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The Church Times.

J. C. Cochran—Editor. "Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order." W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VI. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, NOV. 3, 1855. NO. 45.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Evening	Morning
Nov. 1	1st	1st
2	2nd	2nd
3	3rd	3rd
4	4th	4th
5	5th	5th
6	6th	6th
7	7th	7th
8	8th	8th
9	9th	9th
10	10th	10th
11	11th	11th
12	12th	12th

Oct. 18.

Poetry.

GOD KNOWS IT ALL.

In the dim recess of thy spirit's chamber
Is there some hidden grief thou'st not tell?
Let not thy heart forsake thee; but remember
His pitying eye, who sees and knows it well,
God knows it all!

Hadst thou tossed on billows of temptation,
And wouldst do good, but evil oft prevails?
O think, amid the waves of tribulation,
When earthly hopes, when earthly refuge fails—
God knows it all!

Hadst thou sinned? thy deed of shame concealing
In some dark spot no human eye can see,
Thou walk in pride without one sigh revealing
The deep remorse that should disquiet thee?
God knows it all!

Art thou oppressed, and poor, and heavy-hearted,
The heavens above the thick black clouds arrayed,
And well-nigh crushed: no earthly strength imparted,
No friendly voice to say, "Be not afraid?"
God knows it all!

Art thou a mourner? are thy tear-drops flowing
For one too early lost to earth and thee?
The depths of grief no human spirit knowing?
Which man in secret, like the moaning sea—
God knows it all!

Doth thou look back upon a life of sinning?
Forward and trembling for thy future lot?
There's One who sees the end from the beginning,
Thy tear of patience is all unforget.
God knows it all!

Then go to God. Pour out your hearts before him,
There is no grief your Father cannot feel;
And let your grateful songs of praise adore him,
To save, forgive, and every wound to heal,
God knows it all—God knows it all!

Religious Miscellany.

EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL BIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE U. STATES, 1853.

MONDAY—FIFTH DAY.

Dr. Mason, of Maryland, proposed the following resolution and resolution:

Whereas, The mission of a Delegation from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to which the Church in this country is so much indebted, affords a favourable opportunity for the expression by this Convention of the deep sympathy and concord of the Church of England with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, of the desire of this Convention to draw still closer the bonds of such sympathy and concord, therefore.

Resolved, (the H. B. concurring), That a Joint Committee of seven be appointed to take into consideration such measures as may tend to increase the friendly and catholic relations between the Churches of England, with her dependencies, and the Protestant Episcopal Church in these United States, and the view to joint conciliatory action of this Church with all Churches in the Anglican communion.

Judge Williams, of Virginia, moved to lay the proposition on the table. He thought the Convention had enough business of its own, and that of the most important nature to perform, without troubling itself with the Mother Church.

Judge Chambers, of Maryland, seconded the resolution of the Rev. Dr. Mason, (his colleague). He thought the Convention, in consulting for the interest and welfare of the Church, could not be better em-

ployed than in adopting a measure for the cementing of the two Churches in stronger bonds than now exists, in their action for the promoting of the great objects of both. He hoped Judge Williams would withdraw the motion to lay on the table.

Judge Williams consented for the purpose of saying a word two as to his motive in making the motion.—He had meant nothing discourteous. Nobody would go farther than he in the interchange of kindly offices between the two Churches. The resolution suggested conciliatory action between them, however; and he thought this would lead to innovation upon the fundamental law of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

The Rev. Mr. Hanckel, of Georgia, moved to amend the resolution, so as to leave out the suggestion of "conciliatory" action between the Churches. The mover accepted the amendment.

Messrs. Trapier, of South Carolina, and Van Ingen, of New York, spoke in favor of the proposition.

The Rev. Mr. Ridgely, of Delaware, inquired if in such an alliance there was not a danger of raising suspicion in the public mind that this Church designed to seek alliance with the State. This was a matter requiring great caution; the public mind was liable to seize on vague rumors, and when once imbued with suspicion, it was a work of great difficulty to eradicate the same.

Other members, although feeling somewhat timid at the seeming discourtesy of laying the proposition on the table, thought that the gentleman, from Virginia had taken this course on good grounds.

Judge Williams inquired if, in seeking alliance and joint action with the English Society alluded to, this Church would not recognize its government, which is vested in the British Government. Before pursuing such a course, this Church must alter its constitution most materially.

Judge Chambers, of Maryland, would be one of the strongest opponents of any movement which tended to excite a suspicion of a desire to seek a union of Church and State; but he believed that the fears expressed on that subject, were altogether groundless. After a speech in favor of the proposition of his colleague, he addressed himself to the Reporters, assuring them that he was a Marylander, and he wished it to be distinctly understood that he did not want them to fix his acts of omission and commission on some imaginary Chambers of Connecticut, Virginia, or Pennsylvania. He was born and bred a Marylander, and he hoped to die one.

After further discussion, the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

TUESDAY—SIXTH DAY.

A communication was received from the House of Bishops, to the effect that an application had been received by them, on behalf of the Society for the P. G. F. P., asking their opinion on the revival of Convocation in the English Church, to which they replied that they did not deem it expedient to interfere in the internal arrangements of the Mother Church.

WEDNESDAY—SEVENTH DAY.

The Committee on the Bible reported in favor of accepting the quarto edition of Oxford as the standard of this Church, until such time as an edition of that work could be printed for the Church's use.—On motion, made the special business for this morning.

FRIDAY—NINTH DAY.

Rev. Dr. Meade said that in a few minutes, with the permission of the House, the House of Bishops would enter, and pronounce the sentence of deposition on the late Bishop of North Carolina.

A message was received from the House of Bishops, stating that they were ready to pronounce sentence of deposition on Levi Silliman Ives, D. D., and that they were of opinion it ought to be pronounced in the House of God, and in the presence of the clerical and lay Delegates of this Convention.

The Bishops then entered and ranged themselves around the chancel. Bishop Brownell, presiding Bishop, read the Lord's Prayer, and the last prayer in the office for the institution of Ministers, together with the prayer to be used during sessions of Conventions. He then read the following sentence:

Whereas, Levi Silliman Ives, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; in the Diocese of North Carolina, in a communication under his proper hand, bearing date, Rome, Dec. 22, 1852, avowed his purpose to resign his office as "Bishop of North Carolina," and further declared that he was "determined to make his submission, to the Catholic (meaning the Roman) Church." And whereas, there is before the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, acting under the provisions of Canon First, of 1853, satisfactory evidence that the said Levi Silliman Ives, D. D., has publicly renounced the communion with this Church, and made his submission to the Bishop of Rome, as universal Bishop of the Church of God and Vicar of Christ upon earth, thus acknowledging the pretensions of that Bishop, thereby violating the laws solemnly made by him, the said Levi Silliman Ives, D. D., at his consecration as a Bishop of the Church of God, abandoning that portion of the flock of Christ committed to his oversight, and binding himself under anathema, to the anti-Christian doctrines and practices imposed by the council of Trent upon all the Churches of Roman obedience.

Be it therefore known that on this 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1853, I, Thomas Church Brownell, D. D. L. L. D., by Divine Permission, Bishop of the Diocese of Connecticut, and Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, with the consent of a majority of the members of the House of Bishops, as hereinafter enumerated, to wit:

[Here the sentence gives the names and titles of the following Bishops, according to seniority.]

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Meade, of Va. | Johns (Assistant) of Va. |
| Hopkins, of Vt. | Eastburn, of Mass. |
| Smith, of Ky. | Chase, of N. H. |
| Mellvaine, of Ohio. | Cobbs, of Ala. |
| Doane, of N. J. | Hawks, of Mo. |
| Otoy, of Tenn. | Freeman, of the S. W. |
| Kemper, of Wis. and the North West. | Porter, of Pa. |
| McCorkry, of Mich. | Burgess, of Mo. |
| De Lancey, of Western New York. | Upfold, of Ia. |
| Whittingham, of Md. | Green, of Miss. |
| Elliot, of Ga. | Rutledge, of Fla. |
| Lee, of Del. | Williams, (Assistant) of Conn. |
| | Whitehouse, of Ill. |
| | Wainwright, (Provisional) N. Y. |

And in the terms of the canon, in such case made and provided, do pronounce the said Levi Silliman Ives, D. D., *ipso facto* deposed to all intents and purposes from the office of a Bishop of the Church of God, and from all the rights, privileges, powers and dignities thereunto pertaining.

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost Amen. [All the Delegates pronouncing it emphatically.]

THOS. CHURCH BROWNELL, D. D. L. L. D., Bishop of Connecticut, and Presiding Bishop of the House of Bishops.

The House then adjourned.

ENTHRONEMENT OF THE BISHOP OF ST. ANDREWS.

St. Matthew's Day having been appointed by the bishop of the united diocese of St. Andrew's, Dunkeld and Dumblane, for his enthroning in his cathedral, a large number of the clergy and laity, under his lordship's spiritual jurisdiction, assembled at St. Ninian's, Perth. Four of the new prebendaries, appointed in virtue of their seniority in the diocese, were installed during morning prayer, on the above named day, viz: Messrs. Lyon, Milne, McMillan and Lendrum. The dean of the diocese, an *ex officio* prebendary, had been previously installed. The procession having been formed in the sacristy, moved to the west door of the cathedral, through the choir and nave. The bishop was received by the provost, canons and prebendaries, at the west door, and conducted between the provost and precentor to the altar, the choir, in reverse order to that in which they had come down the church chanting the 93rd Psalm. The form (adapted from that formerly in

use in Aberdeen) was then proceeded with up to the point at which the bishop is directed to be conducted to his throne, when Parcell's *Te Deum* was sung, the bishop kneeling. His lordship was then formally enthroned by the provost. The Bishop's sermon was a most earnest and stirring appeal to Scottish Churchmen, to shake off that worldliness and half-heartedness which has proved the most abundant source of the Church's present weakness. The right reverend preacher adduced the example of St. Matthew, to whom our Saviour's simple words, "Follow me," were sufficient to induce him to rise up from the receipt of custom and obey. A very large number both of the clergy and laity communicated. The offertories at this and at the early communion at seven o'clock amounted to about £74.

Correspondence.

October 24th, 1853.

