships' Compasses, Colours and Tins Glasses.
BEST LONDON WHITE LEAD.
 Black, Yellow, Red and Green Paints,
 Linseed Oil, Copal and Bright Varnish, Turpentine,
 Window Glass, Putty, Whiting and Oclres,
 Gunpowder, Shot and Sheet Lead,
 Fish Hooks—9, 12, 15 18 Tld. Lines,
 Salmon, Mullet, Mackerel and Herring TWINES.
 Brunswick Black, Venetian Green, Polishing Paste, and a great variety of other articles, which he offers for Sale at the lowest rates for Cash or approved Credit.
 October 21, 1853.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S. RE-OPENED.

THE PRINCIPAL of this Institution is prepared to receive Pupils either as Boarders or Day Scholars on terms recently established by the Governors of King's College, as follows:
 Boarders, at £35 per annum.
 Day Scholars, at £9.
 Payment in both cases to be made quarterly, and in advance.
 Parents intending to send their Sons at any time during the ensuing Winter, are requested to make early application.
 Further particulars may be known or reference, at Halifax, to the Revd. J. C. COOBY, Secretary to the Board of Governors of King's College, or at Windsor, to **D. W. PICKETT, PRINCIPAL.**
 N. B. Two annual exhibitions of £10 and £5 have been founded by the Alumni of King's College, and will be open for competition at the Encenia, A. D. 1853.
 October 14, 1853.

THIN IVORY VISITING CARDS.
JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES and Gentlemen's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards.
 WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street, Dec. 18

MORE PAPER HANGINGS.

Per late Arrivals from New York.

JUST RECEIVED, A Further Supply of ROOM PAPER, comprising a VERY EXTENSIVE Assortment of Patterns, to suit all tastes of Purchasers. This, together with remainder of previous Importations, make up a Stock not surpassed in the City for cheapness and quality. Orders for the Country carefully attended to. No charge for packing.
 Look for **WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville-street, Oct. 31.**

NOTICE.

DIRECT from Boston, and for sale head of Steam Wharf Next Door to Thomas Ludlow's
ST. GAB Tea,
 Coffee Bread,
 FLOUR Corn Meal,
 Buckets, Brooms,
 Lard, Candles,
 SOAP Flax,
 Ropes, Tobacco,
 Snuff.
 ALSO—A Large Assortment of Mens' Women's and Children's SHOES, BOOTS and RUBBERS.
 JOHN IRVINE, July 22

JUST PUBLISHED.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

BY WILLIAM BULLOCK, Curate of St. Paul's, Halifax.

To be had at the Book Store of Wm. Gossip, Sept. 30.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN offers for Sale, a good assortment of **GOTHIC** GRATES, Parlor, also and open Franklins, a variety of the best kinds of **COOKING-STOVES**, large close for Churches. Cast-iron Cooking Ranges made to convey hot water to rough the house, Farmers' Boilers, cast sinks, Oven mouths, small coal furnaces, extra boilers, kettles, oven shells, coal hogs and gates to replace on cooking stoves, Bake Ovens, Stovepipe, knees and tees, caps for vessels, grate and stove Varnishes. Bales of prepared new holding Feathers, ca. 20 to 100 lbs weight.
 Terms convenient to purchasers. Orders from the country answered with despatch.
CITY STORE STONE, Aug. 25, 1851.

PRINTING INKS.
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Supply of **PRINTING INK**, from the Establishment of *Morrill, Donald & Co.* This Ink is in tin Cans of 12 lbs. and upwards, is used in the Harpers' Establishment and other Printing Houses in New York, and will be warranted good at the respective prices, per lb. viz. from 1s. 10d to 3s. 6d. Cash.
 WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville-st.

STEEL PENS. Just Received—a Variety of **WM MITCHELL'S** Celebrated Steel Pens, comprising D O. P. and S. Pens, School Pen, good and cheap; **MAP-PING PENS**, Magnum Bonum, Swan Quill &c. &c. Penholders to suit the above.
 W. GOSSIP, June 4 No 24 Granville-street.

