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# The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran—Editor.

“Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.”

W. Gossip—Publisher.

VOL. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1854. NO. 84.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR, WITH LESSONS.

NAME	PAGE	MORNING.		EVENING.	
		1 Kings	2 Kings	1 Kings	2 Kings
Aug. 28	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 1	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 2	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 3	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 4	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 5	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 6	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 7	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 8	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 9	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 10	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 11	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 12	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 13	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 14	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 15	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 16	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 17	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 18	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 19	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 20	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 21	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 22	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 23	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 24	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 25	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 26	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 27	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 28	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 29	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23
Sept. 30	11	1 Kings 8	2 Kings 23	1 Kings 9	2 Kings 23

## Poetry.

### THE TIDE OF DEATH.

BY THE REV. ROBERT M. CHARLTON.

The tide rolls on, the tide rolls on—  
The never ceasing tide,  
That sweeps the pleasures from our hearts,  
The loved ones from our side—  
That brings affliction to our lot,  
And anguish and despair,  
And bears from youth's unruddled brow  
The charms that lingered there.

The tide rolls on: wave after wave,  
Its swelling waters flow;  
Before it all is bright and fair;  
Behind it all is woe!  
The infant from its mother's breast,  
The gay and blooming bride,  
Are swept away and borne along,  
By that relentless tide.

The tide rolls on: the soldier's eye  
Grows dim beneath its swell;  
The scholar shuns the mystic lore  
That he hath loved so well;  
The monarch puts the crown aside,  
And labour's weary slave  
Receives that his limbs will know  
Too quiet of the grave.

The tide rolls on: like summer brook  
It glideth to the sea;  
But like dark winter's angry tide,  
It rusheth to the glad,  
From high hill and lowly cot,  
From battle-field and hearth,  
It sweeps into oblivion's sea  
The dwellers on the earth.

Roll on, thou dark and turbid wave!  
Thou canst not bear away  
The record of the good and brave,  
That knoweth not decay;  
Though fierce may rush thy billow's strife,  
Though deep the current be,  
Still faith shall lift thy beacon high,  
And guide us through the sea.

## Ecclesiastical.

Halifax, August 4, 1854.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,

IGNACE (D. V.) to hold a Visitation at Halifax, on Wednesday—October 11.

Having visited every Parish once, and the greater part of the Diocese more than once, since my appointment, and knowing that the Clergy cannot leave their Cures without serious inconvenience, both to themselves, and to their Congregations, I have deferred calling them together, in the hope that the questions relating to Colonial Church Assemblies would be settled by the Imperial Parliament. Being disappointed in this, I have at length determined without further delay, to summon a Meeting of Clergy and Lay Delegates to be held on the day following the Visitation day, in order that the Members of the Church may decide for themselves whether they will hold periodical Assemblies or not. If the Question is decided in the negative, the business will be thereby concluded. If in the affirmative, we will then proceed to frame regulations for our own Diocese, and for future elections of Lay Members: but no Questions except with reference to the Constitution and Bye Laws or Standing Orders of the Assembly will be proposed at this Meeting.

It has been allowed by speakers of all parties, in both Houses of Parliament, that the Members of the Church in the Colonies ought to enjoy the privilege of meeting together, to frame such regulations for their own government, as may be required by local circumstances, but various causes have prevented

the passage of the Bills, which have been introduced in to the House of Commons for the purpose of removing any doubts that may exist as to our present position. One objection is, that no Legislation is required, and that we have already full liberty to meet according to our own pleasure. This opinion has been acted upon in some Dioceses, and it is open to us, if we please, to follow the example of our Brethren.

Last year a Bill, prepared with great care by the Bench of Bishops, was approved by the Government, and passed by the House of Lords, where it was introduced by the Archbishop of Canterbury. In the Lower House its consideration was deferred because it was not sent down until late in the Session. In March last a new Bill, introduced by the Solicitor General, passed the second reading by the overwhelming majority of 196 to 62, being supported by Members of both sides of the House. Thus the principle was decidedly adopted, but in Committee it was found to be difficult so to frame the Clauses as to accomplish the desired object without doing more than was intended, and consequently the Bill has been dropped.

Under these circumstances, I have thought it my duty to summon an assembly, taking as our guide the Bill passed last year by the House of Lords, by which we shall be governed, so far as it may be applicable, until other regulations are framed.

Every Clergyman licensed in the Diocese will be entitled to a seat, but Deacons will not have a vote. The Lay Delegates must have been Communicants for at least twelve months preceding the day of Election, and it will be your duty to take care that no person is proposed who is not thus qualified. The Election may be made by the same persons, and in the same manner, as the Election of Churchwardens, and two Lay Delegates may be elected for each District forming a separate Cure of souls.

You will immediately give notice to your Parishioners of the intended Election, which must take place before the last day of September. The votes must be taken in writing, and immediately after the Election you will forward to the Registrar of the Diocese, HENRY PRYON, Esq., a list of the persons proposed, with the number of votes recorded for each, and a Certificate that the Persons elected are duly qualified Communicants as aforesaid. The Poll Book, or List of Voters, must be sealed up when the result has been declared, and placed in the hands of the Registrar on or before the Day of Visitation.

I trust that you will endeavour to make such arrangements as will ensure a fair and impartial representation of the opinions of your Parishioners; and I pray that in all our proceedings, connected with this important matter, we may individually and collectively be guided by the Holy Spirit, that we may have a right judgment in all things.