REV. EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES,

Sir.—I have recently had several occasions to notice how surprisingly uninformed are many of our respectable and intelligent men, not only in the neighbouring Provinces, but in Nova Scotia, concerning King's College, Windsor, its character, the studies pursued in it, its rules, regulations, &c., and this notwithstanding the late vigorous exertions of the Alumni. Very many confound the College and Academy, and think young men who have been a year or two at the latter Graduates of the former! The consequence of such a misapprehension may be easily conceived. Our University has sent forth a large number of men distinguished in their respective callings, is conducted by excellent Professors,—I speak especially of our highly respected President, whose attainments are perhaps unsurpassed in North America,—and it is further obvious that an education can be obtained within its walls which will abundantly qualify a man for any station to which he can aspire; and yet it contains at present but fourteen or fifteen Students, while many of our Youth are procuring a precarious instruction beyond our borders, far from the parental eye, such a course involving also a much greater drain upon the parental purse. Several of such cases have fallen under my observation. Without stopping to inquire into all the causes which produce these paradoxical results, which I purpose alluding to at a future period, I would suggest that the Alumni distribute more freely the printed reports they issue from time to time, among persons in the different Provinces who do not belong to their body, and would otherwise know comparatively little of the Institution. I think also that it would be well to publish compendious abstracts of these, not only in the *Church Times*, but in the principal papers of both Provinces, and previous to the beginning of each College year, publish similarly a sort of prospectus indicating the course of study to be pursued by the various classes during the ensuing Terms, setting forth the Scholarships vacant, prizes offered, fees, regulations, &c. Likewise if the commemorative Oration or parts of it were so published, it would have an incalculable effect in directing public attention to the Institution. I should think the *St. John Church Witness* would gladly open its columns to such a purpose. Various means ought to be adopted for bringing the College and its claims and advantages more fully before the people at large. Persons endeavouring to do so would feel that they were not only labouring for their Alma Mater, but were conferring lasting benefit upon the country, by ensuring the rising generation a sound and healthy system of moral and religious training, as well as the highest scientific and literary endowments.

ACADIENSIS.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Niagara, Oct. 6.

DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH WEST PASSAGE.

THE MEETING AT THE POLE.

The first meeting of Lieut. Bedford Pim with the party from the Investigator is thus described in a private letter, dated "Her Majesty's Ship *Resolute*, Melville Island, April 19, 1853."

"This is really a red letter day in our voyage, and shall be kept as a holiday by our heirs and successors for ever. At 9 o'clock of this day our look out man made the signal for a party coming in from the West, all went out to meet them and assist them in. A second party was then seen. Dr. Demville was the first per-

• Concluded.

son I met. I cannot describe my feelings when he told me that Captain McClure was among the next party. I was not long in reaching him and giving him my hearty shakes—no purser were given by two men in this world. McClure looks well, but is very hungry. His description of Pim's making the harbour of Mercy would have been a fine subject for the pen of Captain Marriott, were he alive. McClure and his First Lieut. were walking on the sledge. Seeing a person coming very fast towards them they supposed he was chased by a bear, or had seen a bear. Walked towards him; on getting onwards a hundred yards, they could see from his proportions that he was not one of them.—Pim began to screech and throw up his hands (his face as black as my hat) this brought the captain and lieutenant to a stand, as they could not hear sufficiently to make out his language. At length Pim reached the party, quite beside himself, and stammered out, on McClure asking him, 'Who are you, and where are you come from?'—Lieutenant Pim, Herald, Captain Kellott. This was more inexplicable to McClure, as I was the last person he shook hands with in Behring's Straits. He at length found this solitary friend to be a true Englishman—an angel of light; he says:—'He soon was seen from the Ship; they had only one hatchway open, and the crew were fairly jammed there, in their endeavour to get up. The sick jumped out of their hammocks, and the crew forgot despondency; in fact, all was changed on board the Investigator.' McClure had 30 men and 3 officers fully prepared to leave for the depot at point Spencer. What a disappointment it would have been to go there and find the miserable Mary yacht with four or five casks of provisions, instead of a fine large depot!—May 2. Investigator's second party, consisting of Lieutenant Creswell and Wynniatt, Mr. Piers and Mr. Mertching arrived, bringing two men on their sledge. They made an extraordinary passage across for men in their state. The greater part of them are affected with scurvy, but are rapidly improving."

INTENDED PROGRESS OF THE EXPEDITION.

The following despatch gives a description of the intended progress of the expedition during the present year.

"Her Majesty's Discovery Ship Investigator, Bay of Mercy, Baring's Island, April 10, 1853.

"Should the ice break up in this bay sufficiently early to permit of our getting through the Straits this season, and finding the water open to the eastward of Leopold Island, it would be my object to push forward, without stopping to take on board any provisions from Port Leopold; but, if contrarywise, the ice should be thick towards Lancaster Sound, I would, if possible, proceed to Port Leopold, and complete a twelve-month's provisions, and risk wintering in the pack, or getting through, in preference to remaining at the above port. If, however, we are detained in this bay until next year, it will then be requisite to leave towards the end of April, and make for Port Leopold, where I am aware that there is a good boat, a house, and ample supplies; and, when the navigation season opens, proceed to Pond's Bay, coasting along the shore of Barrow's Straits. Arriving at Pond's Bay, and if finding from the Esquimaux that no whalers had as yet been there, I should there await their appearance as long as my provisions would admit, and then go down the west shore of Baffin's Bay, keeping close along the land floe, where whalers or their boats are almost certain of being met with. Failing this, I should cross to Disco, with the hope of getting a passage in some of the Danish vessels which come there annually, and leave there about the beginning of September; or, being too late for them, either charter or purchase one of their coasting schooners, which I believe trade among the settlements, if she was capable of standing an Atlantic voyage. Could neither of these be accomplished we must of necessity remain until the following season at that settlement. Should any of Her Majesty's Ships be sent out for our relief, and we have quitted Port Leopold, a notice containing information of our route will be left on the door of the house on Whaler's Point, or on some conspicuous point; if, however, on the contrary, no intimation should be found of our having been there, it may be at once surmised that some fatal catastrophe has happened either from being carried into the Polar Seas, or smashed in Barrow's Straits, and no survivors left. If such should be the case, which, however, I will not anticipate, it will be then quite unnecessary to penetrate further westward for our relief, as by the period that any vessel could reach that port, we must, from want of provisions, all have perished. In such a case I would submit that the officer may be directed to return, and by no means incur the danger of losing

other lives in quest of those who will then be no more. As however, it may occur (as was the case with Sir John Ross) that the ice may not break up in Prince Regent's Inlet during the whole summer. It is as well to provide against such a contingency. If such should happen, it would be necessary to winter at Point Leopold, unless apprised by the locality of any ship that may be sent to our relief, which I think might be accomplished without any great difficulty, as although such vessel may not be enabled to get far up the straits, yet, as Admiralty Inlet, would be pretty certain of being clear of ice, she might proceed thither, and in some secure bay freeze in, and when the Straits are firmly frozen over about the middle of October, a small travelling party could be despatched with the intelligence, the whole would then proceed to her, and although rather late in the season, men working for their lives are not likely to be discouraged by a little cold.

"ROBERT M'CLURE, Commander."

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM JOHNSON, A. B., WHO WAS ON THE ICE WITH LIEUT. BELLOT.

"We got the provisions on shore on Wednesday, the 17th. After we had done that there remained on the ice David Hook, A. B., Lieut. Bellot, and myself had with us the sledge Macintosh, awnings, and two boat. Commenced trying to draw the boat and sledge to the southward, but found the ice driving so fast, left the sledge and took the boat only, but the wind was so strong at the time that it blew the boat over and over. We then took the boat with us, under cover of a piece of ice; and M. Bellot and ourselves commenced cutting an ice house with our knives for shelter. M. Bellot sat for half-an-hour in conversation with us talking on the danger of our position. I told him I was not afraid, and that the American expedition were driven up and down this channel by the ice. He replied, 'I know they were; and when the ice protects us not a hair of our head shall be touched.' He then lashed up his books, and said he would go to see how the ice was driving. He had only been gone about four minutes when I went round the same ice-mock under which we were sheltered to look for him, and on returning, to our shelter saw his stick on the opposite side of a crack, about five fathoms wide, and the ice all breaking, I then called out 'M. Bellot! but no answer (at this time blowing very heavy); after this I again searched around, but could see nothing of him. I believe that when he got from the shelter the wind blew him into the crack, and, "southwester" being tied down, he could not rise. Finding there was no hope of again seeing Lieut. Bellot, I said to Hook, 'I'm not afraid; I know the ice will always sustain us.' We commenced travelling to try to get to Cape de Haver or Port Phillips, and when we got within two miles of Cape de Haver, could not get on shore, and returned for this side, endeavouring to get to the southward, as the ice was driving to the northward. We were that night and the following day coming across, and came into the land on the eastern shore, a long way to the northward of the place where we were driven off. We got into the land at what Lieut. Bellot told us was Point Hogarth (?). How do you get on the shore?—In drifting up the Straits towards the Polar Sea, saw an iceberg lying close to the shore, and found it on the ground. Succeeded in getting on it, and remained for six hours. I said to David Hook, 'Do not be afraid, we must make a boat of a piece of ice.' Accordingly we got on a piece of ice, and I had a paddle belonging to the India Rubber boat. On being asked what became of the India Rubber boat he replied, 'It was left where Lieut. Bellot was lost.' By this piece of drift-ice we managed to reach the shore, and then proceeded to where the accident happened. Reached it on Friday. Could not find the shipmates, or any provisions. Went on for Cape de Haver, and reached it on Friday, night. Found Hare and Madden there. They told us that they were gone to the ship with the mail-bag. We rested that night in a miserable state, and in the morning got our bread and pemmican out of the cache, and after we refreshed ourselves proceeded to the ship.

"There are two remarkable discoveries mentioned in Captain McClure's journals—viz: some smouldering locks and a petrified forest. He also states that during his intercourse with the natives he only once met with any hostile demonstrations. This occurred at Point Warren, near the Mackenzie, where on attempting to land, two natives, with threatening gestures, warned them off. It was not without much difficulty that they were pacified, and then they related that all their tribe had fled on seeing the ship, alleging as a reason that they feared the ship came to revenge the death of a white man they

murdered some time ago. They (through the interpreter) related that some white men had come there in a boat, and that they built themselves a house and lived there; at last the natives murdered one, and the others escaped they know not where; but the murdered man was buried in a spot they pointed out. A thick fog coming on prevented Captain McClure from examining this locality, which is much to be regretted, as here is the probable position in which a boat party endeavoring to return by the Mackenzie would have encamped.

