

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Wrinkled pages may film slightly out of focus. There are some creases in the middle of the pages.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 10X | 14X | 18X | 22X | 26X | 30X |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12X | 16X | 20X | 24X | 28X | 32X |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

The Church Times.

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

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

W. Gossett---Publisher.

VOL. VI.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1853.

NO. 100

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

| Day & Date | MORNING | EVENING |
|------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Nov. 18 | Prov. 15 John 5 | Prov. 15 I Tim 1 |
| 19 | Deut. 31 | Deut. 31 |
| 20 | 1 Sam. 17 | 1 Sam. 17 |
| 21 | 1 Sam. 17 | 1 Sam. 17 |
| 22 | 1 Sam. 17 | 1 Sam. 17 |
| 23 | 1 Sam. 17 | 1 Sam. 17 |
| 24 | 1 Sam. 17 | 1 Sam. 17 |
| 25 | 1 Sam. 17 | 1 Sam. 17 |
| 26 | 1 Sam. 17 | 1 Sam. 17 |
| 27 | 1 Sam. 17 | 1 Sam. 17 |
| 28 | 1 Sam. 17 | 1 Sam. 17 |
| 29 | 1 Sam. 17 | 1 Sam. 17 |
| 30 | 1 Sam. 17 | 1 Sam. 17 |

Poetry.

THERE'S WORK ENOUGH TO DO.

The blackbird early leaves its nest
To enter the smiling morn,
And gather fragments for its nest
From upland, wood, and lawn.
The busy bee, that wings its way
Mid sweets of varied hue,
And every flower seems to say—
"There's work enough to do."
The daisy and the spreading vine,
The daisy in the grass,
The snow-drop and the eglantine,
Preach sermons as we pass.
The ant, within its cavern deep,
Would bid us labor, too,
And writs upon its tiny heap—
"There's work enough to do."
The planets, at their Maker's will,
Move onward in their cars,
For Nature's wheel is never still—
Progressive as the stars!
The leaves that flutter in the air,
And summer's breezes woo,
One solemn truth to man declare—
"There's work enough to do."
Who can sleep, when all around
Is active, fresh and free?
Shall man—creation's Lord be found
Less busy than the bee?
Our courts and alleys are the field,
If men would search them through,
That best the sweets of labor yield,
And "work enough to do!"
To have a heart to those who weep,
The sabbath drunkard win;
To rescue all the children deep
In ignorance and in sin;
To help the poor, the hungry feed,
To give him coat and shoe,
To see that all can write and read,
Is "work enough to do!"
The time is short, the world is wide,
And much has to be done;
This wonderful earth, and all its pride
Will vanish with the sun.
The moments fly on lightning's wings,
And life's uncertain, too,
We've none to waste on foolish things—
"There's work enough to do!"

Religious Miscellany.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL TRIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE U. STATES, 1853.

ELEVENTH DAY—October 8, 1853.

COMMITTEE ON PRAYER BOOK.

The committee to whom was referred the subject to bring a translation of the prayer book in Spanish, also the propriety of inserting a prayer in the liturgy for an increase of laborers in the field, reported in favor of the former and against the latter. Pending this subject, the order of the day was called for, which was the report of the special committee publishing a

STANDARD EDITION OF THE BIBLE.

The Rev. Dr. Mason, of N. H., chairman of the special committee, and author of the report, resumed the subject and continued his exposition of the necessity of having a fixed standard of the Holy Scriptures, a history of what had been done in this direction in times past and the course of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, in General Convention upon this subject, the deliberations thereupon of the committee called to take it into consideration, &c.

Mr. Andrews, of Va., spoke against the adoption of the Oxford edition. He spoke of typographical errors that in 1834 a violent attack was made on the Bible by some person in England, who alleged

that there were some 50,000 or 40,000 errors in it, and this led to the publication of the Oxford medium quarto, and this was the edition that they were called upon to adopt. He spoke of the American Bible Society and their publication. They had appointed a committee to examine the Oxford edition. This committee procured four copies of the edition which were looked upon as a test copy. In these copies they found no less than 24,000 errors. He instanced a few of these errors, viz:

Ruth, chap. 3, v. 15, "And he went into the city." The original has it *she*.

Solomon's Song, chap. 2, v. 7, "Nor wake my love till she please," is in the original; but the Oxford edition has *he*.

Matthew, chap. 12, v. 41. The Oxford edition has it, "And the men of Nineveh shall rise up in judgment." The original has it, "In the judgment."

These reasons were sufficient to cause him to vote against the resolution appended to the report.

The Hon. Luther Bradish, of N. Y., spoke earnestly against it, expressing a fervent desire that the noble version of King James may always continue to be the standard of faith in our Church, as it is a model of purity in our language. He was opposed to any change in the cherished language of our familiar version, and particularly to opening the door for the exercise of all sorts of talents and tastes upon the work of amendment, producing results often most offensive to good taste and shocking to piety. He referred to an instance in which that beautiful expression of St. James, describing the unchangeable Deity—"In whom there is no variability, neither shadow of turning"—was by an "improvement" rendered made to read; in whom there is no parallel nor tropical shadow. He continued:

We have, Sir, lived long enough to have men come to the conclusion that all change is not reform. There are some old things that it is worth one's while to hold on to, and that, with a pertinacity that knows no relaxation. Among these, in my opinion, are not only the principles but the very language of the Scriptures.—Sir, that language has become so familiar to us in our studies of Divine things—it has become so deeply interwoven with our most profound convictions, that I think we should not easily give it up.

Before I take my seat I cannot but allude with regret to some remarks made by the reverend gentleman who first addressed you. In alluding to the labors of the American Bible Society, he spoke of it as a stranger to this convention. Sir, I have the honor to be an unworthy member and officer of that society, and I would feel myself derelict in my duty, considering the relation in which I stand to that Society—I should consider myself derelict to the principles of honor and truth, were I to sit silently by and hear it disparagingly remarked upon. I do not stand here to attempt the defence of that society. Her labours of love, with her friends, scattered all over the world, are her best defence. But, Sir, the reverend gentleman seems to me not to be well acquainted with the original organization of that society. He seems to me to have forgotten that the names of Washington, Marshall, and others of the class were enrolled on the list of members, and that those great men—whose names will forever live among our proudest memories, were life directors of that Society. He asked, could a Society—which numbered among its life directors and members, 20 Bishops of our Church, besides a long list of clerical and lay friends, be looked upon as a Society alien and unconnected with our Church. I know, Sir, that this attack was not intended to be unjust. I know it was totally undesigned, and therefore, Sir, I regret it has been made.

Several other gentlemen spoke briefly, and on motion of Rev. Dr. Burroughs, of N. H., the subject was recommitted. The Rev. Drs. Turner, Coit and Andrews, were on motion added to the committee, which was directed to make a printed report to the next triennial convention. Mr. Allison, of S. C., was on his request discharged, and the committee was by vote confined to clergymen.

TWELFTH DAY, October 19, 1853.

Morning prayer was read by the Rev. Dr. Sparrow, of Va.; the Rev. Mr. Salter, of N. H., reading the lessons.

The English delegation to the Board of Missions was present; and being on the eve of their departure for England, the prayer was included for "persons going to sea."

The minutes were read and approved.

TAKING LEAVE OF THE ENGLISH DELEGATION.

The Hon. L. Bradish suggested the adjournment of the House, for the purpose of permitting the meeting to take leave of the English clergy, who are to leave for home to-day. After some conversation, the House resolved to appoint a committee to perform this duty, for the convention; and the chair appointed the following as that committee: the Rev. Drs. Potter, of N. Y., Stevens, of Pa., and Hancock, of S. C.; and Messrs. Bradish, of N. Y., and Conyngbam, of Pa.

A DELEGATION FROM TORONTO.

The Rev. Dr. Potter announced the convention that there is now in the city a delegation from the synod of Toronto, who had been entrusted with a message to this convention. He moved that a committee be appointed to introduce the gentlemen, and they have seats provided for them during the session. The committee consists of the Rev. Drs. Potter, of N. Y., and Vinton, of Mass., and Mr. Newton, of Mass.

DEATHS OF CLERGY BY THE SOUTHERN PESTILENCE.

The Rev. Dr. Van Ingen, of Western New York, offered a resolution with a preamble, in which were enumerated several of the clergy of the Church, who fell victims to the ravages of the yellow fever in New Orleans, and other places in the South. The resolution proposed that the House of Bishops be requested to appoint one of their number to preach a sermon before this convention during its present session.

Mr. Duncan, of La., seconded the resolution, in a speech of great earnestness, eloquence and feeling; in which he bore testimony to the devotedness of the Southern Episcopal clergy during the late pestilence; and he pronounced a warm and touching eulogium upon the Rev. Mr. Dolb, of New Orleans, who, when others were fleeing from the scourge, heroically remained and devoted himself to the discharge of his parochial duties. Mr. Duncan also took occasion to award a high meed of praise to the clergy of this Church generally in the same city. He alluded, among the rest, to the Rev. Mr. Whitehall, who, he said, had made his home a hospital for the sick. He is the chaplain for the Protestant Episcopal Church Mission to Seamen.

The resolution was adopted, (that part of it having reference to the proposed sermon being withdrawn by the mover.)

ELIGIBILITY TO THE GENERAL CONVENTION.

Dr. Meade, from the committee on Canons, to whom was referred the subject of so altering the second article of the constitution as to require that no person be eligible to this convention, except such as are communicants of this Church, reported a resolution in favour of the alteration.

Judge Chambers of Md., moved to postpone the consideration of the proposition till the next convention.

The Rev. Dr. Burroughs, of N. H., (the motion to postpone being withdrawn) moved a resolution, as a substitute for that before the House. His amendment was to the effect that while the convention recognize the propriety of every deputy's being a communicant, it yet deems it inexpedient to alter the article of the constitution, upon the eligibility of members of this convention. Dr. Burroughs defended this resolution in an able manner.

Dr. Burroughs proposed amendment was lost, and the resolutions were then adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Croker, of R. I., and others, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions of condolence on the deaths of three Bishops of this Church since the last General Convention.

The delegation from the Synod of the Diocese of Toronto, consisting of the following clergymen and lay deputies: the Rev. T. B. Fuller, the Rev. H. Patton, Rural Deans of the Diocese of Toronto, Messrs. John W. Gamble and John Arnold, were then introduced by the Committee. Rev. Mr. Fuller addressed a few appropriate remarks to the Chair, to which Dr. Creighton replied by welcoming them, and inviting them to seats in the Convention.

The Rev. Dr. Potter, from the committee appointed to take leave of the English delegation, made a report, and stated that he was charged with assurances from them that the prosperity of our Church would be one of the foremost of their prayers at their family altars.

USE OF THE PRAYER BOOK.

The Committee on Canons reported a canon allowing a certain latitude in the use of the liturgy.