We hope to be able to provide accommodation for many of the Clergy, through the hospitality of Churchmen in Halifax, and I have to request you to inform the Secretary of the D. C. S., without delay, whether you will require such accommodation.

I am, Rev & Dear Sir,

Your Affectionate Brother,

H NOVA SCOTIA.

## Religious Miscellany.

### THE DARK SIDE.

There are some people who are always looking on the "dark side" of life. They seem to see the world through "coloured glasses," and thus everything bright, beautiful and glorious, takes a sombre tint from the medium through which they gaze. They have not strength and courage to struggle with the actual ills of existence, for these are wasted in grappling with imaginary evils. If in the spring time they sow amid the lulling loveliness of nature, they do not believe that when autumn comes their fields will be filled with "plumy sheaves," and plenty will sit smiling at the household hearth.— They think of the devastating march of the tornado, and the withering breath of the frost king, rather than the crystal dewdrop, the refreshing shower, and the cheering sunlight, that shall ripen the fruit

and give a golden hue to the waving grain. When the harvest has been gathered in, amid the merry songs of the reapers, they do not offer a prayer of thanksgiving for those mercies. On the contrary, they borrow trouble concerning the winter, and fear that during her long and dreary reign want shall chase abundance from their dwelling. If they have white-winged vessels floating in far-off seas, they listen to every rising breeze, as if it were the herald of a coming doom, and fancy each ship a thousand times wrecked. Do they possess richly-stored cellars? they are in constant fear of burglars and assassins. Friendship they do not trust, because there is a possibility that a smile may conceal a deceitful heart, and kind words be used to lure another to ruin. They visit homes, that seem to them like emblems of Eden. Peace, and joy and love, throw over them a halo of light, but even there a shadow floats up from a murky atmosphere which enshrouds the distrustful soul. They wonder if this apparent happiness is not assumed in order to make an impression, and give them an idea of real domestic bliss. There are those to whom they are bound by a thousand ties, but instead of enjoying their society, they spend the hours in gloomy forebodings of death and misery. Dear reader, you have seen just such persons, so have we, and marked how they have not only rendered themselves wretched, but cast a dismal spell over all with whom they came in contact. It is well to look upon life as it is; to realize that it has sorrows and sufferings, and prepare for them; but it is vain and sinful to look continually on the dark side. If want falls to your lot, remember that He who sent the ravens to feed his servant, will not forget His trusting children. If friends become your foes, do not think that the whole human race are of the same stamp. "Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell," and so it is with mankind. True, there are thousands of wretched, fallen, guilty beings; but there are, also, hearts that throb nobly with their wealth of pure and generous impulses. It is a pernicious doctrine, which too many are teaching, when they portray friendship as "only of name," and truth but the fair semblance of what she ought to be. Death may sever us from those to whom we have clung with yearning fondness; but we must not repine: in every hour of trial and suffering, we must remember that there is One guiding the affairs and destiny of the world, and that "He doeth all things well."—  
*Olive Branch.*

### SIN AND ITS WAGES.

A few months since an unprincipled adventurer named Walker, induced a band of thoughtless young men to unite with him in an unlawful expedition, the object of which was to wrest from the Mexican government a large portion of territory, over which, in case of conquest, he was to be the chief officer. With unparalleled impudence he appointed the heads of a new government, issued his pompous proclamations, attacked the imbecile Mexicans at various points, and issued his bulletins of battles fought and victories won. Being without adequate force to carry on his piratical plans, the expedition failed, as a matter of course. His misguided followers gradually dwindled, and the remnant, with Walker at their head, surrendered to the United States forces. A melancholy paragraph, in the form of a return by Walker himself, exhibits a sad fate of his officers and men. Many of them came to a violent death, and their bones were left to bleach on the soil which they had so ruthlessly invaded.— This was the termination of their sanguine and wicked hopes. Having visited many Mexican families with sorrow and death, and, without provocation, carried the direst calamities into their quiet villages, a righteous retribution awaited them, and if they had been rewarded according to their deserts, not one of them would have returned to tell the tale of their frustrated projects. What a lesson is conveyed by this occurrence, to the restless youth of our nation, who having first cast off the fear of God are ready for any adventure however iniquitous! How emphatic should that lesson be made by the punishment of the survivors, and especially their murderous chief. Yet we fear that justice will let them slip through its meshes. The public virtue of the nation

and its government is not of a high order. The robbery of territory is looked upon with no particular aversion, and marauding expeditions are not unfrequently infested with a character of heroism. What is to be the end of such glaring immoralities? Will not the God of the whole earth, although he long forbears, visit them at length with his marked displeasure?—*Presb.*

TO THE  
MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND,  
IN THE CITY OF ST. JOHN.

And to all others who may be willing to take a little friendly advice from me.

DEAR BRETHREN:

During a rest of two days in my Visitation, which I have obtained by indisposition, I think that I cannot employ my time better than in writing a few words of advice and consolation under the heavy calamity with which it has pleased God to visit your City. As this scourge cannot now be averted, it becomes us all to consider, in a manly and cheerful spirit, how it may best be borne; how its further ravages may (as far as we are able to check them) be stayed; what means may be used to lessen the evil in case of its recurrence; and above all, how we may turn it to our spiritual good. You have had some very sound advice from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and others, which every one must wish had been more promptly followed; and medical men of eminence are directing all their energies to assist and encourage you. My remarks, therefore, on this part of the question, may seem not needed, and must necessarily be brief. But I would earnestly entreat all our citizens to remember—not now only, but when the disease has abated—that Cholera is the scourge with which Providence visits the evils of filthiness and intemperance; and if no adequate means be taken to remove these two nuisances, the calamity will appear again among us in all probability, and will visit those whom it has at this time spared.