Drawings are made, exhibiting several positions of the ships during the voyage, and headlines, coastline, and views taken at different times; also a drawing of the *Investigator* wintering in the pack, made from a sketch, and the description by Lieut. Creswell. In natural history we are able to add a large collection of minerals to our museum; nearly 1,000 specimens of ores and earthy substances have been obtained at different parts of the coast of Greenland. Specimens also of the flower, leaf, and root plants, of all the kinds we have been made acquainted with, are carefully preserved; and such crustaceous and other creatures from the animal kingdom as our limited means have allowed us to collect are prepared for the naturalists. A careful meteorological journal has been kept, a tide register at Holsteinberg, and a great many observations made on the direction, dip, and force of the magnet. I have only now to beg their lordships will accept my assurance of the perfect satisfaction I have received in the conduct of every officer and man in the expedition during a period of incessant labour, continual hardship, and frequently imminent peril: each has done his duty with a zeal and alacrity that I find it hard to individualise.

It would appear that ever since he plunged into the sea, Captain Maclure seems to have death constantly before his eyes; and we have met with few finer things in the whole story of Arctic discovery than the quiet simplicity with which, in sketching his operations for the present year, he desires in a specified event that he may be given up for lost as smashed in Barrow's Strait, or carried into the Polar sea, and "submits" that the officer in search of him "may be directed to return, and by no means incur the danger of losing other lives, in quest of those who will then be no more."

BISHOPRIC OF GRAHAM'S TOWN.—The Revd. J. Armstrong, vicar of Tidenham, Gloucestershire, has been nominated by the Duke of Newcastle, at the suggestion of the Bishop of Cape Town, to the new diocese of Graham's Town, in Africa.

TROOPS FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.—The detachment of Regiments under order to join their respective corps serving in the Mediterranean, are to embark at the North wall, Dublin, to-day, for Southampton, where shipping will be in readiness to convey them forthwith to their respective destinations. Leaves of absence have been decisively refused to many officers attached to the depôts of such of these regiments as form part of the Irish establishment.

The Peace Conference met yesterday in Edinburgh, and though some healthy truths were uttered, the amount of nonsense unannounced baffles belief. Mr. Cobden was, of course, chief speaker, and his position was this:—That, because we have no cause to fear an attack from the French Emperor at the present moment, and because the fleets of the French and English nations are now acting in alliance, therefore there was no reason at any time to fear danger in this country on the side of France.—*Ch. & St. Gaz. Oct. 14.*

RELEASE OF MISS CUNNINGHAM.—We rejoice at being able to announce the liberation of Miss Cunningham. What the wretched Duke of Tuscany would not yield to the petitions of those who urged mercy, he has, coward-like, been compelled to yield to the directions and significant suggestions of our Foreign Minister, the Earl of Clarendon.

AN ADDITION TO THE PEERAGE.—Mr. Alexander, well known as an attorney at Gort petty and quarter sessions, has succeeded, we are informed, to the Earldom of Stirling, with a large estate, which produces abundance of sterling coin to support the title. The inhabitants of Gort intend entertaining the noble earl at a public dinner at Forrest's Hotel, on such a day as may be most suited to his arrangements. The chair will be taken by James Laffit, Esq., J. P., Bridge-house, Gort.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

MEXICO.

On the 23rd ult., funeral ceremonies were performed in the city of Mexico, in honor of the memories of the victims of the war of independence. The authorities of every class and a large number of nobilities were present on the occasion. Similar cere-

monies were performed at Churubusco on the 12th of August, 1847, on the occasion of the American invasion.

A decree re-establishing the Jesuits in the republic has been published. It is dated from Tacubaya, the 19th of September, and is countersigned by Senor Lares, Minister of Justice. They are placed in the same position in nearly every respect as they stood in before they were banished. They are to be considered as Mexican citizens, with all the rights and duties attaching. Their property is all to be restored to them, with the exception of the college of San Ildefonso and its appurtenances, of property devoted to military purposes, of such as has been sold to third parties, and of their places of worship converted into parish churches or other religious institutions, with consent of the Ordinary, or of the respective bishops. Funds raised for their aid during the first year are relieved of the greater part of the duties which would otherwise have to be laid on them. Four members of the order who happened to be in Mexico, Dr. Basilio Arrillaga, and Fathers Lyon, Rivas, and Icara, have addressed to the President a communication, in which they invoke blessings on his head, and explain the pious and quiet course they intend to pursue.

A letter has been received from General Arista, stating that he had recovered from his malady, and purposed going to witness the operations between Russia and Turkey, should war break out.

In consequence of the defalcation of the cashier of the Sisters of Charity in Mexico—a Padre Armengol—they have been reduced to bankruptcy, leaving debts of many hundreds of thousands of dollars. (?) So says the *Trait d'Union*.

UNITED STATES.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS IN NEW YORK.—On Monday, the Church of St. John was crowded to excess with clerical and lay delegates to the Episcopal Convention, as well as with a highly respectable congregation, to witness the solemn and interesting ceremony of consecrating Rev. Thomas Atkinson, D. D., of South Carolina, and Rev. Mr. Davis, D. D., of South Carolina, as Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Bishop Medley preached the sermon, when the Bishops elect were presented to the President, Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont. Each of them promised conformity to the Church in the usual form, and the solemn ceremony of the "Imposition of Hands," in which the American and British Bishops united, was performed; after which the Holy Communion was administered.

Editorial Miscellany.

FISHERMAN'S CHURCH, TURN'S BAY.—The undersigned thankfully acknowledges the following donations for the Fisherman's Church at Turn's Bay:—

Celonel Fraser, R. A.	£1 0 0
Mr. Justice Bliss,	1 0 0
E. Billings, Esq.,	1 0 0
E. F. Stewart, Esq.,	0 10 0
Master of the Rolls,	0 10 0
A Friend	0 5 0
Mrs. Desbrisay, Senr.,	0 13 9
Collected by Mrs. Moren in St. George's Parish,	0 7 6
A "widow's mite" Dartmouth,	0 5 0
A Friend, Ditto,	0 5 0
Officers of H. M. S. Devastation,	2 4 1½
T. N. Saelling, Esq.,	0 10 0
Mrs. D.	0 3 1½

J. C. COCHRAN, *Missy*

Extract of a Letter from Lunenburg, Nov. 1.—Cheering news has just arrived from the vessels belonging to this port now engaged in the Sable Island Mackerel fishery. They are all doing extremely well, and I believe had already secured a catch equal to £2,000. This will encourage to further efforts in prosecuting this branch of trade and industry.

If those concerned in it go on with equal spirit and energy, there can be little doubt of the prosperity of this place. It has every advantage that can be derived for carrying on the fishing to any extent.

Ship building is followed much more than formerly, and great improvements in the construction of the vessels have been made. I understand that besides those building in the town, arrangements are making for setting up several large vessels at Mahone Bay, Bridgewater, &c. Other improvements are manifest in the town and neighbourhood. Some new buildings have been put up—old ones have been renovated—and after having long been strangers to white lead, are now showing it on their faces. St. John's Church (next in age to St. Paul's) has been painted inside and out. Some waste places have been enclosed. The bleak common so long an eye sore, is in process of redemption from its wilderness state, and is no longer likely

to bewilder the night traveller. Houses which were vacant for a long time seem now to be filling up, and upon the whole, the aspect of affairs is encouraging.

A sad accident occurred on board of a Chester vessel of this place, when at Canso a short time ago, which has not appeared in the papers. A young man named Eisenobr was filling a lamp with fluid, too near a burning wick, when the contents of the can ignited, and he was so severely injured that he died in a few days.—Capt. Bremner was also seriously burnt, but is recovering. After the occurrence of so many accidents of a similar nature, all persons should be warned to fill their lamps in the morning, in which case there will be no danger.

NEW YORK OCT. 31.

The steamship Arctic arrived at 2 o'clock, this afternoon. Flour has advanced 6d per barrel; wheat 2d per bushel. There is a large business doing in Bread-stuffs, at advancing prices. Corn is steady, and a moderate business doing at previous rates. There is very little doing in sugar and coffee. Cotton slightly advanced, and markets have improved. The tea market is brisk and stiffer. In Provisions business at previous rates. Trade slightly improved in Manchester. Consols declined ½.

Increasing probabilities in favor of actual hostilities in the East. Great agitation in Italy.

Extensive arrests have been made in Paris.

M. B. DESBRISAY, Esq., one of the Secretaries of the Nova Scotia Industrial Exhibition, is now actively engaged in holding Public Meetings, on behalf of that undertaking, in different parts of the Province. Meetings have already been convened at Guysborough, Antigonish, River John and Tatamagouche. Subscription lists have also been opened in these Settlements as well as in other places, in aid of the funds. Pictou, Wallace, Pugwash, and Amherst, are now in course of being visited by Mr. Desbrisay. We are informed that in some of the places visited, individuals are already heartily at work, preparing articles for the intended Exhibition.—*Pres. Witness.*

His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, has published a denial, in *Hazard's Gazette*, that he had ever been informed of the inefficient state of the *Fairy Queen*, and states that so totally unconscious was he of the fact, that, if he had had occasion to cross to Pictou, on the 7th ult., he would without the smallest hesitation, have accompanied the much lamented ladies, Dr. McKenzie, and those who perished on that melancholy occasion.—*B. N. Am.*

We can produce several translations of the bible in Nova Scotia of equal antiquity. Among the number we may mention one in the possession of James Dunbrack Senr., of Musquodoboit, which was printed in the sixteenth century during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and is consequently now nearly 300 years old. It is a protestant version, and though of so early a date, is quite intelligible to any person acquainted with the English language, as spoken at the present day. We have heard that Mr. Howe, a few years ago, offered Mr. Dunbrack two valuable new bibles for it, but the offer was not accepted, the old bible being an "heir loom."—*Id.*

Intelligence of the safe arrival of Lord Elgin and family, in Scotland, has been received in Canada.—*Id.*

A public meeting under the auspices of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, for the Province of Nova Scotia, was held at the Temperance Hall on the Evening of Wednesday. It being the annual Session of the Grand Division, representatives were present from all parts of the Province, and the platform presented an animating and imposing appearance, there being upwards of fifty members present—all clothed in Red Regalia. The meeting was numerous and respectfully attended.

The Rev. George Christie, Grand worthy Patriarch, assisted by Grand worthy Associate, C. B. Naylor, presided.

On the following Evening, the "Sons" in the City entertained their Country Brethren at a "Soiree" held in the Athenaeum Reading Room. About two hundred Ladies and Guests sat down to a bountiful repast, provided by Mr. Joyce in a first rate style.—The tea and coffee were excellent, and the viands in abundance, which were evidently done justice to.—Every body appeared satisfied, and pleased with the evening's entertainment.—*B. N. A.*

Our City was threatened on Tuesday evening, with a formidable fire, which broke out in a stable adjoining Archibald's Bakery. The bells gave their alarm a little before 8 o'clock, and the firemen, with their usual promptitude, turned out, and, in a few minutes quenched the flames.—*B. N. A.*

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

Missionary Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR PRO. CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

OCTOBER, 1853.