This canon provoked much discussion on the discretionary power vested in the bishop of a diocese, to prepare a form of prayer under special circumstances. In the discussion, Dr. Trapier, of South Carolina, said that one half of his congregation was composed of colored people, and more than one half of the communicants in the Southern Episcopal Church, were also colored. He had found it necessary to depart from the strict observance of the rubric, in his ministrations to the negroes of the plantations. In view of similar circumstances, he urged the passage of the resolution.

THIRTEENTH DAY.—Oct. 20, 1853.

Dr. Potter, of New York, called up his resolution of Tuesday, in reference to the increase of ministerial laborers, asking for a Pastoral Letter from the Bishops of this Church, said address to be published on the first Sunday after the Epiphany. The mover accepted an amendment that a form of prayer might be prepared to "pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers into the harvest," which with the incorporated amendment, was carried.

Dr. Potter proposed a resolution, asking the House of Bishops to join with this House in establishing a society for the support of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen; which motion he supported in some very feeling remarks on the condition of the clergy and their families in this country.

The resolution was almost unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Hugbo, of N. Y., offered a resolution to the effect that the inadequate pecuniary support of clergymen is operating throughout the Church as an almost fatal discouragement to the work of the ministry, and is the cause of the present diminution of the candidates for holy orders, and that, therefore, the Bishops be requested to make this great evil and injustice the subject of their consideration.

Mr. Newton, of Mass., supported this resolution.—The laity, he said, were delinquent in this matter. For his part, he was willing to do all he could to repair the evil. He remarked that the average salary of clergymen in Virginia and Connecticut was \$400 a year, and sometimes less.

After some further discussion the resolution of Dr. Hugbo was adopted.

The Joint Committee, to whom was referred a Canon from the House of Bishops, and the resolution of the Convention of New York, with an accompanying report upon the subject of an accused minister appealing to the civil tribunals, reported to the House, through Murray Hoffman, that they have duly considered the same, and deem it inexpedient to legislate on the subject, on the following grounds:

They find the action of the civil tribunals throughout our country, with scarcely any exception, in harmony with the lawful exercise of every power necessary to enforce the discipline of the Church.

They understand the established rule to be substantially this—that such courts will in no case interfere with the proceedings or sentence of Ecclesiastical tribunals, except where a right to property or to some civil privileges is brought in question; and then only to determine the existence of the jurisdiction over the party and subject; to ascertain that the proceedings have been had upon reasonable notice to appear and defend, and are unsustained by fraud.

To such restrictions, the duty of every citizen binds him to submit, and the enlightened conscience of every Christian must yield them approbation. In language of the Court of Appeals of South Carolina, "the structure of the government has, for the preservation of civil liberty, rescued the temporal institutions from religious interference. On the other hand, it has secured religious liberty from the invasion of the civil authority. The judgments, therefore, of religious associations, bearing upon their own members, are not examinable here."

Thus happily, (proceeds the report,) has the power of the State, in our land, moved in its appropriate sphere, and the discipline of a Church in its spiritual and peculiar office, been recognized and sustained. To adopt any measure, which would appear to deny, or even doubt the fidelity of the civil courts to these safe principles, would be unwise and unjudicious.

It would be deemed an approach to the doctrine of Papal supremacy, which demands the obedience of all authority to its sway, and seeks to control all civil rights as well as spiritual relations. That doctrine called forth the formidable strength of monarchy and States to promote the reformation of the faith; and the efforts which broke the chain upon the religious mind, and severed the bond of universal allegiance to a usurped dominion.

The committee say that they are well aware of the great evils, labor, and responsibility which an unrestricted and unsuccessful application to the civil tribunals may impose upon individuals in the discharge of their duty to the Church. The committee see no means of arresting our mitigating these evils, but at the risk of incurring others of a far deeper and more injurious nature.

Those who may be unhappily involved, must be left to the countenance and support of the Church; and the example furnished by the diocese of New York warrants the belief that they will not be left alone in their labors or their burthens.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:—

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to pass any canon, or take any order in relation to any application by accused ministers to the civil tribunals, for interposition or redress.

The resolution was adopted.

News Department.

From Papers by the R. M. S. America, Oct. 29.

ENGLAND.

THE declaration of the Earl of Clarendon, in answer to the Finsbury deputation on the Russo-Turkish question, "that there is not the slightest intention on the part of Her Majesty's Government of abandoning the Sultan, is so far satisfactory, and is in accordance with the principle which we were sure all along must be the policy of the English Cabinet. On the morning of the 14th October the English and French fleets entered the straits of the Dardanelles. They anchored under shelter of the Island of Marmora, in the Sea of that name, and it is understood that at present they will not proceed up to the Golden Horn, the Sultan having required that they should not intervene except at his express request.

Nearly all the country markets have advanced the value of grain, chiefly under the influence of the adverse weather. Wheat has risen from 1s to 5s. (York 4s. Nottingham 5s.); a good amount of business was done. Prices have already attained a considerable height at a season when they range lowest in ordinary years. The highest prices quoted in 1847 were on the 17th May.

Abroad, in the Baltic, prices of corn are maintained with firmness, and an upward tendency; nearly the whole available stocks in the ports were shipping off. Holland and Belgium quiet but firm; France rising again. At Paris the top price of flour has risen to 93 francs per 157 ks. From Marseilles it is stated that nearly all the corn arriving from the Black Sea is disappearing into the interior as fast as it arrives. At Odessa prices have given way considerably on the announcement of the war-declaration. Vessels were in great demand at enormous freights; granaries filled to overflowing. Stocks of corn amount to one-half million quarters. Galatz similarly situated—no vessels, large stocks, prices dropping.

THE UNITED STATES AS A NAVAL POWER.—The congregation of American ships of war in the Mediterranean, simultaneously with the exploit of the United States' commander in the Bay of Smyrna, and the subsequent coil with Austria, has not escaped notice in the European journals, and is not without significance as to the future part which the President and the Senate may possibly see fit to enact in relation to the affairs and events of the Old World. The *Kreuz Zeitung* of Berlin, a Conservative paper, has directed attention to this increase of the American force, and the perpetual coming and going of their ships to and from Alexandria, Tangier, La Spezzia, and other ports, till their commodore appears to have a regular "Mediterranean fleet" under his command. The *Kreuz Zeitung* remarks that "the democrats of the New World have evidently something in contemplation, as they are not the people to send all their ships there for nought; and the language of the Americans themselves confirms the conjecture. An officer of the United States' navy said the other day, when the conversation turned on General Washington and the non-intervention doctrine, that he would talk differently were he now alive—he'd be no idle Whig, but an active Democrat." This dictum corresponds with that of the *New York Journal*, which recently declared that Captain Ingraham, had he but opened a broadside on the Austrian corvette, in the waters of Smyrna, the other day, would have been the next President of the United States. We have been familiarised of late with this vague threat of intervention in European politics from more than one section of the American press; and in the valedictory address of M. Soule, the newly-appointed minister to the court of Spain, there was a still more tangible allusion to the duty of a model republic to render itself henceforward a tutelary intervener between democracy and despotism. The origin of this inclination has been ascribed to the increasing impatience of the citizens of the United States at seeing the continued influence of England, exercising, as she does, a potential and a recognised authority in adjusting the interests and misunderstandings of her European contemporaries. They grow weary of the never-ending allusions to "Aristides the just," and their fretfulness is nourished by contrasting their own powers for intervention with the fact of their practical exclusion. We are not altogether unprepared for the manifestation of this feeling, marking, as we have done, the unprecedented and almost incredible pace of American development. Our readers will, no doubt, be startled at the fact that the mercantile navy of the United States is at present greater than that of the United Kingdom; and that the tonnage of the single city of New York is within a trifle of being equal to that of London, and Liverpool put together. According to the Americans, their mercantile marine was, at the close of the year, upwards of 4,000,000 tons, whilst that of Great Britain was but 3,500,000 tons. Seven years ago the tonnage of New York was considerably less than that of London. At the end of 1832 it exceeded 1,000,000 tons, whilst that of London was 672,000 tons, and that of Liverpool 634,000 tons.—These are marvellous facts; and coupling with the unconcealed ambition of the Republic to assume "a mission" amongst the nations of the earth the knowledge of her prodigious energy and strength, it is neither premature nor presumptuous to infer that in the coming crisis of Europe the statesmen and the fleets of the United States are not likely to rest contented with playing the part of mere observers.—*The Press*.

FRANCE.

The returns of the Customs received for the first nine months of the year ending October 1st, have been published. They amounted to 103,318,000*l.*, exceeding by 18,000*l.* those of the corresponding period of

1852, and by 16,043,000*l.* those of 1851. The receipts for the month of September were 12,704,000 *l.*, or 1,325,000*l.* more than on September, 1852.

General Baraguay D'Hilliers is stated to be the successor of M. de la Cour at Constantinople.

An article of a warlike character, which appeared in the *Moniteur*, upon the Turkish question is, stated to have been written by the Emperor himself.

Everything is prepared for a land expedition from France to Constantinople; but no orders will be given for it to leave unless new circumstances should render it necessary. This is not all that has been done at the Ministry of War. The Military cadres have been reformed, and such admirable arrangements have been made, that in less than six weeks the standing army of France could be raised to 750,000 men.

ROME.

The garrison at Rome is about to be strengthened by more French troops, and the alarm of war strikes terror into the heart of the Pope and his Government. We have, however, little or no reliance upon any pretended news which reaches us from any part of Italy. The people are, however, greatly suffering from the high prices of food.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

St. Petersburg letters received in Paris, speak of a strong desire for a negotiation on the part of the Count de Nesselrode; and even the *St. Petersburg Journal* has an article that is decidedly in this sense. It is believed that endeavours are still being actively made by the four powers to effect a peaceable solution.

A telegraph despatch from Bucharest states that on the 23rd instant two Russian Steamers and eight gunboats forced a passage on the Danube, and encountered a smart fire from the fort of Isactcha, situated on the right borders of the River, between Reni and Ismail. The Colonel commanding the flotilla, along with 8 officers and 12 men, were killed, and fifty wounded. The Russians assert that they succeeded in setting fire to the fortress of Isactcha.

The reports from the Russian quarters in the Principalities state that 17 hospitals already exist, and that ten more are about to be opened. The most costly furnished and admirably arranged palaces and dwelling-houses of the inhabitants are taken without remorse by the Russians for the purpose of accommodating their sick, who multiply so fast on their hands that they have ready adopted the expedient of removing such as can bear it further northward.

The report that Prince Paskiewitch has been appointed to command the army on the Danube has been positively contradicted.

THE SULTAN'S FIRMAN IN FAVOUR OF HIS PROTESTANT SUBJECTS.—Most honoured vizier, illustrious counsellor, maintainer of the good order of the world, director of public affairs with wisdom and judgment, accomplisher of the important transactions of mankind with intelligence and good sense, consolidator of the edifice of empire and of glory, endowed by the Most High with abundant gifts, and Moushir, at this time, of my gate of felicity, my Vizier, Mehemed Pasha, may God be pleased to preserve him long in exalted dignity.

