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The Glasgow Times.

Rev. J. G. Graham—Editor.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

W. Gossp, Publisher

Vol. VII, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, 1864. NO. 37.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS

DAY	MORNING.	EVENING.
Sept. 11	Jerem. 5	18; Jerem. 23
12	11; Jerem. 23	1; Jerem. 23
13	1; Jerem. 23	1; Jerem. 23
14	1; Jerem. 23	1; Jerem. 23
15	1; Jerem. 23	1; Jerem. 23
16	1; Jerem. 23	1; Jerem. 23
17	1; Jerem. 23	1; Jerem. 23
18	1; Jerem. 23	1; Jerem. 23
19	1; Jerem. 23	1; Jerem. 23
20	1; Jerem. 23	1; Jerem. 23
21	1; Jerem. 23	1; Jerem. 23
22	1; Jerem. 23	1; Jerem. 23
23	1; Jerem. 23	1; Jerem. 23
24	1; Jerem. 23	1; Jerem. 23
25	1; Jerem. 23	1; Jerem. 23
26	1; Jerem. 23	1; Jerem. 23
27	1; Jerem. 23	1; Jerem. 23
28	1; Jerem. 23	1; Jerem. 23
29	1; Jerem. 23	1; Jerem. 23
30	1; Jerem. 23	1; Jerem. 23

One of the Ember Week Collects to be used on this day and each day in the week.

The Athanasian Creed to be used.

Poetry.

THANKS.

A Mother's Tribute for being preserved with her family, not only from sudden death, but the dread sickness which has prevailed among us.

"Be ready with the grateful hymn,
Where'er it cometh not!"

Come all whom pestilence has spared,
Who feel that God is to be feared,
Ho who has smitten us in wrath—
Whose arrows flew across our path.
Who when we, side by side with death,
Preserved us through the tainted breath:
Come, let us now our offerings bring
To our long-suffering, gracious King.

The young, the old, the grave, the gay,
Were summoned hence in haste away.
Some found their pains and sufferings o'er
As they reach'd with joy the heavenly shore;
Others—Jesus spoke of an eleventh hour,
His the kingdom and the power.
Oh may our lamps be trimm'd and bright,
Before our faith be changed for sight.

O Terrors past—remin'd us now
Before a jealous God to bow:
Never take his great name in vain,
Or dare his Sabbath days profane:
To give our parents honour due,
Control our thoughts and actions too.
To keep his precepts pure and right,
Forever in our mental sight.

We cried to God in our despair
And He who loves to honour prayer,
In mercy laid his judgments by,
And said—be clean, thou earth and sky.
Now, our prayer is turned to song,
Now, let the bruised reed grow strong,
Now, let the stricken heart rejoice,
Now, tune each heart and every voice.

And let our songs be all of praise
To him who lengthened out our days:
Let charity our throats engage,
On worldly joys, war let us wage:
That when the axe be laid again,
And fruit be sought, not sought in vain,
By this show forth our thanks to God,
For blessings—most, for Jesus' blood.

—Canada Paper.

Religious Miscellany.

MODERN NECROMANCY.

From Dr. Butler's Sermon.

It is a reason for rejecting these communications, that they abound with contradictions, puerilities, and absurdities, which are inconceivable to those who have not examined the subject; and to which it would be unpardonable for me in this place even to allude, were it not that I earnestly desire to deter my friends from giving heed to these lying wonders, by showing that their folly is equal to their wickedness.

From the Publication of Judge Edmonds, Dr. Dexter, and Governor Tallmadge—which is altogether the most able and respectable of these productions which I have seen—which professes to contain revelations from Lord Bacon and Swedenborg. I have gleaned and thrown together without order from amidst a multitude of similar absurdities and contradictions, the following:

The spirits of Swedenborg and Bacon, though professing to come from the 7th sphere, and to be at liberty to choose their own residence according to their taste and the degree of their development, yet constantly give us their impressions, their opinions, &c. &c. &c.

(* Continued from last week.)

their arguments, and not their knowledge of the state of things in the spheres. They frequently confess their ignorance. They contradict themselves. They postpone answers to questions, and say they will consult some of the older spirits. At one time Swedenborg says, that the spirit when it leaves the flesh has a new body waiting it, into which it enters. At another time, when hard pressed with the idea that the soul evolves from itself a new body, he yields to the argument, and thinks it must be so. On several occasions the Judge has the better of the argument, and the discomfited spirit, a little out of humour, remonstrates with him, on his wish to reconcile and harmonize all the revelations. It is announced that spirits have material bodies and occupy material abodes. Bad and undeveloped spirits are said to be almost black. The good spirits communicate with us for their own improvement and advancement.—Judge Edmond's departed wife professes to have been much advanced by communications with him.—The happiness of departed spirits and their unhappiness is much affected by our own. The progressive spirits suffer more of what may be called hell than the degraded spirits. The spirits did not say much against the pretensions of Christ at first, because they did not want to shock the prejudices of the Christian world. Lord Bacon says that his reasonings in relation to Jesus Christ must be accepted for what they are worth, as he could not give the true history of his birth and life and mission. He says it is known to spirits in a higher position than his own, and that there is as much difference of opinion about him in the spheres as on earth. Swedenborg tells us—and I think it not at all an attractive announcement—that he and other spirits deliver lectures in the spheres. In the early part of the day the spirits study and hear lectures, or discharge the duties connected with their condition; and in the after part of the day they visit friends in the spheres or friends on earth. Spirits in the higher spheres eat but once in a week. If the spirit suffer pain, it arises from some violation of the organic part of its body. In the dark spheres they have fire, but in the upper spheres they have no need of it. They have no money, and the land is subdivided into communities or neighbourhoods, and in them the land is again laid out in parcels for each to till for the benefit of all. The government is patriarchal, and the patriarch is an invisible spirit who communicates by impression or by oral statements. In short, they are Socialists. Such are some of the features of this new revelation. Of stuff like this the book is full. Other publications from less intelligent sources have far grosser fables than even these. By such stuff it is that professed Christians, according to the express speaking of the Spirit, through St. Paul, 'depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils.' I pray you, brethren, 'refuse these profane and old wives' fables, and exercise yourselves rather unto godliness.'

It is a reason for rejecting these communications, that they have done no one good, and have worked awful evil. They have brought sorrow into many homes. They have sent their deluded disciples from the spiritual circles into the mad-house. They have overthrown many fine intellects, and withered many noble hearts.

And what have all these pretended revelations added to our knowledge? What idea, true or false, is now in the world that was not here before? Not one! The sum of all their verbose and mystic teaching, so far as it is moral or religious—all the 'principles' that can be extracted from them, like wine from the grape, is this. It is a good thing to be good, and after death we shall progress in goodness. It needs no ghost, come from the grave, to tell us this! When these teachings come through an illiterate medium, they are very much like the dying confessions of some poor criminal, who has repented of his sin, and professes to be at peace.—When they come through Judge Edmonds, and others of the same class of minds, it is a kind of tipsey Swedenborgianism.

How reviving and elevating it is to turn from these puerilities to the true revelation! 'I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord.' He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live. And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, nei-

ther sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things are passed away.— And the city had no need of the sun, neither of the moon to shine in it, for the glory of God and lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof. In those few words there is more to enlighten the mind, to fill the heart, and to satisfy the aspirations of our spiritual nature, than all that has yet reached us from the seven-times-seven circles of the seven spheres.

The Christian representation of the condition of the spirit of our departed friends who died in Christ, is soothing, satisfying, and delightful. They are at rest in Paradise. The sorrows and trials of this world do not reach them. They are amid holy beings. They consort with angels. They see the Saviour.— They await in happy anticipation 'their perfect consummation and bliss, both in body and soul, in everlasting glory.' Now how degrading a conception it is that these pure spirits, occupying a nobler sphere of being, and enjoying juster associations and fellowships, should be hovering near our earth, should be cognizant of, and disturbed by our petty cares and sorrows, should act the part of news-monger and fortune-teller, should peep and mutter under floors and tables, should struggle to communicate with us in modes so gross and repulsive, and with communications which are of so little worth, and should exhibit so little of the elevation and the glorious intelligence, and the beautiful gifts, which we should expect from those who are to be equal to the angels.— That minds which know nothing of the sublime spiritualities of the gospel should have been drawn into these delusions, is not strange; but that all Christians who have known and meditated upon the spiritual world revealed in the Bible, should not at once, from the instincts of their new nature, reject this spurious and imaginary world of spirits, seems surprising. The word of God has warned us against these errors. Now the Spirit speaketh expressly, that in the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits, and doctrines of devils. The Church has thus far been almost entirely exempt from this delusion. It has been in the hands of infidels, visionaries, and silly dreamers.— Some, however, as the apostle foretold, have given heed to these seducing spirits, and have denied the faith. I see not how a thorough believer in these pretended spiritual revelations can retain belief in the old revelation. They are contradictory in their statements, and utterly alien to each other in their spirit.

But, it is asked, if these communications are not from spirits, from what source do they come?— They are from some intelligence—an intelligence seemingly superior, in its knowledge of facts, past and to come, to that of man. What and whose intelligence is it? These are questions for the philosopher, the physiologist, the psychologist, and the physician. The theologian and the preacher do their part in this investigation, when they show that these phenomena are not to be referred to the spirits of the departed. The opinion of one who has personally witnessed none of these phenomena, and who has but scanty knowledge of those branches of science which are involved in them, would be little worth.— I have no hesitation in saying, however, that many of the phenomena connected with this state of trance, or mesmerism, or odys fluid, have not received, and I doubt whether they will ever receive, a full and intelligible explanation. It is in vain to say that it is all deception. There has been much deception, but many of the most remarkable of these phenomena have been undoubted, and rest upon testimony that is perfectly unexceptionable. When the folly and delusion which have connected them with the spirit world shall have ceased, it may be that something like these results will be reached and rested through the labours of philosophy and science. It may be found that there is an abnormal condition in which the mind and the body, especially of persons of highly nervous temperament, may be placed, in which the mind acts without being conscious of its action, and that this condition is connected with an undue excitement of the nervous influence, which will be found to constitute a principle different from electricity or galvanism, and which has already received the name of the odys fluid, which can pass from human bodies into material things, and give them power, and which, as in the case of the phenomena of

biology, uniting a person of strong nervous organization with a weak one, brings the mind of the weaker under the temporary dominion of the stronger.