The Lord Bishop of Gibraltar in the chair.

The Lord Bishop of Adelaide was present.

The Secretaries laid before the Society the report for 1853.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Colombo, dated St. Thomas's College, Colombo, Ceylon, May 25, 1853:—

"I write to you from the lecture-room, where I have been obliged to take my seat again, from the too sudden and regretted departure of our excellent warden from ill health. With the assistance of my chaplain, the Rev. J. B. Bailey, and the spontaneous aid of a late Singhalese student at Bishop's College, Calcutta, Mr. Dias, I hope to go on till a successor is sent out. I would not" (says the Bishop) "be too sanguine, but can hardly resist the conviction that the real work of such an institution is beginning, when I see the principal chieftain among the Buddhists, lately elected by the whole body of Kandyan chiefs to take the charge of their sacred relic, not scrupling to entrust his son to us for a Christian education."

The following is an extract from his Lordship's letter, July 23, 1853:—

"Your welcome letter of June 11th, communicating the Society's kind grant in aid of Mr. Thurstan's schools, and two other grants for printing Singhalese books for the use of our schools, and for the native chapel near Pantura, reached me yesterday, and gladly do I express to the Board my very sincere thanks.

"A grant of about three acres of land has been just made by the Government to the inhabitants of Nāwāli pitiyā, in the Central Province, for the erection of a church, and the formation of a Christian burial-ground, the Bishop being Trustee. It is a populous place, and, being within reach of the large coffee district of Kotmālie, it will be available, when built, for the use of an English as well as Singhalese congregation. A monthly English service is regularly solemnized there at present by the Chaplain of the Kandyan Districts, the Rev. G. I. Schrader, who reports to me favourably of the neighbourhood. A magistrate's court is held there weekly, and its officers though all Singhalese, are conversant with our language, and nearly all Christians. It was at the instigation chiefly of these Christians that the proposed church has been set on foot, and they are now collecting subscriptions for the purpose. It is to be built of brick, I believe, and will therefore be a substantial little structure. If your Society will befriend them with a small grant of £20, it will hearten them on in their good work, and become, I trust, a blessing to the district, which will then be provided with four little churches, all aided by the venerable Society."

The Society granted £20 towards the Church at Nāwāli pitiyā.

The Rev. R. Kempthorne, in a letter dated St. Helena, July 30, 1853, requested of the Society assistance towards the erection of a new church in a scattered hamlet in that island, the population of which was 500, including many families of Africans, recently liberated from every chain save that of spiritual darkness and heathen habits."

It was agreed to grant £50 towards this object.

The Lord Bishop of Tasmania, in a letter dated Launceston, Van Dieman's Land, March 14, 1853, wrote as follows:—

"Archdeacon Davies (as I understand) wrote to you respecting the liberal donation of £1000 from your Society to our Tasmanian College. I enclose the financial statement, which will serve to show you not only that your gift was timely, but also that we are doing something for ourselves, and are not idly resting entirely on the bounty of our generous friends at home.

"Will you kindly make my grateful acknowledgments to the Society for this fresh instance of their thoughtful care for the Colonial Church. I am sure it will be a source of gratification to them to know that an institution which they have thus fostered is steadily advancing in public confidence, and in usefulness.—One student has been already ordained; four more are candidates for holy orders. The Governor's two eldest sons are there. My second boy will join them after Easter."

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, dated St. John's, Newfoundland, May 31, 1853, thanking the Board for a supply of lending libraries.

A letter was read from the Rev. G. H. Holman, dated H. M. S. "Portland," Callao, June, 25, 1853. Mr.

Holman, who had occupied the position of pastor of Pitcairn's Island for nine months, stated that "during the season of the Epiphany he had drawn the attention of the islanders to the missionary work of the Church, and the spread of the Gospel among the heathen. They were deeply interested in it, and afterwards came to talk with him about it. They expressed a great desire to aid in so good a work. They subsequently held a meeting, at which it was resolved that each family should give one dollar a year, and the younger members be allowed to add what they liked."

The subscription of the community amounts to £5. The rest making a total of £8 10s., had been subscribed by individuals. Among the names are observed those of the Quintalls, Adamsons, Young, McCoy and Nobbs. The money, having evidently been intended for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, had been sent to that Society's Office.

The Secretary informed the meeting that he had heard, through a letter from Rear-Admiral Moresby, C. B., that the Rev. G. H. Nobbs had reached Pitcairn's Island, in good health, on the 15th of May last. Mr. Nobbs, on his return to his flock, was accompanied by his son and daughter, whom the Admiral has also conveyed in the "Portland," from Valparaiso.—They were, at the time of the arrival of the "Portland," suffering in some degree from a deficiency of provisions, and dejected in consequence of the fatal accident which had carried off the chief magistrate, M. McCoy, Mr. Nobbs's brother-in-law. It was added, that words could not express the joy of the islanders on receiving their friend and pastor among them again.

The Ven. Archdeacon Abraham, in a letter dated St. John's College, Bishop Auckland, New Zealand, thanked the Society for the late grant of books and maps, and said that in his archdeaconry and neighbourhood several schools, including two day schools, are now at work. In a school in the suburbs of Auckland, the deacon is school-master, and the result is most satisfactory in attaching his flock to him. The population is much scattered; and were it not for the school fees a clergyman could not be supported in several of the parishes which now have the advantage of a resident minister.

In a subsequent letter the Archdeacon enclosed a cheque for £30, the further proceeds of the sale of the Society's Maori Prayer Books, he having previously remitted £40 on this account. He requested an additional supply of these most acceptable volumes, and added:—

"The Bishop is still absent on his visitation tour.—He has had to go on foot all the way this time, there and back; and the summer has been so wet, that he has been much impeded by floods and swamps. He will have walked 1000 miles in the months of January and April."

He solicited a grant of 250 small Prayer Books, with the New version of Psalms, for children, and applied for 250 copies on his own account.

It was agreed to grant the Books requested, and to inform him that all the Maori Prayer Books had been taken out to New Zealand by Archdeacon Williams.

The Lord Bishop of Victoria, writing from Hong Kong, alluded to the very remarkable intelligence from China, and to the progress of the rebellion in that vast empire. His lordship enclosed a copy of a letter which he had addressed to his Grace the President of the Society, and which begins as follows:—

"St. Paul's College, Hong Kong, May, 23, 1853.

"In a letter to your Grace, dated January 23, 1853, giving a report of our St. Paul's College and Mission, I was led thus to address you near its close:—

"The general political aspect of China and the state of our international relations at this time are such as to suggest instability, expectation, and hope.

"This Empire, the venerable relics of a system [it is to be hoped] fast giving way, and doomed ere long to become obsolete, may be on the brink of great civil convulsions, or it may still continue for another generation immovable, more from its own superincumbent weight, than from its inherent strength. A rebellion now convulses the southern province of Kwangse; in parts of the empire no more than three or four hundred miles distant from Canton the arm of Chinese law is paralyzed, and the power of Imperial majesty is suspended. With all such symptoms of internal danger and change, it is difficult not to feel that we, whom God has stationed on the frontiers of this land, may ere long have to give up our minds and to buckle on the whole armour of God against a new and momentous emergency."

"When scarcely sixteen months ago I penned these remarks, I was little prepared for the rapid series of wonderful events which are now occurring in this empire."

The Rev. J. Hobson, Chaplain at Shanghai, in a letter dated May 31, 1853, thanked the Society for its grant of educational works, and enclosed a Chinese woodcut of a school-house and promises lately erected at that place for the purpose of training Chinese boys in the knowledge and practice of Christianity. His letter of June 21 concludes thus:—

"I am sure your venerable Society will abound in prayers for China. Whether this rebellion succeed or not, it is evident the days of Chinese exclusiveness and apathy are numbered. The demand for Christian books, and especially for works treating of western nations, is greatly increased. I have had nearly fifty applications at the chaplaincy within a few days. May the Celestial Empire soon correspond to its name, and the true Tea Ping Wang (Great Prince of Peace) reign supreme!"

It was agreed to send books and school materials to the value of £20, and to intimate to Mr. Hobson that, should he find a further application necessary, an additional grant would be made.

The Lord Bishop of Victoria, in a letter from Shanghai, July 7, 1853, said,—

"I despatched lately my two native catechists towards Nanking via Loochow, but after thirteen days' absence, and encountering many risks from the Imperialists, they returned three days ago, having been able to accomplish only half the distance. Unless foreign intervention save the Emperor, the insurgents must prevail. They form a most astonishing compound of religion, zeal, sincerity, and truth, with many elements of an opposite character. It appears they only have twenty-seven chapters of Genesis and a few Christian tracts among them; and yet at dawn of day they chant doxologies to the Trinity, &c. &c. My catechists took one copy of our Chinese Liturgy and New Testament, but were forced to leave them at Loochow, as a discovery of them in their possession by the Imperialist troops, further onward in their route, would probably have led to their instant decapitation."

A letter was read from the Rev. E. Winder, dated Alexandria August 18, 1853, informing the Society that Her Majesty's Government had authorized a further and final grant of £1000 towards the church at that place. The grant has been made on the condition of the British residents guaranteeing, with the assistance, the completion of the undertaking. It is hoped that the friends of this good design will carry into effect the wishes of the Government, as well as of the Society, with as little delay as possible.

A very large number of grants in aid of School, Lending Libraries, &c., and also several grants from the fund of "Clericus" and from the Emigrant Fund, were approved by the Meeting.

The following motion was passed by the Rev. J. M. Neale:—

"That the Society has no intention of departing from the principle laid down in the preface to the Modern Greek, Armenian, and Arabic versions of the Prayer Book, namely, That the book is published without any view of recommending its adoption as a Service Book by any foreign Churches, but principally as a means of making known to all who read it, with all the doctrines, the rites, and the ceremonies of the Church of England, how it is constituted, and what are the orders of its ministers; and in the instructions given on the 27th July, 1840, to one of the Society's Secretaries, sent on a mission to the Levant,—'You will take care to inform them' (the Bishops and Clergy of the Churches and communities of the Levant) 'that the Society does not seek to interfere in any way with the affairs of the Churches or communities of the East; but that it is very anxious to offer them such aid and co-operation as it may be able, consistently with its principles, to afford to the members of other Churches; and, at the same time, such as they may accept without detriment to their own dignity and independence.

This was seconded by William Cotton, Esq., and carried.

Donations to the amount of £49 15s. 2d. were announced.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

OCTOBER 7, 1853.

THE Triennial Royal Letter in behalf of the Society will be in the hands of the Clergy, very shortly.