Let it be known on receipt of this my noble rescript, that—

Whereas, those of my Christian subjects who have embraced the Protestant faith have suffered inconveniences and difficulties in consequence of their not having been hitherto placed under a separate and special jurisdiction, and in consequence of the patriarchs and primates of their old creeds, which they have abandoned, not being naturally able to administer their affairs.

Whereas, in necessary accordance with my imperial solicitude and benevolence towards all classes of my subjects, it is contrary to my imperial pleasure that any class of them should be exposed to trouble. And whereas, by reason of their faith, the aforesaid protestants form a separate community. It is, in consequence my royal pleasure that measures be taken for the sole purpose of facilitating the administration of their affairs, so that they may live in peace, quiet, and security.—Let, then, a respectable and trustworthy person, chosen by themselves, from among their own number, be appointed, with the title of "Agent to the Protestants," to be attached to the department of the ministers of police. It shall be the duty of the agent to take charge of the register of the members of the community, and which is to be kept at the police department. The agent is to register therein all births and deaths. All applications for passports and marriage licenses, and on those special affairs of the community which are to come before the Sublime Porte, or any other department, are to be made under the official seal of the agent

The present royal and august edict has been especially granted and issued from my imperial chancery for carrying my pleasure into execution. Hence thou, the above indicated Mousher, shall carry the preceding ordinance into scrupulous execution, conformably with the explanations given. As, however, the assessment of taxes and the delivery of passports are subject to specific regulations, thou shalt not permit anything to be done in contravention thereto. Thou shalt not suffer any tax or harash to be required of the protestants for marriage licenses or for registration. Thou shalt be careful that, like unto the other communities of the empire, every facility and required assistance be afforded to them in all their affairs, and in all matters concerning their cemeteries and places of worship. Thou shalt not permit any interference whatsoever, on the part of any other community, with their rights or with their religious concerns, nor, in short, with any of their affairs, either secular or religious, in any manner whatsoever, in order that they may be enabled to exercise the usages of their faith in security. Thou shalt not suffer them to be molested one iota in these or in any other matters; and thou shalt be careful and attentive to maintain them in the desired quiet and security.— They are to be permitted to make those representations to the Sublime Porte which it may be necessary to make concerning their affairs, through the agent.— After thou hast taken due cognizance of these matters, thou shalt cause the present noble rescript to be registered in the proper quarter, and shalt cause it to be confirmed in the possession of the afor. said subjects, and thou shalt be careful that the high provisions thereof be always carried into execution. Thus be it known unto thee, giving full credence to the imperial signet. Done in the second decade of the sacred month of Moharrem, in the year of Hegira 1264, at Constantinople the well guarded. (Sultan's Signature.)

Abbas Pacha limits the exportation of grain from Egypt to 250,000 quarters.

INDIA.

The telegraph announces the arrival of the India mail at Trieste. War was again imminent in Burmah, our acquisitions being overrun by armed men, who, it was supposed, were instigated by the King of Ava. Col. Mackeson had been assassinated by an Afghan at Peshawur, and Capt. Parker and Ensign Bosworth had been killed in an affair with the Arabs in the Nizam's country. The revolution in China continued, and the whole country was in a state of anarchy. The imperialists had gained some successes at Amoy, but the patriots prevailed in the north. At Hong Kong the Spanish dollar was 6s. 6d.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The accounts from the Cape of Good Hope speak of the proposed relinquishment of the Orange River Sovereignty, and the withdrawal of four regiments from British Kaffraria—two steps which will infallibly lead to further difficulties and great discontent at King William's Town. If the Amatas are again yielded up to the Kaffirs a fresh war is inevitable.

There has been a conflict at Lagos, on the coast of Africa, in which our men-of-war interfered; but the affair ended as it began, in some squabble between the natives of the place respecting the possession of authority.

UNITED STATES.

The synopsis of two weeks later intelligence from California, is of far greater importance to the inhabitants of the Atlantic States than would appear from a mere casual inspection. The miners, of late, had been unusually successful in the pursuit of treasures; and as a substantial proof of their prosperity it is reported that two of the three steamers which sailed for Panama from San Francisco on the 16th ult., had two million three hundred and thirty thousand dollars in gold on freight; and the amount on board the other vessel, together with that in the hands of various passengers, will probably swell the total to about three million!— This large sum could never have been transmitted to us at a more opportune moment, as it many in some measure tend to relieve the stringency in financial circles, partly fill up the vacuum caused by the immense drains of specie from us by Europe upon the departure of every steamer, and also possibly save from ruin several heavily involved establishments, which are represented to be on the verge of suspension. In this point of view the news is of considerable importance.—*New York Herald, Novr. 8.*

It is said that another and decided step had been taken towards the annexation of the Sandwich islands to the United States, and that, in consequence, protests had been entered by the representatives of Great Britain and France. What avail these protests are likely to

have is indicated in the significant fact that King Kamohamoha's Minister of Finance has been removed, and the late United States Consul installed in his place.

AdVICES from Havana to the 29th ult., According to the letters from our correspondent, the Cuban planters had been thrown into a great state of excitement in consequence of the groundless rumors relative to England's project to Africanize the Island, by abolishing slavery, through the apprenticeship system. The planters well know that such a scheme would be a death blow to their prosperity, and soon reduce the condition of Cuba to a level with Jamaica and Hayti.

A farewell missionary meeting was held Thursday, at Calvary church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, on the occasion of the departure of Bishop Boone for the Chinese mission at Shanghai. Brief addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Hawks and others.

Correspondence.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

No. 59.

COMMUNION OF THE SICK.

"Draw nigh unto God and He will draw nigh unto thee." ST. JAMES IV. 8.

I mourn not, for I am not left Alone, to stem affliction's tide, I cannot be of joy bereft, While Thou, O God, art by my side.

Thy Presence cheers my silent room, And soothes me through the weary night, Thy smile is gladsome 'midst the gloom, And turns my darkness into light.

Fain would I lift my aching head, And in Thy temple make my rest, Before Thine altar break the bread, And take the cup which Thou hast blest.

O love beyond expression great, To spread Thy table near my bed, And send Thy ministers to wait, With strength to comfort in Thy stead.

Dear at all times, now doubly dear, The emblems of Thy Cross and grave; O may my soul by faith draw near, To share the bliss which angels crave.

Once more at love's unfailing spring, I'll taste its sweetness ere I die; Then hasten with an angel's wing To banquet in Eternity.

W. D.

Editorial Miscellany.

R. M. S. AMERICA.

The R. M. S. America, arrived on Friday morning. Her dates are to the 29th ult. The latest intelligence of the warlike operations of the Turks and Russians is to the 22nd. There has been a conflict as stated; but all the rest is based upon rumour. Omar Pacha was, it is said, preparing to cross the Danube on the 25th. It is quite apparent that Russia has the game at her own disposal—that she will continue it as long as it may be profitable—and if worsted, that the great Powers will be glad to purchase the *statu quo* at last, by the simple evacuation of the Principalities.

Cholera is on the increase in England.

Flour and bread stuffs, we are sorry to see, continue on the rise.

The Emperor and Empress of the French are expected shortly to visit England.

It appears that in the year ended the 5th of January last, the home secret service cost the country £10,000, the foreign secret service £31,300, and the secret service (Ireland) £4,615.

The Dublin Exhibition was to close on Monday the last day of October, when the Lord Lieutenant would be present, and confer the honour of knighthood on Mr. Roney, the gentleman who has acted as Secretary to the Exhibition, and to whose energy and ability much of the success which it has experienced may be attributed.

A rumour is current in well informed quarters to the effect that the recent visit of the King of Belgium to England is not unconnected with the wish that a note may be drawn up susceptible of signature by both Turkey and Russia, and consequently calculated to settle the question which now threatens so imminently to disturb the peace of Europe.

The British Funds had fluctuated considerably, being moved by every rumour on the Russian difficulty.— The amount of business transacted from day to day has been considerable.

Our Burmese acquisitions are in a state of war, being overrun by large bodies of armed men, said to exceed 14,000, who occupy fortified positions, whence they attack our posts with occasional success. They are said to be instigated by the King of Ava. Resumption of formal hostilities is considered inevitable.

The election for King's County has terminated in the return of Mayhew Beckwith, Esq., by a majority over his opponent of 269.

Coal has realized 35s. per chaldron during the week. We think no more need be said to induce the colliers to bring their commodity along as quick as possible.

The Rev. J. McMurray, reports, as the result of a short collecting tour in behalf of the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville, the realising of £2,420, of which £300 is to the credit of Liverpool, a place remarkable for the readiness with which its people, of all denominations, contribute to their respective Institutions.

The Baptists likewise are moving spiritedly to increase their endowment from £10,000 to £15,000, with every prospect of speedy success. Dr. Crawley has resumed his post at Acadia College, aided by some new Professors. We hope the friends of King's College will be ready for the call, which must soon be made upon them for similar efforts to sustain that Institution, now to be thrown in a great measure upon our own resources.

We omitted to notice in our last the return from England of the Rev. Dr. McCawley, President of King's College, Windsor. The Rev. J. B. Smith, Math. Professor, sailed for England by the last steamer, on leave, in consequence of the illness of his father.

Two of the women implicated in the murder of the sailor Adams, in September last, have given positive testimony against Murphy and Gordon, as the perpetrators of the bloody deed. The parties are all in prison awaiting their trial.

JOHN MITCHELL, one of the Irish rebels, whose escape from Australia has already been announced, is said to have reached San Francisco from the Sandwich Islands on the 12th October. He was to partake of a public dinner previous to his departure for the United States.

THE PROVINCIAL for November is on our table, but we have not had an opportunity for more than a glance at its pages—from which however we are led to think that it is the best No. yet. We have noted some articles for transfer to our columns, but our readers had better buy the work for themselves.

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.—This highly useful institution is to be opened for the winter session on Wednesday evening next, under the patronage of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, &c. Besides the opening address of the Rev. Mr. McGregor, there will be speeches by the Speaker and the Hon. J. W. Johnston. We heartily recommend the institution to a more general patronage than it appeared to receive during the last winter.

BERMUDA.—We deeply regret to hear that the sickness, which it was hoped had reached its worst, is still raging in these islands. It behoves us to pray for the remnant that are left, that the Lord would in the midst of judgement remember mercy, and say to the pestilence, "it is enough—stay now thy hand." May the sanctifying influence of His spirit accompany the sore affliction, so that if bodies die, souls may be born to an endless life.

Among those dangerously ill at the last accounts, we regret to hear was Surgeon Ingles, of H. M. S. Medea, son of Rev. Chas. Ingles, of Sydney.

Among the deaths we notice that of Edmund Ward, Esq. for many years Editor and Publisher of the Free Press in this town; and well known in the country for his advocacy of the Temperance cause.

It is understood that the Cunard line of Ocean Steamers, fearing competition from the line established by the Canadian government between England and the St. Lawrence in summer, and Portland in winter, have decided upon running a branch, from Liverpool to Portland all the year round.

