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The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1884. NO. 30.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

DAY & DATE	MORNING.	EVENING.
July 23	2 Sam. 12; John 11	2 Sam. 12; 2 Tim. 2
24	Jerem. 13; 14	Jerem. 16
25	Ecclus. 21; 22	Ecclus. 22
26	Jerem. 17; 18	Jerem. 15; Titus 2
27	19; 20	20
28	21; 22	21; Philom.
29	23; 24	23; Heb. 1

*The Apostles Creed to be used.

Portry.

PRAYER.

LASK has not to make less weary
The waste through which my pathway lies,
I would but feel that path, though dreary
Is leading onward to the skies.

Guide me, my Father! if before me
The angel of thy presence go,
I will not shrink, though clouds are o'er me,
And round me gathered many a foe.

I do not falter at the distance
That parts me from my heavenly home;
Weary as seems this earth's existence,
I know 'tis bounded by the tomb.

Nor do I dread the ill that gather,
Thick from the cradle to the grave,—
Not from earth's cares and griefs, my Father,
Lo I implore thy power to save.

Only from this—this darkness brooding
O'er every path of life I tread,—
And from the gloomy fear intruding
That Thou my spirit hast not led.

I seek Thy aid; I ask direction;
Teach me to do what pleaseth Thee,—
I can bear toil—endure affliction,
Only Thy leadings let me see.

Saviour! Thou knowest that the earth is dreary,
For thou hast trod its thorny maze;
Guide me through all its wanderings weary;
Keep me forever in thy ways.

O God! my God! make no delaying!
Haste Thee to help me when I cry!
Oh let me hear thy Spirit saying,
“This is the way! Thy Guide is nigh!”

Guidance and strength! for these imploring,
Jesus my prayer ascends to Thee;
Lead me through life, that I adoring,
May praise Thee through eternity.

—Episcopal Recorder.

Religious Miscellany.

DR. IVES' EXPERIENCE OF HAPPINESS IN HIS CHANGE.

News. Editors.—In the book just published by Dr. Ives, he lays great stress upon the calm which his mind has gained by his abjuration of Protestantism. What is such an argument worth in his case? The Rev. Mr. Seymour, in his interesting work, *Mornings among the Jesuits at Rome*, gives an account of an interview which he had with a Clergyman who had made the same change as Dr. Ives, and claimed to enjoy the same experience. “He entered,” says Mr. Seymour, “into some details of his former history—in fact, the story of his life, and concluded by saying he had never known peace or happiness until he had taken the final step; and then from that moment he had experienced a tranquillity of mind and a satisfaction of feeling, a joy and delight, which he had never known before. Instead of being disturbed in mind, he felt calm; instead of being restless, he had peace; instead of unhappiness, he had full satisfaction; instead of uncertainty, he had the most perfect certainty; and less from the moment of his seeking rest in the bosom of his Holy Mother the Church of Rome, like the wandering child in the bosom of its loving mother, he experienced in her embrace and communion perfect happiness. He then added that he believed the happiness was experienced by all who, like him, embraced the Church of Rome; that he knew it to be the experience of others as well as his own, that he could not regard it otherwise than as the special

gift and blessing of God—the reward of Heaven to those who entered his true Church; and that if I took the same step, I should assuredly be partaker of the same reward.

“I answered,” continues Mr. Seymour, “all this by stating that I could well understand it, as I had seen very much of the same nature in the case of persons who had acted in a manner the very opposite to that which he had adopted. I had known many persons who had been brought up from infancy in all the principles and practices of the Church of Rome, who, by reading the Holy Scriptures, or by hearing the preaching of the Gospel, had been led to entertain doubts as to the verity of their former faith, and to receive and adopt the simple and scriptural principles of Protestantism, and so to go on to the final step of embracing the communion of Protestants; and such persons had often told me of the peace of mind and happiness of heart—the gush of joy and delight that they experienced in forsaking by that act what they regarded as the unscriptural and unstable errors of one Church for the scriptural and stable truths of the other, speaking with rapturous ecstasy of the peace and joy which they had never known before, and of the sweetness of which they had previously no conception. I added that I supposed this feeling among those who embraced the Roman faith—and among those who embraced the Protestant faith—this feeling common to both alike, may arise from the casting aside the doubts and difficulties that had previously occupied and absorbed the mind, but that I could not regard it as a reward or recompense for the final step, that I could not think that God would give this reward to both sides; to the Romanist for embracing Protestantism, and to the Protestant for embracing Romanism.”

This work of Mr. Seymour's was republished by the Harpers in 1840, and I would advise such as have not read it, to refresh themselves with its interesting revelations, after they have perused Dr. Ives' “Letter to his old friends.”

—Protestant Churchman.

READ THE BIBLE MORE.

“Oh that I had read other books less, and my Bible more!” were almost the last words of an aged friend, as the intense gaze of her dying eye seemed to pierce into eternity.

These were not the words of a worldlyling, or a thoughtless reader of fiction. She was a consistent Christian professor, who had lived eighty years, and had read her Bible through many times. She was left a widow young, and through long years of loneliness, found, in a love for reading, relief from sorrowful thought. Her mind, by constant use, retained the vigor of youth, and was richly stored with valuable information.

Old age was relieved of its solitude by the attraction which her society possessed for the young, and she could scarcely realize that her probation was near its end. Death came suddenly, and with the dread summons the veil of the future was lifted, and the acts of her past life, illumined by the light of eternity, stood out before her bewildered sight. Then that eye, which calmly beamed an hour before, spoke of agony; and that voice, usually so cheerful, changed to one of woe, as she saw and bewailed a neglected Bible.

If a mother in Israel who had daily read the Word of Life, and whose children were trained to follow God, could utter such a bitter reflection when suddenly called to die, what will be the feelings of those who devote all their time and energy to the things which perish with time using? Many Christian professors spend whole days of secular reading and study, while the thoughtless perusal of a chapter night and morning is gradingly given to the Word of God. “It is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not.” The poor woman who snatches a few moments from sleep at the close of a toilsome day, to spell out her verse, and sustains her soul by divine meditation, may enjoy the favor of God, and die in peace; while the gifted scholar, who reads the Book of Life in many languages, may be left to bewail a neglected Bible.

This is an age of Bibles. Whether on land or sea, at home, or in foreign parts, the water of life

is ever before our eyes, inviting the thirsty to come and drink, “without money and without price.”

We do well to examine our hearts with care, lest “other books” engross our time, to the neglect of the “words of eternal life.”

“Most wondrous hook I bright candle of the Lord
Star of eternity I the only star
By which the bark of man could navigate
The sea of life, and gain the coast of bliss securely.”

THE SABBATH OF THE HEART.

“Every heart knoweth its own bitterness;” every bosom its own weight of sorrow. Weary and faint beneath its own burden, which the tenderest sympathy cannot remove, the throbbing heart sends up its aspiration, “O that I had wings as a dove, for then would I fly away and be at rest.” Yet how frequently comes over it, we know not when or how, a cheering respite—a mysterious influence, soft and refreshing as a summer shower on the parched earth. Suddenly but gently, the soothing calm spreads over the heaving heart. The storm subsides. The winds are hushed. The fears that have haunted us suddenly vanish. The clouds that frown so darkly on the future brighten with the light of hope. Each bitter recollection of bereavement or misfortune is for awhile forgotten, and the heart disburdened of its crushing load, smiles, tranquil as the beaming star reposing on the bosom of night.

As the green spot with its deep shade and cooling stream is hailed by the weary traveller; as the sacred day, with its hallowed recollections and sweet repose, is welcomed by the toil-worn laborer; so are these dowy hours of inward quiet welcomed and cherished by the tried and weary heart. They are its green spots in the desert—bright islets in the storm-tossed ocean—Sabbaths of the heart, whose chimes ring in soft melody through its inward chambers, whose light seems brighter than that of earth, and whose soft airs seem fragrant with the breath of heaven.

The return of such sweet experiences we should look for and encourage. To the sanctified heart their constant recurrence would make “heaven on earth begun.” They are “delectable mountains,” from which the Christian pilgrim can catch glimpses of heaven and foretastes of its endless rest. Blessed is the man who, walking through the valley of bitterness, maketh a well, the rain also filleth the pools.

NEW BISHOPRIC IN UPPER CANADA.

In a Canada paper (*the Middlesex Prototype*), just received, we find the following paragraph with respect to the “New Episcopal Fund:”—

“London (Upper Canada) is now subscribing handsomely to the fund for the permanent endowment of a bishopric, to be created as soon as the necessary means shall be secured. The western division will extend from the eastern line of the Indian lands on the Grand River, west to St. Clair, south to Lake Erie, and north to Huron. Twelve thousand five hundred pounds are intended to be raised by the Church people in this extensive tract, from the yearly interest of which the bishop is to be paid his annual stipend, so that no additional sum will ever be collected from the people for the bishop's support.

“We regret that some of our people object to the endowment of a bishopric at present, and allege that a greater number of clergymen should first be secured for the townships. Were we not satisfied that the true and speedy way of increasing the number of clergymen is, first, to secure the services of a devoted, active, godly bishop, elected by the people and supported by their free-offerings, we should not aid the present movement. But being fully impressed with the idea that the future growth and prosperity of the Church, in that section of Canada, depends, in a great degree, on proper episcopal supervision, we go heart and hand for the immediate creation of the endowment, and fear not that it will succeed.

“A look at the present list of subscriptions must create surprise, admiration and regret—surprise and admiration to find the names of several young men, of limited means, dependent on a precarious salary in some of the public offices, down for sums from 100l. to 70l.; working mechanics evince the same Chris-

tian liberality; while some of the wealthy ones of the earth subscribe, we regret to say it, a mere £10 or £20 annually, to the bishop's fund. We do hope that a laudable Christian rivalry may animate the latter class to enter on the subscription list, immediately, the names of some members of their families for liberal sums, so as to stand before the public, and in the presence of Him who alone can bless the abundant gifts that they enjoy, as willing to contribute for the extension of Christ's kingdom, and the distribution of spiritual food, amongst the people of our remotest settlements. Children yet unborn, will read their names with delight, and bless the liberality of the Canadian Churchmen and Clergymen that made provision for the religious teaching of generations yet to come."

News Department.

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

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 30.

BISHOP OF NEW ZEALAND.—Sir J. Pakington complained of the discontinuance of the salary of £600 per annum formerly granted by Parliament to the Bishop of New Zealand.