The Report for the year 1853 is now published.—At the present time, when so many meetings are being held, and sermons preached, in aid of the Society throughout the country, there are opportunities when the friends of the Society ought not to lose of presenting its present position. Some of the most pre-

ing needs of heathens, are thus adverted to in the Report.

Charged already with the care of providing what is wanting for the maintenance of 447 clergymen, and nearly twice as many lay-teachers and students, in all parts of the world, how shall the Society accept the new calls, which increase in earnestness and in number, while the Church at large seems to be not endowed with the will to answer along with the power to satisfy them? The recent events in China were preceded and followed by urgent appeals to the Society from the Bishop of Victoria; appeals which no Christian could hear unmoved; but the Society has not yet been enabled to respond to them.—The Burmese war has resulted in giving another large province an additional claim on our sympathy as a Christian nation, which we are unprepared to meet. In South Africa 700,000 heathens have long since invited the instruction of the Church of England; and the Church has followed with a single mission, where other bodies of Christians have long preceded her. Hindoo and Chinese labourers migrate in large numbers to British colonies, and are suffered to introduce their own superstition where they might be taught to receive a purer faith. These and other fields of labour are pressed upon the attention of the Society; and the only answer that can be given is, that the funds which a Christian nation places at the Society's disposal are insufficient to extend the propagation of the Gospel so far."

Youth's Department.

A CHILD AT PRAYER.

BY JOHN R. BAZLEY.

'Twas Summer's eve, 'twas twilight hour,
The sun was in the West,
And every tree, and herb and flower,
Were sinking into rest—
And silent joy and peace were there,
And nature seemed absorb'd in prayer.

A rustic cot with ivy spread,
A rippling brook by crystals foul,
A neat alcove with roses crowned,
And shade trees on the rising ground—
And silent joy and peace were there,
And nature seemed absorb'd in prayer.

The cottage was of simple plan,
And not of great extent,
No costly goods or sordid man,
Were there to bar content
But grateful joy and peace were there,
Its inmates were engaged in prayer.

A bonny curly headed child,
With spirits light and free,
Was kneeling by his mother's side
His hands upon her knee,
And thus in flattering accents he begun,
"Our Father in heaven, thy will be done."

OBITUARY.—We notice with regret and sympathy the death of Wentworth Harrington, son of E. H. Harrington, Esq., of Antigonish, aged 10 years—in relation to whose early departure we have ascertained some interesting particulars, which will be profitable to all; but we must especially arrest the attention of our younger readers, who may thus learn how soon they may be called to quit their earthly homes, and how good it is to have a better home prepared for them on high.

The subject of this notice passed, in the short notice of 27 days from perfect health and spirits to the cold embrace of death disease—inflammation of the bowels. On Saturday 8th inst., his father was going from home for a few days, and the little boy accompanied him for a short distance, parting from him in full health, after giving him directions for his Saturday last duties—these he strictly fulfilled (altho' first taken ill about 4 P.M.) On Sunday he lay all day quiet, as if in meditation. On Monday he suffered severely, and gave his mother the first alarm, by saying that he did not place "his trust in the Physician, but only in God."—His father was then sent for, and arriving at midnight saw there was no hope. He immediately questioned him as to his hopes of heaven, and found no fear of death—but rather a desire to depart—no expression of regret at leaving his amusements, his play-fellows and the world. When reminded that Christ invited little children and loves them—he quoted with a bright smile the passage "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not." Being asked if he was afraid to meet the Lord—he replied with animation, clasping his hands "Oh no Papa!" At 8 A.M. on Tuesday, (his last on earth) he walked into the breakfast room—

settled himself on a sofa, was most attentive at prayers, (which were chiefly for him) and joined with a strong voice in the Lord's prayer. His strength perfectly failed, and he was removed helpless to his bed.—He then began to sing his little hymns—repeating the prayers he had been taught from infancy—thanking his "dear mother" for teaching them to him—then prayed for repentance, mercy and forgiveness—in short child-like sentences—said he would soon be with his sister in heaven—and hoped all around would be with him here—begged them not to weep for him—smiling in the midst of his agony—in order to cheer them. He disposed calmly of his little property—pencil to one—a little money to another—and then sank rapidly, but not without a continued smile. About ten minutes before the close, he laid himself gently back saying "Now I lay down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep." Soon after which his blessed spirit passed away—and they laid him in the grave on Thursday, 13th.

The mourning parents of this "early called," altho' they cannot but painfully feel the withdrawal of such a child from their side, must surely be greatly comforted by such evidence of his meekness for his great change. May the dispensation be fully satisfied to the good of all concerned, and may this little sketch be blessed to the encouragement of some youthful reader to "Remember his Creator in the days of his youth."

Selections.

SELECTED FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE SPIRITUAL RAILWAY.

The line to Heaven by Christ was made,
With heavenly truths the rails are laid;
From earth to heaven the line extends
To life eternal, where it ends.

Repentance is the station, there,
Where passengers are taken in;
No fee for them, is there to pay,
For Jesus is Himself the way.

The Bible is the Engineer,
It points the way to Heaven so clear;
Through tunnels dark and dreary here,
It does the way to glory steer.

God's love the fire, His truth the steam,
Which drives the Engines and the train,
All you who would to glory ride,
Must come to Christ, in Him abide.

In first, and second, and third class,
Repentance, Faith and Holiness;
You must the way to glory gain,
Or you with Christ can never reign.

Come then, poor sinner I now's the time,
At any station on the line;
If you repent and turn from sin,
The train will stop and take you in.

Composed by a Chimney sweep, who attended a "Ragged School."

COMMENCE.—"Commerce is a dirty thing," we have heard literary lips say. Yes, in dirty hands it is a dirty thing; and in rude hands a rude thing; and in covetous hands a paltry pelfy thing. Nevertheless, it is a thing on which those who despise it are largely dependent. Without it the author would have no market for his works; the intellectual gentleman no bookshop; the grand lady, no sumptuous furniture; the squire no finery; the idler no dainties. And, what is far more important, it is the thing in which the bulk of our countrymen are spending their lives, and in which the bulk of our future generations will spend their lives too,—the thing on which their earthly hopes will depend, in which their souls will be tempted, exercised, chained down to the dust, or prepared for immortal joy. If literature has any work in this world at all, it is to refine and elevate every sphere of human life; to be the companion, and friends and teacher of every rank of men. It cannot, therefore, without being fruitless to its mission, pass lightly over that sphere wherein the most numerous and most energetic class of the community are trained in youth and tried in manhood. No theme is dull, if not handled with dulness; no theme low, if the writer exalts it. The pen of Wordsworth can chain you to the track of old Cumberland beggars, until you almost count the nails in footprint, and feel the dust from his meal-wallet. The moss-trooper, the smuggler, the buccaner, are all chosen subjects of lofty authors; but the depicts are actual men, whose life has been spent in the struggles, the exercises, the frauds, and the sordid triumphs, of downright purchase and sales, seems a task far too practical for a pen from the ethereal plume of genius. Galt, severe when undertaking to pourtray the curious life of Grant Thornburn, must needs enshroud it in the fiction of Laurie Todd.

—Successful Merchant.

A GOOD HEARER.—1. He is sure to be in season at church. His goodness would be marred, were he to loiterer. He would aid in spoiling other men's good hearing, were he to disturb sanctuary services by late attendance.

2. He appears to hear, as well as really hears. When people's heads are down, or askew, looking out of the windows, or at other worshippers, or examining ceiling and walls, &c., perhaps they can hear, and perhaps they do. But it appears as if they did not. The preacher doubts it, and so do others. But the good hearer looks to where the preaching comes from. He hears the better for it; and he thus seems to others to hear, which is worth something in the sanctuary.

3. The good hearer does nothing else but hear. Some investigate the hymn book, some inspect post and pillar, especially every late comer, as if life depended on knowing who he was. Some turn in for a nap, and some turn out their imaginations on a cruise all over the creation. Thus many do any thing but hear. But the good hearer does nothing else: he came for that purpose, and he does it.

4. He helps others to hear; his example sheds a happy influence round him. It interests and affects them to see how interested he is, and they insensibly catch his spirit, and become good hearers too.

5. And he makes, or aids others to make, good preachers. The pulpit fires up when the pew is wide awake to catch every word. It makes the preacher feel as if he were doing something to some purpose, when he can gaze upon a whole sanctuary full of up-turned faces and fixed eyes. It sends the life-blood quicker through his veins. The hearers warm him up, and then his augmented ardour and energy warms them up, and they have a good, warm time of it, helping one another!

Thus we can see:

1. How the pulpit eloquence of our day can be improved.

2. The subject shows how much preachers are indebted to the two classes respectively of their hearers—the good hearers and the good sleepers.

3. The pew and the pulpit are co-workers for man's best good, and what God has joined together let no man put asunder.—N. Y. Evangelist.

AUTHORSHIP OF THE BIBLE.—There are in all sixty-six books which comprise the volume of Holy Writ, which are attributed to more than thirty different authors or writers of the whole. Half of the New Testament was composed by St. Paul, and the next largest writer is the gentle and beloved St. John. With the single exception of Paul, neither history nor tradition has testified that these powerful thinkers and writers ever enjoyed the benefits of education, or that they were trained to scholarship and reasoning, yet, how ably they have written, what eminent characters have been chronicled by them, and what great events recorded, both for time and eternity.

Jeremiah is sorrowful; Isaiah sublime; David poetical; Daniel sagacious; Habakuk and Haggai terse and denunciatory; but they all seem to have exercised their natural gifts under the influence of Divine direction and inspiration. Moses, with his vast knowledge, and profound intelligence—the legislator, the reformer, the deliverer, commenced the work; and John, with his depth of feeling and exquisite tenderness and simplicity, completed it.

And what do we know of the lives of all these, or even of the two last mentioned? Nothing that human vanity might exult in. Moses was rescued from the oozy rushes of the Nile; and John died in his old age a lonely exile on the small island of Patmos.

A BILLION.—What a very great sum is a billion. It is a million of millions! A million seems large enough but a million of millions! How long do you suppose it would take you to count it? A mill which makes one hundred pins a minute, if kept to work night and day, would only make fifty two millions five hundred and ninety-six pins a year; and at that rate the mill must work twenty thousand years without stopping a single moment, in order to turn out a billion of pins! It is beyond our reach to conceive it; and yet when a billion of years shall have gone, eternity will seem to have just begun! How important then is the question, Where shall I spend eternity?

A man whom Dr. Johnston reproved for following a useless and demoralizing business, said in excuse.—"You know doctor, that I must live." This brave old hater of everything mean and hatefully coolly replied that he did not see the necessity of that.

AN AUTUMN JOURNEY TO THE INTERIOR.
BY THE PROPRIETOR.

KENTVILLE.