We observe that the Rev. Mr. Mulholland has resigned the Mastership of the Collegiate school at Windsor, and intends removing to Halifax, to open a private Academy, on the 12th January next.

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

Missionary Intelligence.

TRIENNIAL VISITATION OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.—On Wednesday last, his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, held his Triennial Visitation in the Cathedral Church of St. James in this city. Morning prayer commenced at half-past ten o'clock, when the prayers were said by the Rev. Saltern Givins, of Springfield, Cre lit, and the lessons read by the Rev. John Pentland, of Whitby. The Anthem was well chosen from Psalms cxxii, 6—9,—"Pray for the peace of Jerusalem, &c." The visitation sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Patton, Rural Dean and Rector of Cornwall.

After the administration of the Holy Communion, of which all the Clergy assembled, and many of the laity, (lay delegates apparently) partook, a recess of an hour took place, after which they re-assembled to hear the Episcopal charge. We have not seen a list of the Clergy, as they answered from the roll: but we imagine that there could not have been fewer than 140 present, that is within some ten or so of the whole number in the Diocese. The Bishop seated in his Episcopal chair, and surrounded by the Archdeacons, and the other Clergy, together with the lay delegates, proceeded to deliver his charge, which occupied about two hours. Every possible effort, we are happy to inform our readers, is being made to place this important document speedily before the public.

After the charge had been delivered, the Conference was organized: the Clerical and Lay Secretaries being appointed, and the certificates of the Lay Delegates handed in. The Rev. J. G. Geddes was proposed for Clerical Secretary by the Rev. Dr. Murray, seconded by the Rev. Francis Evans: and James Bovell, Esq., M. D., was proposed for Lay Secretary by the Hon. George S. Boulton, seconded by the Hon. Peter Boyle de Blaquiere. It will be remembered that Mr. Geddes and Dr. Bovell were the Secretaries at our last Conference. The proceedings of this day closed with an announcement from the Bishop that the Conference would meet in Session, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, on the morrow, at 10 o'clock.—Church.

WESTERN NEW YORK.—The *Journal* of the Sixteenth Annual Convention, held at Buffalo, on the 17th and 18th of August, has come to hand. The number of organized congregations is 142, of the clergy 125.—One hundred and eight parishes report 8,100 communicants. During the past year there have been 1,652 baptisms, 278 adult, 1,232 infant; 12 ordained to the priesthood, and 6 to the deaconate. The number of Sunday School Teachers given in eighty-five reports, 817; of scholars, 5,255; consecration of churches 4. The present number of candidates for orders is 9.—"For recognized Church objects," aside from contributions for Parish purposes, \$12,528 has been raised. Of this sum \$1,524 is accredited to the Fund for Disabled Clergymen; \$4,522 to the stipends of 49 missionaries. Fifty, nearly one-third, of the churches of the Diocese are provided with parsonages. While in Great Britain, to attend the Jubilee, Bishop DE LANEY delivered 43 sermons and addresses, and administered the holy communion 5 times. In his address, alluding to the question, what portion of his means a Christian ought to bestow upon the sustentation of the cause of God, in the various forms in which it appeals to us, the Bishop refers to principles sure to guide in the right path. He remarks:

If we fairly interpret the ordinance founded on the analogy of the Mosaic rule, that they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel, as they who served at the altar were partakers with the altar; if we advert to the liberality of the early followers of CHRIST; if we refer to the views of the Christian fathers of the earliest ages, in their interpretation of the rule of duty; and if to all this we annex the fact indisputable, that all we have comes from God's beneficence to us, I think we may reach the conclusion that there is no one amongst us, but may rightly and safely adopt the principle that the tenth of his income is the amount which he may and should give to the cause of that God who has given to him the all that he possesses or controls.

The carrying out of this principle by the members of almost any established congregation in the Diocese, would amply sustain it in health and vigour in all its departments of ministry, edifices, schools, charities and public worship. If extended to the Church at large, it would invigorate, sustain, and amplify all her enterprises for the good of man, and glory of God.

GENERAL CONVENTION.—The General Convention adjourned *sine die*, on Wednesday afternoon. It is conceded on all hands to have been remarkable for the effecting of party lines, and the prevalence of a kind and Christian spirit. The next triennial meeting will be held in this city, October, 1856.—*Phil. Ep. Rec.*

Youth's Department,

CURIOUS RHYMES.

What is earth, santon—
A place to dig graves;
What is earth, rich man—
A place to work slaves;
What is earth, grey board—
A place to grow old;
What is earth, miser—
A place to dig gold;
What is earth, school-boy—
A place for my play;
What is earth, madman—
A place to be gay;
What is earth, seamstress—
A place where I weep;
What is earth, sloop—
A good place to sleep;
What is earth, soldier—
A place for battle;
What is earth, herdsman—
A place to raise cattle;
What is earth, widow—
A place of true sorrow;
What is earth, tradesman—
I'll tell you to-morrow;
What is earth, sick man—
'Tis nothing to me;
What is earth, sailor—
My home is the sea;
What is earth, statesman—
A place to win fame;
What is earth, author—
I'll write there my name;
What is earth, monarch—
For my realm, 'tis given;
What is earth, Christian—
The gateway of heaven!

HATTIE'S QUARTER OF A DOLLAR.—It was always a joyous day to us when Uncle Walter came from New York to make us a visit; we loved him very much, as he could race with us in the garden, and frolicked with us in the house, and brought us many pretty gifts.

On one of these visits, as we were playing around him, he said, "My hair is turning gray; now, I will give each of you a penny for every gray hair you shall pull out of my head." We were quite amused at the idea, and went busily to work on the gray hairs, and discussing how we would spend our money. As Uncle Walter had a profusion of black, curling, glossy hair, it was no easy matter to find the gray ones, which were few and far between. Cate was the most expert at finding them, and soon counted out twenty-five, stating that she was tired and could find no more. She received a quarter of a dollar as pay, and ran off to play. Hattie and myself were determined to earn the same, and persevered until we each counted out twenty-five, and also received a quarter a piece.

I purchased a book with mine the next day, and Cate spent hers in toys and candy, but Hattie put hers in a tin box, and put it away in her drawer. We asked her what she would spend it for, but she always said she did not know. She kept it on, on many months, and Cate and I thought she looked very rich when she took it out, and wished we had kept ours. Many an odd penny and sixpence were received by her and spent, but the hoarded quarter still kept its place in the tin box. It remained there two or three years. Our dear mother was taken sick, and lay for many months in a low state. She was gradually failing, but we were hardly aware of it. The only thing she relished was fresh fruit, and it was often very expensive and difficult to obtain. One day as we went to school, we observed some fine large oranges at a store: "Oh I wish dear mother had them," I said. Hattie said nothing, but on returning from school, took the long-boarded quarter from the tin box, and bought with it four fresh oranges for our sick mother. "Where did you get them, my dear?" asked her mother; "they are uncommonly fine ones." "I bought them for you, dear mother, with my quarter of a dollar," said Hattie. Though a tear came in the languid eye of our sick mother, there was a smile on her lip as she thanked and caressed her little daughter.

Dear children, which was the most refreshing to our mother, the sweet oranges to her feverish lips, or the proof of disinterested love from her little daughter? Our dear mother lived but a few days after this, and one of the last things she tasted was the orange bought by Hattie, whose affection cheered her dying hour. Many years have passed since then, but the story of Hattie's long-boarded quarter is often mentioned among us, and is a sweet remembrance to her. Watch every opportunity to testify your love and gratitude to your parents. Esteem nothing a sacrifice which can assist or serve them. You know not "how sharper than a

serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child," and the bitter, bitter tears one act of disrespect or unkindness from you causes them to shed, or the glad sunshine you bring to their hearts by your dutiful gratitude and kindly love.—*Child's Papers.*

OPENING THE GATE.—The following article, from the *Mali on (Georgia) Family Visitor*, contains a hint which many boys may profit by. There are too many youths who sit down and wait for others to "open the gate" for them when they meet with any difficulty, instead of using their own hands and strength to remove the obstacle.

"I wish that you would send a boy to open the gate for me," said a well-grown boy of ten to his father, as he passed with his satchel upon his back, and surveyed its clasped fastenings.

"Why, JOHN, can't you open the gate for yourself?" and Mrs. Day. "A boy of your age and strength ought certainly to be able to do that."

"I could do it, I suppose," said the child, "but it's heavy, and I don't like the trouble. The servant can open it for me just as well. Pray, what is the use of having servants, if they are not to wait upon us?"

The servant was sent to open the gate. The boy passed out, and went whistling on his way to school. When he reached his seat in the academy he drew from his satchel his arithmetic, and began to inspect his sums.

"I cannot do these," he whispered to his seatmate, "they are too hard."

"But you can try," replied his companion.

"I know that I can," said JOHN, "but it's too much trouble. Pray what are teachers for, if not to help us out of difficulties? I shall carry my slate to Professor Helpwell."

Alas! poor JOHN. He had come to another closed gate—a gate leading into a beautiful science, "the laws of which are the mode in which GOD acts, in sustaining all the works of his hands"—the science of mathematics. He could have opened the gate and entered in alone, and explored the riches of the realm, but his mother had injudiciously let him rest with the idea that it is as well to have the gate opened for us as to exert our strength. The result was, her son, like the young hopeful sent to Mr. Wiseman, soon concluded that he had no "genius" for mathematics, and threw up the study.

The same was true of Latin. He could have learned the declensions of the nouns and the conjugation of the verbs as well as other boys of his age, but his seatmate very kindly volunteered to "tell him in class" and what was the use in opening the gate into the Latin language when another would do it for him? Oh, no! John Day had no idea of tasking mental or physical strength, when he could avoid it, and the consequence was that numerous gates remained closed to him all of his life—gates to honor—gates to riches—gates to happiness! Children ought to be early taught that it is always best to help themselves.

THE PRESENCE OF GOD.—Come to me, little child! I am going to teach you a sweet lesson out of God's precious book. This is the Bible, you know—God's own book. He gives it to us, and he bids us teach our children out of it. So I am going to teach you one sweet little verse:

"Thou God see'st me!"

Yes, God sees you, standing or sitting there. And he likes to see you learning a verse out of His own book, for he loves His children. He is full of love.

God is here now. He is in this very room. You can't see him; but he sees you. Wherever you are, he watches you; and he takes care of you at night when it is dark, and when nobody can see you but God. He sees you, too, when you awake in the morning, and open your eyes, and jump out of your little bed. For God is always beside you.

He sees you when you are naughty, and then he is displeased. He sees you when you are trying to do right just as he tells you to do, and then he is pleased with you.—*Youth's Penny Gazette.*

LITTLE BOY'S SNOODLE PRAY.—A little boy, only four years of age, said to his mother, while addressing her for sleep:—"Mother, why can't I make a prayer for myself? I can think of a great many things I want to ask God for, which are not in the little prayer I always say. There is my little cousin William, who is too small to pray for himself; I want to ask God to make him a good boy. There are other things, too, I want to say."