Sir G. Grey regretted the circumstance so far as the individual case was concerned, and said that in accord with suggestions from Governor Grey, all ecclesiastical payments from this country to New Zealand had been abolished.

THE REVENUE.—There is a decrease on the quarter! That sounds like war. The decrease on the quarter amounts to near a million. If we take the past year's account into consideration, and compare it with that of the preceding year, the decrease figures at something under half a million. The items under the head of increase are stamps, property tax, and post office. The items of decrease include customs, £367,494; Excise, £171,602; Taxes, £74,556; Crown Lands, £135,888; and Miscellaneous, £34,619; Imprest Monies, £117,043, and Repayments of Advances, £118,602.—We have a total decrease in the quarter's revenue, amounting to £812,789.

By way of accounting for the decrease, the Times says—"There is not a considerable branch of the revenue that was not dealt with last year so seriously as to bring the imputation of foolhardiness on the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Tea, sugar, stamps of various kinds, assessed taxes, soap, have been the subjects of great and immediate reductions of the revenue, to be replaced only by the slow operation of the Irish income tax and the succession duty. For the revenue not to have fallen very seriously under these attacks is equivalent to a great increase under other circumstances. That is the agreeable state of things proved by the statement before us."

The Herald remarks:—"Another feature in the case does not redound much to Mr. Gladstone's honour. A year ago the following was the concluding line, or final result of the whole account:—"Probable amount of exchequer bills required to meet the charge on the consolidated fund in the quarter ending July 5, 1853. £1,797,745." In the present account the final result is as follows:—"Probable amount of exchequer bills required to meet the charge on the consolidated fund on July 5, 1854, £4,029,290."

We shrink from offering any remarks on these evidences of mismanagement. We can have no pleasure in lowering the public credit at a juncture like the present; but every one will feel that after the two budgets of the present year, with their large addition to taxation, in a doubled property tax and an augmented malt tax, it was not to be anticipated that the actual receipts of the exchequer, in place of large augmentations, should show a falling off, and that in nearly every important item. The causes of this cannot be properly indicated until another quarter or two shall have passed over, and we learn whether this downward course is continuous, or whether it is accidental and merely temporary."

THE LATE CAPTAIN GIFFARD.—Mrs. Giffard, the wife of Captain Giffard, who was wounded on board the Tiger, arrived in Turkey last week, and went up in the Vesuvius to Odessa, but too late to see her husband; he had been dead some days, and was buried a short distance outside the town of Odessa. She expressed a wish to see her husband's tomb, which was granted. A carriage was brought down to the landing place for her, and drove her to the spot where her husband was interred. She then returned to the Vesuvius, and came back to Constantinople.

THE BLACK SEA FLEET.—The latest movements of the Black Sea fleet, are contained in a letter of the 15th inst. which states the Fury, G, paddle sloop, com-

mander Tatham, returned to Constantinople on the afternoon of the 18th, from Baltschik, where the combined fleets were then lying. Mrs. Giffard, widow of Capt Giffard, of the Tiger, arrived by her, after visiting the grave of her husband at Odessa. The first lieutenant of the Tiger had been sent to St. Petersburg, four of the midshipmen to Moscow, and the rest of the officers and crew had been forwarded to other destinations. The sick, and some consumptive patients had been detained at Odessa, on account of the salubrity of the climate. The Vesuvius, G, commander Powell, got on shore off the Sulina mouth of the Danube, while chasing a coaster which she mistook for a gunboat. She was on shore twenty-six hours, but as the bottom was muddy she received no damage. The following letter has been received from Lieutenant Alexander Hamilton, late of the Tiger:—"Odessa, June 9, 1854. Sir—Lieut. Royer left last Wednesday for St. Petersburg, Lieutenant Stone, Dr. Douville, and myself, start for Kazan to-morrow. The remainder of the officers and ship's company proceed to Kazan on Monday. The four midshipmen, Messrs. Hammond, Rowden, Hind and Robinson, accompany the officers and ship's company as far as Moscow, where they are to remain to study at the university. Mr. Sullivan, William Tanner (who was wounded), and a stoker John Fitzgerald, and William Atherton, (a man who attends on Mr. Sullivan), remain behind in sick quarters. Nothing can exceed the courteous treatment both men and officers have received since we have been at Odessa.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Lieutenant R. N. Capt. Powell, Her Majesty's ship Vesuvius.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

While the combined fleet has been waiting just outside the gates of the capital of Russia, the emperor has been preparing to resist the attack of an enemy upon another frontier of his territory; and the latest information from Warsaw is to the effect that he has ordered considerable additions to be made to that already very strongly fortified city. Several hundred houses are to be demolished and altogether removed, and works upon a very large scale are in progress. If any doubt still exist as to the determination of the Czar to prosecute his design and maintain his resolution, this one significant fact ought at once to remove it. Warsaw is open to attack from Austria only, and Warsaw must be defended. The threats of Austrian hostility have no more effect in turning the emperor of Austria in his project, than the representation of France and England had in dissuading him. The "sic volo sic jubeo" of power is the one principle of his government and the very life of his authority; and whether with Europe as his dupes or his enemies, the emperor of Russia follows in one undeviating course the strict line of absolute command. Nevertheless it is said that he has acknowledged that he allowed himself to be misled by the information he received from Brunow and Kisseleff.

THE RUSSIAN FLOTILLA.—In Vienna, we learn, people are asking what is to become of the Russian flotilla when its owners shall be driven from the Danube, seeing that the mouths of the river are blockaded by the French and English. This force consists of ten armed steamers and one hundred gun boats. The loss of these, whether they fall into the hands of the allies or were voluntarily destroyed by the Russians, would be severely felt by the enemy.

THE WOUNDED GENERALS.—Letters state that Generals Gortschakoff and Luders are not dead, but were both suffering severely. Paskiewitch was also in a very bad state of health. General Schilders has left the whole of his property to the widows and children of the men who fell before Silistria. 20,000 weapons of different descriptions and a number of Russian prisoners have been sent from Silistria to Schumla.

THE AUSTRIANS IN WALLACHIA.—The sharp-sighted and out-spoken Lloyd of Vienna, referring to this event as in expectation, says in the number of Friday last:—"In case an Austrian army were to occupy Moldavia and Wallachia, while amicable relations still subsist between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg, a gratuitous service would be rendered to the latter by such a measure. The contested territory would be left to the protection of a neutral power. A Turkish army would not be able to take up a position on the banks of the Pruth. An armed mediator would stand between the troops of the Western Powers and those of Russia, and would prevent their collision in their Danubian plains. Thus a *de facto* truce would be established at the most important seat of war. If a possibility of peace should still exist, this measure might reduce its advent. No doubt can prevail either in St. Petersburg or elsewhere that the de-

termination of Austria to occupy the Danubian Principalities was made with a view to peace, and that it is at the same time the last step that can be taken for preventing a general war. The fact that England and France have advised the Porte to allow the Danubian provinces to be occupied by a power as yet neutral, who would separate their enemy from them, proves that the Western Powers have no wish to recede from an honourable and secure peace. The decisive resolution, however, must be taken at St. Petersburg."

TEN THOUSAND TROOPS FOR THE BLACK SEA.—It is now known that the reinforcements to our army in Turkey will amount, in new regiments, drafts, and detachments, to nearly 10,000 more troops. They are to be sent as soon as possible to the seat of war.

BUCHAREST, July 1.—Three Russian transports laden with ammunition, were lost while going down the river towards Galatz. The crews were saved.

VIENNA.—Prince Gortschakoff has arrived at Vienna as bearer of the official reply of the St. Petersburg Cabinet. It has not transpired what the answer is.—The Prince is also bearer of an autograph letter from the Emperor Nicholas to the Emperor of Austria, the tenour of which is said to be that by evacuating Wallachia and leaving the Danube free, the Emperor considers that he satisfies the reasonable demands of Austria. Moldavia will not be evacuated, as the occupation of this Principality is the necessary guarantee for the conditions of a future treaty of peace. If this be correct a war between Austria and Prussia are inevitable. The English have taken soundings at the mouth of the Dniester, not far from Odessa, and have had some trifling skirmishes with the Cossacks.

SPAIN.

THE INSURRECTION.—The following despatch is from Paris:—"Intelligence from Madrid to the 30th ult. states that the town was much agitated. The insurgents, to the number of 4,000, were at the Campo del Moro, at about a gunshot from the Palace. General Campuzano, Director of the Artillery, had refused to attack them, although protesting his fidelity to the Queen. General Lara had also refused, on the pretext that he could not rely on the garrison. General O'Donnell was said to have summoned the Queen to change her Ministry. Unless she did so he threatened to attack the town the same evening."

Subsequent advices to the 2nd inst. state that Madrid is covered with barricades. The populace cried out, "Death to Sartorius." It was said that a part of the garrison had fraternized with the insurgents. The abdication of the Queen was under discussion, and the formation of a Regency, of which Narvaes should be a member. To give any opinion as to the issue of the movement would be rash indeed, as in no country do things happen more opposed to all probability and all calculation than in Spain; and, precisely because the Court is profligate and the Ministers hated, and the conduct of both merits the worst that could happen to them, the movement may be put down. If it succeed, and the more advanced section of Liberals get the upper hand, the story of the Spanish Bourbons is told for a long time to come. If the Government succeed, we may look out for a *coup d'Etat*, and, indeed, for anything else that a frightened and unprincipled Government may think proper to do.

UNITED STATES.

THE TREATY OF KANAGAWA.

Washington, July 16, 1854.

The following is a copy of the Japan treaty, communicated to the Senate July 19th:—

Treaty Between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, done at Kanagawa the 31st day of March, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ 1854, and of Koyji the seventh year, third month and third day.

The United States of America and the Empire of Japan, desiring to establish firm, lasting and sincere friendship between the two nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear and positive, by means of a treaty or general convention of peace and amity, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries; for which most desirable object the President of the United States has conferred full powers on his Commissioner, Matthew Calbraith Perry, special ambassador of the United States to Japan, and the august Sovereign of Japan has given similar full powers to his Commissioner, Hayashi-da-garku-no-kami, Ito, Prince of Tsu; Sina Izawa, Prince of Mima-Saki, and Adono, member of the Board of Revenue—and the said commissioners after having exchanged their said full powers, and duly considered the premises, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.—There shall be a perfect, permanent, and universal peace, and a more cordial amity between the United States of America on the one part and the Empire of Japan on the other part, and between their people respectively, without exception of persons or places.