(To be concluded next week.)

Correspondence.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

MR. EDITOR: The exertions which have been made during the present year, and among them your own, not the least important, in behalf of King's College and the cause of sound education in general, are deserving of all praise. Generations to come will have reason to bless the day when Churchmen in the Province were taught the lesson of self-dependence. Let us hear no more lamentations over the failure of this or that source of income—let us look to our own arm under God's blessing, and show ourselves men,—men and Churchmen, fully appreciating the value of Education for all our people, but especially for our Clergy, and therefore ready and zealous in contributing, according to our ability, for the attainment of the object we profess to value. What can be more hollow and vain than to talk of our superiority in Education, and at the same time refuse assisting to support that superiority? Others are striving also for superiority; and in one respect they are immeasurably our superiors. What they have done, has been accomplished by their own strength in their own behalf. They desire education, and they give their money for it. For what we have attained to, the merit is chiefly due to friends who coaxed us to go to school, by first building the school house, and then paying the master's fees. That day is fortunately gone by—our friends are more than ever our friends, by leaving us to do what independent-minded men wish to do: provide for ourselves. The purpose of this letter however is to draw attention to one part of the Educational question which has received but too little public notice and support—I mean the education of the females of our communion. We all know the fact, though we neglect it too much in our plans, that the importance of female education is by no means confined to the female sex—to refer to that which has often been beautifully described, the influence of the mother in the mental and moral training of her son; this consideration of itself shows at once the very serious importance of the subject. How often do we meet in the lives of the most eminent men, interesting acknowledgments of the debt they owe to the first lessons received from a loving mother's lips. We are deeply concerned then to take care that those should always speak the words of truth and soberness. Among us there is no Institution for female education sustained by the combined efforts of our people—whether there should or should not be such an establishment connected with the Church, I am not prepared to decide—I would rather call attention to one which is the result of private enterprise, already in operation, and ask from the members of our Church in its behalf, more zeal, more consistency, and I would add more faithfulness to their own Church;—and this I do first upon the ground of the intrinsic merits of that school, and secondly on the ground of *security to religious principle*. I allude to the Seminary established in Amherst, in the County of Cumberland, for the education of young ladies. I would first point out one special advantage at least of a private Seminary of the kind just mentioned,—the proprietors of the school are likewise the teachers, and therefore its prosperity and success are entirely identified with their own personal interests—hence the system of instruction, the regulations of the school, the health and comfort of the pupils, all become matters of constant vigilance and care, in order to secure the public patronage.

In a public Institution having hired teachers, of course no such personal interest exists on their part.—Again, in a private school conducted by ladies—who themselves have adorned the domestic circle and moved in the higher ranks of life—the advantages on the score of manners and general deportment must be obvious. A knowledge of languages, of music, or of drawing, will not atone for coarse vulgarity. Delicacy and refinement must be imparted rather by example than by precept. The Seminary at Amherst, conducted by Mrs. Rathford and Miss Yates, has much more of the easy intercourse of a private family than the formality of a school, while there is no relaxation of necessary discipline during the hours exclusively devoted to instruction. I speak of it of which I have the best information, and can testify to the parental affection with which the pupils are ever treated by their worthy instructors; and in a purely educational point of view, I do not hesitate to affirm that equal facilities are not to be had in the two Provinces.

Trespassing too much already on your columns, I must yet say a few words on the second ground for recommending the Amherst Seminary to the special favour of Churchmen, viz. the security they have that the religious principles of their daughters will not be tampered with—not because it is a Church of England Institution—for that it is not—but because it is not at all of a Sectarian character. The teachers are indeed, I believe, communicants of the Church, but a majority of their pupils has always been of other denominations, and the most scrupulous regard for each one's peculiar religious opinions has been invariably shown. This course is nothing more than justice to others. I wish, then, to repeat that the unsectarian character (if I may be allowed the expression) of the Amherst Seminary may be regarded by parties as a complete protection, not only for Church people, but equally so for other

denominations. The pupils are indeed required to attend Divine worship, but only after the manner their parents direct.

Upon the Scriptural principle, however, of providing for our own, and of doing good specially unto them that are of the household of faith, it is reasonable to expect that Church of England people, particularly the Clergy, would give the preference, other things being equal, to a Seminary conducted by members of their own Church, in whom their children will find not only identity of religious principles, but the same associations and tastes which they have been accustomed to in their own homes:—in a word, they will be under the constant influence of those who are in the same position of life with themselves.

A PARENT.

News Department.

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

ENGLAND.

A vote has been taken in the British Parliament, towards the erection of the long delayed Chapel to the British Embassy at Constantinople, and for the enclosure of a graveyard at Madrid. The latter is to be consecrated, we are happy to say, by a Bishop of our Church. One of the darkest blot upon our foreign policy, is the indifference with which our Government have hitherto submitted to the absolute proscription of our religion by the Spanish people. We hope this step in the right direction will be followed up by the consecration of graveyards (so much wanted) at Seville and at Cadiz.

In Turkey our Chaplains find a painful addition to their labours in the ravages of the cholera among the troops. A correspondent in the Morning Post speaks with enthusiasm of their devotion,—“How these clergymen stand the work I cannot imagine; they are from morning to night in hospitals, or on horseback, or burying the dead.”

By this visitation God is every where at the present time afflicting his people, and testing the devotion of His ministers. Canada has suffered generally, Montreal most of all. From Barbadoes the most heart rending accounts have come of the moral effects of the visitation upon the negroes. The bad it hardens into recklessness and brutality; the better disposed crowd to the churches, which have no room for the throng pressing into them.—*Colonial Church Chronicle*.

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ARCHDEACON WILBERFORCE.—It is now in our power definitively to announce the fact that His Grace the Archbishop of York has determined, after due deliberation and acting under legal advice, to proceed against Archdeacon Wilberforce, on account of the Romish doctrines which he has published in his work on the Holy Eucharist.—*Church & State Gaz.*

VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT TO THE EMPEROR NAPOLKON.—After cruising to the westward for a few days, the royal squadron will proceed to Boulogne, the Prince Consort being on board the *Victoria and Albert*, to meet the Emperor of the French at the Camp of St. Omer, where a review will take place on the 31st or 4th of September.

SPAIN.

MADRID.—Queen Christina has escaped. We are not yet in possession of details; but it is at any rate gratifying to know that one of Espartero's most serious embarrassments is thereby removed, and the shame and scandal attending the public trial of the mother of the reigning Queen avoided. So imminent was her peril, that she was compelled to implore the intervention of our Minister, Lord Howden, whom she had hitherto treated with contumely. The dissolution of the Junta is another important step towards tranquillizing the country.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—While Prussia, by her pusillanimous vacillation, is impeding the active settlement of the Eastern question, Austria, by her firm and decisive conduct, is undoubtedly shaking the resolves of the Czar. Austria, in fact, now presses to the Czar the alternatives of peace or war, depending on the acceptance or rejection of the demands which she has made to the St. Petersburg Cabinet; while, at the same time, the occupation of Wallachia manifests the firmness of her decision to abide by those demands.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.—Vienna, *Wednesday evening*.—By advices from Constantinople of the 21st, nothing was known there concerning the embarkation of the allied troops. The cholera still raged at Varna, and storms were prevalent in the Euxine. The cholera was not epidemic at Constantinople. The Viceroy of Egypt was well received at the Porte. According to Turkish reports, the Russians were victorious at the battle fought at Hadji Velikei on the 21st August: both parties retired, but 4000 Turks were killed or missing.

RUSSIAN DEFEAT.—We learn from Bucharest, that on the 19th Skander Beg had a very obstinate engagement with the Russians near Bogoschan, between Ploeschit and Busco. The Turks were twice thrown into disorder, and it was almost entirely owing to the personal exertions of the gallant commander that the third attack succeeded.

CAPTURE OF BOMABUSO, August 16.—The cannonade having become very warm, the Governor was constrained to surrender, and at one p. m. the white flag of truce was thrust out from one of the embrasures. Sir Charles Napier and Admiral Chads proceeded in a small armed boat to the shore. General Barragway d'Hilliers and his staff at the same time wound round the roadway and galloped up to the fort. The Governor, General Baidoo, then came forth to parley; but, finding that an unconditional surrender was demanded, he delivered up his sword to the English Admiral and French General. The army entered the fortress, surrounded and took charge of the magazine, and drew up in line outside. The prisoners, having collected their personal baggage, were ordered to be immediately removed on board the men-of-war. The Russians looked dispirited and careworn, the only repose they could obtain for five days having been by the side of their guns.

CONFLAGRATION AT VARNA.—The reports recently received from the camp prove that the fire, passing alluded to in our last, was a far more serious affair than we were then warranted in believing. The fire broke out on the 10th ult., and is supposed to have been the work of some incendiary Greeks in the pay of Russia. It destroyed above a quarter of the town of Varna; and, but for great exertions, would have caused the explosion of the powder magazines and consequent destruction of the neighboring camp and regiments.

INDIA AND PERSIA.

BOMBAY.—It is stated that an army of observation, 20,000 strong, is to be assembled, under the command of Lord Melville, on the north-west frontier. The troops can easily be furnished from 64,000 long dice concentrated at the large stations along the Lahore and Peshawar road.

PERSIA.—Although we have not yet succeeded in inducing Persia to side with the Western alliance, it is at least satisfactory to be able to state that she remains faithful to her declared neutrality, although very hard pushed of late by the Russians; and it seems rather doubtful whether she will be able to continue much longer under such pressure.

DAY OF HUMILIATION.—Sunday the 16th was observed as a day of humiliation in observance of that instituted in behalf of our armies engaged in the Eastern war. The day was religiously observed by all sects and creeds, from Brahmans to Buddhas.

UNITED STATES.