What mother would not rejoice to hear this? Parents, how very early your children come to you for temporal things! Teach them to ask God as early for spiritual blessings.

AT HOME IN THE EVENING.—One of the greatest neglects of a youth, producing inevitable mischief and ruin, is the spending of his evening. Darkness is a temptation to misconduct; suffering the youth to be out when the light of day does not restrain them from misconduct, is training them to it. We have already an abundant harvest of this aceding. Riots, mobs, crimes giving fearful foreboding, are the results of youth becoming fit agents of outrage, by running uncheck'd for all the evenings. What we see in these respects is deplorable enough—but what is this compared with what we do not see—multitudes making themselves miserable and noxious to the world, and what is that to come to? Parents should look at the truth, that pleasures and recreations are often dearly purchased—the price of their own impaired comfort; and the blighted prospects of their offspring. It must be obvious, that in this matter there can be no prescribed rule. Heads of families must learn that the place on earth best adapted to be a blessing, is home; and by example and wholesome restraint, they must teach this truth to all under them.

Selections.

CAUSES OF CHOLERA: ITS TREATMENT AND CURS.—By William Grove Grady, D. D. London: J. H. Little.

ALL information on this terrific subject is valuable at the present time, and the experience of those who have practically made themselves acquainted with the nature and treatment of cholera is peculiarly so to be regarded with interest. With this view, we call attention to the pamphlet above named as a not unimportant contribution to the sanitary and preventive literature of the season. Dr. Grady had great experience in the treatment of cholera as physician to the Dublin Cholera Depot and Kilmainham Cholera Hospital in 1849, and also in considerable private practice, having been successful (as he states) in at least upwards of 1,000 out of 1,200 cases. These circumstances entitled him to a mention. The Doctor observes:—

The public have been so long familiar with the general history, origin, and progress of cholera, that as I have nothing new to add on the subject I pass it altogether, and come at once to the predisposing causes: which are chiefly fear, debility, fatigue, exhaustion, lowness of spirits, want of good food and clothes, use of vegetables, fruit, or acid liquors, or other things of a like kind, calculated to irritate the lining membrane of the stomach and alimentary canal: want of cleanliness of the person or habitations: low damp and swampy localities, proximity to cesspools, stagnant waters, and pestilential vapours, and miasms, &c.—Whether cholera is contagious or not is a question on which doctors differ. Notwithstanding the weight of authority on the other side, I, from my own experience, incline to think that it is contagious: and I should therefore strongly advise persons not to expose themselves unnecessarily to the miasm, which may lurk in the clothes of a person affected with the disease, or in his bed or apartment, or in the air of the district where the disease is prevalent. Where the atmosphere is charged with the poison, almost all diseases of the stomach and bowels, except dysentery, have a tendency to turn into cholera: for instance, infantine diarrhoea—chronic diarrhoea, &c.

The following account of his mode of treatment, and his reasons for adopting it, will be found interesting. In August, 1849, he received the appointment of physician to the Kilmainham Cholera Hospital.—While at the depot he saw a vast number of patients and for a long time he was, like others, baffled as to the best mode of treatment. He found all the ordinary remedies fail. At length on the 10th of June he made the following note:—

In the great majority of cases that present themselves I find diarrhoea exists of apparently a mild nature: but, from the quickness with which the vital functions become depressed, I consider it of great importance to administer stimulants in conjunction with direct astringents, in the most simple cases from the very onset, and steadily persevere in this plan till reaction is permanently established: for if the pulse is once permitted to flag, it will be impossible to maintain the heart's action. I am certain there is too much time lost between the stage of diarrhoea and the stage of collapse: and one lapses so very quickly into the other that I am astonished to find a patient with a mild form of bowel complaint, collapsed in a few hours, and beyond all hope of recovery. I make this note in consequence of seeing patients become collapsed in the depot while waiting for their medicine, and especially of one case which occurred where a patient presented himself with

diarrhoea and while he stood before me, unconscious of his danger, I saw that he was becoming blue and collapsed, told his friend of it, gave him stimulants and astringents, ordered him home at once and to be put to bed, but it was too late—in an hour he called to see him and found him dying. I am now resolved to place every case of diarrhoea on astringents, in conjunction with stimulants, repeated at regular intervals.

Finding astringents necessary, he gives the following account of his selection:—

A state of tend in small doses was recommended by Dr. Gries. I tried it in equal doses, but it did not answer, and as it is so powerful an astringent and sedative I hoped that by increasing the doses I might attain the desired effect: and accordingly in several cases, that, with any biler means would have been utterly hopeless, I tried large doses of it in conjunction with opium and was invariably successful: and though the received opinion of the profession is that any dose beyond half a grain is dangerous, I can say that I never saw any bad consequence of administering it in doses of several grains in cases of cholera. Colic is said to be one of the common consequences of it, but I never saw colic arise from the use of it as I prescribed it. It is beyond doubt a powerful poison: but in cholera I never had any apprehension in administering it in large doses. I myself, took upwards of fifteen grains of it between one o'clock in the afternoon and six in the evening, when labouring under an attack of cholera caught in the discharge of my duties, and to it I attribute, under God the saving of my life.

I can therefore say that there is no danger in administering it to the extent to which I did in cholera. I used it chiefly in combination with opium, because I believe its poisonous properties were rendered less noxious in that combination; but where I saw danger of congestion or consecutive fever, I used it by itself.—The formula I used was

Recipe.—Acetate of Plumbi, 1 oz. 1 drm. Pulv. Opii, gr. xiv. Divide in Pil. xxx.

Four or six to be taken immediately, and two or four repeated every second, or third, or fourth hour in succession. When I had occasion to administer it uncombined with opium, I did not alter the proportions of the acetate of lead.

We shall not make any further extracts, as all that follows is in accordance with the general practice of medical men.—Ch. & St. Gazette.

THE PATIENCE OF GOD.—There is no subject more wondrous than this, 'The Patience of God.' Think of the lapse of ages during which that patience has lasted—six thousand years! Think of the multitudes who have been the subjects of it. Millions on millions, in successive times and centuries! Think of the sins which have all that time been trying and wearying that patience—their number, their hideousness, their aggravation! The world's history is a consecutive history of iniquity, a lengthened provocation of the Almighty's forbearance! The church, like a feeble ark, tossed on a mighty ocean of unbelief, and yet the world with its lumberers, still spared! The cry of its sinful millions at this moment enters 'the ears of the God of Sabaoth,' and yet, 'for all this, His hand of mercy is stretched out still!' And who is the God of patience? It is the Almighty Being who could strike these millions down in a moment; who could, by a breath, annihilate the world!—nay, who would require no positive or visible forgoing of His omnipotence to effect this, but simply to withdraw His sustaining arm. Surely of all the examples of the Almighty's power, there is none more wondrous, or amazing, than 'God's power over Himself.' He is 'slow to anger.' Judgment is His strange work. 'He visits iniquity unto the third and fourth generation.' He shows mercy unto thousands of generations. God bears for fifteen hundred years, from Moses to Jesus, with Israel's unbelief; and yet as a pious writer remarks, 'He speaks of it as but a day.' 'All day long have I stretched out my hands to a disobedient and gainsaying people. What is the history of all this tendency?' My thoughts are not your thoughts; neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord!

RENOUNCING OUR OWN MERIT.—No man can be partaker of the promise of life, but he that faithfully seeks for mercy in Jesus Christ! And no man can faithfully seek for mercy in Christ, but he that sincerely renounces his own works and merits. And no man can sincerely and truly renounce his own works and merits, but he that industrious and laborious in these works of mortification here enjoined. Hypo-

rites and ungodly persons will be ready in the day of trial, to deny all hopes of salvation by works, or confidence in merits. But, as was intimated before, no man can be truly said to renounce those good works which he hath left undone, but those good works which he hath done. No man can truly deny himself, but he that exerciseth himself in these works of mortification. We cannot possibly know our own impotency or want of strength to perform these works of mortification as we ought, unless we make proof or trial of our strength in working them as we can. The more we try our strength, the more insufficient shall we find ourselves; and the better experience we have of our insufficiency, the more earnestly will we, if we do as we ought for our own good, crave the assistance of God's spirit; the more faithfully will we rely on Christ, who is our strength and the rock of our salvation, and so not presume.—Dr. Jackson.

VICISSITUDES OF FORTUNE.—The following romantic story is told by the Liverpool Journal;

About 11 years ago, long before the gold discovery in Australia had startled the people of England, and tempted from her shores some of her best and worthiest sons, a silk manufacturer of Manchester, having failed in business, quitted his native country for that distant colony, leaving behind him a wife and two children. To a sensitive mind there is no change so bitter as one from affluence to poverty, and so keenly did Mrs. M— (for so we shall term her) feel this, that she determined to leave the scene of her former prosperity, and accordingly came to Liverpool, hoping among strangers to hide her altered circumstances, and find a living by industry for herself and children. By the application of her needle she endeavored to keep gaunt famine from her now humble hearth. Time flew on, and, although her husband had promised to write and inform her of his success in his struggles in a sphere so new, and cheer her with hopes of returning fortune, no such thing came, but after an absence of two years and a half intelligence reached her that he died in a strange land. Unused to the rough labours of life, this was enough to fill with despair and dishearten the most courageous. The presence of her children, however, nerved her to fresh exertion. But the unfortunate seldom find friends, and those little articles the wreck of other and better days, one by one went to find bread for the starving children. Even clothes were sold to meet the demands of a heartless landlord; but in the meantime the stranger in Australia had prospered, and not only written to his faithful wife, but sent her remittances, which never reached their destination, her whereabouts not being known. Every article of furniture had been sold by Mrs. M—, and there seemed for her and her children but the last resource of the friendless, when the former unsuccessful merchant arrived in England a wealthy man. Through a chain of circumstances the suffering wife and mother were discovered, and once again restored to affluence, for, besides £14,000 which was showered into her lap, large possessions in Australia are now held by her husband. It only remains to add that the now happy family are about proceeding to Australia; but the tale may be relied on as one of the strange things told in connection with that colony and the eventful histories of families.

ONE MORE BROTHER ON THE MOON.—A poem by M. IVANHOFF, in praise of the Czar, appears in the St. Petersburg Court Gazette, of the 22nd August, and would not discredit the obsequious invention of the most flowery celestial. The following, constructed into sober English prose, will give a slight taste of M. IVANHOFF'S quality: "The land is full of joy; with gladness we sing the gestures of Nicholas. To-day his Russia lays its fervent prayers on the altars of the Creator, for the happiness of the Great Czar. Among all the kings of earth he stands mightiest and most powerful; for he hath shaken out imperial purple over a hundred nations, and over seven seas. The rays of his sacred crown stream out more dazzling than the light of the sun: millions of steps lead up to his high throne, and so on. The poet concludes with a devout prayer that his master may live and reign till the end of the present century, by which time it is calculated that he will be just 104 years of age.