It is not enough considered, that religion abhors material as well as moral filth, and that uncleanly habits are as inconsistent with piety as intemperance itself. Our Saviour's judgment on the Gadarenes teaches us, that those who live like swine, soon learn to have swinish hearts, and are hurried into the deep of sensuality and greediness. In my journeys through the country, I have often observed the extreme neglect of common decent habits, in respect of the ordinary necessities of life, and how frightfully is this evil aggravated, when whole streets are in a constant state of unhealthiness, and their inhabitants are hourly drinking in material poison. Nor will any man be able to convince me that such habits are not irreligious. Piety does not consist in uttering groans and performing penances, or turning up our eyes to the Almighty; it lies in the strict discharge of the duties, and in the cultivation of the deonencies of life, we are to "think on and do, not only whatsoever things are just, and honest, but whatsoever things are pure and lovely."

Now, surely our wealthier citizens could not have a more noble and glorious mission, than in thus clearing St. John from its material impurities, and by these means leading others a step towards moral cleanliness. Are there none amongst us, possessed of respectability and vast wealth, every year swelling their incomes by accessions, which a gracious Providence pours abundantly into their lap, but of which, for the improvement of the City, they make no use whatever? In ancient times, when merchant princes acquired vast riches by commerce, they employed them to the benefit of the cities where they resided. Their names have come down to us endeared by the grateful recollections of a thousand hearts, some, as founders of hospitals; some, as erectors of aqueducts and fountains; some, as providing asylums for the old, colleges for the young, places of refuge for the destitute or distressed, the foundling, the orphan, the widow, the deaf, or blind, or idiot child. Wealth was looked on by them as an enormous gift, unless dedicated to the glory of God, and the good of posterity,—and it was considered that God gives great wealth to some men, that they may have the happiness of enriching their fellow creatures, not by small subscriptions to benevolent objects, but by vigorous, well combined, and immortal works. Did Pagans erect fountains and aqueducts which promote the health of cities, and are Christians to leave these good works to them? Is Pagan darkness more fruitful than Christian illumination? In former times, Pagan wealth was placed in the hands of a few, who possessed all the means and all the power. Now, multitudes are comparatively wealthy, and might unite with richer ac-

quiescent and humanizing our City. Of what use will extravagant wages and costly dress be, when one stroke of the pestilence which filth engenders, tramples them in the dust!

Thousands, with a very pardonable terror, have fled the town, and sought a purer air. But recollect the evil remains behind. As long as they are in the pure air they may be well; but the unswept streets, the uncleaned houses, the dirty cellars, the filthy back lanes—all remain behind. And as the weather gets colder, they must return to them, and begin to drink the hourly poison again. The true method of cure is to improve the place where you live, not to leave it to improve itself. Nor indeed is the country wholly safe. Not only is the state of the atmosphere at present favourable to disease, but people also take bad habits along with them, make the country less safe for themselves than it was, and poison the purest air.

Here, therefore, allow me to caution the indiscreet against several errors which aggravate the disease, or pave the way for it. *Panic fear is one of these errors.* Are we not all Christians; and as Christians, do we not know that all curses and all scourges are in His wise and gracious hands, who can give us comfort and confidence in the time of trouble? When the battle rages, and the storm of shot and shell falls fiercely around, men are found in abundance, who risk their lives for their country, and if they fall, fall bravely, with their faces to the foe. Let us not be less cheerful even in prospect of a less glorious end; but let us use all the means which God has provided, to baffle the pestilence, and not give way to panic fear, which only deprives us of the power to resist. Let me also implore all persons to desist from the habit of using remedies for the Cholera, before the premonitory symptoms appear. Hundreds thus drug themselves with opium, or bad brandy, and predispose their bodies for the attack. Surely those who make a profit of the fears of their fellow creatures, by selling them what they know to be vile trash, not resembling the name it bears, deserve to have their names exposed as poisoners of their fellow men. It is also much to be deplored, that instead of this scourge of God having checked drunkenness, it is generally agreed that there never was so much drunkenness amongst us, too many having drowned their fears and their consciences in this horrid sin. Yet from all I can gather, the absolute prohibition of fermented liquor, without an incessant hourly tyranny, to which no body of men will long submit, would be insufficient to check the evil. Be this, however, as it may, for I am anxious not to tread on controverted ground, an immense responsibility must rest on the heads of those who aggravate the evil by the sale of adulterated mixtures.

But I come now to the higher ground. Is not this scourge of God an appointed punishment, not only of our neglect of ordinary social duties, but of all our other sins? There was, I fear, no very hearty response in the public mind to the day lately set apart by public authority for general humiliation. By multitudes it was observed as a day of pleasure. And now this grievous scourge, the effects of which are only beginning to be felt, which not only desolates our homes, and strikes terror into our hearts, but paralyzes the industry of our city, and strikes a blow at all our home comforts,—this fatal avenger of our neglect of God can no longer be contemplated at a distance. Twenty years since, I believe, it appeared, and very slightly visited us, as if gently to admonish us rather than to chasten us severely. And how have these subsequent years of peace and plenty been spent? Cannot the most virtuous see in his own life so much which he would amend, in his own words, so much which he must regret, that he must ascribe his exemption from this disease solely to the mercy and forbearance of God? But how many are there among us who cannot be called even by that "charity which hopeth all things," virtuous, much less religious men? How many regardless of their baptismal vow to "renounce the world, the flesh and the devil," forgetful that they are the sworn soldiers of the cross, have trampled under foot that very blood which would have saved them?