ABUNDANT CROPS IN EUROPE.—The intelligence from all parts of Europe relative to the fine and abundant crops, is causing the prices of breadstuffs to fall very fast in the markets of that country. In Great Britain the corn crops were never better, or the growth greater. France has wheat crops, the present season, superior in quality and larger in quantity than in former years. It is said that with her own and the abundant crops in Algeria, France will be able to sell to English purchasers instead of being purchasers in English markets. On the continent the crops are extensive, and the markets are not only dull, but fast declining. A circular from Rostock calculates on a large yield, at least one-fourth above the usual average of the wheat crop, and more than a full average of other corn. There are the same prospects in the Baltic district, and accounts are extremely favourable from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. In Prussia there are excellent prospects of a great yield. In Egypt the prices have greatly fallen, and at Alexandria the corn is most abundant. In the Principalities the corn is being cut by the Russians, but in Bulgaria the harvest has been most abundant on the whole. Potatoes promise to be abundant. In spite of war, there seems to be an advance of the elements which give impulse to industry, and make manufactures flourish.—*American paper*.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

THE RECEDING EPIDEMIC.—For a week or ten days past, the fatal prevalence of Asiatic Cholera here, through the mercy of God, been greatly lessened in our city and its vicinity. A few cases, however, of a most malignant character, and which appear to defy medical aid, occur from day to day; and some of these in the very centre of our city. It is still of importance to exercise great care and prudence as to diet, to avoid the use of any quantity of green vegetables or fruit, and in fact, to use the same precaution that was deemed necessary some weeks ago.—*Ch. Witness*.

The Bishop of Fredericton administered the rite of Confirmation to sixty-seven candidates in the Cathedral city, on the 27th ult.—*Ibid*.

A writer in the *Head Quarters* says that the sum of £110 10s. was contributed by congregations in the Diocese, during the Bishop's confirmation tour, towards reducing the debt on the Cathedral. He also mentions that during his Lordship's absence, the inhabitants of Fredericton subscribed the sum of £174 10s. towards the same object.—*Ibid*.

THE MICHIGANS.—Rev. S. T. Rand, Missionary, gave us a deeply interesting account of his labours for the temporal and spiritual benefit of the untutored

of the forest. Among other items of interest, he informed us, that the Society which he represented had purchased 800 acres of valuable land, at Hantsport, Nova Scotia, as a home for the Indians; that here they intended to induce them to locate themselves, and to employ their time profitably. A Mission House and school rooms are in contemplation, and the prospect is that here the rude progeny of the Indian will be taught to enjoy the privileges of civilization, and the blessings of a pure Christianity. May God succeed the self-denyng labours of the Missionary with his rich blessings.—Christian Visitor.

Editorial Miscellany.

The R. M. Steam Ship *Niagara* arrived on Tuesday evening with accustomed punctuality. We give extracts from the latest papers. It is painful to see the ravages which Cholera and other diseases are making in the allied forces, both naval and military, in Turkey and in the Baltic.—Some accounts make the mortality to amount to between 10,000 and 15,000 men!—more probably than would have fallen by the sword in many battles. It is devoutly to be hoped that these and the uncounted horrors besides, which are attendant upon a state of war, may be speedily arrested, and the blessings of peace soon more restored to the world. The harvest now secured has providentially been abundant in all Europe. The Turks in Asia have suffered two reverses from the Russians, and 5000 men are said to have fallen on both sides.

The St. John Christian Visitor (Baptist) copies with approbation the letter of the Bishop of Fredericton, on the subject of the Cholera, lately re-published in this paper, and especially comments upon his Lordship's solemn address to the "Intemperate." In passing his reflections on the subject the Editor discusses the great question,—what should we all do to arrest the monster evil of the day?

All who have studied this subject are thoroughly convinced, that the only perfect remedy for the crying evil of Intemperance, is the application of the principle of total abstinence to the manufacture and traffic, as well as to the use, of intoxicating Liquors—that so long as these liquid fires are made an article of traffic, as a common beverage, so long men will drink them, and just so long will the world be cursed with the painful miseries of drunkenness. We may preach sermons, make platform speeches, and write letters, until we go down in sorrow to the grave; but if the fountain exists, the dark tide of Intemperance will flow on uninterrupted in its course, sweeping its unhappy victims into the vortex of irretrievable ruin. The question for the Church, and for the world to settle is just this, How is this fountain of all pollution and all wretchedness to be disposed of? Millions of men in Europe, in America, and in the more distant regions of the earth, embracing some of the wisest and the best of all classes and of all professions, after pondering this question wisely and prayerfully have come to the solemn conviction that it can only be done by the strong arm of the law. That moral suasion has had its day and done its work, and now we must call to our aid the unmistakable influence of a prohibitory law. A law that shall take hold of every intoxicating establishment from the extended manufactory and splendid Gin-palace down to the tippling dram-shop, supported by the wares of society, saying to each and to all, in language explicit and authoritative, you must close your business. It is the prolific source of crime, of disease and death, and the present and future good of the people demands that this nefarious traffic shall come to an end.

He then quotes high legal authority from the antipodes, as to the remedy to be applied.

"Such noble utterances as these coming from the other side of the globe stir our spirits to engage with redoubled zeal in this mighty conflict, now in progress in all sections of the globe, between drunkenness and sobriety. We are the advocates of affectionate advice and scriptural admonition, but we honestly believe that the power of intemperance has seized multitudes of the people of this country with such a deadly grasp, that nothing short of the strong arm of the law prohibiting the traffic will ever rescue them from its direful dominion. With this conviction upon our minds, we cannot but feel that it is the imperative duty of the Statesman in the Halls of Legislation—the Governor and his leading men in Council—the Judge upon the Bench—the Bishop in his robes—the Clergy and Ministry in the Pulpit—the Editor at his desk—the Magistrate in his Court—the Teacher in his School—and the Parent at the domestic altar, to denounce, with united voice, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks as the bitterest curse of humanity, and to agitate this question until the powers that be shall give to all the Provinces of the earth, a stringent, untrammelled, prohibitory law. We shall be happy to hear his Lordship's opinion on this subject."

In an address recently issued by the Mayor of Montreal, that functionary says:—"That not a single clergyman, nun, physician, nurse, or servant, has con-

tracted the complaint when attending the sick by cholera, whereas, during the existence of the Typhus Fever, in 1847, they fell by scores."

The R. M. Steamship *Europa*, arrived from Boston on Thursday night. By her we have news of the resignation of the Hincks Administration in Canada. We have only room for the following paragraphs from the Sun of yesterday:—

A Washington letter of the 9th, announces that Mr. Crampton had received by the last mail, the ratification of the Fishery and Reciprocity Treaty, and would probably exchange the same with the Secretary of State on Monday following. It was understood that the British Government regards the Treaty as an exclusively Imperial interest, and that American Fishermen will enter on the enjoyment of the benefits secured by it, prior to the legislative concurrence of the Province more immediately interested. The resignation of Mr. Hincks, late leader of the Canadian ministry, will not necessarily retard the ratification of the Treaty by the Canadian Parliament. The position of Lord Elgin as the Viceroy of the Queen, is not affected by the defeat of the Ministry; the same system of responsible government having been introduced into Canada as obtains in England.

The following are the new members of the Canadian Ministry:

Liberals:—Hon John Ross, Speaker of the Legislative Council; Mr. Spencer, Postmaster General. Conservatives:—Sir Allan McNab, President of the Council; John A. McDonald, Attorney General; Henry Smith, Solicitor General; Mr. Caley, Inspector General. No change has been made in the Lower section.

The English and French fleets had arrived at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, and were taking in supplies. Two Russian frigates were cruising among the Islands. The destination of the allied fleets is supposed to be the Russian Northern possessions in the Pacific.

DEPOSITORY SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.—We believe it is not generally known by the Clergy and others, that the Stock of valuable Books, in this Depository, which is kept at the Book Store of Mr. W. Gossp, 22 Granville street, have recently been reduced in price, in order to bring them within reach of all who may wish to avail themselves of their useful and instructive reading. To Gentlemen in the country desirous of completing or adding to their Libraries, the valuable works on the Shelves of the Depository will afford an opportunity which is not often offered. There are upwards of 300 Volumes of many of the Standard Authors of the Church, and on various topics, religious, scientific, and historical—besides a large collection of Bibles, Catechetical and Educational Books, all of which can be purchased at a much cheaper rate, than at any Book Establishment in London, or even at the Society's chief Depository there.

PICTOU.—"We have received from the Rev. Charles Elliott, of Pictou, a communication, in which he informs us that on Sunday, the 10th inst., St. John's Church, in that town, was lighted with gas, and a collection made on the occasion towards the expense of its introduction, which amounted to the handsome sum of £8 3s. 4d., expressive also of his full persuasion that the whole expense of the undertaking—amounting to about £54—will be raised before the close of the present year. Mr. Elliott says much credit is due to the Church Wardens, Messrs. Mulholland and Tanner, for the successful manner in which they have carried out this much desired improvement; and he adds that on this, as on other occasions, members of other denominations have liberally aided us in providing for the wants of the Lord's Sanctuary."

AMHERST FEMALE ACADEMY.—We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement in our columns, respecting the excellent Seminary of Mrs. Hatchford and Miss Yates, which has for several years been in successful operation at Amherst. During our late visit in that quarter we were favoured with a transient look at the Establishment, and were much pleased with all we saw, and on every side we heard satisfactory evidence of the character of the Institution. The pupils appeared to be very contented, and seemed as one happy family affectionately attached to their head. We cordially wish success to the Institution. Altho' we have good schools for young ladies in the city, (and among these we are happy from personal knowledge to bear testimony to the merits of that conducted by the Misses Grove, whose reputation has long been established) yet various causes lead parents to desire one in a rural situation, and certainly for healthiness and for beauty of scenery, it will not be easy to surpass the locality to which Mrs. Hatchford invites her pupils.

It is particularly requested that all those who have subscribed to the Endowment Fund, will forward their money or their notes, as the case may be, to the Secretary, without delay.

Mr. T. D. Archibald is appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia.