ARTICLE II.—The port of Simoda, in the Principality of Izu, and the port of Hakodade, in the Principality of Matsumi, are granted by the Japanese as ports for the reception of American ships, where they can be supplied with wood, water, provisions, and coal, and other articles, their necessities may require, as far as the Japanese have them. The time for opening the first named port is immediately on signing this treaty; the last named port is to be opened immediately after the same day in the ensuing Japanese year. [There is a tariff of prices shall be given by the Japanese of the things which they can furnish, payments for which shall be made in gold and silver coin.]

ARTICLE III.—Whenever ships of the United States are thrown or wrecked on the coast of Japan, the Japanese vessels will assist them and carry their crews to Simoda or Hakodade, and hand them over to their countrymen, appointed to receive them; and whatever articles the shipwrecked may have preserved, shall likewise be restored, and the expenses incurred in the rescue and support of Americans and Japanese who may thus be thrown upon the shores of either nation, are not to be refunded.

ARTICLE IV.—Those shipwrecked persons and other crews of the United States shall be free as in other cases, and not to be subjected to confinement, but shall be amenable to just laws.

ARTICLE V.—Shipwrecked mariners and other citizens of the United States, temporarily living at Simoda or Hakodade, shall not be subject to such restrictions and confinement as the Dutch and Chinese are at Nagasaki, but shall be free at Simoda to go where they please within the limits of seven Japanese miles (one) from a small island in the harbour of Simoda, named on the accompanying chart hereto appended, and shall in like manner be free to go where they please at Hakodade, within limits to be defined after the visit of the United States squadron to that place.

ARTICLE VI.—If there be any other sort of goods wanted, or any business which shall require to be arranged, there shall be careful deliberation between the parties, in order to settle such matters.

ARTICLE VII.—It is agreed that ships of the United States resorting to the ports open to them, shall be permitted to exchange gold and silver coin and other articles of goods for other articles of goods, under such regulations as shall be temporarily established by the Japanese government for that purpose. It is stipulated, however, that the ships of the United States shall be permitted to carry away whatever articles they are willing to exchange.

ARTICLE VIII.—Wood, water, provisions, coal, and goods required, shall only be procured through the agency of Japanese officers appointed for that purpose, and in no other manner.

ARTICLE IX.—It is agreed that if at any future day the government of Japan shall grant to any other nation or nations privileges and advantages which are not herein guaranteed to the United States and the citizens thereof, that these same privileges and advantages shall be granted likewise to the United States and persons thereof, without any consultation or delay.

ARTICLE X.—Ships of the United States shall be permitted to resort to no other ports of Japan but Simoda and Hakodade unless in distress or forced by stress of weather.

ARTICLE XI.—There shall be appointed by the government of the United States consuls or agents to reside at Simoda, at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of the signing of this treaty, provided that either of the two governments deem such arrangement necessary.

ARTICLE XII.—The present convention having been concluded and duly signed, shall be obligatory and faithfully observed by the United States of America and Japan, and by the citizens and subjects of each respective Power; and it is to be ratified and approved by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the Emperor and the Councils of Japan; and the ratification shall be exchanged within eighteen months from the date of the signature thereof, or sooner if practicable. In witness whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, have signed and sealed these presents. Done at Kanagawa, this thirty-first day of March,

in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of Kayei the seventh year, third month, and third day.

SYDNEY, C. N.

DARING ROBBERY.—A most daring robbery was committed on the night of Wednesday last, or early in the morning of the following day, in this town, supposed by two private soldiers belonging to the detachment of the 76th Regt. now serving in this garrison; the particulars of which are, as we learn, in substance as follows:—One of the offenders, named Andrew O'Pritchard, who was servant to G. D. Twinlog, Esq., in charge of the Commissariat Department here, managed it would appear, after that gentleman had returned to his residence from his office, which is in the barrack yard, on Wednesday afternoon, artfully to abstract from his bed room the key of the door of the Commissariat Office, by means of which, and with the assistance of Carey, a soldier then on guard as a sentinel at the commissariat office, an entrance was effected therein; after which, O'Pritchard having also artfully got possession of the key of the small iron safe kept in the office, the money chest therein was riddled by them of part of its contents, amounting to over £100 sterling—a portion of which was the private property of Mr. Twinlog. The men referred to soon after departed, as they were not to be found when the theft was discovered early on Thursday morning; and notwithstanding diligent watch has been made for them in every direction by the military, aided by the civil authorities, they have hitherto eluded detection. Indeed it is generally supposed that they went from hence in a vessel which left this port on the night or the morning of the robbery.—*C. B. News, July 15.*

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—An examination of the scholars of St. George's Sunday School, Sydney, was held in the parochial school house adjoining the church, this morning at 12 o'clock. 36 scholars were present, several others being unavoidably absent. Besides the Rev. C. Ingles, who still retains a lively interest in this Institution, and the teachers of the school, there were also present a number of ladies, who appeared much interested in the scene before them. The examination was conducted by the rector, after appropriate prayers. Many of the scholars answered readily and directly to the questions put to them, and repeated their collects and catechisms well; and the examination was upon the whole satisfactory. Rewards, consisting of interesting books and prayer books, were distributed to the most deserving, amounting to 18. Those, as well as the whole school, were afterwards addressed by the Rector, who was desirous of impressing upon them the great importance of giving their hearts and their early years to God their Creator, and the service of his Son Jesus Christ, whose ways would be found in the end "ways of pleasantness and paths of peace." After the conclusion of the service business of the day, the scholars were invited to partake of some refreshment provided for them, which from the way it was disposed of, appeared to constitute in their eyes, no unimportant part of the proceedings of the day.—*Ibid.*

Editorial Miscellany.

The long talked of Colonial Church Bill, which has now been several times and in divers shapes before the Imperial Parliament, has again been stopped—Burked—we may say, and that by the new Colonial Secretary. We find the following article on the subject in the *Guardian* :—

"The Colonial Church Bill is dropped. It shares the lot of many other bills—amongst the rest, of a Police Bill introduced by Lord Palmerston, disapproved as "centralising" by the Liberal press, and precipitately withdrawn—yet the abandonment is so very natural a sequel to Sir Geo. Grey's accession to the Colonial office, that no man can fail to trace in the latter event some connection with the former. It is not, indeed, a thing to be asked or expected that the present Colonial Minister should support or tolerate a measure which in every shape he has consistently opposed. Ready enough (as he has shown this week) to deprive the Colonial Church of State assistance, he will be the last man to relieve her from State control. His reign, indeed, may be short, but the difficulty is a permanent one, and arises not from the character of this or that Minister, but from the *mauvais vouloir* of half the House and the indifference of the rest. And the Church's best friends will implore her earnestly to build no more on the chimerical hope of aid from English statesmen or the Imperial Parliament. No power on earth can help her as, under Providence, she can help herself."

What is to be done, now, is the question? A writer in the *Guardian* gives an extract from a Melbourne paper, in reply—

"We answer without hesitation—let them act as if the bill had passed. Let them hold an assembly of clergy and lay representatives, elected according to the provisions of the bill (of 1853); and let this assembly proceed to make such regulations for the management of all the local affairs of the Church as they shall deem expedient. This is plainly our pro-

per course. We have waited and waited, as we were bound to wait, to see if the Imperial Parliament would legislate for us, and they have declined to do so.

"There is no probability that they will alter their determination.

"Let us, then, prepare for it in good earnest, and let us cherish a confident hope that, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, we shall be able to draw up a code of regulations which shall place the Bishop, the parochial clergy, and the laity, in a just and well-defined relation to one another, and secure for future generations an 'earnest ministry' and an 'earnest Church.'"

Toronto has already announced its determination to meet and regulate its own internal affairs. Why should not every Diocese do the same?

What is to hinder the Clergy and Laity of Nova Scotia from meeting together and devising and carrying out measures for the welfare of the Church within our borders? Nay, what is to hinder us from electing our own Bishop, on any future occasion, so long as we ask for no salary for him from any other quarter. It would seem that the Parliament either understood little or cared little about the matter, and will gladly let us alone, if we let them alone. We see that the allowance of £600 per ann. to the Bishop of New Zealand has been unceremoniously struck off. He had voluntarily given up more than that before, to aid in the endowment of other Sees.

The R. M. S. *Nagara*, with 142 Passengers, (14 for Halifax) arrived at 4 P. M. on Tuesday. She brings dates to the 8th instant. No decisive blow had as yet been struck, but the words "make ready—present!" seem to have been given, and to "fire" alone remains. The cannon of the British and French squadrons were pointed at Cronstadt on the one side, and Sebastopol on the other, and a few shot had already been sent among the Russians in their hiding place.

All Europe is bristling with bayonets. The Austrian frontier presents an active scene.—Immense masses of Russians are being concentrated in that direction, with powerful armies to meet them. It is estimated, indeed, that upon the whole a million of men will ere long be arrayed against the maddened despot who has thus let loose the horrors of war upon so large a portion of the human family. Dreadful as those horrors are, it is to be hoped that the sword will not be returned to the scabbard, until the power of Russia shall be so circumscribed, as to prevent the recurrence of a similar violation of the rights and liberties and peace of the world.

The R. M. Steamship *America* arrived on Friday morning, from Boston. The news is not important, except that it details the spread of the Cholera, over almost every State of the Union. The disease was very severe in Philadelphia. It was spreading also in New York, and had manifested itself in Boston, and other places, near to our borders.

Several riots had occurred in consequence of street preaching against the Romanists—in all of which the Irish, who were the first to interfere, received considerable punishment.

We have copied from the papers the treaty concluded by Commodore Perry, between the U. States government and that of Japan.

The Address to the Rev. Mr. Brine, from his late parishioners at New Dublin, together with his reply, has been published in the St. John's N. F. papers, with additional editorial notices.

The famous Elisha Burritt, the learned Blacksmith, is now in Canada, endeavouring to arouse the country on the all interesting subject of an Ocean penny postage.

Our respected and philanthropic fellow-countryman, Judge Marshall, who has, for years, been the consistent and persevering advocate of Temperance Reformation, is now in Newfoundland on the same benevolent errand. Much to his honour he spends the time and the money at his disposal not in selfish pursuits, or listless indolence, but in striving to benefit his fellow men.

The Ocean postage on letters to England from Halifax, will be reduced to 6d. sterling, on and from the 1st. of August.