BIBLES, BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, TESTAMENTS, CHURCH SERVICES.
ALL of the above Works sold at the Book Store of the Publisher of this Paper, generally much cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere, being for the most part Importations from the Depository of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London, and are on Sale at their lowest rates—a privilege not possessed by any other Establishment in the City.
 On hand—an Assortment of the above in velvet, and superior and common bindings.
 WM. GOSSIP.

TEAS SUGARS, MOLASSES, &c.
Lowest City prices—Wholesale and Retail.
TEAS—Souchong and Conco—chests and boxes.
MOLASSES—rum-chestons and tierces.
SUGAR—Porto Rico, Crushed and Loaf,
CORN MEAL—Pilot Brand, and Flour.
 87 doz Underwood Pickles, 30 do. London Pickles, Sauces, Olfres, &c.
 27 doz Preserved Fruits, Peaches, Cherries, &c. in tin cans.
 105 boxes Liverpool and Halifax Soap.
 Cured 1/2 lb Tobacco, in bond or duty paid. Havana and German Cigars, boxes and half boxes Raisins, 120 Lags Liverpool Salt, Ground Pepper & Ginger, ALES, WINES, Liquors, &c., together with a large variety of **GROCERIES** for country and city trade.
W. D. CUTLIP & BROTHER, Oct. 7. 1m.

LANGLEY'S EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.
 —SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ—
THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of Appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at **Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street, July 1 1851.**

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES.
JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS STREET, June 10, 1851.

Poetry.

A VOICE FROM HEAVEN.

I SMILE in the light of God,
His likeness stamps my brow.
Through the shadows of death my feet have trod
And I reign in glory now.
No breaking heart is here,
No keen and thrilling pain,
No wasted cheek where the frequent tear
Hath rolled and left its stain.

I have found the joy of Heaven,
I am one of the angel band—
To my head a crown is given
And a harp is in my hand:
I have learned the song they sing
When Jesus hath made me free,
And the glorious halls of Heaven still ring
With my new-born melody.

No sin, no grief, no pain,
Safe in my happy home
My fears are fled, my doubts all slain.
My hour of triumph come,
Oh, friends of my mortal years,
The trusted and the true,
Some walking still in the vale of tears,
I wait to welcome you.

Do I forget? Oh, no."
For memory's golden chain
Shall bind my heart to the hearts below.
Till they meet and reach again,
Each link is strong and bright,
And love's electric flame
Flows freely down like a river of light,
To the world from whence I came.

Do you mourn when another star
Shines out from the glittering sky!
Do you weep when the voice of war
And the rage of conflict die!
Than why do your tears roll down
And your hearts be sorely riven,
For another gem in the Saviour's crown,
And another soul in Heaven.

Advertisements.

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

WILLIAM GOSSIP has received an excellent Assortment of STATIONERY, comprising Folio Post, Foolscap, Letter and Note Papers—of superior quality—Ruled and Plain Cream and Blue Laid ENVELOPES—all sizes—Thick and Thin. Blank Books, Ledgers, Day Books, Ruled Books, Memo Books, &c. &c. Case Blotters—various sizes. DRAWING BOOKS—various sizes. Copy Books, Ciphering Books. GOLD and SILVER PAPER, Embossed and Plain. Drawing Paper and Drawing Materials. Mill Boards, Pressings, Glazed Boards, Pasteboards. Wholesale and Retail, at moderate Prices—at the Nova Scotia Book and Stationery Store, No. 24 Granville Street. Aug. 20, 1854.

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 other means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by puffing 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 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.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

THE Subscriber thankful for past favours, begs to leave to intimate that he has now on hand a large and general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of the latest and very best patterns, which he offers at extremely low prices, and on accommodating terms. Persons on the eve of Housekeeping, and those already established, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment. Furnerals attended to at very moderate prices. ON HAND—A supply of Furniture POLISH, pronounced by all who use it to be a superior article. **JAMES GORDON,** 127, Barrington Street. * April 22nd.

NOTICE

UNTIL further notice, HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR will see, daily, any persons having occasion to call upon him, on public business between the hours of eleven and twelve, in the Legislative Council Chamber. By Command, **E. RUSHWORTH** Private Secretary. August 26.