At a Meeting of the Parishioners of St. Paul's Parish, called by the Rector, in compliance with the Circular of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and held in the National School Room, on Friday, 15th Sept. 1854,

The Archbishop opened the Meeting with prayer, and then explained the objects for which it was called. Whereupon it was moved by the Chief Justice, and seconded by Hon. M. B. Alton, That it was not judicious at present to establish Synods or periodical meetings of a deliberative Body in the Church in this Diocese—but that in compliance with the requisition of our Diocesan, two Delegates be appointed to attend the meeting now contemplated, for the sole purpose of stating the opinion of this Parish, and with instructions to oppose the formation of such Synod,—which passed in the affirmative. The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. H. H. Cogswell, were then appointed Delegates accordingly.

We were rather surprised, on a subject of such importance, to find that not more than 24 Parishioners were present, two of whom were Clergymen, who did not vote.

CANDIDATES FOR THE MAYORALTY.—There are several. His Worship the present Mayor, Henry Pryor, Esq. will we believe again be brought forward by the Citizens, and we think has a fair chance of attaining to the enviable distinction, based upon valuable services, of being "Thrice Mayor" of his native City. There is also a Requisition to Alderman Scott, to allow himself to be put in nomination, with which he has complied. Alderman Primrose is also spoken of; and so are several others, but it is probable the contest will lie between the two first named.

Since writing the above a requisition to Henry Pryor, Esq. has been published, and will be found in this day's paper.

The Secretary of the Governors of King's College, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums: From Mrs. Godfrey, Halifax, £1 0 0; Mr. David Evans, Chester 5 0 0; George Mulhall, Esq. Chester 15 0 0 (Mr M's original subscription was £10, but he has sent £5 in addition, as a small token of approval of the recent appointment of Rev. G. W. Hill to the Professorship of Pastoral Theology.)

The Rev JOHN STANNAGE begs leave to inform his friends, and the friends of Church Schools among the Fishermen, that he is expecting a large assortment of Fancy and useful articles from England, Jersey, and Germany, which will be offered at a Missionary Sale in Halifax during the month of October. The proceeds will go towards the maintenance of Six Schools—three of which being now vacant for want of funds.

We see by the Liverpool Transcript, that the Packet is to be fitted with accommodation for 100 Passengers, to convey those desirous of visiting Halifax at the time of the Industrial Exhibition.

We are told that arrangements are likewise to be made by the owner of the Lunenburg Packet, to bring up from that place all who are likely to come. A contemporary has given a timely and proper hint to the keepers of Boarding Houses, and the citizens generally, to provide sufficient accommodation for the unusual number of persons who may be expected on that occasion.

SUBSCRIPTIONS*

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

Collected by the Agent.

Rev. Chas. Elliott	£25 0 0	J. Primrose, Esq.	£0 10 3
D. Harkin, Esq.	10 0 0	Mr. James Yorston	0 10 3
B. H. Norton, Esq.	10 0 0	Mr. John Noonan	0 10 0
C. S. Consul	5 0 0	(Rev. A. W. Herdman)	0 5 0
J. S. Arneson, Esq.	5 0 0	Mr. John Ureter	0 5 0
Mr. C. Dwyer	2 0 0	Mr. Budja	0 5 0
Dorset Kirkwood	5 0 0	A Friend	0 5 0
J. H. Lane, Esq.	5 0 0	Captain Cooke	0 5 0
H. M. Customs	5 0 0	Mr. Dwyer	0 5 0
Doctor Anderson	5 0 0	J. Murdoch, Esq.	0 5 0
Doctor Johnson	15 0 0	Mr. Jas. Crichton	0 5 0
Mr H. R. Narraway	5 0 0	Mr Glover	0 5 0
M. J. Wilkins, Esq.	5 0 0	Mr. James Ives	0 5 0
M. P. P.	5 0 0	Mr. William Ives	0 10 3
Miss A. Mortimer	0 5 0	Mr. W. Tanner	0 1 3
Miss E. Johnson	0 3 1	Mr. R. Tanner	0 1 3
Mr. Henry Elliott	1 0 0	Mrs. J. Tanner	0 1 3
Mrs. Henry Elliott	0 7 0	Mr. W. Tanner	0 1 3
Mr. G. Outen	0 1 3	Pivo Friends	0 6 3
Mr. D. Johnson	0 2 6	Mrs. Christie	0 0 7 1/2
A Friend	0 2 6	Mrs. Dicka	0 2 6
Miss Berton	0 2 6	Mrs. Jodry	0 3 1 1/2
Miss M. Berton	0 2 6	Mrs. Doull	0 7 6
Mr. Goldsmith	0 2 6	W. Harris, Esq.	0 5 0
Miss M. Whittemore	0 2 6	Mr. W. Muncey	0 2 6
Miss Hutton	1 0 0	Mr. Fogo	0 1 1 1/2
Mrs. Hoekin	0 5 0	Mr. Trimmaman	0 3 1 1/2
Mrs. Johnson	0 5 0	Mrs. W. Johnston	0 5 0
Mr. A. C. McDonald	0 12 0	Mr. John Bayless	0 5 0
Mrs. Wilkins	0 12 0	Mr. D. Fraser	0 2 6
Miss A. McArthur	0 12 0	Mr. Donald, Esq.	0 5 0
Miss M. Johnson	0 5 0	Mr. Harper	0 5 0
Collected by Mrs. H. Elliott	0 2 6	Mr. J. Davis	0 1 3
and Miss Mortimer	0 2 6	Capt. Campbell	0 2 6
W. Gordon, Esq.	1 0 0	Mrs. Renton	0 3 1 1/2
W. Robertson, Esq.	0 5 0	A Friend	0 2 6
Mr. J. Ives	0 5 0	St. James' Sunday School	1 0 0
Mr. J. Yorston	0 10 0	Mr. Andrew Graham	0 10 0

* Continued from Church Times, Aug. 19.

Ecclesiastical.

CONVOCAION

THE Bishop of London rose to present the report of a second committee, appointed to consider whether the great increase and present condition of the population does not make some, and if so what, adaptations of the Church's rules needful to meet their spiritual necessities. That report was as follows.

"The committee appointed by the Convocation of the province of Canterbury to consider and report whether the great increase and present condition of the population do not make some, and if so what, adaptations of the Church's rules needful to enable her to meet their spiritual necessities," report—That they have held frequent meetings for the consideration of the subject referred to them, and that they have agreed upon the following conclusions:—

"That some modifications of the Church's rules is needful to enable her adequately to minister to the spiritual necessities of the people of this land; and that these modifications may most properly be considered with reference—

"1. To her services, and

"2. To the ministerial agency which she now employs.

"As to the first of these, we think it of the utmost importance, in the present state of the Church, that the services, as now ordered in the Book of Common Prayer, should be preserved entire and unaltered, but we are of opinion that the length of the morning service on Sundays and holidays, especially when the Communion is administered to a large body of communicants, renders it desirable to allow of its being divided into different services, and used at various hours. We therefore think it would be expedient that, at the request of the incumbent, or, in his absence, of the licensed curate of any parish or district, the Bishop of the diocese should be empowered to authorize, so long as he shall deem fit, a division of the present morning service; so that either the order for the administration of the Holy Communion, or the order for daily morning prayer, may be used as a separate service; provided that the whole morning service, including the Litany when appointed to be read, be used either in one or two services in the course of the morning; a sermon being preached at either or both services.

"As to the order for evening prayer on Sunday, we see no need of suggesting any alteration, except when it is used in the same church both on the afternoon and evening of the same day. In that case, we think it would be expedient, 1st, that a new table of proper lessons should be authorized, which might be substituted in the evening prayer for those already read in the afternoon or evening service; or, 2ndly, that at the discretion of the parish priest, with the consent of the bishop, a substitution should be allowed, either in the afternoon or evening, of one of the occasional services hereafter mentioned, provided that the order for evening prayer be always used either in the afternoon or evening.

"We would suggest that in the present state of our population, the Church would be better able to minister to their wants if some well considered relaxations of the absolute strictness of her services, as prescribed by the Act of Uniformity, were admitted by authority; and we would enumerate the following as some which might be usefully adopted:—

"First, we would suggest that a shorter order for daily prayer might be compiled from the Book of Common Prayer, with a prescribed lesson or lessons of Holy Scripture, which might be used instead of the present order for daily morning and evening prayer, on other days than Sundays and holidays, in parishes where the incumbent shall have satisfied the bishop of the diocese that it might be advantageously adopted.

"Secondly, We would suggest that various occasional services might be formed from the Book of Common Prayer, for use in the Church with the permission of the bishop, on week days, and in addition to the prescribed services on Sundays.

"We would specify the following as examples of such services:—

"I. The Litany, with a scripture lesson, psalmody, holy baptism, churching of women, sermon, or catechizing, or with any of them.

"II. A short selection of collects, with the Lord's Prayer and psalmody, to precede or follow a sermon or catechizing.

"III. A service, with sermon or lecture, preparatory to the administration of the Holy Communion.

"IV. A thanksgiving service, containing the Venite, 'Te Deum,' psalmody, collects, the Lord's Prayer,

or, a scripture lesson, and the General Thanksgiving, with or without a sermon.

"V. Services for the deprecation or removal of God's judgments: one formed of collects, the Lord's Prayer, penitential psalm, and a scripture lesson; another, consisting of the Litany, with penitential psalm, and a scripture lesson; either of such services with or without a sermon.

"VI. A service for imploring the blessing of God on Church missions; with or without a sermon.

"VII. A service for children.

"Further, we think it would be expedient that the Bishop should be empowered to authorize the use of the order for the administration of the Holy Communion as a separate service, on any day of the week; and that he should be authorized to allow, on special occasions, the substitution of other chapters of the Old and New Testament respectively, for the first and second lessons appointed for the day. For one special occasion, viz., Ash-Wednesday, we would recommend the appointment of proper lessons. Besides the adoption of these occasional services, framed from the Book of Common Prayer, we think it desirable that a collection of psalms and hymns, to be used in churches, should be put forth by authority.