They have been enriched by God's harvests, walked on this earth, have seen, have felt, tasted all the joys which His kind hand has vouchsafed—yet the great Author of all has been as much forgotten as if he were not the Maker of the World? How many hundreds are there every where who systematically break the rest of the Lord's day, and seldom and at long intervals enter a place of public worship, and what kind of worship is ours? So cold, so indifferent is our performance, that when we see Christ coming in the clouds of Heaven to judge us, we shall seem like persons who never believed the vast truths which His

life, death, and resurrection place before the world. Nay, are there not in city and country, persons who systematically assault the Christian faith, and building on the unhappy divisions of its advocates, would soon convert the world into a mass of shapeless rain? Men like these may well tremble now, for they have no hope beyond this world, and when it totters under them, their lamp goes out in darkness. They are the greatest enemies of mankind, who would take from us our hope in the hour of adversity, and reduce us to the level of the savage, who knows no difference in respect of immortality between men and brutes.

Let us all, then, see this fearful scourge, a call to immediate and lasting repentance. Let the better disposed of our citizens cease to encourage the open and notorious sinner by occasional excesses, by frequent neglect of known duty. Let them seek out the worst of their acquaintances, reason with them, persuade them, cheer them by their own example, and lead them on to a more religious course.

Fathers! I beseech you no longer to indulge your children from their infancy in greedy desires, never instilling in them the truths of our holy Religion, but letting them have their choice, (and a bad choice they generally make,) but training them up in self-denial and obedience, and "in the nurture of the Lord."

Mothers! I intreat you not to indulge in the reckless desire for dress and ornament which is the mark of high wages and great profits. One day may strip you of it all—then where will be the toys which you have provided?

Husbands! I implore you by your love for your offspring, by your desire for their eternal well-being, to remember that one day may make their home desolate. O leave behind you a name that will be precious when your body sleeps in the dust.

Men of Wealth—and (comparatively speaking) you are many—the time is short in which you can hold it; it is slipping from your hands—lay it not out in enriching your houses, in acquiring new estates, but on enduring interests, and the welfare of future generations and immortal souls. Give God a tithes of all He gives to you. Look on the ships that bring you wealth not as your own, but God's. Set apart this portion of all the profits which you acquire. It may now seem much, but it will seem little enough at the Day of Judgment. I do not dictate to you the method of employing it, but I earnestly recommend to you the right use of it.

Intemperate Men! Alas, I fear, you will neither read what I say, nor give heed to it, if you should read. Ye, as you are very many, and as your number is not confined to the ignorant and illiterate, as it is just possible that, by the mercy of God, some poor sinner may read, may give heed to the warning, and it is equally my duty to give it, whether you heed it or not.—O think for once, how possible it is, by God's help, to draw back from the dreadful gulph into which you now plunge yourselves. You are the very victims which the scourge first seizes, you prepare your bodies for this attack by daily poisoning yourselves. But this is the least of the evils which you suffer. The remorse which you occasionally feel, the homes and hearts which you make desolate, are only faint images of the ruin which is about to engulf you. When you are launched into Eternity, how will you meet your Saviour and your God? With what eyes look upon Him, who for your sake was beaten, bound, spit upon, reviled, scourged, crowned with thorns, and nailed to the accursed tree? Every drop of the sacred blood shed at Gethsemane and at Calvary, every wound of the Holy Lamb, whose blessed body was for hours wracked by the lingering agony of the cross, will have a voice to pierce and transfix your soul with anguish, at the thought of having despised mercy so boundless, love so amazing, and so painful. Yet this voice is still heard in accents of tender compassion even for you. "Spare them," he cries to the avenging scourge. The avenger of blood has his arm uplifted to strike. O be persuaded to renounce this loathsome sin, and cut it off at once and forever. Happiness unspeakable will be yours. Happiness and satisfaction such as you have never known, peace in your conscience, love from all the virtues and good, joy among the angels, nay, even in the heart of the Almighty himself. It is true, you are powerless, but like the poor man who had the withered hand, do what you can, make the effort in faith, and lo! a strength beyond your own will be given you. The way of repentance and salvation is still open to you, if you will embrace it.

It is with the liveliest satisfaction I have heard that some fearless citizens have devoted themselves to the work of attending and helping the sick in this hour of

depress. Together with the clergy and the medical body, who are ever to be found foremost in the work of benevolent aid, you will render a service to your fellow Christians which Christ will not forget, but will surely reward, if done for love to His brethren, when He comes to acknowledge and own every virtuous action, every kind and charitable word, every unknown and unrewarded charity.

God grant that the scourge may soon be removed from us, and a healthier season appear—and may men's minds be led to see what means should be taken to meet the evil in a better way, should it occur again amongst us. With these wishes, and a perfect readiness to take my place amongst the clergy in that labour of love, if they require my assistance amongst you, or elsewhere,

I am dear Brethren

Your faithful friend,

JOHN FREDERICTON.

Kirgton, August 5, 1854.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. America, Aug. 5.