THE quiet beauties of Kentville have been often the theme of tourists, and deserve to be sung in the sweetest of pastorals. It may tend to a more useful purpose to notice them less upon this occasion than the comfort which the place affords to those who have a right to demand it. Was accommodated with a bed on Sunday night in No. 6, composed of some nondescript material that crackled under one like chopped straw—may have been provided to demonstrate, that after a day's ride in the stage coach, it is not difficult to sleep on any thing. The coaches start from Kentville Hotel, east and west, on Mondays at 6 a. m. If the mail is ready. Several of the passengers were, in this instance, grumbling at what they called extortionate charges, and with some reason. It does appear, rather an imposition, and is a severe stretch of that elastic thing, an innkeeper's conscience, to put down a bottle of ale or porter at 2s. Am also in saying, that at no stopping place between Halifax and Digby do they make you pay so high as at Kentville, where you are detained from Saturday evening until Monday morning—altho' it is situated in the midst of the finest agricultural district of Nova Scotia, where the necessaries of life are always cheap and abundant.

We were onward. Two Englishmen, two Scotchmen, a New Brunswicker and his wife, and an American lady returning from a visit to Halifax, two Novascotians, inside—ever so many on top, and a gentle rain to make it agreeable—eighteen souls more or less. The husbandman has gathered his harvest, all except the apples of his orchards, his potatoes, turnips, and pumpkins. Potato digging is making progress, but the crop is deficient. Turnips are still at large. And a pleasant sight it is to see the Pumpkins, those splendid yellow globes, averaging from 10 lbs. to 80 lbs. in weight, which give no trouble except to deposit the seed, and are now thickly strewn between rows of dried stalks of Indian corn. These are part of the stuff of which our fat oxen are made. It was no great wonder that our fair New Brunswicker passenger should vehemently desire a piece of pumpkin pie—fruit so pleasant to the eye and of so goodly promise, is rather a scarcity in the neighbourhood of St. John. "Indian corn and pumpkins! It can be no bad climate where these grow in the open fields." True enough John Bull—there can be no better indication of a Nova Scotia climate than these same pumpkins. You can rarely indulge at Home in the luxury of green corn and pumpkin pies. When thinking of emigration you always incline to associate Nova Scotia and Nova Zembla in your ideas on the subject—but a pumpkin may teach you wisdom. Our southern latitude, and winters as cold as the North of Scotland, counteract each other very much to the advantage of the Farmer. As a consequence the vegetable productions of a southern climate ripen well in ordinary seasons, and at the same time the grain and root and green crops of England and Scotland arrive at the utmost perfection in abundance and goodness. Indian Corn has been most prolific during the past season. • • • But we have passed the Carriboo Bog, where the Annapolis River takes its rise, during these reflections upon climate and Provincial capability—and are approaching Aylesford.

AYLESFORD.

Change horses at Sheffield's Inn, a stage seventeen miles from Kentville. Passengers breakfast here, and occasionally an addition is made to their number. Take up two more this time, and off. Aylesford is a field for geological speculation. The broad plain here and there slightly undulated, stretching on either side to the north and south mountains, and embracing an area of forty or fifty miles in circumference, has at one time been an immense lake or basin. The head waters of a sea that laved the summit of the mountains, and at length found an escape at St. Mary's Bay and Digby Gut. The subsidence of this large body of water, when it burst its barriers, must have been quick, but regular here, however terrific at its outlets. The vast sheet has now dwindled down to the Annapolis River, which runs through the sandy plains, and drains the adjacent uplands. The deposit is an alluvial sand, and very fertile. Well adapted to the growth of rye, of which it yields large crops, as well as of other grain, and vegetables of every description.

ARTHUR GIBBON.

Leaving Aylesford, the boundary line of King's Co. is soon passed, and after a twelve mile stage, the coach arrives at Wilmot, and the horses are changed at the stables of A. Gibbon, Esq. This place and its owner deserve a passing notice. Mr. Gibbon, who is a Scotchman, from Aberdenn, came to Nova Scotia more than thirty years ago, and altho' the prospects of the farmer were not very inviting at that period, he set himself to work with all the perseverance that distinguishes his countrymen. Having been, as he styles himself, somewhat of the "better sort," in his own land, and possessing along with his condition the knowledge of farming possessed by his class, his place soon began to assume that agricultural aspect which made it a model for his neighbours; and not only so but very profitable to himself. There is no farm now in Wilmot that shows more judicious cultivation, nor more of what can be effected by persevering industry. Mr. Gibbon, with a dash of oddity in his disposition, is very earnest in his own dispraise—which will not be endorsed by any one who can properly estimate his showiness, and has witnessed his works. Although verging upon a green old age, he is lithe

• Continued from last week.

and limber as a youngster, and feels all the better that his independence has been entirely of his own believing. His apples and corn would have been creditable at the recent Exhibition—and his splendid turnips, not yet pulled, would have infallibly taken a prize—and for live stock, we saw nothing there that could surpass his pigs. Let any one who desires to attain a creditable position in Nova Scotia, and lay a good foundation for a respectable family, go and do likewise. Shall endeavor to conclude our journey next week.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, NOV. 5, 1853.

BISHOP GOBAT, OF JERUSALEM,
AND THE PROTESTING COMMITTEE OF THE CHURCH
OF ENGLAND.

We find in the English papers and elsewhere, a Protest of a number of Clergymen of the Church of England, who have formed themselves into a Committee for the purpose of passing censure upon Bishop Gobat, of Jerusalem, and washing their hands of all participation in his great iniquity in endeavouring, as it is alleged, to turn the Eastern Christians from the superstitious mummeries of the Greek Church to the simple ritual, and plain spiritual doctrine of the Church of England. This is the graven of the Bishop's offence. It happens, however, that they have a plea, or assume a plea for their course, in the limitation of the authority of his predecessor, which although it might justify the Archbishop of Canterbury in interfering, and perhaps makes it imperative that he should withdraw that limitation, hardly excuses the Committee, and leaves them open to an imputation which is wielded against them with great effect—not only of censuring the missionary vocation of the Episcopate of Jerusalem, but of participation in the practices of a superstitious church, which, when it speaks of them with authority, the Church of England styles "idolatrous," and "repugnant to the Word of God."

We earnestly trust that the Church of England will make herself to be felt more and more on Mount Zion; that her cords may be lengthened and her stakes strengthened; and that through her instrumentality the spiritual wilderness of Palestine may yet blossom as the rose. And the sooner she begins to disobey orders that would circumscribe the spread of true religion through her means; and to make inroads, in the spirit of wisdom, on the superstition and idolatry with which that land is invested; and to diffuse true gospel light over the minds of its people; and to guide their souls to a proper appreciation of their inestimable value,—the sooner will she be acting her proper part in the salvation of the world. It is militating against this, and perverting the principles of brotherly love and christian charity, when sympathy is expressed with error, to the exclusion of all sympathy with the souls of men.

We know but little of Bishop Gobat at this distance, and were the question one of his making converts thro' a denial of any of the fundamental principles of Christianity, which the protesters believe to be taught by the formularies or doctrines of the Church of England, there might be good cause of complaint, and for action to prevent further mischief; although so loosely do many members of the Church hold her distinctive privileges, that we have no doubt it would be deemed by them a cause of rejoicing that he had done so. Nothing of this kind, however, is alleged against him, which makes their conduct less intelligible,—nor is it alleged that our present Archbishop and the Bishop of Jerusalem are bound by the authority of their predecessors, or its limitation,—nor do the protesters assert that they sought to continue that limitation at the proper time, through any necessity of the case. Their position is therefore extremely awkward, and such as we think no friend of our Reformed Church could have wished them to assume in behalf of a question of obedience to her authority.

We give below the names of the Committee, and the terms of their Protest:—

W. G.
"Sackville College, East Grinstead,
September 9th, 1853.

"Rev. Sir—The undermentioned clergymen have formed themselves into a committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of circulating among the clergy and obtaining signatures to the enclosed memorial to the Oriental Patriarchs on the subject of the proselytizing practices of Bishop Gobat at Jerusalem.—Your own signature, and any others that you may be able to procure, are earnestly requested. Should you be desirous of receiving any more copies of the protest, they will be forwarded to you at once. It will be sufficient to authorize me to affix any name, specifying whether of a priest or deacon, as all the names must be engrossed on parchment before transmission. Requesting an early answer, I remain, reverend sir, your faithful servant,
"J. M. NEALE"

COMMITTEE.

Rev. W. H. Mill, D. D., Braided, Sevensoaks.
Ven. Archdeacon Denison, East Brent, Westonsupremare.
Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce, Burton Agnes, Hull.
Rev. E. B. Pusey, D. D., Christ Church Oxford.
Very Rev. the Provost of St. Ninian's, Perth.
Rev. C. C. Bartholomew, St. David's Exeter.
Rev. T. Chamberlain, Christ Church, Oxford.
Rev. J. H. Copeland, Farnham, Bishops Stortford.
Rev. C. A. Fowler, Crawley Sussex.
Rev. W. Gresley, Brighton.
Hon. and Rev. F. R. Gray, Morpeth.
Rev. W. H. Joyce, Dorking.
Rev. J. Keble, Hursley, Winchester.
Rev. R. T. Lowe, Led, Gainsborough.
Rev. W. W. Malet, Ardeley, Buntingford.
Rev. G. Marriott, Oriol College, Oxford.
Rev. M. W. Mayow, Market Lavington, Wilts.
Rev. J. M. Neale, College, East Grinstead.
Rev. H. Newland, Westbourne, Emsworth.
Rev. J. Oldknow, Bordesley, Birmingham.
Rev. W. Pount, Malton.
Rev. Sir G. Provost, Bart, Stinchcombe, Dursley.
Rev. W. Scott, Christ Church Hoxton.
Rev. A. Watson, St. Marychurch, Torquay.
Rev. B. Webb, Sheen, Ashbourne.
Rev. G. Williams, St. Columba's College, Ireland.
Rev. Isaac Williams, Stinchcombe, Dursley.
Rev. C. Wray, St. Martin's, Liverpool.

"As the expenses of printing and circulating the annexed protest will be considerable, a Protest Fund has been established. Any sum towards it paid in to Mr. Masters, 33, Aldersgate street, will be thankfully received.

PROTEST.