"Further, we think it desirable that a form should be authorized for admitting converts from the Church of Rome, and such others as shall renounce their errors, and for restoring such as have relapsed; and we are of opinion that the form prepared by the Upper House of Convocation in 1714 would, with a few alterations, be proper for this purpose.

"Our attention has been invited to certain portions of our existing services, and to certain orders in our canons, which are thought to interfere with that enlarged action of the Church, the means of promoting which we were appointed to consider.

"As to the first of these, the only one on which we would now remark respects the third exhortation, following the prayer for the Church Militant, in the order of the administration of the Holy Communion.—Concerning this exhortation it was suggested to us that, being read, as it now is, after the withdrawal of all save those who have resolved at that time to communicate, and who must be supposed to have already examined themselves, and after such examination to be now drawing near to eat of that bread and drink of that cup, the strong expressions it contains as to the danger of an unworthy receiving are unseasonable, and are found in practice to disturb the minds of some of those who remain to communicate. These objections would, in our judgment, be in a great degree removed, if this address were read, as the exhortations which precede it are ordered to be read, at the conclusion of the sermon, to the whole congregation, rather than after the prayer for the Church Militant. Having regard to the place of this exhortation, after the two which immediately precede it, and which are distinctly ordered to be read at the close of the sermon, and to its tenor as applicable to the whole congregation, consisting of those who have, or have not, yet resolved to remain and communicate, rather than to those who have already begun to take part in the communion office, there does not appear to be so distinct a settlement of the place in the service at which this exhortation must be read, as to prove that it may not be read immediately after the sermon, and before, instead of after, the prayer for the Church Militant, when the Holy Communion is administered.

"An order in the canons bearing on our services, which was brought under our notice as containing rules which tend to cramp the Church's expansive power, by interposing hindrances to the more general use of her offices, was the prohibition, contained in the 29th Canon, of parents standing as sponsors for their own children. As to this, whilst we thankfully recognize the great benefits which arise from engaging other fit persons, where they may be had, to undertake the charitable office of sponsors, we are of opinion that the main reasons which appear to us to have induced the Church of England to prohibit parents acting as sponsors for their own children no longer exist; and having regard to the difficulty now often found, especially by the poor, in obtaining fit sponsors for their children, we think that a relaxation of this prohibition is desirable.

"As to the second head of our inquiry—namely, whether any, and, if so, what modification of the Church's present agency is needful to enable her more perfectly to discharge her spiritual functions—we would express our opinion,

"I. That some additional agency is necessary to enable the Church, especially in large and populous pa-

ishes, to fulfil her Lord's command to preach the gospel to every creature.

"II. That some of the present needs of the Church, might be supplied by more general and systematic co-operation of the laity in works of Christian charity; in visiting and instructing the sick, poor, and ignorant; in exhorting the careless; in teaching children and adults in schools; in collecting funds for the extension of the Church at home and abroad; and in all other labours of Christian love which can, consistently with the rules of the Church, be performed by laymen; that such works must be undertaken and conducted under the superintendence of the parochial clergy, and should bear in marked features the character of being lay assistance rendered to the ministers of Christ in their proper work, and should be conducted with the especial aim of bringing souls under the direct action of that ministry.

"III. That, besides this more general and systematic agency of the laity of the Church, as parochial district visitors, and the like, some extension of the ministry is greatly needed amongst us.

"We are of opinion that this need might in some measure be supplied, if the bishops should be willing, in such cases as to them might seem meet, to admit to the order of deacons literate persons, and those who had not attained the same proficiency in the classical languages as is now required in candidates for the office of a deacon.

"Provided that, in all such special cases, the bishop be satisfied as to the moral character and religious life of the candidates; as to the soundness of their doctrine; their knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and of the articles and offices of the Church; and their possessing a peculiar gift for imparting religious instruction. Provided further, that all persons who have been admitted deacons upon these terms shall be strictly confined to the discharge of the duties of the diaconate as defined in the ordinal of the English Church; shall be incapable of filling a sole cure; and shall not be admissible to the office of priest until they shall have served five years at least in the lower office, and have made themselves acquainted with the branches of learning now usually required of candidates for the priesthood; and that these conditions be stated in their letters of deacon's orders.

"Further, we are of opinion that various means might be adopted to render more effectual the exercise of the Church's missionary office towards our home population.

"It is deeply to be deplored that there are at present large numbers of the poorer population, especially in our great towns, who are habitually absent from the public worship of God, and live with little or no sense of true religion; and new and increased efforts are urgently required to give them a saving knowledge of the Gospel, and shelter them within the fold of the Church. For this work there is need of men specially fitted for and devoted to direct missionary operations at home. We would therefore suggest the placing in the midst of such a population clergymen who might, with a view to economy, Christian fellowship, and united prayers and action, live together, minister in one central church, and, with due regard to ecclesiastical rule and authority, might labour around it in preaching, exhorting, visiting the sick and poor in their own houses, and superintending schools. We think it would be desirable that men possessed of needful gifts for this work should be especially encouraged to undertake it for a time, and be recognized as having a special claim for preferment out of public patronage in less laborious spheres, after a term of service.

"Further, we think that good would result if those who were gained by these means as converts were associated together in closer religious fellowship and action than has been common amongst us. Such converts, we believe, would thus be themselves built up in the true faith, would become an attraction and shelter to others, and would, under God's blessing, spread around them in their homes, and amongst their companions, a saving knowledge of Christ and of his Gospel.

"We believe, further, that the due action of the Church's missionary office amongst the home population would be promoted, if a body of clergy were organized for the special work of preaching and exhorting, under the bishop's sanction, throughout his diocese. Such clergy might most properly be connected with the cathedral church, and might be licensed by the bishop for temporary service in parishes where their presence was desired by the parochial clergy.—We believe that such an institution would be of great service in parishes of unmanageable size, in them

which might have been injured by past ministerial neglect, by the action of demoralising influences, or by the inoculation of Roman or other error; and lastly, that it would tend, in a beneficial manner, to supply wants arising from such inequalities in ministerial gifts as must be found in so numerous a body as the English clergy.

"In conclusion, we are of opinion that, inasmuch as the efficiency of the Church depends mainly on the adequate discharge of the duties of the episcopal office, and as it was the design of our reformers to erect a large number of additional sees; and as the population of England and Wales has since their time been multiplied nearly fivefold—while the episcopate has received scarcely any augmentation in the last three centuries—it deserves attentive consideration, whether, for the due performance of the Church's missionary work, an increase in the episcopate is not now necessary, especially in our great centres of population."

In moving the reception of the report, the Bishop of London said, that he was far from thinking that there was an increased dread of the meeting of Convocation for the purposes of business. There was a growing feeling that there was not so much to be apprehended from the meeting of Convocation as it had been customary to apprehend. There was a feeling growing in the public mind that the measures for enforcing ecclesiastical discipline, and regulating the affairs of the Church, ought not to be proposed in Parliament unless they had been previously considered by some body which might be regarded as a representation of the great body of the clergy. Especially with regard to ecclesiastical discipline, he was quite of opinion that no measure ought to be introduced into Parliament unless previously submitted to Convocation, and it was his intention to propose that a committee of both Houses should be appointed to consider the heads of a Bill for the better enforcement of such discipline and correcting criminal clerks. He thought that the time was now come, looking at the present course of legislation—looking at the different Bills introduced, and which greatly affected the courts of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, involved their abolition, and crippled their efficiency—the time had come when they should be prepared to submit to Convocation the heads of a Bill for the correction of criminal clerks, to be introduced into Parliament by his Grace the President or by Her Majesty's Government, with the best chance of being carried, and with the certainty that, if it did pass, the clergy would have no just grounds of complaint that they had not been consulted on the matter. He did not mean to say that the majority, or even a very considerable part, of the members of the Church were quite satisfied on the subject of the meeting of Convocation; but he was quite sure that the apprehension so long felt on the subject would be considerably diminished when the conduct of the Houses of Convocation in their committees came to recollection.

The Bishop of Lincoln seconded the motion for the reception of the report, which he considered to be one of the most able and important papers ever put forth. The report was then received.

Selections.

THE PASTORAL PROFESSOR.

From the Lamp and the Lanthorn, by Hamilton.

"In the Spring of 1817, there used to meet together in a large saloon at Geneva, from twenty to thirty Students. Some of them were ardent and accomplished young men, and all of them were aspirants to the Christian Ministry. But at that time, little faith was found in Geneva. The city of Calvin and Beza was under the influence of Voltaire and Rousseau, and in the christened Paganism of its Theological Academy. "St. Plato and St. Seneca" had supplanted St. Paul and St. Peter. These young men assembled every alternate evening, and took their places at a long table, on which lay the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, with many versions, German, French, and English. In this little college the professor was a retired naval officer, from Britain. He was a grave and thoughtful man. He had gained his ascendancy over his scholars by the interest which he manifested in their future ministry. They had no idea that the pastorate was such a responsible and weighty office; but as he spoke so seriously about the thousands of souls of which they were soon to have oversight, the solemnity of the stranger solemnized themselves. They were now searching the Scriptures daily, on purpose to ascertain the truth of God: and as unheard-of doctrines, such as human corruption, the incarnation, justification by the righteousness of another, one by one came forth

from the open volume, great was the astonishment of these youthful "Bereans." Of course many difficulties were felt, and a few objections and cavils were started: but it was only by comparing Scripture with Scripture that Mr. Haldane explained or defended its statements. "There it stands written with the finger of God," was the end of the matter; nor was there any question on which texts did not occur instant and apposite to this "living concordance." As the result, almost every one of these students became a distinguished evangelist; and in the persons of men like Gonthier and Lien, and Morlo d'Aubignè, many dark places in France, Belgium, and Switzerland were penetrated by the light of the Gospel; nor is it saying too much to affirm, that, through the Evangelical Society in which it ended, the whole of French-speaking Europe is destined to feel the effects of that season's earnest Bible-teaching."

THE VALUE OF RELIGION.

From the same.