Missionary Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

The one hundred and fifty-third anniversary of this Society was celebrated yesterday by the usual religious solemnities at St. Paul's Cathedral. The proceedings commenced in the morning with full choral service at St. Paul's, in presence of one of the largest congregations we have seen assembled on similar occasions, there being not less than 2000 persons present. The sermon was preached by the Archbishop of Dublin. The most reverend prelate took his text from St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians, 4th chapter, 11th verse: "Not because I desire a gift, but I desire fruit that may abound to your account." After the sermon a collection was made, and the congregation dispersed. It was noticed that the number of dignitaries of the church present was greater than upon any similar occasion. The lord mayor, sheriffs and aldermen attended the service in their robes of office. In the evening the lord mayor entertained the archbishops and bishops at the Mansion House. The annual meeting took place on Wednesday, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury. There was a most numerous attendance, and among those present were the archbishop of Dublin, the bishops of London, Ripon, Oxford, Bangor, Llandaff, Chichester, Lincoln, Down, Cork, New Zealand, Adelaide, Natal, Graham's town, and St. Asaph. After prayer the archbishop proceeded to address the meeting, reminding them of the principles on which the Society was founded. If there was reason, he said, 150 years ago, for founding a society like that, it needed no argument to show how much that necessity had now increased. Our colonies were extended in population, in number, and in extent of territory, far beyond any thing that could have been contemplated. He trusted therefore, that not only were the officers of the Society justified in calling attention to the objects of the society by meetings like that, but rather he thought they would say that they could not have been justified if they did not avail themselves of such means. The secretary then read the report, from which it appeared that for upwards of a century the Society's operations were limited virtually to the North American and West India colonies, but that within the last thirty or forty years they have been extended to India, Australia, Van Dieman's Land, New Zealand, South Africa and Borneo. Within the same period twenty-five additional colonial bishoprics have been founded, and in twenty-one of these the society has missionary stations, and is thus consequently engaged in propagating the Gospel from Rupert's Land and Labrador to the islands of the Indian and Pacific oceans. The total sum expended by the society during the year 1853, for the maintenance in whole or in part of 447 missionaries and 700 catechists, schoolmasters and theological students, was (over and above funds specially appropriated by the donors) £50,000. The principle on which the society act is to make its grants in such a manner as to elicit the greatest amount of local contributions, and gradually to withdraw its aid from places as they become able to maintain their own clergy. For some years past no salary has been guaranteed for more than five years, many are limited to a shorter period. The archbishop of Dublin moved the first resolution, to the effect that the rapid growth of our Colonial empire, and the vast amount of emigration from this country to British settlements abroad, have created a demand upon the society which cannot adequately be met without a large augmentation of its funds. The speaker, after adverting to the words "foreign party," as misleading because seeming to avoid reference to the members of our own colonies whom we were unwilling to call *foreigners*, insisted on the intimate connection between them and us, and on the wisdom of making all our settlers missionaries of good, for, if they were not so, they would be missionaries of vice. Nothing could so much conduce to aid the labours of the missionary as to seek people themselves who came from the missionaries' country well supplied with the means of grace and anxious to make the best use of them. This was not a society for merely distributing the Bible, and leaving the people to make what they could of it; it was not a society merely for telling the heathen of their own superstition and idolatry, and that Christ had brought the truth through the light of the Gospel; but was a society which proceeded on the principle on which a society of members of their church ought to proceed—namely, that of propagating and diffusing that very Church to which they belonged. What religion should they propagate but their own? The Church which they sought to extend ought in all consistency to be their own, and that was the object of their society.

It has been stated that this society was the abler and abettor of Romanning principles, and the supporter of a certain peculiar party in the Church. If any society was faulty in itself, that was a reason for not joining or for withdrawing from it; but if its object was in itself unexceptionable, and they apprehended that any mistaking would take place in, or any error be propagated by it, what was the obvious remedy? Why, to get as many as possible to join it, in order to keep it free from all the imperfections of party and all religious error. He had good reason for stating that the authors of the charge to which he had alluded had in private, as he hoped they would in public, expressed their regret for having made it, because he could not think that it was sufficient that a man who had trumpeted forth his accusation should whisper his recantation. The resolution was seconded by Lord Robert Cecil, and unanimously carried. The Bishop of New Zealand, in moving the second resolution, expressive of our duty to the heathen, referred to the remarks of the Archbishop of Dublin. Whatever portion of reproach this society had borne on his (the Bishop of New Zealand's) account, he was there that day to hear for himself. It was not without great surprise that he had heard it said that this society was unfaithful in its stewardship because it supported the colonial bishops and their clergy. He met a charge of that kind with the most perfect good humour, because it had never been made where any one was present to refute it. If there was any one who alleged that he (the Bishop of New Zealand) had hindered the operations of this society by holding any doctrine contrary to the Church of England or otherwise, he freely offered such a person his forgiveness for that or anything else he had said against him, on one single condition, and that was, that whatever blame there might be, it might be thrown, not upon this Society, but upon him (the Bishop of New Zealand,) and that such person undertook to prove the truth of his charge before the Court of Arches or some other kindred tribunal, but not the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Bishop of Natal, who seconded the resolution. The Bishop of Oxford then moved, and the Bishop of Graham's town seconded, a vote of thanks to the president and various officials. The Chairman acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting terminated.—*Christian Times.*

ENGLISH CHURCH AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE BISHOP OF GIBRALTAR IN TURKEY.

The following letter from the Bishop of Gibraltar to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and read at the meeting of the board last week, will be perused with interest.—

"Fera, Constantinople, May 22, 1854.

"I think I informed you of my intention of visiting Constantinople. It was my wish to time my visit so as to afford me an opportunity of doing service to our gallant countrymen who form the expeditionary forces to this country, and I have not been disappointed. The last three days have been very remarkable in a religious point of view as connected with our Christian position in this Mahometan land. On Saturday I held a confirmation for the camp at Scutari, when three hundred and two soldiers received the sacred rite. The notice which had been given had of necessity been very short, and the chaplains had but little time to prepare the candidates, and yet I may truly say that I have never seen the ordinance received with greater devotion. Among the three hundred bronzed and weather-beaten faces of those who knelt to receive the laying on of hands, I did not see one who did not appear impressed with the solemnity. Many of them evidently felt it very deeply. At the conclusion, though the men had been standing for two hours (for we had no seats), they requested that they might be allowed to sing the evening hymn, which they did with great fervour, being led by the band of the 33rd, which had also chanted the usual portions of the evening service. The place where we assembled was one of the upper corridors of the great Turkish barrack, about a mile from the camp.

"Yesterday being the Lord's-day, we assembled at the same place to hold the holy communion. On this occasion the majority were officers, the whole number of communicants being between three and four hundred—we were not able to ascertain the exact number on account of the inconvenience of the place. Morning service had been already performed by the chaplains in their respective divisions, so that we began at once with the communion service. I gave only a short sermon, or rather a very brief address, as the congregation were obliged to remain standing for want of seats; and with the help of three of the chaplains we

were able to accomplish the whole service within a reasonable time. It was impossible for any one not to feel impressed with this service, nor can it be easily forgotten by any who were present. Many were partaking of the Lord's Supper for the first time, and many more probably for the last. The number of very young men was remarkable, and the fervent and devout manner in which all joined in the prayers and responses was both gratifying and affecting; and when at the close all knelt upon the ground, the generals and principal officers in front and the rest in order behind, I found it difficult without emotion to pronounce the benediction. These services are considered, by those who remember the habits of an English camp in former wars, to be striking indications of the improved character of the British army with regard to religion, and I shall be thankful if they contribute, in however small a degree, to advance their improvement.

"I have now to bring under the notice of the Society a project which I have formed for the erection of an English church at Constantinople. The want of a proper church for the British residents has long been seriously felt, and the religion of the English nation has been so completely cast in the shade, that doubts have been expressed by the Turks whether we have any religion at all. This is a state of things which ought not to exist any longer. The time has come when it ought to be remedied; and the presence of the British expeditionary forces seems to afford the most favourable opportunity that has ever occurred for putting the Church of England into its proper position.

"I have proposed therefore, that a church suitable to the character of the English nation, shall be erected by public subscription, and that it shall serve as a memorial of the British expedition for the defence of Constantinople and the Ottoman empire. The proposal has been most favourably received by all to whom it has been mentioned here, and I have no doubt that considerable assistance will be given both by the army and navy as soon as I am authorised to bring it fully before them. But as the sum required will be large—(the cost of erecting such a building here being greater than in England)—it will be necessary to make an appeal to our friends at home for contributions. I have the less difficulty in this when I feel how important the project is, both with reference to our national character, and to our setting up a Church which shall be a beacon and land mark of pure religion in the midst of the great capital of the Mahometan world. Hitherto no such thing has been permitted, Christian churches being usually thrust into byways and corners; but now it cannot be refused.

"I hope, therefore, that the Society will be disposed to make a liberal grant towards this object. It is proposed to vest the church in five trustees, the ambassador and myself being two of them, and the others selected from the principal English residents. The chaplain of the embassy is to be the principal chaplain; by I am to have the power of appointing others if they can be provided for. It is intended to attach to the church a religious library and reading room, which will be of great value to the community and to which

[It is intended by the Society to grant aid towards the erection of such a church at Constantinople as shall be suitable to the character of the English nation.]

Selections.

AN EXAMPLE OFFERED BY THE TURKS.—In present season of *Ramadan*, when a Turk maintains a rigorous fast from sunrise to sunset, some sixteen hours may not be unprofitable to some of our countrymen who are now in Turkey, and who may learn to be ashamed that the Infidel can surpass the profane Christian in apparent earnestness. The common classes amongst the Turks seem to have a respect for things sacred which is not usual amongst ourselves. The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* writes that "religious feeling is strong in the Turkish breast, nor does it require to be roused by circumstances; it never sleeps. The horsemen of Constantinople, a class answering to our own cab drivers—are not them devout, and may be observed at noon sitting in line on the ground with heads bent forward in prayer. While thus employed they will answer any question, and whoever wants a horse must wait."