ROYAL REGARD FOR THE SABBATH.—It is related that, on her way to the Highlands, the Duchess of Kent spent a Sunday at Barry's Hotel, Edinburgh. The hotel-keeper had no biscuit of a particular kind, called 'Albert biscuit,' to present to her Royal Highness, and in the afternoon sent to Mr. Calderwood's, a baker, to buy some. The honest tradesman refused to sell biscuit on Sunday, even to royalty. On hearing this, the Duchess of Kent was so pleased that she ordered Mr. Calderwood to supply her household with biscuits during her stay in the Highlands, and the Queen likewise ordered him to send forty dozen of the said biscuits weekly to Balmoral.

AN AUTUMN JOURNEY TO THE INTERIOR.
BY THE PROPRIETOR.

WILMOT.

THE extensive township of Wilmot is one of the best agricultural districts of Nova Scotia. The country is still flat and the soil sandy, a continuation of that of Aylesford, and formed by the sediment of a body of water, fed from the surrounding heights, but for a long time little agitated by strong or contending currents. About a mile from Annapolis, towards the south mountains, the Nictaux river runs for a short distance in a nearly parallel line, and then the two form an amicable junction, and flow gently on towards the ocean. The farms around Nictaux are very creditable to Provincial agriculture; and for beautiful scenery this district may challenge comparison with any country. Those who would form a correct opinion of Nova Scotia, must not confine their peregrinations to the main roads, or they will miss much of information that would enable them to mature their judgment. A little deviation has been made in this instance, and any tourist who takes this route will find further explorations very much to his satisfaction, whether he be a geologist, an agriculturalist, or simply a lover of the beauties of nature. Nictaux abounds in iron ore of a superior quality, and Charles Archibald, Esq., has commenced at the Nictaux Falls, an iron making establishment, which it is to be hoped will be a profitable enterprise.

But time at this season of the year is precious, and again we take the main road. It is a beautiful drive from Wilmot to Bridgetown, about seventeen miles—the road excellent, the appearance of the country delightful. Pleasant houses and grounds—large stores—neat churches and meeting houses, beautifully situated in pine groves or standing alone, creditable in outward appearance and architecture; the pretty village of Lawrence town, famous for cheese—occasional glimpses of the dark flowing river, increasing in depth and volume—orchards teeming with their rosy fruit—and men at his harvest occupation,—are the pictures which gladden the eye on all sides. Nor need the mind be unoccupied with speculations on the future of this interesting portion of Nova Scotia. Nature has here graded a line of railroad—and all that art has to do is to lay the rails. At present the traffic will not warrant the undertaking; but eventually the work will be done. It is a question of time only. When a constant thoroughfare shall be established with Canada and the United States by an eastern line of railway, and certain markets shall be found for the mineral and agricultural resources of this part of Nova Scotia, which are sufficient to employ a teeming population—a single line to Victoria Beach will not suffice for the travel that the route will command. Eventually this will be the main line west, ending near Digby—from which will diverge a branch to some flourishing town on the Atlantic coast, which will thereby acquire an importance second only to the capital. Let Liverpool, Shelburne and Yarmouth look to their separate interests in connexion with this important undertaking, and see that the line goes on the right side of the river.

BRIDGETOWN.

Bridgetown is a pleasant village at the head of the navigation of the Annapolis River, which is crossed here by a substantial bridge—hence Bridgetown. The place has an air of comfort and respectability, and enjoys from its situation a considerable share of the business of the surrounding country. Ships are occasionally built here. The exports are chiefly of agricultural productions, among which apples and cheese figure largely, and of live stock, horned cattle, horses and sheep. The proximity of St. John is very favorable to the trade of the western parts of Nova Scotia—that city being a ready market for the surplus of the farmer. Halifax suffers in consequence—although could it be reached with equal facility it would no doubt be the preferable market. It is time that this were looked to by the Halifax importer. Every kind of grain and root crop comes to perfection. An acre of Indian corn the present year has yielded 120 bushels in the cob, and would produce 50 bushels when hulled. This corn on the average was equal to that shown at the Halifax Agricultural Exhibition. Millet, the prize for which was taken at the Exhibition, is indigenous in this part of Nova Scotia.

The tourist must by this time be somewhat tired of travelling by stage. Let him therefore dismount, and as a pleasing variety, foot it to Annapolis, a distance of twelve miles. The Granville side of the River will afford him a picturesque walk. This portion of Nova Scotia is rich in associations connected with the first possession of the country by the French, their alliance with the Indians, their final expulsion, and the succession to the sovereignty of their natural enemy the Anglo Saxon. For further particulars see Haliburton's History of Nova Scotia.

GRANVILLE.

The township of Granville extends from Bridgetown to Victoria Beach, and is divided into Upper and Lower Granville. This is the upper portion. On either side are ranges of high hills, which, with a slight stretch of imagination you may dignify with the name of mountains. They are our former acquaintance, the North and South Mountains, approaching each other, and through the midst of the valley between them runs the Annapolis River, muddy and discolored, and overborne by the ebb and flow of the rushing sides of the Bay of Fundy. Its banks are dyked to prevent an overflow, and an extensive meadow is thus formed, level as a bowling green, for miles, and which

has yielded annually large crops of hay for the last fifty years without any artificial stimulus. Beyond this marsh or meadow on either side the river, the upland rises gradually towards the hills, and is portioned into fine farms. Further back the hills are covered with forest,—timber for shipbuilding and fuel for the winter, and for exportation to the United States. Orchards skirt each side of the road at short intervals the whole distance. All this is something to rejoice at, and makes one feel that it is not a country to be defamed. Though the latter end of October, yet the air is balmy as June, with just enough of cold in it to make exercise a pleasure. The orchards with their luring fruit look particularly tempting. The desire is no doubt inherited from our common mother—and it may be satisfied without a penalty—there are neither man-traps nor spring guns within this garden. It is an orchard that would do credit to Devonshire. Men are busy in the trees—and heaps of fruit lie at their feet. At a short distance stand the new white barrels, some filled and headed ready for exportation. "Good morning sir—your apples look beautiful, and you have plenty of them." "They are good, but are not so plenty as usual—you are a stranger I guess—[enquiringly]—from Halifax?" "Yes." "Are we ever going to have that railroad—how convenient would it be now to send these apples to town in that way." "Cant say—a great deal depends upon Russia and Turkey." "Aw—it's come to that has it—I suppose they have turned against Jackson and are going for Howe—well nothing seems to go on well in Nova Scotia." You ask leave to take an apple, and are told to fill your pockets to amuse you as you go along. You modestly pick up one as big as your fist, and are directed to another heap where you will find apples that "eat like oranges." Two or three of them pretty well weigh you down on one side—you sensibly feel the good nature that dictated the offer,—and you think of the apple women of Halifax, and how they would fight at a cart for the pick of such fruit. After a little conversation of passing interest, you take leave with a kindly good bye, and proceed. A little further on is a school house, you enter and find a schoolmistress teaching some twenty rosy cheeked young ideas how to shoot. Here is a Wesleyan meeting-house—there an Episcopal Church—some well built and prettily situated dwelling houses and cottages—another school-house, and another Episcopal Church, and some distance further the hospitable dwelling of the much beloved Rector of Granville, the Rev. Mr. Campbell. A few miles further, and you come in view of the spires of Annapolis Royal, and soon emerge upon the village of Granville, which does as much business now as the Royal City itself. The river is here about a quarter of a mile wide, and runs rapidly. You cross over in a ferry boat, after being taken up with the stream and down with the eddy, and will be landed at Annapolis Royal and comfortably provided for at Hall's hotel, a few steps from the Ferry, or at several other boarding houses or hotels in the town.

ANNAPOLIS.

We have thus brought you gentle reader to Annapolis, the ancient Capital of Nova Scotia, an important post in days of yore, when France and England battled for the supremacy in North America. Alas for its glory and its strength. Time and neglect have done their work upon it. It is no longer the capital. Its portion of natural beauty still remains, and is improved by handsome residences and beautiful grounds, sure indications that the swords of the warriors have been beat into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks—but its once proud fortress is dismantled, and its glacis and ramparts would be a poor defence against a determined enemy. To conclude the story of its decadence, its lofty barracks, built of brick at an expense of many thousands of pounds to Great Britain, and capable of holding a regiment—a conspicuous object on sea or land—was during our short stay brought to the Auctioneer's hammer, and realized £5 Halifax currency, commissions inclusive!!

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1853.

FISHERMAN'S CHURCH—TURN'S BAY.

I have to offer my best thanks for the following donations during the week:—

| | |
|---|---------|
| Geo. Mitchell, Esq. Chester, | £1 11 0 |
| Mrs. John Schafer, jun. (with various articles of clothing) | 0 12 6 |
| Wm. More, Esq. | 0 10 0 |
| Capt. Nixon, (R. A.) | 1 0 0 |

LIVERPOOL.

Mrs. J. Dewolf 5s. Mrs. Black 5s. Mrs. Sterns 5s.

It is gratifying to see the interest awakened in regard to this object. I hope it will continue to be evinced by free will offerings, which are much wanted at the present time. The entire success of the work depends upon such outpourings of christian charity from abroad, as, of the people themselves, it may literally be said *Silver and gold have they none.* As examples of the good spirit in which contributions are made, I give the following extracts from accompanying notes. One says, "I enclose the 'widow's mite,' and a trifle from 'a Friend,' for your Fisherman's Church, which I view as a treasury for the offering of the poor, in an especial

manner—may it be a blessing to all concerned." Another widow, in sending her second gift, says, "Your call in the last Church Times should have received my additional mite, had not illness prevented. My means are small and calls many; but my will is good, and I can truly say, no money goes out of my hand with more pleasure than the little I can give to help the destitute. This, I well know and feel, is the gift of grace, and not the working of a corrupt and sinful heart; and for this good desire I praise that good Being who gives all that is good. I hope the two objects you have so much at heart will prosper and reward your exertions, and I shall if spared look for their progress in the C. T."—I cannot doubt that the blessing of God will accompany offerings made in a spirit like this. I hope to hear soon from friends of the destitute at Liverpool, Lunenburg, Chester, &c., where the case has been made known.

Nov. 12th.

J. C. COCHRAN, Miss's.

Halifax, Nov. 3rd, 1853.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

DEAR SIR,

All persons who take an interest in our College, will be highly gratified by the following testimony, from a well known Hebrew scholar and author. While it must be pleasing to the President of the Institution, to have such an opinion from one so well qualified to give it, it affords another proof of his already well known learning and ability to instruct.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alumni, held on Wednesday last, one of their number, Rev. George W. Hill, stated that the Examination papers of the Candidates for the President's Hebrew Prize for the present year, having been put into his hands for perusal on his leaving for England in April last, he availed himself, when in Dublin, of the opportunity to request the Rev. Dr. Todd, Professor of Hebrew at Trinity College, to examine the Papers, and give his opinion of the way in which the Exercises were performed. After careful consideration he expressed his views in the accompanying Note. Mr. Hill thought it right to make this communication to the Committee, who upon hearing it also thought it due both to the College and the Reverend Dr. McCawley, as well as to Messrs. J. M. Hensley and C. J. Wiggins, the candidates, that this should be made public in the columns of the Church Times.—Communicated.