"To the Most Holy Lord Anthimus, Archbishop of Constantinople, New Rome, and Ecumenical Patriarch; and to the Most Holy Lord Hierotheus, Pope and Patriarch to Alexander and Ecumenical Judge; and to the Most Holy Lord ———, Patriarch of Antioch and of all the East; and in the Most Holy Cyril, Patriarch of the Holy City of Jerusalem and of all Palestine; and to the Most Holy Governing Synod of All the Russias; and to the Most Holy Synod of the Kingdom of Greece; the undersigned Bishops, Priests, and Deacons of the Catholic Church in England and Scotland, greeting in the Lord:—

"The unity of the faith, most holy fathers in Christ, which binds together in one the different branches of the holy Catholic Church, renders it also necessary that, as the apostle says, "If one member suffer, all the members suffer with it." But the suffering, when brother gives occasion of scandal to brother becomes much more grievous. And such is our case at the present time. For although, some of you so ignore the Church which is in England, as not even to acknowledge her baptism, yet this does not prevent us from sympathizing in a brotherly manner with you for the scandals that have been excited by us in the East. For we are by no means disposed, when injured, to retaliate by injury, but rather as Christians and Catholics to return good for evil.

"It is necessary, therefore, to give a brief summary of what has occurred, that frankly confessing the offence, we may clearly show our own blamelessness, and render our defence more easy to be understood. For he verily is guilty of grievous sin who rends the seamless coat of Christ.

"In the year, then, of our Lord, 1841, it seemed good to the Most Reverend Father in God, William, at that time by divine permission Metropolitan of the holy Church of Canterbury and Primate of all England, when he sent out a certain Bishop of Jerusalem, for the purpose of taking the oversight of the English residents in Palestine and Syria, to circumscribe the authority committed to that bishop within certain limits, which he himself in the commendatory letters addressed to your holinesses clearly defines. "Let any (such are his words) should be ignorant wherefore we have thus sent this our brother, we may know to you by these presents that we have enjoined him by no means to interfere, in anything, with the authority that belongs to you, the bishops and the others who hold the office of rulers of the Eastern Churches; but, on the contrary, to yield you due honour and service, and to show a readiness always and in every way anxiously to promote what may conduce to brotherly love and friendly intercourse and concord. We are persuaded that this our dear brother will with an animus and conscientiously obey these our injunctions with faithfulness."

"The bishop who is at the present time entrusted with that authority, by name Samuel Gobat, entirely neglecting the commands of our late metropolitan, and transgressing the injunctions which limit his authority, is harassing the orthodox Eastern Church, as if it were corrupting the apostolic doctrines; and to such a point has he arrived that he receives proselytes from the Eastern Church, and congregates them into a certain schismatical synagogues. Whence it has come to pass that the Anglican Church is brought into suspicion with your holinesses, as if she were waging war against the ancient faith, and daring to bring in secretly the new dogmas.

"We, therefore, whose names are underwritten, bishops, priests, and deacons of the Anglo-Catholic Church, make this declaration as follows:—We do hereby protest against all such acts done or now done by Samuel Gobat, as proceeding from himself alone and receiving no sanction from our Church; and we especially express our abhorrence of his proselytizing practices, as being repugnant to the compact (made

A. D. 1841, and as being direct infractions of the canons of the Church. We therefore pray your holinesses not to impute these scandals to us and our Church. And we trust that this explanation may be received in a friendly spirit, and that your prayers may ever ascend for the well-being of the holy Churches of God and the union of all.

We are glad to learn that Henry Pryor, Esq., A. M., an alumnus of King's College, Windsor, has offered a Prize of the value of Five Pounds for the Exercise of next year, to be called "The Mayor's Prize," the subject to be left to the President of the College.

Cunnabell's Nova Scotia Almanack for 1854 has just made its appearance. It fully sustains its character of previous years.

New York, November 4. Steamship Asia, arrived at 8 o'clock this morning. The Turkish question remains essentially unchanged, but all indications favor active hostilities after the twenty-fifth. Markets.—Flour has advanced 2s. per bbl.; wheat has advanced 6d. per bushel; corn has advanced 2s. 6d.; in sugar, Tea, Coffee, small business doing at declining prices; the provision market neglected and dull. Cotton has advanced 1/4d. per lb. Sales for the week, 45,000 bales; for the last three days, 21,000 bales. Money market unchanged.

Will the Editor of The Times, St. John's, N. F., oblige by sending us the paper in which the Bishop of Newfoundland's Visitation of his Diocese is contained.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. Mr. Ruddle—articles and cash sent by Mr. Bent—return probably before Christmas—From Rev. Mr. Little—directions attended to.

Married.

At St. George's Church, on Thursday, 3d inst., by the Rev. F. Unlacke, Mr. WILLIAM R. COOZWELL, to FRANCES E. EDWARDS, both of this city. On the 31st ult. at Halifax, by the Rev. R. F. Unlacke, Corporal WILLIAM FRANCIS, Royal Artillery, to CATHERINE, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Way, of this city. At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, September 29th, by the Rev. John Macauley, JOHN ALLAN MACLEAY, of Halifax, N. S., to MARY, daughter of Edward Remson, of New York.

Died.

On Saturday night, 29th inst., after a short but severe illness, which he suffered in an exemplary manner, Mr. GEORGE H. LOXAND, in the 33d year of his age. On the 29th of September, Mrs. SARAH JONES, of Hillsborough, Albert Co., N. B., aged 55 years, leaving 14 children and 158 grand-children to mourn their loss. On Tuesday last, MARY, second daughter of the Hon. Joseph Howe, in the 21st year of her age. At Horton, on the 23d inst. CHARLES SEAMAN, second son of Mr. Abraham Seaman, of Amherst, aged 14 years. At Annapolis, of Dysentery, EDWARD P. MOUSE, youngest son of Mr. John A. Morse, aged 3 years. MARGARET PAULKNER died at Fall River, Mass., on the 13th Oct. last, aged 19 years, a native of N. S. At Boston, Oct. 1, of Billous Fever, JAMES D. HALL, son of Mr. David Hall, of Halifax, N. S., aged 27 years. At Galveston, Texas, on the 16th ult., JOHANNA, daughter of Mr. John Kennedy, of Dartmouth, N. S. At the house of Mr. Daniel Clarke, Charlottetown, N. B., on the 21st inst., after a short illness of three days, Mr. GEO. SEXTON, of Liverpool, N. B., who came to work with the Messrs. Clarke, in June last, and being a very sober and industrious person, was much esteemed by them. At Dartmouth, on Thursday morning, in the 55th year of her age, SARAH ANN M., second daughter of the late Ebenezer Allen, of Dartmouth. At Weymouth, on the 5th October, of consumption, Mr. GEORGE JONES, in the 30th year of his age, third son of Guy Carleton Jones, Esq., for many years Registrar of Deeds for the County of Digby.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED. Friday, October 28th.—R. M. Steamship Canada, Stone, Boston 30 hours; brig Halifax, O'Brien, Boston 50 hours. Sunday, Oct. 30th.—Schr. Bloomer, Purdy, Boston 48 hours; brig Conestoga, bound to Jamaica, returned from sea leaky. Monday, Oct. 31.—Barques Moro Castle, Mounce, London 45 days; Standard, Roca, Liverpool G. B. 49 days; schr California, Byrnes, Baltimore; Responsible, Curry, Pictou, Echo, North Bay; Scepter, do; President, do. Tuesday, November 1st.—Brig, Lady Seymour, (pkt.) Conrad, Bermuda 9 days—Mans, &c., one passenger; schrs. British Queen, Peck, Richmond, Va., 8 days; Hope, Ozon, St. George's Bay 15 days; Korath, Biscanery, do. 12 days; Sprightly, Gerson, Gulf; Zebina, Burke, Newfoundland—bound to Boston.

Wednesday, Nov. 2nd.—Schr Lydia, Burke, Newfoundland; Ferdinand, Tupper, P. E. Island; Charlotte, Peters, do; Mary, Komp, do; Mary Jane, Winchester, Annapolis; Susan, Muggab, Sydney 12 days; Laleah, McKay, Annapolis 8 days; Mayflower, Purdy, Burin, N. F.; J. O. Archibald, Martell, Sydney; Good Lass, W. Argyle. Thursday, Nov. 3rd.—Barque Maxine, Charlottetown. Liverpool G. B. 50 days, brig Wilberforce, Britton, New York, 21 days via Bridgeport 6 days; schrs Sphylide, Walters, Montreal 12 days; Mary Ann, McLeod, Lamalino; Harmon, Buskirk, Pugwash 6 days; Markham, Nickerson, Cornwallis 14 days; Hebe, Wilson, St. Andrew's 5 days—bound to Newfoundland; Naves, Holmes, ditto—ditto; Ronook, Boucher, P. E. Island 5 days—bound to Boston; Catherine, Nickerson, ditto—ditto—bound to St. John, N. F.; London-terr, Miramichi 7 days—bound to Boston. Friday, November 4th.—Brig. Coronet, Merriman, 2 1/2 days.

CLEARRD.

Friday, October 28th.—R. M. Steamship Canada, Stone, Liverpool, G. B.; brig Pomona, McKay, F. W. Indies; schrs Argyle, Shelmut, Richibucto; Mary Jane, Gallant, Charlottetown. Saturday, Oct. 29th.—Schr. Tradusac, Brulotte, Canada; Combine, Reid, P. E. Island. Monday, Oct. 31st.—Schr. Mary, Glawson, Canada; Mary, Bond, Boston. Tuesday, November 1st.—Barque S. L. Crowell, (Am.) McPhaden, Pictou; brig Humbing Bird, Turro, Havana, brig. Halifax, (pkt.) O'Brien, Boston; schrs Pioneer, McCulloch, Canada; Good Intent, Smith, Newfoundland, E. Ch. Vigas, do; Eliza, Boudrot, Charlottetown; Mary Ann, Glawson, P. E. Island; Ariel, More, ditto. Wednesday, Nov. 2d.—Schr. Amelie, Cary, Sibleygan; Lovely Mary, Sullivan, Newfoundland; John Thomas, Murphy, Boston; Stirling, Nickerson, Boston; Regulator, Bait, Port aux Basques. Thursday, Nov. 3d.—Barque Spartan, (new,) Mills, Liverpool, G. B.; schr Sharnol, Novoy, Sydney. Friday, November 4.—Brig. Fawn, Morrison, B. W. Indies.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, and Unit. Includes Apples, Beef, Butter, Catsup, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Hams, Hay, Homespun, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, Yarn, Wood, and Coal.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wood, per cord (20s) and Coal, per chaldron (28s).

Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED.

CUNNABELL'S NOVA SCOTIA ALMANAC, AND FARMER'S MANUAL FOR 1854. CONTAINING, (BESIDES THE USUAL AMOUNT OF) Nautical and other appropriate information, &c. an Appeal to the Farmers of Nova Scotia, on the AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF THE PROVINCE. For sale at the Office of W. Cunnabell, 37 Granville Street, above the Electric Telegraph Office. Sold also at the Store of Morton & Co., and may be had at the City Book Stores. Nov. 3.