It will be long, we fear, before we find the London cabman as devout as the Mussulman driver. To our shame it may be further said that even our churches show congregations less internally devout than those of the mosque. "In *Ramazan*, as the stranger steps from among a crowd of idlers in the courtyard of a mosque, and looks in at the gate to where the countless lamps are blazing

The worship of the Prophet is being celebrated with a splendour which Homo herself can hardly surmount. The interior shows a dense multitude of kneeling forms, and every hand is bowed or raised at once in obedience to the Imam's call and the requirements of the Moslem liturgy. Each has put his shoes from off his feet, for the place whereon he stands is holy ground; and they kneel in rows with faces to Mecca, even though, as in St. Sophia, built east and west, as a Christian church, the effect be to spoil the regularity and beauty of the interior. Sometimes among the crowd who throng the street an individual may be seen pacing slowly along; if addressed, he merely waves off the speaker with his hand, for he is repeating his prayers and may not be interrupted."

It would be added that the present crisis lends something to the warmth of the Moslem devotion. The various ideas in connection with these affairs are worth narrating here:—

"At this time their religious instincts are stronger than usual, and political affairs give a deeper interest to the sacred season by which heaven may be propitiated. An opinion seems to prevail among all uneducated natives that their calamities are the retribution for some unfulfilled duties of a religious nature, and generally each man throws the burden of the fault on his neighbour or on those in authority. Here the lower classes, not without the countenance and instigation of the priesthood, have settled that the anger of the Prophet is due to the shortcomings of the later Sultans and their executives, and that no miraculous interferences are to be expected without a general return to the rigid observances and edifying exclusiveness of ancient days. The prophecy which limits the Ottoman sway in Constantinople to four hundred years, is equally accepted by Turk and Ruyah; indeed, it has probably a Moslem origin. It is a most widely extended legend, and prevails universally, from the Persian Gulf to the White Sea. After all it has not been a successful prediction, for here we are under the Sultan's sway the whole year after the Russian advent has become due. Beta superstition does not die easily, and the dependent among the faithful have discovered the reason why the decree of fate has been thus deferred. The present year is a year of grace given at the intercession of the Prophet to his people, in order that they may prepare themselves for the great change; and ere after this a few more may be added to the term of empire; but they will all be years of grace."

THE SUM OF RELIGION—written by Judge Hale, Lord Chief Justice of England; and found in his closet amongst his other papers, after his decease:—He that fears the Lord of heaven and earth—walks humbly before Him, thankfully lays hold of the message of redemption by Jesus Christ, and strives to express his thankfulness by the sincerity of his obedience—he is sorry with all his soul when he comes short of his duty! He walks watchfully in the denial of himself, and holds no confederacy with any lust or known sin. If he fall in the least manner he is restless until he has made his peace by true repentance; he is true to his promises, just in his dealings, charitable to the poor, sincere in his devotion. He will not deliberately dishonour God, although secure of impunity. He hath his hopes and conversation in heaven, and dares not do any thing unjustly, be it ever so much to his advantage; and all this because he sees him that is invisible, and fears Him because he loves Him—fears Him so well for His goodness as His greatness. Such a man, whether he be an Episcopalian, a Presbyterian, an Independent, or an Anabaptist—whether he wears a surplice or wears none—whether he hears organs or hears none—whether he kneels at the communion or for conscience sake stands ere it, he hath the life of religion in him; and that life is in him, and will conform his soul to the image of his Saviour, and go along with him to eternity, notwithstanding his practice or non practice of things indifferent. On the other side, if a man fears not the Eternal God, he can commit sin with presumption, drink excessively, swear vainly or falsely, commit adultery, lie, quarrel, cheat, break his promises, live loosely; though at the same time he may be studious to practice every ceremony, even to a scrupulous exactness; or may perhaps as stubbornly oppose them. Though such a one should cry down bishops or presbytery, though he should be rebaptized every day or declaim against it as a ceremony—and though he fast all the Lent or feast out of pretence of avoiding superstition—yet notwithstanding these, and a thousand external conformities or zealous opposition of them, he wants the life of religion." D.

TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.—We hear on the best authority, that a few decided cases of cholera have oc-

urred both in Quebec and Montreal. These originated in emigrant ships. We hope the authorities will be on the look out, that the regulations at quarantine station may be strictly attended to, and a thorough inspection of all vessels, especially foreign vessels carried out both at Grosse Ile and in this harbour of Quebec.—Sickness has appeared to considerable extent in some German ships, and continued to break out in them up to their arrival at Montreal.

Dr. McColl, a distinguished medical writer resident at Nashville, Tennessee, who was at that place in June in the fatal summer of 1849, when Mr. Polk died there, thus writes to a professional friend at New York on the 11th instant:

I observe several cholera cases have been reported in New York and Brooklyn. Here sixty deaths have occurred from it since the 26th ult., and about twice as many in the adjacent towns. The diarrhoea precedes the attack about twelve to seventy-four hours, and must be arrested to ward off the danger. The use of Croton water should protect against cholera—with prudent diet, and the use of pure rain water, the dangers of cholera are very trifling. We give powders, viz.: two grains blue pill, two grains Dover powder, two grains Cayenne pepper, mix in hartshorn, and repeat the dose; camphor rhubarb syrup, olive oil and hartshorn, with nutgall, are good adjuvants; perfect rest is essential.

It may be confidently stated in view of a visitation of cholera, that a calm and quiet temperament, regular living, not over much stinted either in eating or drinking, absence of fear, and a firm reliance on the goodness and wisdom of Providence, will go a great way to ward off and prevent the approach of the disease.—*Quebec Chronicle, 26th ult.*

VALUABLE REGULATION.—Tuesday next will be memorable in our military annals as the day on which the clothing-colonel system received its death-blow.—Whether we conquer Russia or not, the war will at least have hastened the downfall of an abomination which it took years to undermine, and which might have continued for years but for the pressure of our present warlike needs. The honour of signing the circular in which the tailor-colonels are put to flight has fallen to the lot of Mr. Sidney Herbert, and the fact is one which he and his friends may well be proud of. The colonels of regiments also may congratulate themselves that they will henceforth be free from the ignoble temptation, of turning a penny, *a la Russe*, by getting more out of the taxes for the clothes worn by the troops than the clothes cost. Since we have now abolished the "clothing" scandal, may we not now hope to have only one colonel to each thousand men?—and that one the real practical chief of the regiment he commands? In making the change, the Government offer some sort of compensation to those who may suffer loss by the prompt inauguration of the reform so long demanded. *Eng. paper.*

EFFECT OF THE WEATHER.—The recent rains in the West of England have been succeeded by warm forcing weather, which has had a most gratifying effect upon the cereal and other crops. In Devonshire the wheat and barley are very fine, the latter being in ear in some parts of the country. Potatoes look very healthy, and there is every prospect of an abundant crop. The pasture fields have a most luxuriant appearance, the grass being both plentiful and rich. In Cornwall, also, the crops look promising. Some fine fields of wheat in the neighbourhood of Truro are already in ear. Farm stock and produce in both counties are selling at high prices, corn being from 10s. to 11s. per bushel, and cattle from 10s. per score. In Ireland harvest prospects are of a most cheering kind.

Correspondence.

The following gratifying Address was presented to the Revd. Henry Stamer, previous to his departure for Wilmot to assume the charge of the congregation at Pogwash:

ADDRESS.
Wilmot, July 13, 1854.

TO THE REVD. HENRY STAMER,
Missionary in Wilmot.
REVD. AND DEAR SIR,
Permit us on the eve of your departure from among us to give expression to the sentiments of esteem and regard which your unwearied attention to our spiritual interests, and your constant zeal in your Ministerial labours have deservedly won from us. During the period of your sojourn in the midst of us, your efforts in promoting the great cause of the Gospel, and in bringing souls into the knowledge of Christ Jesus our

Lord, have been unremitting and worthy of all praise. That the Church has extended her influence and strengthened her hold in the Parish of Wilmot, under your ministry, is a circumstance which not only constitutes a source of much gratification and thankfulness to us, but must also be full of great comfort and satisfaction to yourself. It is a delightful earnest of future promise, and the recollection of it will always allay the depression arising from many hours of weariness and toil.

That the Divine blessing may rest upon you and yours, and ensure the same measure of success for your Ministerial efforts, in the new sphere of labour and duty, to which the Providence of God has called you, is our earnest and sincere prayer, whilst at the same time it forms the subject of our strong and confident hope.

Accept, Reverend and dear Sir, our heartfelt wishes for your future health and prosperity, and with kindest regards to your amiable lady, whose kindness and many excellent qualities we shall long gratefully remember, we remain, Revd. and dear Sir, with much respect,

Your faithful friends and well wishers, &c.
[Signed by the Churchwardens, Vestry, Parishioners, &c.]

REPLY.

July 18th, 1854.

DEAR BRETHREN,
Your affectionate Address, which has been presented to me by the Churchwardens of the Parish of Wilmot, as your representatives, I receive with a heart overflowing with gratitude; the contemplation of which shall be to me a source of pleasure during my life.

That I have won your esteem and regard, by unwearied attention to your spiritual interests, and constant zeal in the discharge of my ministerial duties: as you are pleased to say I have; this I can assure you was the object I had in view from the beginning; and obtaining this I have attained the highest earthly ambition: friendships and associations formed on such a basis as this, are not usually of short duration, but being genuine, are consequently of long continuance: for it is utterly impossible that any one who has felt himself renewed by the Spirit of God, brought home to the heart, though it may be by a poor worm of the earth like himself; yet as the ambassador of so good a Lord and Master, he must esteem him highly for his works sake.

What a source of gratification it is to me to have it on record, testified as it is by persons that are above and beyond even the suspicion of asserting what was not correct, to hear such say, that our Church, our beloved Church, so truly scriptural in her Liturgy and in her Articles, that she has extended her influence and strengthened her hold in the Parish of Wilmot. Oh that many sons and daughters, not only in Wilmot, but in all other places, may see to her for instruction, and set under her shade, and receive that comfort and refreshment to their souls, which she is so well calculated to bestow.

For the very great kindness and attention which Mrs. Stamer and myself have repeatedly experienced at your hands, you will be pleased to accept our united thanks.

"And now, brethren," (in the words of the Apostle) "I commend you to God, and to the word of grace, which is able to build you up and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified."

I remain, very sincerely,
Yours,
HENRY STAMER.

With pleasure we publish the following address to the Rev. John Ambrose, and his reply. We truly feel as if parting with a friend—and feel assured that what may be a loss to us will be a gain to those among whom his lot is now cast;—*Liverpool Transcript.*

ADDRESS.