(COPY.)

Trin. Coll. Dub.

July 20, 1853.

DEAR SIR,

I have read the accompanying papers which are highly creditable to your College, and shew an amount of knowledge and attainments in your students which is very surprising. I send you some specimens of the Examination papers proposed to our Students in Hebrew, which may perhaps be interesting to you, but your students are much more advanced.

Faithfully yours,

J. H. TODD,

Rev. George W. Hill, Prof. Heb. T. C. D.
The Chaplain to the Lord Bishop N. S.

THE Nova Scotia Industrial Exhibition has an active agent in the Sec'y. M. B. Desbrisay, Esq., who has just completed a tour of the eastern counties, in the course of which he has held several meetings, and delivered addresses in behalf of the object. He speaks encouragingly of the prevailing spirit, and has left behind him well selected committees in the different localities, to make the necessary arrangements, and maintain an interest in the undertaking. At Pictou especially, as indeed might be expected from that intelligent community, they seem all alive to the importance of the subject, and we doubt not that that flourishing and populous district will be well represented when the day of exhibition comes round.

AFTER a week of uncommonly mild weather, which might well pass for the "Indian summer," we have had sharp hints to prepare for winter. On Monday and Tuesday, warm wrappings out of doors, and blazing fires within, were in requisition. On the night of Tuesday the mercury made a hasty descent towards zero, and citizens were amazed at finding their water pipes bursting, and little seas spreading over their kitchens. Snow fell in quantities to the Eastward, so as to render travelling in some parts unpleasant. At Chester the ground was covered, but the S. W. storm of wind and rain on Wednesday morning caused it quickly to vanish. The air however is still frosty, and a fleet of colliers would be an acceptable visitation, so as to reduce the price of fuel, and fill up empty cellars. It is hoped that the present high prices of various necessaries of life will soon come down, or else the prospects of the poor for the ensue-

ing winter will be trying. But there is One who remembereth the poor and needy, and never faileth those who trust in Him.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. Dr. Shreve—we cannot just now recollect if the Address appeared—but will examine the file—if it was not published think it could not have been received.

List of Monies received from Rev. J. C. Cochran, on account of Subscriptions to the Church Times in Lunenburg:—J. H. Kaulback, 15s.; J. Creighton, Esq., 15s.; W. B. Lawson, 10s.; E. Zwicker, Esq., 11s. 8d.; Geo. S. Solomon Esq., 11s. 8d.; Mrs. Dabson, 10s.; J. P. Millward, 10s.

Married.

At Chester, on Sunday evening the 6th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Mr. JOHN HARPER to Miss SUSANNA GORMAN. On Tuesday evening the 8th, by the same, Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, to Miss ROSANNA FRADKIN. [These two brides are great grand children of the late Rev. Mr. Bryzelus, who in 1761 was appointed to the Parish of St. John, Lunenburg, by the Ven. Society P. G. F. as missionary to the Germans.]

On the 27th October, by the Rev. R. F. Untacke, Mr. JOHN FREDERICK ROBAR, of St. Mary's, to Miss MARY ANN COOK, of Country Harbour.

Died.

At Hamilton, Bermuda, on the 31st ult. of Fever, in the 67th year of his age, EDMUND WARD, Esq., formerly of this city, and for many years proprietor and publisher of the "Halifax Free Press" and "Temperance Recorder" newspapers, successively. Deceased had reached Bermuda, from New York, but a few days prior to his last illness, on a visit to the family of his only surviving son, Mr. Robert Ward, who had also been attacked by the prevailing epidemic.

In Pembroke Parish, Bermuda, on the 27th October of Fever, Mr. GEORGE PEARCEY, a native of Halifax, N. S., aged 19 years.

At Boston, on the 9th October, HENRY S. WILSON, aged 9 months, son of James S. Wilson, of Halifax, N. S.

On Saturday afternoon, after a short but severe illness, ELIZA ENNA, wife of Mr. John W. Marvin, and youngest daughter of F. W. Clarke, aged 24.

At Annapolis Royal, on Friday, the 25th October, JOHN S. WATSON, Esq., Apothecary, formerly of Morayshire, Forres, Scotland, aged 39 years. His remains were followed to the grave on the following Sunday by almost all the inhabitants of that town, by whom he was universally respected. He has left a wife and six small children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and tender parent.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Nov. 8th.—Brig Velocity, Barke, Turk's Islands. 3 days; schr Golden Age, Stram, Boston, 3 days; schr Noble, Murphy, Sydney, C. B. 10 days.

Wednesday, Nov. 9th.—H. M. S. Basilisk, 6 strm. sloop, Commander Hon. Francis Keriton, from a cruise in the gulf, etc; brig Teazer, Chisholm, New York, 3 days; brig Adelaide, Boulton, Boston, 3 days; schr Beverly (Am), Hallet, Marblehead; schr Sophia, Isamph, Magdalen Islands.

Thursday, Nov. 10th.—R. M. Steamer Ospray, Corbin, Bermuda, 6 days—6 passengers; brig Swarthill Green, Liverpool, G. B. 3 days; schr Sago, Best, North Bay.

Friday, Nov. 11th.—R. M. Steamships Niagara, Leitch, Boston, 48 hours—12 passengers for Halifax, 40 for Liverpool; America, Lanz, Liverpool, G. B. 121 days—27 passengers for Halifax, 99 for Boston; brig Florence, Jones, Kingston, Ja., 20 days.

CLEARED.

Tuesday, Nov. 8th.—Petho, Jamaica; Glasgow, McKay, N. Ireland; Charlotte, Peters, Georgetown, P. E. I.

Thursday, Nov. 10th.—Brig Lady Seymour, (pkt.) Comd. Ed. Bermuda; schr Alice Rogers, Leitch, Boston; Enterprise, Thornburn, Newfoundland; Hope, Ozon, Newfoundland; Kosuth, Messervey, Newfoundland.

Friday, Nov. 11th.—R. M. Steamships Niagara, Leitch, Liverpool, G. B.; America, Lanz, Boston; Ospray, Corbin, St. John, N. F.; Ocean, Rudolf, Matanzas; Jacques, Carier, Quebec; schrs, Labrador, Farrell, Baltimore; Steman, Richibucto; Sago, Best, Gloucester.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Apples, Beef, Butter, Catsup, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Hams, Do. smoked, Hay, Homespun cotton & wool, Do. all wool, Bacon, Oatmeal, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, and Yarn.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Wood, per cord and Coal, per chaldron.

BILLS of LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at W. M. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street, Nov. 12.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE following PEWS in St. Paul's Church are vacant, and will be let on application to the undersigned, viz:

- No. 30, 50, 81. East Gallery—No. 6, 14, 19, 20, 24, 26, 27. West Gallery—No. 20, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32.

Also—the following in St. LUKE'S.

- No. 4, 5, 10, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 43, 44, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 81, 83, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 112, 121, 122, 126.

- East Gallery—No. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24.

- West Gallery—1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24.

Halifax, Nov. 11, 1853. P. C. HILL, } Church Wardens. P. LYNCH, }

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

THE TEACHERS HAVING ARRIVED FROM London who have been appointed by the above Society to assist in conducting their long projected TRAINING SCHOOL, arrangements have been made, and the Institution is now open for the reception of Students and Pupils. The subjects of instruction will be as follows:

RELIGIOUS.

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

LITERARY.

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

SCIENTIFIC.

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

METHOD.

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

Applications for the admission of Students of both sexes should be made to the Rev. T. Dunn, or the resident Master (Mr. Marriott) at St. Andrew's Hall, 150 Gorington Street.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO PARENTS, TEACHERS, &c.

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

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

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

New Subscribers can be supplied with all the back Nos.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

IN NOVA SCOTIA.

A SUM of not less than Five pounds in money, or the sum thereof in Books, is offered for the best of at least three Essays on the above subject. The Essayist is expected, will endeavour to institute some enquiry into the present state of the Sunday Schools of the Province, and the measures best fitted to promote their general welfare—touching in particular upon the expediency or practicability of a Provincial Sunday School Union.

The Essays to be given in before the close of the present year in any of the following Clergymen.

- Rev. J. T. Twining, D. D. Rev. E. A. Crawley, D. D. M. Ritchey, D. D. John Scott, Alex. Forrester, P. G. McGregor, J. G. Gekko.

LAW BLANKS.

IN accordance with the New Practice Act, viz: SUMMONSES, CAPTIASSES, REPLEVINS, ATTACHMENTS, EJECTMENTS.

For sale by WM. GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville Street.

ALMANACKS

ORDERS for all the Almanacks printed in Halifax received by WILLIAM GOSSIP—21 Granville Street, and carefully attended to. Novr. 5.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER. THIS POWDER IS CAREFULLY PREPARED WITH INGREDIENTS of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an Officer of the British Army, who was long a resident there. Carries made with it are pronounced excellent; and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment. For Sale at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Oct. 15th, 1853.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by pulling advertisements—no certificate published respecting them. These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, Want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax. Nov. 20, 1852.

CARD.

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

Agents at Boston—Messrs. SPRAGUE, SOULE & CO. T Wharf, September 31, 1853. 2m.

CORDIAL RHUBARB FOR THE PREVENTION and Cure of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels arising from debility, or loss of tone. This preparation of RHUBARB, combined with valuable aromatics, antacids and carminatives, acts as a corrective of acidity, (the frequent cause of bowel complaints)—removes irritating obstructions, and when its use is persevered in, imparts tone and vigor to the digestive organs. Sold only at LANGLEY'S DRUGSTORE, Hollis Street, July 26.

COMPASSES, ASSORTED, DO. STEEL JOINTS 3 joints, 6 inches. Do. Loose Leg, 3 joint, 6 inch Pen Compasses Cards Penknives, assorted, warranted, Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, Bronze Inkstands with glassos, Welch Slates, hardwood frames Patent Penholders, Steel Pens great variety.

May 18, 1853. WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville Street.

THIS IVORY VISITING CARDS. JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES and Gentlemen's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards. W. J. GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville Street.

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

August 6th, 1853.

JUST PUBLISHED. CUNNABELL'S NOVA SCOTIA ALMANAC. AND FARMER'S MANUAL FOR 1854.

CONTAINING, (BESIDES THE USUAL AMOUNT OF Nautical and other appropriate information, &c.) an Appeal to the Farmers of Nova Scotia, on the AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF THE PROVINCE. For sale at the Office of W. Cunnebell, 37 Granville Street, above the Electric Telegraph Office. Sold also at the Store of Morton & Co., and may be had at the City Book Stores. Nov. 5.