"By the confession of the world's own poet, Christianity is the religion of the sorrowful." Nothing can be truer. Christ is indeed the mourner's Friend. Christ's Word is the "Afflicted Man's Companion." And if any humane spirit would like to mitigate the distresses of his brethren; if you would fain be a son of consolation to the sons of sorrow, the kindest thing you can do is to conduct them to this source of perennial comfort. The world is full of sufferers: and if you do not meet them in the streets, city missionaries and others will soon direct you to their dwellings. There or in the public hospital, you will find them bodrid, consumptive, palsy stricken, blind, wasting away in direful diseases; and what can you do for them? What can philosophy do? What can mere philanthropy do? The one would discourse on the pain-conquering power of a resolute will, or would expatiate on the lot of mortality:—as if writhing anguish could be mesmerized by stoic saws, or a fever could be cured by fatalism. And the other, wiser and kinder, would seek for the tossing sufferer better attendance, or a purer air, or a less uneasy couch; but it is a short limit to which, when humanity has gone, it can go no farther. The best skill cannot cure old age; the rarest cordial cannot tempt the sickly palate; the purest air, the softest couch, the kindest nursing cannot conjure into health, those that are doomed to die. But in his mercy God has provided an assuagement for such misery,—an effectual antidote to the worst ingredient in the cup of woe. Visiting your poor neighbour, you will probably find that antidote already in the house, but its value is still unknown. It is your privilege to be the ministering angel, and to point out to the dying Hagar the hidden well. Putting into the words as much of Christ's own tenderness and kindness as you can, you read or repeat some appropriate passage; and, just as the scanty strength can bear it, you add here a little and there a little, and renew your visits till, in an arrested ear and opening heart, God crown your love and answers your prayers. And those only who have seen it can tell the difference between the sick chamber where there is no hope, and one lit up with immortality—between the dull endurance or the rebellious resistance of the stricken transgressor, and the patient cheerfulness and prophetic Lazarus, whose sorry couch is spread in glory's vestibule. To that next to his highest service who preoccupies with scriptural principle a healthful youthful neighbour, and who thus secures for society a Christian citizen, as well as for Heaven a new inhabitant,—is his visit of mercy who carries to the abodes of wretchedness the tidings of great joy, and who, with the help of the Holy Spirit, reveals the secret which makes the worst pain tolerable, and the sorest affliction joyful,—which beguiles with songs the longest night, and teaches the man of sorrow always to triumph through Jesus Christ."

TURKEY—HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.—The Cholera has appeared among the troops at Varna, but the English forces are as yet tolerably free from it. Sixteen French soldiers have died from this terrible scourge out of twenty-five who were attacked by it. A good deal of sickness prevails among the Turkish and Egyptian troops. There has been some mortality among the cavalry at Devno also, and the chaplain performed six funeral services among the two cavalry brigades last week. A sergeant of the 5th Hussars, who had been suffering for some time from an affection of the head, committed suicide by drowning. The poor fellow, who was one of the best non-commissioned officers in the regiment, is greatly regretted. Several officers are invalidated, and will be sent home by the

first opportunity—among them, Messrs. Balfour and Alexander of the Rifle Brigade. Lord Dupplin, who has been seriously ill, is now much better; but it is said that he also will be obliged to go to England. Dr. MacDonald, who has been sent in to the general hospital, is also somewhat better. Three officers of the Guards are unwell, but not seriously so. The diarrhoea is also too prevalent. Nearly everyone has it in his turn. The quantity of apricots ("Kill Jobs") and hard crude fruit which are devoured by the men may in some degree account for the prevalence of this debilitating malady. The commissariat bread is not so good as it used to be and speedily turns sour; but the officers are taking steps to remedy the evil by the erection of ovens in which the bread will have more room to swell. As a general rule the French bread is lighter and better than our own.

VARNA, JULY 20.—The cholera has crept from the camps into the town, and, as is usual on its outbreak, has exhibited great malignancy. On Monday it broke out in the camp of the Light Division. Upwards of twenty men died in twenty-four hours. A sergeant of the 88th was taken ill at seven o'clock, and was dead at twelve o'clock. The 23d Regiment suffered especially, and it may readily be imagined that great dismay prevailed at such sudden and fatal illness. On Monday evening Brigadier Airey gave orders that the division should parade the following morning with baggage packs, &c. Several fresh cases of cholera occurred during the night, and on Tuesday the division to our great joy struck tents and marched off from Devno to Monastir, a village about eight miles further on, where they pitched their camp on a fine piece of land amid scrub and brushwood. The first division has suffered from both cholera and typhus.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 20.—It is with much regret that we announce the appearance of cholera of a malignant form in the army and among seamen in some of the vessels in the Bosphorus. For some weeks cases of diarrhoea have been common, and the more cautious have abstained from fruit, vegetables, and such like unwholesome productions. During this time, and especially for the last fortnight, cases of decided cholera were known to have occurred amongst the allied troops; but it was hoped that the malady might rest there, and that the forces might be spared any more serious infliction. However, on Monday last, the disease commenced its ravages on the most frightful scale among the troops. Although the visitation has not yet been serious, there are signs that it may any hour take an equally appalling form. For several days almost every stranger has been attacked with a malady, which is not cholera, yet may evidently soon lapse into that disease, and no small alarm has been occasioned by the severity and wide extent of the visitation. Two or three deaths have taken place in the vessels in port, but as yet no account of a fatal case on shore has transpired. The vast quantity of melons, unripe plums, and cucumbers, which are exposed on every side, seem likely to invite the disease; and, should it make its appearance in a form as malignant as at Varna, there can be no doubt that its effects will be severe among the lower classes. The deaths in the army have risen to a most serious amount: it is stated that already nearly two hundred have perished, and when it is considered that the pestilence has only just begun, it becomes of importance to take instant means to check the evil. Perhaps, no slight part of the disaster is owing to the idle and stationary life of the troops. Indian officers, accustomed to deal with armies in hot climates, have asserted all along that sickness would attack the army if kept for weeks unoccupied within its lines, and that the only way to keep the men healthy was to give them constant employment, and something of the excitement of war.

The Society for Irish Church Missions have sustained a severe loss by the death of Mrs. D'Aicy the wife of the excellent clergyman of that name, of Clifden, Cornemara. By her sole exertions £1100 or £1200 per annum were collected for the cause she had so much at heart. Her record is on high. The agents of this society are most energetic in every corner of the island to propagate the truth, and are very frequently roughly handled at the instigation of the priests. Not many days since a number of men were tried at the Wexford quarter sessions, for those riots at Ennis-corthy which had been raised to put a stop to the preaching and the teaching of the society's agents.—The work of conversions from Rome, however, is prospering, despite all opposition and hostility. The Bishop of Cashel confirmed a few days ago nearly two hundred converts at Doon-gleah school-house, which makes nearly five hundred confirmed persons who have been brought out of Romanism in that locality alone during the last few years.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, 1854.

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY.

The papers of the week have contained several communications on this subject, some for and some against, the adoption of "periodical Meetings" of Clergy and Laity, to consult on the affairs of their Church. By some, the notes of alarm have been loudly sounded—and Churchmen have been warned to have nothing to do with the matter. We regret the spirit of some of these communications, and would recommend moderation, and calm consideration of the subject. It seems to us, that much misapprehension exists in reference to it, and that the opposition arises from a fear of the introduction of Convocation such as exists (nominally at least) in England. But laymen have no place in that Body, as they will have in ours—a difference which is all important, and nullifies reasoning founded on the composition of the English Convocation, and the affairs of the English Church.

Our position is very different, and our Convocation will be different. What we think we want, and what we hope to see, is such an Ecclesiastical Body as meets annually in every Diocese in the United States, and has worked well for seventy years—in which the clergy and laity sit together with the Bishop as their Presiding Officer. The Rules of the contemplated Body must of course be modified to suit our circumstances, and so as to be in harmony with Church authority at home, prohibiting likewise all meddling with the Articles or Liturgy. Thus restricted, acknowledging an appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and elected by our own constituency, we confess we are not able to see the great cause of alarm which operates upon others, especially with the long experience of the American Church to guide us. Could we for a moment believe that this measure would foster tractarian error, which has infested our Church at home, and has turned too many of her sons to Rome,—or that it would enlarge, instead of limiting the powers of Colonial Bishops, we would certainly prefer remaining as we are, unsatisfactory and unpromising as that position is.

We seem to be fast coming to a state of political independence, which will leave our Church much as the American Church was left after the Revolution. It is time to be preparing for such a state, and to establish some ecclesiastical Constitution for ourselves. At present we have none. The power of the Bishop, and the rights of the Clergy and Laity are undefined. We are in a worse position than the Dissenting Bodies around us, which can meet and regulate their own affairs, and consult upon and devise measures for their advancement.—We therefore hope to see a beginning made now in the right direction. We hope for a full representation of the Church in the Diocese—in the persons of discreet, judicious, and dispassionate men, fearing God and sincerely desirous to promote the efficiency of our Zion. We cannot understand the propriety of the advice which has been given, to abstain from taking part in the Delegation. The opponents of Church Assemblies ought, on their own principles, to act differently, and if they really expect mischief to come of the proposed gathering, they ought to be on the watch, and send their best men to guard the Church against it.

Several places along the Western Shore, have already elected delegates to attend the Meeting in Halifax, called in conformity with the Bishop's Circular. A Meeting at Sydney, C. B. with the same object, was to be held yesterday.

We find in the Colonial Church Chronicle for September, the following complimentary allusion to this Diocese. The Editor however, is in error in stating that we are looking for a Principal of the College from England. We are happy to inform him, that we have one of our own "raising," who has been a Professor for nearly thirty years, eighteen of which he has been President of King's College. The Rev. Geo. McCawley, D. D., is his name. Moreover, we are glad to inform the Chronicle, that the College has never been closed during the sixty years of its existence, though sometimes in danger of it through lack of funds. The success, however, of the scheme for raising a permanent fund, has set our fears in this respect at rest.—

"Nova Scotia alone, among our North American Colonies, can gratefully acknowledge her exemption hitherto from the disease." The Church in this Diocese seems rapidly progressing under its energetic Bishop. The Halifax Church Times is full of consecrations, confirmations, ordinations, &c. King's College, Windsor, only waits a Principal from England to reopen its walls to the children of the Church. And Churchmen are

beginning to feel the value of voluntary exertion, and to claim the rights of self control it will give them.— "What is to hinder the Clergy and Laity of Nova Scotia from meeting together, and devising and carrying out measures for the welfare of the Church within our borders? Nay, what is to hinder us from electing our own Bishop, on any future occasion, so long as we ask for no salary for him from any other quarter?"