TO THE REV. JOHN AMBROSE.
Reverend and Dear Sir,—As your labours amongst us are about to terminate, we the Wardens, Vestry, and other members of the Parish of Trinity Church, Liverpool, feel that we should be wanting in the duty which we owe to you and to ourselves, if we should allow you to leave us without publicly expressing the respect and esteem which the faithful discharge of the duties of your sacred office has so generally won for you during your residence in this Parish. This we conceive is nothing more than an act of justice on our part; and if the assurance that your services have been duly appreciated should prove grateful to your feelings, the pleasure of its performance would be much enhanced. Whilst your acknowledged abilities and exemplary conduct have rendered your ministrations edifying and va-

uable to the more favoured portion of your hearers, you have become endeared to those members of the Church in less favoured circumstances, in the remote districts of the Parish, whose temperal and spiritual wants have received so large a share of your attention and solicitude; and they will deeply feel the loss of the pleasure and consolation which they have derived from your periodical visits among them. As a Minister of the Church, we believe you to possess those qualities which must ever render your services eminently calculated to extend her borders, and to increase the number of her adherents; and we therefore feel, that in your removal, she has lost in this Parish, the services of an able and faithful servant, whose place it will be difficult to supply; we are glad, however, that in the scope of your future labours there is a wide field of usefulness open to you, and we hope they will be crowned with that success which we have reason to believe they will not fail to merit.

In conclusion, we beg to assure you that Mrs. Ambrose and yourself, have our warmest regards, and we hope that you will realize in your new home all the happiness and enjoyment which you may have anticipated or could desire.

[Signed by the Church Wardens, Vestry, and others.]

REPLY.

My dear Friends and Brethren,—

Your kind and affectionate Address, conveying, as it does, the honest warmth of Liverpool sympathy, is indeed gratifying. Happy indeed has been my sojourn among you, and happy will be the remembrance of it forever, if it be found that your estimate of my labors shall accord in any measure with the judgment of our Master, the Great Searcher of all hearts.

As to the extension of the Church's border, many, I am persuaded, would return to the bosom of their mother, if they felt that a love for their souls, and not a mere spirit of proselytism was her ruling motive.—In these days of metaphysical infidelity, the advantages of Apostolical government, and a pure and scriptural liturgy, must still continue to be more and more widely felt. But in choosing a religion, a vast majority do not wait to examine and reason on doctrines, but form their opinion of any system by its fruits. Therefore, if the voice of the Church be heard, and her intentions carried out, if her children set an example of holy living and dying, her borders cannot fail to be extended.

Mrs. Ambrose unites with me in sincerely thanking you all for your kind wishes in reference to my new scene of labor. May they be heard and answered from heaven, and utterance be given me that I may open my mouth boldly to make known the mystery of the gospel. And our prayer for you and yours shall be that you may obtain and be kept in that peace which the world cannot give; and enabled "so to pass the waves of this troublesome world, that finally you may attain to the land of everlasting life!"

JOHN AMBROSE.

[To the Wardens, Vestry, and others of Trinity Parish.]

Liverpool, Queen's County, N. S.

At a meeting of the Churchwardens and Vestry of the Parish of St. Stephen's, Chester, held at the Church School House, on Wednesday evening the 12th instant, the following Address was presented to the Rev. James Shreve, D. D., to which the accompanying Reply was then made:

ADDRESS.

To the Revd. JAMES SHREVE, D. D.

Rector of St. Stephen's, Chester.

We the undersigned Churchwardens, Vestrymen and Parishioners, respectfully beg leave to address you upon the eve of your removal from this Parish.

When we remember that, for the long period of nearly 33 years, this Parish has had the great benefit of your ministrations, we feel bound to testify our deep, our grateful sense of your exertions to promote our spiritual and temporal welfare. We thankfully trace, as evidence of the blessing of Almighty God upon your labors for the advancement and prosperity of the Church of our affections, the erection of three new Churches, and the assignment to the Church of eight schoolhouses in which also Divine Service is regularly performed.

In the faithful discharge of your onerous duties, whether to preach the word of life, or to minister spiritual consolation to the sick and dying, at a time too, when the physical difficulties of this large and extensive parish were great, you allowed none of these things to move you, counting not your life dear unto you could you but benefit, in the highest sense, those entrusted to your spiritual care.

We feel the inadequacy of words to express our unfeigned respect and admiration of your character, and while we deeply regret the dissolution of a tie which so long united us, we rejoice that your place is to be supplied by a Clergyman so well known and endeared to us as your brother, the Revd. Charles Shreve. And we pray that wherever, in the providence of God, you may be placed, you may continue to be a blessing to your flock, and may enjoy many happy years in the anticipation of that recompense of reward which is eternal.

In conclusion, Revd. Sir, we beg you to convey to Mrs. Shreve our unfeigned wishes for her health and happiness; and also our grateful appreciation of her

long continued exertions in behalf of the Sunday School and other objects of her patronage

Chester, June 20th. 1854.

Signed by John H. Featler, } Church
George Richardson, } Wardens.
Francis C. Millet, Philip Wambold, Wm. Marvin,
Geo. Duncan Levi Duwell, Leonard Wambold,—Vestrymen. And signed also by a large number of Parishioners.

REPLY.

To the Churchwardens, Vestry and Parishioners, of St. Stephen's Church, Chester.

MY DEAR BROTHERN,

It is difficult for me to convey to you an adequate expression of the gratification which I have derived from the kind and warmhearted Address presented to me, on the eve of my departure from among you. It is only an additional manifestation of that uniform kindness which I have experienced from yourselves and your fathers before you, for the long period of thirty-three years.

But, while the Address affords me the assurance, as well of your regard for me personally, as that you "esteem those highly for their works sake who labor among you and admonish you," a feeling of sadness over spreads the mind at the thought of the dissolution of that sacred tie which so long has united us. This was my first Mission, around me are the scenes of my early labors as a ministering servant of Jesus Christ. Never, my dear Brethren, can I forget our lengthened connexion as Pastor and flock,—never can the first scenes of my ministerial life fade from my memory. The congregation with whom I have so often worshipped—the Sunday School in which I have experienced so much interest and pleasure, and the Christian zeal of many of its devoted teachers,—will ever be a source of endearing reflection.

Your allusion to the number of School-houses, the property of the Church, calls upon me to say, that it ever was the desire of my heart to see religion made the basis of education, since I have always considered that the latter without the former was an injury and not a blessing. And I have much cause to be grateful to the Giver of every good, that an object so important to the benefit of the Church, and one which caused me many an anxious hour, has been accomplished before the termination of our holy connexion, and that I have the satisfaction to witness a Brother Clergyman superintending the education of your children in the Church school-house.

The kind manner in which you allude to my ministerial labors is truly gratifying. Those labors, (from the great extent of the Parish, and the rough and dangerous state of the roads) were indeed arduous,—but I ever felt that the vows of God were upon me, and while He gave me strength, it was not a matter of choice but of duty, to devote that strength, in the humble but unceasing effort to promote the spread of Christ's Kingdom, and the prosperity of that pure and scriptural branch of the Church militant to which it is our happy privilege to belong. In the discharge of this sacred duty I am fully conscious that much infirmity has attended me,—and, if a God of infinite compassion, has, for Christ's sake, in any manner blest my labors, it is not unto myself, but unto His holy name, that I would, in humble gratitude, ascribe all the glory and all the praise. It is likewise a source of unfeigned gratitude to the Great Head of the Church, that I leave you in charge of one so well known and endeared to you, as my Brother, the Revd. C. J. Shreve, whose success in his late mission induces us fondly to hope, that by the same Divine aid his labors will be equally successful here, supported, as I trust he ever will be, in every lawful effort, by the cordial cooperation of every sound Churchman in the Parish.

Accept my warmest thanks for the manner in which you have alluded to Mrs. Shreve, and the kind wishes expressed for our health and happiness,—and be assured, her sentiments towards you are in perfect unison with my own, since nothing can be more pleasing to us both, than the assurance that our residence among you will be held by you in grateful remembrance.

That our good and gracious God may pour down upon you, each and all, the choicest blessings of His love, for time and eternity—may direct your way and make it prosperous, may give you a perfect knowledge of His Son Jesus Christ, keep you "steadfast in the faith," and by the sweet influence of His Holy Spirit, plant in your hearts even here, a foretaste of the peace of Heaven, and at last permit us all, for our dear Redeemer's sake, to rejoice together in His eternal kingdom, is, my dear Brethren, and shall continue to be, my constant earnest prayer. "Now the Lord of peace Himself, give you peace by all means. The Lord be with you all!"

Your affectionate friend and Brother.

JAMES SHREVE.

Chester, July. 1854.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Chester, July 17, 1854.

The Bishop of the Diocese being expected at Chester, a party of gentlemen, including some Clergymen, went several miles on the Halifax road on Saturday to meet his Lordship. The Bishop, with the accompanying party, entered Chester about 7 o'clock. His Lordship, who are happy to say, looked extremely well.

The Sunday morning services commenced at an earlier hour than usual. The Rector, Rev. C. J. Shreve,

read prayers. The Bishop and Dr. Shreve read the ante Communion. His Lordship then preached a local and impressive sermon upon the subject of the promised presence of Christ with his ambassadors to the end of the world. In the course of the sermon the Bishop addressed the candidates for holy orders. The Ordination then took place. Dr. Shreve presented the candidates. The greatest interest in this solemn service was manifested by the congregation. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was then administered, of which many remained to partake.

In the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Pearson read prayers, and the Bishop preached in his usual impressive manner. Thus closed the services of a day which will long be remembered by those present. A large congregation attended, both in the morning and afternoon. In the morning, many unable to get a seat, were obliged to return home.

A LOOKER ON.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1854.

SOCIETY FOR PRO. CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

MANY are the acts of munificent kindness, for which the Diocese stands indebted to the above venerable Institution, during the years that are past, and still they are continued, whenever a case is made out worthy of assistance. We have before recorded the generous and noble gift to King's College, of £2,000, to encourage exertions among ourselves, and to share now much pleasure in publishing the following extract from a letter from the Rev. T. B. Murray, Secretary to the Society, touching this grant, and addressed to the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.

London, May 2, 1854.