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

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS, MYRRH AND BORAGE, PREPARED WITH FEA DE COLOGNE. The daily use of this much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the TEETH—prevents Tartarous deposit,—arrests decay,—induces a healthy action in the Gums,—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour. Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London. Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1853.

Poetry.

From the Port Hope Echo.

HOPES AND PRAYERS FOR IRELAND.

AWAKE my country, with thy harp, attune thy Lyre once more;
And softly sweet how songs repeat which thou wert wont to sing.
E'er yet Rome's blood blighting cloud, o'ershadowing the scene,
Darkened the splendor of thy shield, and sullied its fair sheen.
Awake, my harp, awake and cease to dream of endless sighs,
For glorious hours await thee yet, Hope's dawning o'er thy skies,
Thy long dark night's waning now; and see, the shadows grey
Are gathering round thy lonely couch; arise 'twill soon be dry.
Then lift thee up, and chase each doubt away with all thy powers;
The Harbinger of joy is come; the Bow of Hope appears.
'Tis arching o'er thy horizon, with pledges from His hand,
Who formed thee, and let the Islands fair, my own loved native land,
Light from His blessed Word pour down, it comes with power to thee;
Awake and hear the joyful sound: the truth shall make thee free;
Free from the tyrants of the soul, blind leaders of the blind;
Free from the Incubus of Rome, the Despot o'er the mind.
O'er thy loved scene's God's Spirit broods, and error's gloom dispels;
While Gospel light is pouring forth its glory thro' thy dells,
Fresh impulse to thy soul it sends, new life thro' every vein:
A Holy Isle wert thou of old, and thou shalt be again.
Thine ancient Church, like burnished gold bath in the furnace been;
And seven times tried it now shines forth in holy radiance seen.
Not founded on a crumbling stone, but on the sure and tried;
The Lord of light, and life, and love, our Jesus crucified.
Dear Father land, bright hopes arise, while far across the sea,
I bow me at the Throne of Grace, in earnest prayer for thee.

A. O'L.

Kingston, October 18th 1853.

Advertisements.

WESLEY & SINCLAIR.
MANUFACTURERS OF



MONUMENTS,

CENTRE AND

Tomb Tables.

Pier Tables

GRAVE STONES

BAPTISMAL

FONTS, &c.

IN MARBLE AND FREESTONE, AT THE HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS, Corner Barrington and Blouin's Streets. Feb 24.

LIFE INSURANCE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 STERLING.

Amount paid up and available immediately £275,115 ster.

HALIFAX AGENCY, No. 172, HOLLIS STREET.

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

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

HUGH HARTSHORNE, AGENT.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 19th February, 1853.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT LIVERPOOL.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE, SEVERAL VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN THE CENTRE OF the flourishing Town of Liverpool, agreeably to a plan, which may be seen on application to J. W. SCOTT, Esq. at that place, or to Mr. F. COCHRAN, at Messrs. Johnston and Twining's, Halifax. If not previously disposed of, the will be offered at Public Auction on the Premises, on Wednesday the 20th of October at 12 o'clock. Sept. 24th.

NEVER FAILING REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist, Liverpool dated August 20th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About ten years ago, Mr. W. Cummins, of Saltney Street, in this town, was thrown from his horse whereby he received very serious injuries, he had the best medical advice at the time, and was afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries, yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running ulcer settled in his hip, which so completely crippled him, that he could not move without crutches for nearly ten years; recently he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the wound, strengthened his limb, and enabled him to dispense with his crutches, so that he can walk with the greatest ease, and with renewed health and vigour.

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE, WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Hird, Draper, of Keady, near Gainsboro', dated 1st March, 1852.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR—Some time since, one of my children was afflicted with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, by all of whom the case was considered hopeless. At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was miraculous, for by persevering in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe, had I in her case adopted your medicines she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testify the truth of this to any enquirer.

(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

ANOTHER SURPRISING CURE OF ULCERATED BAD LEGS, DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a letter from Mr. J. M. Clennell, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, dated September 20th, 1842.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR—I am authorised by Mrs. Gibbon, of 31 Diller Street, in this town, to inform you that for a considerable period she had been a sufferer from debility, and general ill health, accompanied with a disordered stomach, and great derangement of the system. In addition to this she was terribly afflicted with ulcerated wounds, or running sores, in both her legs, so that she was totally incapable of doing her usual work. In this distressing condition she adopted the use of your Pills and Ointment, and she states, that in a wonderfully short time, they effected a perfect cure of her legs, and restored her constitution to health and strength; and that she is now enabled to walk about with ease and comfort. Several other persons in this neighbourhood have also received extraordinary benefit from the use of your invaluable medicines.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) JOHN MORTON CLENNELL.

CERTAIN REMEDY FOR SCORBUTIC HUMOURS AND AN ASTONISHING CURE OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE OF A BAD LEG.

Copy of a Letter from Messrs. Walker and Co., Chemists Bath.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—Among the numerous cures effected by the use of your valuable medicines in this neighbourhood, we may mention that of an old lady living in the Village of Plover, about five miles from this City. She had ulcerated wounds in her leg for many years, and latterly they increased to such an alarming extent as to defy all the usual remedies; her health rapidly giving way under the suffering she endured. In this distressing condition she had recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and by the assistance of her friends, was enabled to persevere in their use, until she received a perfect cure. We have ourselves been greatly astonished at the effect upon so old a person, she being above 70 years of age. We shall be happy to satisfy any enquiries as to the authenticity of this really wonderful case, either personally or by letter.

A private in the Bath Police Force, also, has been perfectly cured of an old scorbutic affection in the face, after all other means had failed. He states that it is entirely by the use of your Ointment, and speaks loudly in its praise.

We remain, Dear Sir,

Your's faithfully

April 6th, 1852. (Signed) WALKER & Co.

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

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Bad Legs | Cancers | Scalds |
| Bad Breasts | Contracted (and) | Sore Nipples |
| Burns | Stiff Joints | Sore throats |
| Bunions | Elephantiasis | Skin-diseases |
| Buc of Moschetor; Fistulas | | Scurvy |
| and Sand-Flies | Gout | Sore-heads |
| Corn-bay | Glandular | Tumours |
| Chiego-foot | Swellings | Ulcers |
| Chillblains | Lumbago | Wounds |
| Chapped hands | Piles | Yaws |
| Corn (Soft) | Rheumatism | |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 9d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

NAYLOR, Halifax.

February, 1853. General Agent for Nova Scotia.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR,

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE EARL OF ELGIN & KINCARDINE, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE,

22, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.

NOVA-SCOTIA.—HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. M. B. Almon, Banker. (Clas. Tw mag. Esq. Barrister
Hon. W. A. Black, Banker. John Bayly Esq. Esq.
Lewis Bliss, Esq. Hon. Alex. Keith, Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISERS,

D. McNeil Parler, M. D.

Lewis Johnston, M. D.

MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

THE ADVANTAGES AFFORDED BY THIS INSTITUTION include the following:—

A large guaranteed capital.—A Local Board of Management, giving immediate despatch to business.—Moderate premiums, payable yearly, half yearly, or quarterly, and credit given, if desired, for the first five or seven years' premiums, which may be paid off when convenient, or deducted at settlement of the claim. Liberal Terms as to travel and residence. Whole world travellers granted as equal to rates. Endowments for Children. Prompt adjustment of losses.

The following case from the books of the Company illustrates the benefits of Life Assurance:—

In 1850, a party in Nova Scotia, aged 27, effected an assurance on his life for £700, and died suddenly in 1851, having paid to the Company one year's premium.

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

AGENCIES.—Amherst, R. B. Dicker, Esq. Annapolis, James Gray, Esq. Archaic, C. F. Harrington, Esq. Bridgetown, T. Smith, Esq. Digby, J. A. Drinnon, Esq. Kentville, John C. Hall, Esq. Liverpool, J. N. S. Marshall, Esq. Yarmouth, H. A. Grantham, Esq. Lunenburg, R. E. Jost, Esq. Pictou, J. Crilston, Esq. Pugwash, A. B. Casdler, Esq. Shelburne, C. White, Esq. Sydney, S. Leonard, Esq. Truro, A. G. Archibald, Esq. Windsor, Joseph Allison, Esq.

MATTHEW H. RICHEY,

General Agent for Nova Scotia.

Feb. 5, 1853.

DEPOSITORY, S. P. C. K.

AN INVOICE OF BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER, &c. having come to hand by last Steamer from Liverpool, England, I shall now be able to supply to Clergymen and others who may need them as follows:—

- BIBLES for Schools, large, 1s. 3d.
- Do smaller size, 1s. 1 1/2d.
- TESTAMENTS, School, large, 7d.
- Do smaller size, 6d.
- BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER, 6d. and 8d.
- Small Emb. Gilt Edged do. 9d. and 1s. 1 1/2d.
- Church Catechism (broken) 9d. per doz.
- Hymns for Sunday Schools, 9d. per doz.
- Crossman's Introduction, 1s. 3d.
- INSTRUCTOR, No. 2, 2s. 3d.
- Gaule's Faith and Duty of a Christian, 1s. 3d.
- Outlines of English History, for Schools, 1s. 3d.
- Monthly Record S. P. C. K. 1s. 1 1/2d.
- Outline of the History of the British Church, to the period of the Reformation, 1s. 9d.
- The Gospel Missionary, 1852, 1s. 1 1/2d.

WM. GOSSIP,

Depository.

Aug. 50.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM SCOTLAND, PER BRUCE & Co., Glasgow, from Liverpool, G. B.

Libraries of 100 vols. of Miscellaneous and other Books, for £8.
McCheyne's Basket of Fragments.
Modern Sacred Poems, by McCubbin.
Rosale and other Poems, by Emilia Mauro.
Treasury of History and Travel.
Laws of the Church of Scotland.
Bel's Christian Sociology.
Boston's complete Works, in 12 vols.
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, splendid edition, handsomely illustrated.
Hogg's Weekly Instructor, 6 vols.
Foxe's Book of Martyrs.
The Exhibition Keepsake, a splendid Book.
Shepherd's Parable of the Ten Virgins.
Marsh on the Poisons; Boston's Memoirs.
Farm Work Books.

Together with a great quantity of small Books, suitable for Sunday Schools, for sale by WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street, Halifax, October 15, 1853.

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN,

GENERAL IMPORTER, AGENT, & DEALER IN FRUIT, STOVES AND GRATES.

has received by arrivals, a complete assortment, which he offers for sale at low for cash, or at 3, 6, and 9 months credit, to the Country, Cape Breton, P. E. Island, and New Brunswick, answered with dispatch. Gw. Sept. 10, 1853.

HEALTHY GERMAN LECTURES.

JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS STREET.

Sept. 24, 1853.

PUBLISHED every Saturday, by Wm. Gossip, Printer, at the Church Times Office, No 24 Granville Street.

Subscriptions will be received and forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocese. All Correspondence relative to the Paper, intended for publication, and matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, must be repaid.

Terms.—Ten Shillings per Annum, payable in advance.