BILLS of LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at **W. M. GOSSIP'S** Book and Stationery Store 21 Granville Street.

THE FAR-FAMED MEDICINE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nov. 23rd, 1853 (Signed)
AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL INCURABLE.

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

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

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

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist, Goole, dated February 15th, 1853.

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Gintin cut in most of the following cases:—
Ague Female Irregularity—Serofula, or King's Evil
Asthma Stone and Gravel
Bilious Complaints Fevers of all kinds Sore Throats
Blootches on the Face Indigestion Tic Douloureux
Skin Gout Secondary Symp
Bowel Complaints Head-ache
Colic Indigestion
Constipation of the Bowels Jaundice Tumours
Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affections
Debility Lumbago Worms of all kinds
Dropsy Piles Weakness from
Dysentery Rheumatism whatever cause
Erysipelas Retention of Urine &c. &c.

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. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 21s., and 33s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochran & Co., New Port; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chisham, Kentville; E. Cawwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibbon, Wilmot; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; R. Guest, Yarmouth; T. R. Patillo, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia; Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Amherst; E. B. Huestis, Wallace; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & O. Jost, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box. **JOHN NAYLOR,** Halifax. Feb. 11, 1851. General Agent for Nova Scotia.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—76 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON. Admitting on equal terms, Persons of every Class, to its benefits and advantages. Capital £250,000.

Fully Subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders. HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, OFFICE 103 HOLLIS STREET.

DIRECTORS. **WILLIAM PRYOR, JR. Esq.** **ANDREW M. UNIACKE** " **WILLIAM CUNARD** " **JAMES A. MOHRE** "

Medical Referee—**EDW. JENNINGS, M.D.** Secretary.—**BENJAMIN G. GRAY.**

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

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

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

III. In addition to the usual business of Life assurance, assurances are granted against par-lysis, blindness, accidents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and mental, at moderate rates.

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

Medical men in all cases remunerated for their report. Every description of Life assurance business transacted. Rates of premium for assuring £100 for the whole term of life, viz:—

Age 20	£1 10 0	Age 40	£2 13
" 30	£1 19 6	" 50	3 19

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

G. A. MACKENZIE, Pictou
H. W. SMITH, Shelburne
E. P. ARCHBOLD, Esq., Sub-Agent for Sydney, G. B.
B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, 103 Hollis Street, Halifax.
Agent for Nova Scotia. Gm.

or to
May 4.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

W. M. GOSSIP,

No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET,

HAS Received in recent Importations, the following Artists' Materials, which he will warrant to be of best quality.—

Oil Colors.

Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors, in collapsible Tubes, as follows:—

Madder Lake	Ivory Black,
Cobalt	Indian Yellow,
Chinese Vermillion.	Naples Yellow,
Megilp.	Indigo,
Hitumen,	Vandyke Brown,
Flake White, double tubes,	Chrome Yellow,
Burnt Sienna,	Scarlet Lake,
Raw Sienna,	Crimson Lake,
Burnt Umber,	Purple Lake,
Raw Umber,	Roman Ochre,
Prussian Blue,	Indian Red,
Yellow Ochre,	Venetian Red,
	&c. &c. &c.

Oils.

Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Thin Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas.

Academy Boards, 24 x 18 inches. Prepared Mill Boards for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes. Prepared CANVAS, plain and single prime—27 inches wide, 18 1/2 length.

Brushes.

Bristle Brushes, flat and round, all sizes: Sable, do. Large, Medium and Small. Camel Hair, do. for Blenders, Flat and round: Do. do. Flat for Lacquering, all sizes.

Crayons, &c.

Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes 24, 30 and 64 shades. La France's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes. Conte Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3. Black Glazed Crayons, Italian Chalk, hard black, White Crayons, square, White Chalk, round, for Black Board, Porte Crayons, Leather and Cork Supports, Tinted Crayon Paper.

Superfine Water Colors.

Tracing Papers, various sizes, for plans; Tracing Linen Cambric, for Field plans; Carbon Copying Paper; Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine; Rowley's Drawing Pens; Dividers; Parallel Rulers; Superior Mathematical Instruments; Drawing Pins, Bristol and London Board; Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c. June 17.

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