"MY DEAR LORE BISHOP, I will lose no time in announcing to your Lordship the satisfaction with which the Society has made good its pledge given in 1847. I communicated to the Boarding Committee yesterday, and to the Board to day, your letter of March 29, 1854; and as portions of this communication will be inserted in the Society's records and printed in the Report for this month, it would not be necessary for me even had I the time to enlarge upon the subject. I will only say that the Committee and Board were much interested in the statement which you have given them, and in the details afforded by the Church Times of March 18th and 25th, and that the evidence thus furnished a warm and disinterested feeling of affection, by the friends of sound learning and religious education towards our beloved church in your Lordship's Diocese, is worthy of all praise, and I cordially congratulate your Lordship on these auspicious tokens. I well knew during your stay in England how much your heart was set on the successful issue of the efforts for King's College Windsor, and in proportion to this knowledge is my gratification at the present result."

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

Collected by the Agent.

Annapolis.		Henry Vroom £0 5 0	
Rev. E. Gilpin	£20 0 0	Collection	0 3 6
Rev. J. Ritchie	25 0 0		
Rev. E. Gilpin, jr.	10 0 0	Bridgetown, Granville and	
Mrs. Henckell	12 10 0	Wilmot Ligs not com-	
E. H. Cotter	10 0 0	plete, and therefore re-	
Mrs. Ritchie, sen.	5 0 0	served.	
G. S. Milledge	5 0 0	Falmouth.	
W. R. Buggles	5 0 0	W. H. Shaw, Esq. £1 5 0	
G. R. Grassie	5 0 0	Digby.	
E. C. Cowling	2 10 0	Miss Totten 25 0 0	
J. J. Hill	1 5 0	Mrs. Henderson 25 0 0	
Alfred Whitman	9 12 6	Edward Budd 25 0 0	
J. Corbett	0 10 0	Rev. A. Gray 50 0 0	
S. Foster & Co.	0 5 0	Chas. Dakin &	
W. Wheelock	1 5 0	Brother 25 0 6	
Jos. Norman	0 10 0	Charles Budd 5 0 0	
James Le Cain	0 5 0	Miss M. Hughes 0 6 6	
Mary Ann Harris	0 2 6	W. J. Myers Gray 0 2 6	
Henrietta Harris	0 2 6	R. S. FitzRandolph 0 0 0	
Mrs. Allison	0 7 6	John. Hawks-worth 5 0 6	
Robt. Harris	0 5 0	James Crowley 5 0 6	
Clements.		Henry Stewart 5 0 6	
Rev. W. Godfrey	5 0 0	W. Barnham 1 0 0	
Moses Shaw, Esq.	5 0 0	John C. Wade 5 0 0	
J. E. Harris	2 10 0	George Brazg 1 0 0	
G. C. Harris	2 10 0	Elizabeth Hughes 0 5 6	
G. Whitman	2 10 0	W. F. Turnbull 1 0 0	
W. Spurr	1 0 0	George Armstrong 1 0 0	
P. Boice	1 0 0	J. K. Viets 1 0 0	
George Dittmars	0 10 0	James Gaudet 0 3 1	
G. B. Sulis	0 10 0	Miss Viets 1 0 0	
George V. Boice	0 10 0	W. H. Roach 5 0 0	
Harriet Boice	0 5 0	Francis Smith 5 0 0	
Charlotte Boice	0 5 0	Daniel Burnham 5 0 0	
Mrs. Sarah Purdy	0 15 0	But-land Viets 1 0 0	
John Vroom	0 10 0	B. Taylor 1 0 0	
John Dittmars	0 10 0	Jacob Dakin 1 0 0	
Jeremiah Dittmars	0 5 0	Collected by Ladies	
Jer. Sulis	0 10 0	in small notes 1 7 1	

(Continued from last week.)

The Rev. Dr. Saravo requests all papers or letters for him to be addressed to Dartmouth instead of to Water, from this date.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. C. Ingle, with £2; Rev. J. Ambrose; Mrs. Water; Rev. Mr. Forsyth—directions will be attended to.

Wm. Langley's Ointment and Pills, a certain Cure for Eruptions and Diseases of the Skin—Extract of a letter from Mr. J. H. Draper, Keady, dated February 14, 1853.—"To Professor H. Bowden, Sir,—My child, when three months old, was afflicted with severe eruptions all over the body, which every day and the advice of surgeons and physicians, by all of whom the case was considered hopeless; I then tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was miraculous, for in a short time she was restored to perfect health. Mr. Bowden, Bookseller, Cambridge, or myself, would be very happy to satisfy any inquirer as to the truth of this statement.

Married.

At Seiders, on Wednesday, the 19th July, by the Rev. J. T. Twining, D. D., Garrison Chaplain, JAMES ARTHUR GORE, Esq., Captain 71st Highland Light Infantry, and Assistant Military Secretary, eldest son of Lieutenant General, the Honorable Charles Gore, O. B. E. H., Commanding the forces in Nova Scotia, to CATHERINE LOUISA, third daughter of Colonel BAZALGETTE, late Deputy Quarter Master General in Nova Scotia.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Richey, at the residence of the Bride's Father, W. H. HART, to Miss CATHERINE COOPER, both of Halifax.

At Windsor, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. James Engled, Mr. GEORGE W. BOWEN, of Halifax, to EMMA, third daughter of Mrs. M. Coburn, of Windsor.

Dece.

On Tuesday morning last, at half past 8 o'clock, after a long and distressing illness, Mr. BENJAMIN CARLILE, late Teller in the Bank of Nova Scotia, in the 51th year of his age.

Yesterday, suddenly, ANN, consort of Mr. Enoch Wiswell, in the 7th year of her age. Funeral will take place tomorrow, Sunday, at half past 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 112, Lower Water Street, when the friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

On the 23rd inst., after a long and painful illness, which was borne with patience and resignation to the Divine Will, GEORGE H. McDOWALL, third son of Mr. William McDowall, aged 31 years. Funeral to take place on Saturday at half past 4 o'clock, from his father's residence, friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

On Wednesday morning, after a lingering illness, which was borne with Christian fortitude, ERINAH ELEANOR ADAMS, youngest daughter of Moses Dry, of this city, aged 1 year.

On Wednesday evening, after a short illness, Mrs. MARTHA BARTON, widow of the late George Barton, aged 51 years.

On Tuesday morning July 20th, of Consumption, Mr. J. McCARTHY, aged 26 years.

At the Rectory, Truro, on the 3rd inst., after a severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, TAYLOR, wife of Edward Daniell, Esq. She fulfilled the lively hope of a joyful resurrection to eternity.

At Liverpool, N. S., 11th inst. Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, aged 61 years.

At Liverpool N. S., 3rd inst. MARGARET, wife of George, aged 41 years.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Monday, July 15th.—Brig Taymouth Castle, Cadiz. 51 days; brig Arrow, Harrison, Genesee; schrs. Atalan, Alapha, Quebec, 10 days; John Wallace, Hall, ditto. Capt. Jupiter, Oliver, Magdalen Isles; Levi Hart, Mary Jane, Sydney.

Tuesday, July 16th.—R. M. S. Merlin, St. John's, N. F.; Potter, (new) Guysborough.

Wednesday, July 17th.—Barque Lillas, Cadiz. 51 days; Bell Laffave; schrs. Dart, St. Lucia via Liverpool; True Friend, Goddard, Miramichi; Prudent, Audet; Cleareur; Velocity, Shelcut, Miramichi; Commodore, Placentia.

Thursday, July 18th.—R. M. S. Niagara, Leitch, Liverpool; schrs. Cliron, Menor, St. John, F. R. via Port Med.

Friday, July 19th.—Barque Freedom, Jamleson 47 days; brig Eclipse, (new) LaHave; brig. Hall, O'Brien, Boston, 7 days.

Saturday, July 20th.—Schr. Mary E. Smith, Gore, Boston 3 days; brig Trifteen, Nuts, Cadiz, brig. Boston, 21. Boston, 4 days.

Sunday, July 21st.—R. M. S. America, Lang, Boston, 30 days; schrs. Golden Rule, Dolby, Genesee, 26 days.

CLEARED.

Monday, July 15th.—Brig Belle, King, Quebec; brig. Thoburn, Boston; schrs. Providence, Menald, Marie, Esperance, Morency, Montreal; Good Smith, Placentia; Experiment, McDaniel, New-England.

Tuesday, July 17th.—Schr. Sophia Elizabeth, Kirby, U. S.; Ellen Vigne, Burlin; Herald, Hopkins, New-England; Emerald, Smith, Margaret's Bay.

Wednesday, July 18th.—Brig. John Wilkinson, Richibucto; schrs. Clara, Roy, Jamaica; Ann, Burke, Montreal; LeChance, Quebec.

Thursday, July 19th.—R. M. Steamship Niagara, Boston; brig. Lucy Ann, (pkt.) Simpson, St. J. B.; schrs. Maria, Steiman, Boston; Bell, Kennedy, 21 Indies.

Friday, July 20th.—Brig. Perseverance, Lewis, Bay; schrs. Maria, Fflan, Sydney; brig. Luna, Mac-W. in H.

Saturday, July 21st.—Halifax "pkt." O'Brien, Boston; Cleverly, Br. W. Indies.

COUNTRY MARKET

PRICES ON SATURDAY, JULY 22

Apples, per bush.	60s.
Bacon, per lb.	7 1/2.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	40s. a 30.
Mutton, per lb.	5 1/2 a 6d.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. 2d a 1s. 3d.
Cheese, per lb.	6d. a 6d.
Chickens, per pair.	2s. a 2s. 6d.
Eggs, per doz.	10d.
Geese, each.	none.
Hams, green, per lb.	6d.
Do, smoked, per lb.	8 1/2 a 9d.
Hay, per ton.	£5 10s.
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1. 3d.
Do. all wool.	2s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	25s.
Oats, per bus.	3s. 6d.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Potatoes, per bushel.	6s.
Socks, per doz.	11s a 12s.
Turkeys, per lb.	none.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.
Wood, per cord.	18s.
Coal, per chaldron.	32s. 6d.

AT THE WHARVES.

Advertisements.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, N. S.

THE PROFESSORSHIP of Natural History and Chemistry and also that of Modern Languages, in the above University, are now vacant—Salary of the former £250 Cr., per annum, with apartments in the College—of the latter, £150 per annum, with the privilege of taking private Classes in the neighbourhood. Immediate application to be made (post paid) to the Rev. J. C. COCHRAN, Sec'y of the Governors, at Halifax who will give such additional information as may be required. July 22 [Ch. Witness, Church (Toronto), & Albion, N. Y.]

NOTICE.