**THE BANK.**—The Bank of England yesterday (Aug. 5) reduced their rate of discount from 5½ per cent. at which it had stood since the 11th of May, to 5 per cent. This measure was anticipated at an earlier date, but it created some surprise at the moment, as the increased rate in the money-market has not been of long duration, and the prospects of the future will all depend on the harvest operations of the next fortnight or three weeks. The state of the weather throughout the morning, which had caused great dulness in the Stock Exchange, appeared also to diminish the probability of such an announcement. At the same time, there is no disposition to regard it with dissatisfaction.

**THE PARLIAMENT.**—The prorogation will, we have reason to believe, take place in the third week in August—most probably on the 15th of that month, the annual ministerial whitebait dinner which precedes the termination of the session being given on Saturday, the 12th instant, at Greenwich.

**STOCKS OF WHEAT IN HULL.**—It is an extraordinary fact, and we state it on good authority, that, at the present moment, the stocks of wheat in the port of Hull amount to 80,000 quarters.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

**THE PUBLIC DEBT.**—By a return issued yesterday, it appears that the funded debt of the United Kingdom on the 5th of July last, was £755,616,266 5s. 6d. and the unfunded debt, £16,542,000.

**CONDITIONS FOR PEACE.**—It is rumoured that the British and French Cabinets have laid down conditions on which they would treat for peace, defining what they understand by guarantees against a renewal of attacks by Russia on the Turkish empire, which would mainly consist of the free navigation of the Danube and the Black Sea, with a free port in the latter. Whatever may be the dispositions of the allies, it seems little likely that the Czar has yet been made to feel deeply enough the power of his foes.

The following communication is dated from Dantzic on Thursday the 31 inst.:—"General Baraguay d'Hilliers, with 7000 men in the British ships of war, had arrived off the coast of Sweden on Monday, and the remainder were immediately expected at Gothenburg. General Baraguay d'Hilliers had an interview with the King of Sweden on Wednesday. His Majesty declared his willingness to unite with the Western allies on certain conditions."

**TURKEY.**—A communication from Bucharest, dated 28th July, says:—"The Russians say that it is not the government of the Turks, but the concentration of Austrian troops, which forces them to retreat." Whatever the plans may be, we are assured the fist has gone forth that Sebastopol is to be taken at all hazards, and the Crimea is to be cleared of every Russian that is not a prisoner of war.

**THE CHRISTIANS IN PALESTINE.**—The representatives of France and England at Constantinople are at the point of receiving most satisfactory guarantees for the liberty of Christians in Palestine. It is confidently asserted that the Sultan will be disposed to recognize Jerusalem as a free city under the protection of the European Powers. If the Eastern and Western Churches can manage not to quarrel over some of those ruined sepulchres and chapels, we may hope that Evangelical Christians will be able to profit by an active spread of the Gospel in the land sprinkled with His own precious blood.

CANADA.

**MILITARY.**—Orders were received by the last mail from England, to transport hither immediately two companies of Artillery with horses and full equipment. One company will be taken from Montreal, and the other from this garrison, leaving but one company in each place, to which no addition will be made.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

**THE PUBLIC HEALTH.**—Although we cannot yet congratulate our fellow citizens upon the total disappearance of Cholera from the City and its suburbs, we can nevertheless announce a considerable diminution in the mortality of the present week as compared with the preceding one, and we trust by Divine good-

ness, that we shall have the still further satisfaction next week of finding the usual good health of our City restored, and business again engaging the attention of the community.—*St. John Courier, April 19.*

**DEATHS AT THE ALMS HOUSE.**—From the 28th of July to the 12th of August at noon, there were forty-six cases of Cholera at the Alms House, twenty-seven of which proved fatal. During the same period there were five deaths from other diseases. On Tuesday morning the Keeper reported that there had been four deaths from Cholera since Saturday at noon. No new cases on Tuesday morning.—Number of inmates 147. The returns, last evening, gave a total of forty-nine cases of cholera and thirty-one deaths.—*Ibid.*

**IMPORTS.**—Last week we published the value of Dry Goods and Haberdashery imported into this port from Great Britain during the half year ending the 5th July last, and we are now enabled to lay before our readers the total value in sterling of all goods imported into this port from every country during the same period, which is as follows, viz.:—£881,765. This shows a great increase over the value of the imports of the corresponding half year of 1853, which was £615,631. The increase amounts to £266,134 sterling.—*Ibid.*

**THE SHEDDIAO RAILWAY.**—We are happy to state that on Saturday last, a locomotive and cars commenced running on the first two miles of the railway.—'That is, from the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to the Scadone river.' In order to cross the Scadone river, an expensive tubular iron bridge is now in course of construction, which will cost at least 20,000. When this bridge is so far completed that the locomotive can cross it will be able to run eight or ten miles on the road toward the River, and perhaps the whole distance through.—*New Brunswick.*

**THE MACKEREL FISHERY IN THE GULF.**—Up to this time, the American fishing schooners in the Gulf of St. Lawrence have had a very unprofitable mackerel fishery this year. Mackerel are yet scarce and only found at long distances from the land, so that the vessels have had no occasion whatever to go within the three mile limit.—*Ibid.*

The Tolls of the Suspension Bridge for one year from the 1st. September, were disposed of at auction on Wednesday last, to Joseph Fairweather, Esq., for 1660l. Last year the tolls were sold for 1666l., and the lessee, it is said, lost money; but it is supposed the opening of the new road will add greatly to the traffic and travel.—*Freeman.*

SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON.