LIVERY STABLES AND THE SABBATH.

We copy the following from a late St. John paper. It relates to a matter which no doubt has often produced painful reflections in the minds of our readers.— There can be no question, that a fearful amount of Sabbath desecration ensues upon the unrestrained practice of hiring horses and carriages at the Livery Stables on the Lord's day. Hundreds of our people are thus led habitually to turn their backs upon the House of God, and devote the Day to amusement, perhaps to dissipation. The attendant evils are not easily enumerated. They are not confined to the respective parties who take their drive. The keeper of the Stables, his groom, all his employes, and possibly his wife and family, too, are thus kept at work late and early, and cannot attend their places of worship. The houses in the country to which these parties resort, are in like manner involved in the desecration. Men, women and children are hindered at work than on the previous six days. They are thus robbed of the day of rest assigned them by their merciful Creator, and have literally, no Sabbath from year's end to year's end. In short, a moment's consideration will show any reflecting person, that the present practice of open Livery Stables on the Sabbath day, and its concomitants, are directly at variance with the letter and the spirit of the fourth commandment. We have often conversed with the keepers of these establishments on the subject, and believe they would be well pleased to be relieved from what they call a necessity of supplying their customers on that day. Assuredly, putting the matter on the mere ground of expediency, they would find not only their comfort, but their interest, advanced by observing the commands of God.— Those commands cannot be violated without certain loss to the offender both here and hereafter. We are happy to hear, that at Liverpool, a person who is engaged in the business, steadily refuses to let his horses on the Lord's day. We commend the matter touched upon in the following extract, to the serious attention of the Guardians of public morals in this City.—

SABBATH DESECRATION.—We are pleased to find, that the Common Council propose to pass a Law, to put an end to the business operations of Livery Stables on the Sabbath day. It is the keeping open of Liquor Shops on Sunday tends to promote the violation of the sanctity of that holy day; equally so does the traffic of Livery Stables. The latter, indeed, affords a most tempting inducement, under a most specious guise, to the sin of Sabbath breaking by numbers of both sexes, who would shrink with horror from the profanation of entering a liquor shop. Many a youth and damsel will unscrupulously devote the Lord's day to the amusement afforded by a country drive and idle ramble; who would abhor the grosser indulgence of tavern resorts. But if both alike conduce to the breach of the fourth Commandment, both should be equally put under the restraint of the Law. Although the Authorities cannot compel people to obey God, and to "keep holy the Sabbath day," yet they can and are in duty bound, to remove all temptations to the contrary, and to put a legal restraint on the means and appliances of sin. On this principle, therefore, we earnestly hope, that the Sunday traffic of the Livery Stables, and the unjustifiable use of horses and carriages for mere pleasure on the Sabbath day, will effectually be put an end to.— Remember that thou "keep holy thy Sabbath day. In it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou, and thy son and thy daughter, thy man-servant and thy maid-servant, thy CATTLE, and the stranger that is within thy gates."—*St. John Observer.*

THANKSGIVING.

ON Thursday next, the Thanksgiving Day, there will be two Services at St. Paul's, at 11 and half past 7, and at St. Luke's at 11 and 3. The Morning Sermon at St. Paul's will be preached by the Bishop. Collections will be taken after each Service in aid of the Fund for the relief of Widows and Orphans of the Clergy.

The Prayers for preservation from the Cholera will no longer be used in the Churches, unless it should break out afresh in this or the neighbouring Provinces.

EVANGELIUM.—In the "Form of Prayer," in our last, we omitted one of the Psalms appointed for the Morning. They are XXXIV. and CIII.

Mr. Neville Parker is appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court in New Brunswick, with rank and precedence in the said Court next after the Chief Justice.—*Colonist.*

The Colonial Church Chronicle thus notices our doings for the College:—

"The local subscriptions to the fund for endowing King's College, Nova Scotia, continue to come in so well that we believe there is no doubt of the wishes of the promoters of the Fund being accomplished.— The effort is most creditable to the Churchmen of Nova Scotia, and encouraging to their fellow-workers in England."

FORM OF PRAYER FOR THE DAY OF THANKSGIVING.—The Form of Prayer for the Day of Thanksgiving, is just published, by Wm. Gosser, and can be had at his Book Store, 24 Granville St.

(From the Herts Guardian.)

MR. HOLLOWAY'S NEWSPAPER MUSEUM.—At Mr. Holloway's establishment, near Temple Bar were to be seen the most extensive, the most complete, and the most extraordinary collection of Newspapers in the world. Mr. Holloway, it should be known, advertises his Pills and Ointment in about 2,000 foreign Newspapers, and in nearly every English paper.—Probably the year of the Great Exhibition, and the calls of foreigners from distant climes, first gave him the idea of collecting the papers sent him, but by this as it may, it is now carried out by his own private enterprise, in a manner compared with which, the collection in the British Museum is a mere trifling affair. In a suit of lofty apartments are the newspapers of every civilized country in the world, properly and systematically arranged in convenient portfolios and the number in London, whether from the United States, New Zealand, the Cape, Australia, China, Hindostan, Persia, or elsewhere, may by a single Mr. Holloway's museum at once become acquainted with the latest intelligence from his own country. There is every facility and accommodation for reading and extracting. Several clerks are kept constantly employed in receiving, sorting, and arranging the papers, and the whole establishment is conducted in a manner which for order, comfort, and celerity, is a perfect contrast to the arrangements at the British Museum. Any Gentlemen from the country wishing to look at newspapers from any part of the globe where newspapers are printed, may by calling at Mr. Holloway's, be instantly put in possession of the requisite intelligence. Of course this museum, so useful and so unique, attracts great attention, and many distinguished men are often to be seen there—members of Parliament, newspaper editors, foreigners of eminence, &c., &c. It is a striking instance of what individual energy and enterprise can effect.

DECEASED.

On Sunday last, in this city, ANNE ELIZA HARRIS daughter of Mr. Paul Cleveland, aged 14 months.
At Musquodoboit Harbour on Wednesday morning, after a severe illness, Mr. JOHN DAYTON, aged 73 years.
At Afton, on Wednesday, 6th inst., Mr. DAVID HARRY Merchant, aged 68 years.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Sept. 9th.—Brig. Aivalazady, (Portuguese), Lisbon, 40 days. Lady Ogle, Wood, Cienfuegos, 1 day. Crown, New York, schr. Stewart Campbell, Canada, Newfoundland.
Sunday, Sept. 10th.—G. M. Steamer Merlin, St. John's, N. F.; (Argo Science, Springs, Cadiz; brig. Harris Ann, Ellinger, Cardenas, schr. Harry, Morris, Lisbon Belleisle, Cronon, Labrador; LaMarchant, Brown, ditto. Gad, Hagar, St. George's Bay; Kousuth, ditto; Mib. Placentia; Levi Hart, Canso.
Tuesday, Sept. 12th.—Barque Isis, Manning, Cadiz. H. M. brig, Daring, Com. Napier, from a cruise, Mariner, Com. Johnston, from a cruise, schr. Good Inten, Sydney, Pearl, St. Mary.
Wednesday, Sept. 13th.—Schr. Magnet, Griffin, Philadelphia, 9 days; schr. Superb, Swaine, Boston, 5 days; schr. J. C. Archibald, Martell, Sydney, Kate, Johnston, ditto; Emily, McLearn, ditto; Union, ditto.
Thursday, Sept. 14.—schr. Clifford, O'Brien, Philadelphia, 13 days.

CLEARED.

Saturday, Sept. 9th.—Brig. Fanct, Brough, Dalhousie, Brig. Boston, Larbold, Boston; schr. Challenge, Hennessey, St. John, N. B.; Catherine, May, St. George.
Monday, Sept. 11th.—Ship Chabuco, Johnston, Liverpool G. H., Express, Frith, St. Jago de Cuba Castilian, Pinkham, Philadelphia; Africa, Lockhart, Boston.
Tuesday, Sept. 11th.—Plato, Bayle, B. W. Lidlet, Earl, St. Michael, Miramich.
Wednesday, Sept. 13th.—John Thomas, Murphy, Earl, R. M. S. Niagara, Shannon, Boston, Agnes, Ross, Doan, ditto. Conservative, O'Brien, E. L., ditto. Kosmik, Messervey, Bay St. George, Nfld.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

Apples, per bush.	5s.
Bacon, per lb.	7 1/2d.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	40s. a 45s.
Lamb, per lb.	4d. a 5d.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. 2d.
Cheese, per lb.	6 1/2d.
Chickens, per pair.	2s. a 2s. 6d.
Eggs, per doz.	11d.
Geese, each.	none.
Hams, green, per lb.	6d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	8d. a 9d.
Hay, per ton.	£4 15s.
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard.	1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d.
Do. all wool.	2s. 8d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	25s.
Oats, per bush.	3s. 6d.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	none.
Potatoes, per bushel.	4s. a 4s. 6d.
Socks, per doz.	10s.
Turkeys, per lb.	none.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord. 22s. 6d.
Coal, per chaldron. 37s. 6d.

Advertisements.

CARD.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 15th, 1854.

To HENRY PRYOR, Esq., Mayor of the City of Halifax.

SIR—The terms of office for which you were selected by the Suffrages of the Citizens of Halifax, to fill the Civic Chair, drawing to a close, we, the undersigned, the Citizen voters of the City, beg to solicit that your Worship will again allow yourself to be nominated, to refill the Chair you are now about, under our constitution, to resign. We, in common with the rest of our fellow Citizens, have witnessed your untiring zeal for the interest of the City during your incumbency, and the faithful and important manner in which you have discharged the various duties appertaining to your high and responsible office; and to the prompt and energetic measures taken by your Worship to ensure the health and cleanliness of the City, we feel that, under Providence, we are indebted for our escape from the visitation of that dire scourge, the Cholera, which has proved so fatal in the cities of the sister Provinces and neighbouring Republic.