THE Governors of King's College, Windsor, are prepared to receive Applications from Candidates, for the Office of Principal of the Collegiate Academy now vacant. The Principal will enjoy the advantage of a commodious house, well adapted for Boarders, with the adjacent grounds rent free, and £50 per annum, secured for two years. Applications must be sent immediately to the Secretary, Rev. J. C. COCHRAN, at Halifax. July 5th 1851.

NOTICE.

DIRECT from Boston, and for sale head of Steam-Boat Wharf, Next Door to Thomas Laidlaw's:—

SUGAR,	Ten,
Coffee,	Bread,
POPK,	Corn Meal,
Buckets,	Brooms,
Lard,	Candles,
SOAP,	Figs,
Rice,	Tobacco.
Snuff,	

Also—A large Assortment of Men's Women's and Children's SHOES ROOTS and RUBBERS.

JOHN IRVINE.

July 22.

MORE PAPER HANGINGS.

Per Schr. St. Agnes, from New York. JUST RECEIVED, A Further Supply of ROOM PAPER, comprising a VERY EXTENSIVE Assortment of Patterns, to suit all classes of Purchasers. This, together with remainder of previous importations, make up a Stock not surpassed in the City for cheapness and quality. Orders for the Country carefully attended to. No charge for packing. Look for WM. GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville-street.

STEEL PENS. Just Received—a Variety of WM MITCHELL'S Celebrated Steel Pens, Comprising D. O. P. and S. Pens, School Pen, good and cheap; MAP-PING PENS, Magnum Bonums, Swan Quill &c. &c. Penholders to suit the above. W. GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville-street.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

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

THIN IVORY VISITING CARDS.

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

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

THE Subscriber thankful for past favours, begs to leave to intimate that he has now on hand a large and general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of the latest and very best patterns, which he offers at extremely low prices, and on accommodating terms. Persons on the eve of Housekeeping, and those already established, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment. Furnerals attended to at very moderate prices. ON HAND—A supply of Furniture POLISH, pronounced by all who use it to be a superior article. JAMES GORDON, 122, Barrington Street.

April 22nd. PILLS of LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at W. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationers Store 24 Granville Street.

LANGLEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS 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 medicine of the kind has ever before been resorted to by so many 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 and 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.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WM GOSSIP,

No. 21, GRANVILLE STREET,

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

Oil Colors.

Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors, in Co. lay the Tubes, as follows:—

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

Oils.

Drying Oil. Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Phials

Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas.

Academy Boards, 21 x 18 1/2 ins.; Prepared Mill Boards for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes; Prepared CANVAS, plain and single prime—27 inches wide, of any length.

Brushes.

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

Crayons, &c.

Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of 21, 36 and 64 shades. Le Franc's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes Conte Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, Black Glazed Crayons, Italian Chalk, hard black, White Crayons, square, White Chalk, round, for Black Board, Porte Crayons: Leather and Cork Stamps, Tinted Crayon Paper.

Superfine Water Colors.

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

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

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

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

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, of 100 Volumes, from the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, and the following Books from the same Society: Herbert Atherton, Love's Lesson, Stories of the Beatitudes, BARON'S LITTLE DAUGHTER, In the World but not of the World, Christmas at Home, Our Little Comfort, Our Opposite Neighbour, Packages of Sunday School Books. SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES of 100 vols. from the Society for Promoting Evangelical Knowledge. These Libraries are got up in a very neat and appropriate style, and are well worthy of inspection. Ryk's Tracts. Other Publications of the Society. —ALSO—FROM BOSTON— SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, from the American Sunday School Union, 100 vols. and 73 vols. Consecutive Union Question Book—Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, Union Primer, Union Spelling Book. W. GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville Street.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

PER R. M. Steamship "ANANIA," W. LANGLEY, has received his usual supplies of the above, which are believed to be of the growth of 1853, and can therefore be confidently recommended—LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax, March 16th 1851.

Poetry

THE CHAMBER OF SICKNESS.

CHAMBER of sickness I much to thee I owe,
Through dark thou be;
The lessons it imports me most to know
I owe to thee!
A sacred seminary thou hast been,
I trust to train me to a happier scene.
Chamber of sickness I suffering and alone,
My friends withdrawn,
The blessed beams of heavenly truth have shone
On me forlorn!
With such a hollowed vividness and power
As ne'er was granted to a brighter hour
Chamber of sickness! midst thy silence oft
A voice is heard:
Which though it falls like dew on flowers, so soft,
Yet speaks each word
Into the aching heart's unseen recess.
With power so earthly accents could possess.
Chamber of sickness! in that bright abode
Where there is no more pain,
If through the merits of my Saviour God
A seat I gain.
This theme shall tune my golden harp's soft lays.
Then in thy shelter passed so many days.

Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES. 100 volumes from the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union and the following books from the same Society

- Herbert Atherton,
- Love's Lesson.
- Stories of the Beatitudes.
- BARON'S LITTLE DAUGHTER,
- In the World but not of the World,
- Christmas at Home,
- Our Little Comfort,
- Our Opposite Neighbour,
- Packages of Sunday School Books.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES of 100 vols. from the Society for Promoting Evangelical Knowledge. These Libraries are got up in a very neat and appropriate style, and are well worthy of inspection.

- Ryle's Tracts,
- Other Publications of the Society.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES from the American Sunday School Union, 100 vols. and 75 vols. Consecutive Union Question Book—Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, Union Primer, Union Spelling Book.

February 23. **WM. GOSSIP,** No. 21 Granville Street.

RAILROAD PROVISIONS.

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

- 85 Firkins No. 1 BUTTER,
- 60 Barrels Prime Nova Scotia BEEF,
- 45 do. do. PORK,
- 20 cwt. best Annapolis CHEESE,
- 40 Quintals Prime Shore CODFISH,
- 400 Smoked HAMs, sugar and spice cured,
- 10 Tubs Nova Scotia LARD,
- 20 Barrels do OATMEAL,
- 20 Barrels Canada SPLIT PEAS,
- 20 Barrels do PEAS,
- 35 Cases PICKLES,
- 8 Tierces American RICE,
- 60 Kers SALARATUS: 4 Cases INDIGO,
- 85 Chests Congo & Souchong TEAS,
- 50 Boxes TOBACCO, No. 1,
- 15 Bags Jamaica COFFEE.

N.B.—A general assortment of GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, ALE, PORTER, CIDER and CORDIALS.

April 15. **W. RENNELS,** 3m.

BIBLES, BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER TESTAMENTS, CHURCH SERVICES.

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

May 21, 1854. **WM. GOSSIP,** No. 21 Granville-street

SEEDS, SEEDS.—1854.

PERSTEAMER "ASIA," A full supply of Garden and Flower Seeds, from the same Establishment as those which for years past have given such universal satisfaction.

For freshness and purity these are not to be surpassed and with confidence we recommend them.
Ranges Wanzai, Swedish Turnip, White Custer, and other AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, all of the best quality, and at prices as low as good seeds can be afforded. For sale at DE WOLF'S SEED WAREHOUSE, 63 Hollis Street, March, 18th 1854.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

PER R. M. Steamship "ARABIA," W. LANGLEY has received his usual supplies of the above, which are believed to be of the growth of 1853, and can therefore be confidently recommended—LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax, March 18th 1854.

THE FAR-FAMED MEDICINE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

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

(Signed) H. MIDDLETON,

Dated Jan. 1st, 1853.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER OF MANY YEARS' STANDING.

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

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

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,

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

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

I am, Sir, your obliged Servant,

(Signed) W. MOON.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

(Signed) G. BRIGGS,

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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| Ague | Female Irregularities | Scrofula, or King's Evil |
| Asthma | Stones | Evil |
| Bilious Complaints | Fevers of all kinds | Sore Throats |
| Bleaches on the Face | Stones and Gravel | |
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| Bowel Complaints | Head-ache | toms |
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| Constipation of the Bowels | Inflammation | Tumours |
| Jaundice | Ulcers | |
| Liver Complaints | Veneral Affections | |
| Lumbago | Worms of all kinds | |
| Piles | Weakness from whatever cause, | |
| Rheumatism | | |
| Retention of Urine | &c. &c. | |

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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.

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

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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Agent for Nova Scotia.

Mar 6. **J. B. FLOWERS,** 6m.

—47 BARRINGTON STREET.—

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

—COMPRISING—

DRESS MATERIALS, in plain and patterned fabrics, Bayadere ROBES, Silk Lusters, French Organdis MUSLINS, Norwich Poplins, &c. some lots of very cheap Delaines and Alpaca. Fine white and Medium SHIRTINGS, very low for use.

SHAWLS, Parasols, Bonnets, in great variety. Straw and Tuscan HATS, for boys and girls. New RIBBONS, Flowers, Gloves, Laces, &c. Cotton Hose, Cashmere and Prunella Mantles and Low priced Tweeds, DOESKINS, Cassimere suits, brouns, suitable for boys wear.

Black Cassimere and Broad Cloth, Black Gros de Naples and Glacé SILK, Crapes and Black Materials for mourning, Irish Linen, Diaper, Lawns, Sialr Carpeting, and all the latest Novelties, &c.

ALSO—Good Congo and Hyson TEA. June 4. 2m.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS, Halifax, May 17, 1854.

A LIGHT BUOY has been erected on the ROCK, off the entrance of Rugged Island, the Building is square painted White, and has a clear fixed Light at an elevation of fifty one feet above sea level, and is situated in lat. 43 39 North, and long. 63 West, with the following bearings by compass.

Cape Negro	S W by W 1/2 W
S W Breaker or Western	S W by W 1/2 W
Bull	W
Shelburne Light House	W
Western head of Rugged	W 1/2 N
Inland Harbour	W 1/2 N
Cranberry Island or Harbour Head	N by E 1/2 E
Whale's Back Breaker	N E by E
Blow Breaker or Eastern	E by N 1/2 N
Bull	E by N
South end of Thomas or East Rugged Island	E by N
Emulous Rocks off do.	E 1/2 N
May 27.	3m.

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES

JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S STORE, HOLLIS STREET, JUNE 10, 1854.

Published every Saturday by Wm. Langley, Proprietor, at the Church Times Office, 68 Hollis Street. Subscriptions will be forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Province. All Correspondence for the Paper, in relation to publication, or on matters relative to the same, sent by Mail, must be prepaid. TERMS.—Ten Shillings per annum, in advance.