**SUPREME COURT.**—Our notice last week of the proceedings of this Court now sitting here, gave the particulars thereof up to Friday last. On the following day (Saturday) the defence of Mr. Martin was gone into—preceded by a brief address from L. O'C. Doyle, Esq., Q. C. The remainder of the day, and the whole of Monday and Tuesday, were occupied in the examination of witnesses on that behalf. The earlier part of Wednesday was passed in hearing testimony produced in behalf of the Crown to rebut some parts of the testimony which had been given for the defence, after which M. L. Wilkins, Esq. proceeded to address the Jury for the Prisoner; with which address he engaged their attention until late in the evening, resuming on Thursday morning, and concluding about 11 a. m. The Hon. the Solicitor General then replied on behalf of the Crown, in a speech which engrossed the remainder of the day. Yesterday morning, Mr. Justice DesBarres commenced summing up, and recapitulating the evidence, and charging the Jury, which occupied him until 5 p. m., when he left the case in their hands, who thereupon retired to consider their verdict; yet up to nearly seven o'clock they had not agreed.

**POSTSCRIPT.**—Seven o'clock, Friday evening. The Jury have this moment returned into court, and pronounced Mr. Martin Not Guilty, on the ground of Insanity. He is however to be continued in custody until to-morrow (Saturday) when he is to be brought up at 10 o'clock, to abide the decision of the Court as to his future disposal, in consideration of the ground on which he has been acquitted.—*C. B. News, Aug. 10.*

We are sorry to learn that unmistakable evidence of disease in the growing crop of potatoes, has appeared in some sections of the country. We hope, however, that the evil is but partial.—*Ibid.*

**FRENCH FREEMASONRY.**—The perusal of the subjoined extracts from Letters from a Lodge at Toulon, working under the Grand Orient of France, and directed to St. Andrew's Lodge at this place, respecting the fraternal reception which our brother Perruchon received at the hands of the Craft in Sydney, last summer, and which gratifying interview we noticed in our paper at the time,—will be highly pleasing to Members of the Fraternity every where.

"Instruct thyself, live for thy fellow beings, that they may live for thee. If thou art desirous to know the value of friendship, protect the feeble, succour the poor, come our heart longeth for thee."

"Toulon, the 8th day of the 10th month, in the year of the V. L. 5853.

"To the W. M. of St. Andrew's Lodge at Sydney.

"Very Illustrious B. B.

"Our dearly beloved brother Perruchon, on his return from a voyage, immediately came to assist in the works of the Lodge Reunion O. of Toulon (Var) to which he belongs, and acquainted us with the truly fraternal manner you welcomed him. At this recital the vaults of the Temple resounded with triple and warm hearted cheers on behalf of all the members of your Lodge.

"Thanks for the kind welcome you gave our brother Perruchon, it affords another proof that Masonry is the finest, and the holiest institution, of all times, of all countries, and that the Mason who leads an honorable life meets every where with brothers and devoted friends.

"We beg V. E. B. to accept for yourself and to transmit to your Lodge our most sincere thanks, and as a token of the close union of the two Lodges, to receive from us the title of Honorary Member of our Lodge.

"Accept V. D. W. M. the most fraternal accolade of him who has the honor of calling himself,

Your truly devoted brother,

H. LEUFFATT.

32nd Degree, Merchant, and Member of the G. O. of France.

**Extract from the Book of Architecture.**—The workmen of the Reap. L. Reunion at the East of Toulon, assembled together in a place well lighted, where reigns peace, benevolence and brotherly love, opened their labours at the 1st day of the month.

"The East is lighted by O. D. C. C. Rebuffat, Worshipful Master, 32. Merchant, born at Toulon the 5th October 1811.

"The West by B. B. Mignon Gerin, 1st and 2nd Warden. The tables of the last being unfolded before B. Jacquet Orat. Tit.—the pencil being held by B. Rouillier, Secretary.

"After much work the order of the day having been called on, several motions by B. Lebuffat, W. M. to thank in a worthy manner the B. B. of St. Andrew's Lodge, at Sydney, Cape Breton, concur on its Worshipful Master the title of Honorary Member, and shall inscribe his name on the Records of the Lodge."

**"CITY OF GLASGOW" STEAMER.**—Capt. Taylor, of the bark Briton's Pride, arrived at Boston 16th inst. from Cadiz, reports that on the 12th when in lat. 41 56 N., long 66 03 W., he saw on the water some distance from his vessel a chest painted green, on which were the letters, "G. B. City of Glasgow." There was likewise some gilding on the chest. Also passed at the same time, a vessel's head board with a name on it, but could not distinguish what it was. These articles were undoubtedly portions of the lost steamship City of Glasgow, supposed to have foundered while on her passage from Liverpool to Philadelphia.

BERMUDA.

The Brig Griffin, Capt. Webb, from Demerara bound to Halifax, communicated with these Islands on Monday last. We are happy to learn by her that the Cholera had almost entirely disappeared from Barbados.—*Herald, Aug. 17.*

It was perfectly healthy at Demerara. The weather had been wet during the week ending the 24th ultimo. Produce was scarce. Tonnage in ample supply.—Freights declining.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

A Telegraphic Despatch was received on Monday last at the Merchants' Exchange Room, announcing the arrival of the Collins' steam ship Baltic at New York on Saturday evening, with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst. The following is a copy:

Consols are quoted at 92 3/4 (firm.)  
Spain was quiet at latest accounts.  
General Clinca has been appointed Governor General of Cuba.  
The And Islands have been taken and are now occupied by the French troops.  
The Russian forces have evacuated Bucharest.  
The Austrians had not entered the Principalities.  
Cotton Market dull—prices tending downwards.  
Flour market with an upward tendency.  
Wheat had advanced 2d per bushel.  
Corn Market firm, with good demand, at an advance of 1s. per quarter.  
Provisions remain the same as at previous advices, with a limited business doing.