Besides, the deep and stirring interest which you have taken in the erection of a City Prison, thereby supplying what has been felt to be a serious desideratum in our municipal institutions, renders it proper that, before you retire from office, you should complete the work that has been commenced under your guidance, and which owes its origin to your assiduity and forethought.

Judging from the past, we feel satisfied that to no better hand can we confide the various interests of our City for the Civic year now approaching, and we rejoice therefore, that the recent changes in the Law affords us the privilege of soliciting you to allow yourself to be nominated for the Election; and we pledge to you our warmest support, and the exercise of our best exertions to ensure your return.

GENTLEMEN.—The very complimentary manner in which you have thought proper to request me to allow myself to be again put in nomination for the Mayoralty for the ensuing year, and the large number of influential names signified by all classes of my fellow citizens to the Requisition just presented, leads me to the conclusion that you consider that my continuance in office may be the means of subserving the Public interest. I therefore feel that I have no alternative but to comply with your request.

I place myself in your hands, and should I again be honored with the high and responsible office I now hold, I trust that my future course of conduct may receive the same approval which you have so kindly accorded to my past.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your most obed't. servant,

HENRY PRYOR.

To the gentlemen who have signed the foregoing Requisition.
Sept. 15

NOVA SCOTIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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

2.—All Live Stock must be on the ground on Wednesday, the 11th day of October, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Prizes in this department will be awarded on the following day.

3.—All other articles intended for Exhibition will be received at any time up to Tuesday the 3rd day of October, at 12 o'clock, noon.

4.—An entry of ALL articles must be made with the Secretaries, on or before the 30th Instant.

M. H. DESBURISSAY, } Secretaries.
HOWARD D. STEEL, }

Exhibition Office, 15th September, 1854.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

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

LEMUEL J. MORTON.

NOTICE.—Mr. Lemuel J. Morton begs to inform his friends and the Public, that he intends to continue the Druggist Business, and having taken Mr. Leander Cogswell into partnership, the business of the late firm of Morton & Co. will hereafter be conducted under the name of Morton & Cogswell.

LEMUEL J. MORTON,
LEANDER COGSWELL.

Removed from Granville Street, to corner of Cheapside and Sackville Streets, front of the Provincial Building—east, two doors north of Fuller's "American Book Store."
Sept. 16.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Alumni of King's College, Windsor, will be held at the National School, in Halifax, on FRIDAY the 13th of October next, to elect a Governor in the room of Judge Parker, resigned, and for the transaction of such other business as may be submitted. Every Member shall be entitled to vote either personally or by proxy, whose names have been set up for the preceding year.

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

Halifax, 7th Sept.
[Church Witness please copy.]

AMHERST FEMALE SEMINARY.

PRINCIPALS.

MRS. C. E. RATCHFORD and MISS YATES.

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

EXTRA CHARGES.

MUSIC.—Piano or Spanish Guitar, three lessons per week. £2 per quarter, or half term.—Singing, five lessons per week, 10s. do.

DRAWING.—Pencil or Crayon, five lessons per week. £1 per quarter or half term.—Colored Crayon, five lessons per week. £1 10s. per quarter or half term.—Monochrome, plain or colored, three lessons per week. £1 10s. per quarter or half term.

FRENCH.—Five lessons per week. £1 10s. per quarter or half term.

ITALIAN.—Three lessons per week. £1 10s. per quarter or half term.

Bills payable Quarterly in advance.

There are two Terms per year, of Five Months each.—The next Quarter, or half term, will commence with October, and end 21st December. The Winter term will commence 5th January and end 5th June following. Pupils will also be received at any intermediate period, and charged only from the date of their first arrival. There are five Pianos in the Establishment, and FORTY Music Teachers, and the practitioners are under their immediate and constant supervision. NO CHARGE IS MADE TO BOARDERS FOR THE USE OF AN INSTRUMENT, and it will be noticed that the number of Music, French and Drawing Lessons is far greater than is usual in other Schools.

The French department will continue under the care of Mademoiselle Louise Chouaudan—a protestant French Lady from one of the principal Seminaries of the United States.—Daily conversation in French is insisted on, and it is believed, that there is no other School in the lower Provinces where the facilities for learning to speak French are so great, and where so thorough a knowledge of that language can be obtained. Five other Ladies are employed in the English department, Music, Drawing, Italian, &c. Every pains is taken to preserve the health of the Boarders by proper exercise, and those young Ladies whose parents may wish them to ride, are allowed the use of a quiet saddle horse. Amherst is a remarkably healthy locality, and possesses peculiar advantages for the education of delicate constitutions. The playground, which is large and enclosed with a high close board fence, is fitted up with a circular swing and other facilities for gymnastics, and the proprietor has recently erected in it, a covered shed, upwards of sixty feet in length, for exercise in wet weather.

The Seminary is situated quite near to the Telegraph Station and Post Office, and in five different places of public worship. Pupils remaining during the vacation will be charged Ten Shillings per week for board and washing. Any further information can be obtained on application, post paid, to

C. E. RATCHFORD.

Amherst, 2nd September, 1854.

REMARKS.—Halifax: The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia; the Hon. the Master of the Rolls; Thomas A. S. DeWolf, Esq.; and Rev. William Crosscombe.—Anchorage: Rev. George Townsend, Rev. A. Clarke, Rev. E. B. Demilt, and Rev. John Francis.—Aylesford: Rev. Charles Tupper. Pictou: Rev. Charles Elliott, and A. P. Ross, Esq.—Windsor: Harry King, Esq., D. C. L.—St. John: George Wheeler, Esq. and John McGrath, Esq.—Fredericton: Hon. John R. Partelow.

FARM FOR SALE

At Sherbrooke, Co Lunenburg.

CONSISTING of 198 Acres of LAND of good quality.—Yields about 20 tons of excellent Hay—which quantity might be easily increased. The Buildings are a HOUSE containing 9 apartments—a BARN 50 by 35, and other Buildings, all in perfect repair; the House "beautiful for situation," close beside the Episcopal Church, and R. C. Chapel, commands a delightful view of the Sherbrooke Lake and of Gold River, which latter washes the Farm, and both of which are so well known to the Disciples of Isaac Walton, as affording the best Trout & Salmon Fishing in the Province.

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

The said Property, if not previously disposed of, to be Sold by Auction on the 30th day of September next.

ALSO—Household Furniture, with all the Stock of Horses, Cattle, Waggon, Sleighs and Farming Utensils.

For further particulars apply to
GEORGE TURNER, Esq.
Sherbrooke.

Aug. 2.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.



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

Terms convenient to purchasers. Orders from the country answered with despatch.
CITY STORE STONE, Aug. 26, 1854. 3m

NOTICE.

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

By Command,

August 20

E. RUSHWORTH,
Private Secretary.

MORTON'S MEDICAL WAREHOUSE.

DURING alterations of these premises the Business of the Subscribers will be conducted at Mr R. G. Fraser's Drug Store, No. 153 Granville Street.

Sept 9 1w G. E. MORTON & CO.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE GOVERNORS OF KING'S COLLEGE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Rev'd. D. W. PICKETT, A. M., has been appointed by the GOVERNORS as PRINCIPAL of the above Institution, and that he will be ready to receive Boarders and Day Scholars, on the 1st of OCTOBER next.

Terms £33 per Annum, including Board, Washing and Tuition. £7 For Day Scholars. £8 per Annum Payment in both cases to be made Quarterly in advance.

Any further information may be had on application to the Principal, or to the Subscriber.

By order of the Governors,
JAS. O. COCHRAN,
Secretary.

Halifax, 8th Sept. 1854.
[Church Witness please copy.]

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, N. S.

THE PROFESSORSHIP of Natural History and Chemistry and also that of Modern Languages, in the above University, are now vacant.—Salary of the former £200 per annum, with apartments in the College—of the latter, £100 per annum, with the privilege of taking private Classes in the neighbourhood.

Immediate application to be made (post paid) to the Rev. J. O. COCHRAN, Secy of the Governors, at Halifax who will give such additional information as may be required.

July 21 [Ch. Witness, Church (Toronto), & Aldion, N. Y.]

GOVERNMENT LANDS AT ANNAPOLIS FOR SALE.

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

These Properties are divided into 23 Lots, varying from 120 feet front and 370 feet deep, to 77 feet front by 230 feet deep.

Plans may be seen, and any required information obtained by application to the Ordnance Office at Halifax and St. John New Brunswick, and the Barrack Sergeant at Annapolis.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

Halifax, 3rd August, 1854.
[13th Oct. 13th.]

AFRICAN SCHOOL.

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

NOTICE.

DIRECT from Boston, and for sale head of Steam-Boat Wharf, Next Door to Thomas Latshaw's:—SUGAR, Tea, Coffee, Bread, FLOUR, Corn Meal, Buckets, Brooms, Lard, Candles, SOAP, Tigs, Rice, Tobacco, Snuff.

ALSO—A large Assortment of Men's Women's and Children's SHOES BOOTS and RUBBERS.
July 22 JOHN IRVINE.

MORE PAPER HANGINGS.

Per late Arrivals from New York.

JUST RECEIVED, A Further Supply of ROOM PAPER, comprising a VERY EXTENSIVE Assortment of Patterns, to suit all classes of Purchasers. This, together with remainder of previous Importations, make up a Stock well supplied in the City for cheapness and quality. Orders for the Country carefully attended to. No charge for packing.

Look for W. W. GOSSIP,
Sept. 1. No 31 Granville-street.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

THE Subscriber thankful for past favours, begs to leave to intimate that he has now on hand a large and general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of the latest and very best patterns, which he offers at extremely low prices, and on accommodating terms. Persons on the eve of Housekeeping, and those already established, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment.

Funerals 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,
122, Barrington Street.

April 22nd.

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.
W. W. GOSSIP,