LAW BLANKS.

IN accordance with the New Practice Act, viz. SUMMONSES, CAPTASSES, RECEIPTS, ATTACHMENTS, EJECTMENTS. For sale by WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street. Nov. 5.

ALMANACKS.

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

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES, JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS STREET. Sept. 24, 1853.

COMPASSES, ASSORTED, DO. STEEL JOINTS 3 Joints, 6 inches. Do. Loose Leg, 3 Joint, 6 inch Pen Compasses Card's Penknives, assorted, warranted, Silver Pen and Penick Cases. Bronze Inkstands with glasses. Welch Slates, hardwood frames Patent Penholders. Steel Pens great variety. WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street. May 18, 1853.

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

TO PARENTS, TEACHERS, &c.

ATTENTION is respectfully invited to the column of THE YOUTH'S PRECEPTOR, a periodical designed expressly for promoting the moral and intellectual improvement of the young. The present Volume, which was commenced in February last, having now reached the 12th No., will afford the best means for judging of the general character of this publication; and the exceedingly low price at which it is furnished, places it within the reach of every parent, who may be desirous of procuring for his children a paper devoted exclusively to their instruction and entertainment. Its object is to co-operate in the general movements which are now being made to facilitate the progress of popular education—by exciting in the minds of the young an interest in such departments of learning as are of the most practical utility, and by stimulating them to the cultivation and exercise of those moral principles which are the prominent features of an estimable character. Clergymen, School Commissioners, and Teachers, are requested to act as Agents for THE YOUTH'S PRECEPTOR—by forwarding subscriptions to the office of publication, and otherwise increasing its circulation in their respective communities.—The Youth's Preceptor is published once a fortnight, at the office of W. Cunnabell, 37 Granville street, Halifax, N. S. It is printed in a neat quarto form, convenient for preservation or binding—each No. contains 21 columns. TERMS—For 1 Vol. comprising 52 consecutive Nos. 3s. 6d.; 1 copy of 25 consecutive Nos. 2s.; 2 copies of 20 consecutive Nos. 3s. 6d.—Payable in advance. New Subscribers can be supplied with all the back Nos.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING. Amount paid up and available immediately, £275,115 stg. HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA AGENCY, No. 172, HOLLIS ST.

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

HUGH HARTSHORNE.

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

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

IN NOVA SCOTIA.

A SUM of not less than five pounds in money, or the sum thereof in Books, is offered for the best of at least three Essays on the above subject. The Essayist it is expected, will endeavour to institute some enquiry into the present state of the Sunday Schools of the Province, and the measures best fitted to promote their general welfare—touching in particular upon the expediency or practicability of a Provincial Sunday School Union. The Essays to be given in before the close of the present year to any of the following Clergymen: Rev. J. T. Twining, D. D. Rev. E. A. Crawley, D. D. M. Kleber, D. D. John Scott, Alex. Forrester, P. G. McGregor, J. G. Gekkie. Halifax, July 29 1853.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

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

CARD.

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

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

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. The daily use of this much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the TEETH—prevents Tartarous deposit, arrests decay, induces a healthy action in the GUMS, and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour. Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London. Halifax, N. S. Feb. 1852.

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

JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES and Gentlemen's Thin Ivory Visking Caps. W. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street. Sept. 21, 1853.

Poetry.

TRIFLES.

BY HANNAH MORE.

SINCE trifles make the sum of human things,
And half our misery from our foibles springs
Since life's best joys consist in peace and ease,
And few can save or serve, but all may please,
Oh! let th' ungentle spirit learn from hence,
A small unkindness is a great offence;
See! lights, contempt, neglect, unmix'd with
date,

Make up in number what they want in weight:
These—and a thousand things minute as these,
Corrode our comfort and destroy our peace.
Large bounties to bestow we wish in vain,
But all may shun the guilt of giving pain,
And he, whose watchful tenderness removes,
Th' obstructing thorn which wounds the friend
he loves,

Smooths not another's rugged path alone,
But scatters roses to adorn his own.

LINES.

"Righteous art Thou, O Lord, when I plead with Thee."
—Jas. xli. 1.

WHEN friends are few and all around is dear
Sweet is the thought, that Thou, Lord, art near,
Sweet 'tis to Thee to look, to Thee to flee,
And outstretched arms of mercy see.

Oh thus inflamed with desires holy
My ardent soul *Thine* would be wholly;
But thorny cares of the passing day
Shut me from the strait, the narrow way.

Then, O Lord, in plenitude, at length,
Grant to me thy Spirit's sacred strength,
That no longer I may stray and sin,
But the crown of peace and glory win.

18th Sunday after Trinity. H.

Advertisements.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR,
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF ELGIN & KINCARDINE,
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.
HEAD OFFICE,
22, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.
NOVA-SCOTIA.—HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. M. B. Almon, Banker. | Chas. Twining, Esq., Barrister
Hon. W. A. Black, Banker. | John Bayley Bland, Esq.
Lewis Bliss, Esq. | Hon. Alex. Keith, Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISERS,
D. McNeil Parker, M. D.
Lewis Johnston, M. D.
AGENT,
MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

THE ADVANTAGES AFFORDED BY THIS INSTITUTION include the following:—

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

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

In 1850, a party in Nova Scotia, aged 27, effected an assurance on his life for £500, and died suddenly in 1851, having paid to the Company one year's premium.

Prospectuses, pamphlets, and all needed information as to the Company, and its conditions of Assurance may be had at the Company's Office, 24 Hollis Street, Halifax, or from the Agents throughout the Province.

AGENCIES.—Amherst, R. B. Dickey, Esq. Annapolis, James Gray, Esq. Arichat, C. F. Harrington, Esq. Bridgetown, T. Spurr, Esq. Digby, J. A. Dennison, Esq. Kentville, John O. Hall, Esq. Liverpool, J. N. S. Marshall, Esq. Yarmouth, H. A. Grantham, Esq. Lunenburg, H. E. Jost, Esq. Pictou, J. Crichton, Esq. Pugwash, A. B. Chandler, Esq. Shelburne, C. White, Esq. Sydney, C. S. Leonard, Esq. Truro, A. G. Archibald, Esq. Windsor, Joseph Allison, Esq.

MATTHEW H. RICHEY,
General Agent for Nova Scotia.
5m

Feb. 5. 1852.

WESLEY & SINCLAIR.
MANUFACTURERS OF



MONUMENTS,

Tomb Tables.

GRAVESTONES

CENTRE AND

Pier Tables

BAPTISMAL

FONTS, &c.

IN-MARBLE AND FREESTONE, AT THE HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS, Corner Barrington and Blow-ers' Streets. Feb 26.

NEVER FAILING REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. A CRIPPLE SEES ABLE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

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

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

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

(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

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

Copy of a letter from Mr. J. M. Clennell, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, dated September 20th, 1852.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

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

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) JOHN MORTON CLENNELL.

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

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

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

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

We remain, Dear Sir,
Your's faithfully

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

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

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar.) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 9d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

LIFE INSURANCE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.

Amount paid up and available immediately £275,115 10s
HALIFAX AGENCY.—No. 172, HOLLIS STREET.

FROM THE ECONOMICAL ARRANGEMENT IN REGULATING expenses arising from the combination of Fire and Life Insurances, this Company is enabled to effect Insurances on Lives at very reduced rates of premium as will be made evident by a comparison of their Tables with those of other Offices. Attention is called to Table 6 of premiums for Insuring a sum payable at the age of 60 or at death—and Table 6 of premiums to secure a sum of a child arriving at the age of 21 years—both which modes of Insurance are coming into more extensive use.

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

HUGH HARTSHORNE,
AGENT.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 10th February, 1853.

DEPOSITORY, S. P. O. K.

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

- BIBLES for Schools, large, 1s. 3d.
- Do, smaller size, 1s. 1 1/2d.
- TESTAMENTS, School, large, 7d.
- Do, smaller size, 6d.
- BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER, 6s. and 6d.
- Small Emb. Gilt Edged do. 9d. and 1s. 1 1/4d.
- Church Catechism (broken) 9d. per doz.
- Hymns for Sunday Schools, 9d. per doz.
- Crossman's Introduction, 2s. 3d.
- INSTRUCTOR, No. 2, 2s. 3d.
- Gastrell's Faith and Duty of a Christian, 1s. 2d.
- Outlines of English History, for Schools, 1s. 2d.
- Monthly Record S. P. O. K. 1852, 1s. 1 1/2d.
- Outline of the History of the British Church, for the period of the Reformation, 1s. 9d.
- The Gospel Missionary, 1852, 1s. 1 1/2d.

WM. GOSSIP,
Depository.

Aug. 20.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM SCOTLAND, PER M. Steamship Canada, from Liverpool, G. B.

- Libraries of 100 vols. of Miscellaneous and other Books, for £8.
- McCheyne's Basket of Fragments, Modern Sacred Poetry, by McCombie.
- Rossall and other Poems, by Emma Muir, Treasury of History and Travel.
- Laws of the Church of Scotland, Bell's Christian Sociology.
- Boston's complete Works, in 12 vols., Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, splendid edition, formerly illustrated.
- Hogg's Weekly Instructor, 6 vols., Foxe's Book of Martyrs.
- The Exhibition Keepsake, a splendid Book, Shepard's Parable of the Ten Virgins, Marsh on the Paulus; Boston's Memoirs, Farm Work Books.

Together with a great quantity of small Books, suitable for Sunday Schools, for sale by WM. GOSSIP, October 15. 1852. 24 Granville Street.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT LIVERPOOL

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

Sept. 24th. 1852.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER. THE

POWDER IS CAREFULLY PREPARED WITH THE BEST OF THE CHOICEST QUALITY, according to a formula brought from India by an Officer of the British Army who was long a resident there. Carries made with it pronounced excellent; and when the accompanying receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those are partial to this kind of condiment.

For Sale at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis St. Oct. 15th, 1853.

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN.

GENERAL IMPORTER, AGENT, & DEALER IN STOVES AND GRATES, has received by arrivals, a complete assortment, which he offers for low for cash, or at 3, 6, and 9 months credit. Orders to the Country, Cape Breton, P. E. Island, and New Brunswick, answered with dispatch. Gw. Sept. 16, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED.

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

WM. GOSSIP,
August 6th, 1853.

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES.

JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS STREET. Sept. 24, 1853.

PUBLISHED every Saturday, by WM. GOSSIP, printer, at the Church Times Office, No. 24, Old Street. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded the Clergy throughout the Diocese. All Correspondence relative to the Paper, intended for publication, matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, prepaid.

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