STILL LATER.

Telegraphic Despatch to Merchants' Exchange News Room.

**HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M. THURSDAY.**  
The Mail Steamship Europa arrived at New York this afternoon, English dates to the 12th inst.  
Consols continued firm at 92½ to 92¾.  
Russia consents to evacuate Moldavia.  
Austrian advances countermanded.  
The King of Saxony had fallen from his carriage, which resulted in death.  
Wheat had advanced 4d. per bushel.  
Flour market had continued firm, but no advance in price since previous dates.  
Corn in active demand at previous rates.  
A moderate demand doing in Provisions.  
Sugar firm at a slight advance.

## Missionary Intelligence.

## SOCIETY FOR CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

LAST Wednesday there was held at the Mansion-house under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, a meeting for the purpose of aiding in the establishment of a fund for the further extension of Church missions to the heathen in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. There were on the platform the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Chichester, Oxford, Barbadoes, Graham's Town, New Zealand, and Natal, Canon Champneys, Archdeacons Grant, Bartholomew, Harrison, and Marryatt; Rev. Drs. McCaul, Heasey, Vivian, Worthington, and Dr. Bunting (President of the Wesleyan Missionary Society), Revs. W. Goodell (President of Zion College), T. H. Horne; T. B. Murray, H. Mackenzie, C. Marshall, T. P. Dale, F. G. Blomfield, Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Wiro, Sir George Grey, the Governor of the Bank, Mr. Sergeant Morowether, &c.

Amongst a very numerous attendance of ladies in the body of the room, were the Lady Mayors, Lady Anderson, Miss Hall, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Fox, &c.

Proceedings having been prefaced by prayer, the Lord Mayor said: "It has been the good fortune of the corporation of London for many years to be connected with the annual celebration of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the cathedral church of the metropolis, and from time to time they had received the most earnest appeals from the prelates of the Church for support to that most valuable institution. The Society requires to be strengthened by not less than £20,000 additional yearly income; and though that might appear a large sum, it was not large when a whole nation was asked to contribute."

The Archbishop of Canterbury proposed the first resolution:—

"That recent providential openings for the diffusion of Christianity in heathen lands constitute a call upon the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to extend its missionary operations."

He observed that one great encouragement for them in this work arose from the character of persons who were now found willing to go forth, and were able to be the leaders in this most holy warfare. He touched upon this, because an attempt had been made, with no friendly spirit towards this Society, to throw reproaches on certain appointments, as not likely to carry out the object they had at heart. One way to meet vain arguments was to give positive facts. He looked at the appointments made during the last few years, he did not say by this society, but for the purposes for which the society was constituted, and in which, no doubt, they had more or less concern. First, there was Bishop Anderson, in Rupert's Land, a man who might have adorned any station in this country, fixed on that inhospitable shore, living in a temperature seldom much above freezing point, merely with the hope of bringing the inhabitants of that region to the warmth afforded by the Sun of Righteousness. He looked to the other quarter of the globe, and there was the Bishop of Victoria, with equal energy, talent, and zeal, watching every opportunity for introducing the gospel in China, and endeavouring to avail himself of the present movement to introduce, indeed, a new dynasty—the dynasty of Jesus Christ. He looked to India, and there was the Bishop of Madras, bringing his experience, zeal, and talent to bear upon the important settlement of Tinnevely. The Bishop of Bombay was his worthy companion, using all the means in his power to bring the population by which he was surrounded to the knowledge of one God. In the Bishop of Nova Scotia was the instance of a man leaving all the comforts and advantages of the University of Oxford for a not very desirable climate or enviable position, with no increase of this world's goods. On the coast of Africa there was Bishop Vidal, risking the danger of the climate, and displaying a remarkable aptitude for leading a heathen population to the knowledge of the truth, by his skill in the language of the country. He would not speak for those present, because they were able to speak for themselves much better than he could. There was only one more case, that of a bishopric for the first time created, and those who know Mr. Ryan would agree that it was the most favourable and desirable choice that could be made.

The Bishop of London seconded the resolution, which was put and carried.

The Bishop of New Zealand said, he congratulated the Lord Mayor, at the dinner given by him to those who were connected with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, upon having taught them

how many things there were that a colonist could do without; and three days afterwards he was informed by her Majesty's Government that they should no longer propose to Parliament to vote the salary of the Bishop of New Zealand. He did not complain of her Majesty's Government. He wished to express his entire willingness to try the experiment how many things there were in the world, salary included, which he could do without, and he was thankful, in some respects, that the experiment was to be tried by him first, for if he had accepted the offer of translation to the see of Sydney, his own diocese would have been left without a certain income, except such as could be raised by a stranger. His residence, too, of twelve years in New Zealand, had made him acquainted with the best places for fern roots and the haunts of birds and fishes, so that he was better fitted than another for trying the experiment of a self-supporting Episcopate. Lest it should be supposed that the alteration in his financial position would make an alteration in his determination to go back to New Zealand, he wished to state most clearly and distinctly it was his intention, God willing, to return to his own diocese, and to maintain himself there by digging or by begging, or by both. (Loud applause.) For one thing he was thankful, that his services were no longer needed by her Majesty's Government, it having pleased God, by the exertions of his excellent friend, Sir George Grey, to restore New Zealand to a state of perfect tranquillity. The Temple of Janus was closed, and the doors of the Treasury were closed upon him. "I would have been an advantage if the closing of the Treasury doors had been prospective instead of retrospective, because it was rather inconvenient to find on the 30th of July, 1854, that his salary had come to an end on the 31st of March, 1853. From reading the debates and the propositions of some Liberal members, he was led to enquire whether he could safely accept so large a sum as £600 a year; so he asked an officer what amount of military protection could be afforded by the sum of £600 a year; the answer was, about a corporal's guard, and that satisfied his mind he could not do wrong under all the circumstances if he accepted as much pay as was given to a corporal's guard in her Majesty's service. And this brought him to the plain, simple question—was it or was it not true that one pound spent in religion was worth a thousand spent in war? It had been stated that the Kaffir War cost three millions. That was about six times as much as the whole Church expenditure in New Zealand during forty years, which had the effect of converting the whole native population to the faith of Christ, of adding a new colony to the British Empire, and an important branch to the Church of Christ. The idea that all works ought to be done by the Government must come to an end at once and for ever; and that led him at once to direct the attention of the meeting, first to the position of the heathen world, and next to the mode in which the funds for evangelising them might be supplied. There were no less than 600,000,000 of heathens, or 6-8ths of the whole human race, actually accessible to influence from those branches of the Church of England which were planted in our colonies, and to whom it was their duty to give the blessings of the gospel. He wished to show how easy it was to carry out this almost appalling work of the Church of England. First, the parochial system must be carried out in full in England. The missionary operations must be brought to bear on every hamlet and village, upon every street, and lane, and alley in the towns, and then this country being reinforced and actuated by the vivid principle of true Christianity, would send streams of light throughout the whole world. Supposing every parish so constituted that every minister should know his sheep and be known by them, and no minister have more than 1,000 souls under his charge, and supposing he should go to his people, over whose minds he had obtained that influence, and apply literally the text of the widow's two mites, if every one gave only a farthing a week—for two mites made a farthing—that would be a shilling a year, and 1,000 shillings would be £50.—And supposing there were 10,000 parishes in England, there would be £500,000, enough to double the incomes of all the missionary societies of the Church of England. It might startle them, but if he were asked what he would do with £500,000 so raised, he should say, establish 1,000 bishoprics, with £500 a year each. God forbid that he should magnify his own office. His reason for saying that a bishop should be the first man to set his foot in a new country was, that upon the fundamental principle of every tree created having seed in itself, every bishop was able to create about himself a native mission, adequate to do the

whole work of the country. The predecessor of the most reverend prelate, in a letter addressed to him before he left England, said—"I consider New Zealand as a centre for diffusing streams of light over the islands of the Pacific, as a centre by which nations, debased by blood and barbarous superstitions may be blessed with light." He had seen many things in his own time. Might God grant that the prophetic words of the holy man might be abundantly fulfilled. He begged to move, "That a special effort is required in aid of those dioceses which are so placed as to form new centres of missionary operations amongst the vast heathen nations which lie near to or within the boundaries of the British possessions."

Sir George Grey seconded this resolution.

Before it was carried, the Bishop of Graham's Town addressed a few words to the meeting. He had not expected to be present, for he had anticipated on that day to be sailing down the Channel to his new home and his new work. However, being delayed, it was a great comfort to him to see the beginning of a movement which he trusted would extend to the furthest limits of this land. As his last words in England, he would use those of the apostle, "Finally, brethren, pray for us."

The Bishop of Oxford then moved, and the Bishop of Natal seconded, the following resolution:—

"That a Committee be now formed to raise the funds to enable the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to establish and support new missions, and that the committee be made permanent, for the purpose of augmenting the means at the disposal of the society for its great missionary objects. That the committee consist, in the first instance, of the Rev. Dr. Russell, rector of Bishopsgate; the Rev. Michael Gibbs, rector of Christ Church, Newgate-street; the Rev. J. J. Toogood, rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn; the Rev. James Jackson, vicar of St. Sepulchre; the Rev. C. Marshall, vicar of St. Bride's; the Rev. F. G. Bloxfield, rector of St. Andrew Underhaft; the Rev. H. H. Lyall, rector of St. Dionis Back-church; the Rev. T. P. Dale, rector of St. Vedast; the Rev. A. C. Smith, curate of St. Andrew's, Holborn; the Rev. A. Russell, minister of St. Botolph, Billingsgate; the Rev. W. H. Foy, curate of St. Simon's, Bethnagreen; Mr. J. B. Hibbard, Governor of the Bank; Mr. Philip Cazenove, Mr. George Lyall, Mr. J. D. Power, and Mr. Short, Mr. C. Marryatt, Mr. Tyrell, Mr. R. Johns, Mr. Huson Morris, Mr. D. B. Chapman, Mr. W. W. Allwood, Mr. C. Cave, Mr. F. Gore, Mr. W. C. Jones, Mr. Ambrose Moore, Mr. W. W. Williams, Mr. R. Westall, Mr. James Roberts, and Mr. W. Gladstone; and that they have power to add to their number."

A vote of thanks to the chairman was then proposed by Mr. Hubbard, and seconded by the Rev. Canon Champneys, in acknowledging which, the Lord Mayor announced a donation of £100, and an annual subscription of £10 by Mr. Hubbard. The meeting then separated with the Archbishop's benediction.

## Selections.

THE ALAND ISLES.—These isles, which hardly lie twenty-five leagues distant from Stockholm, and are called by the Finns "Ahvenomaa," consist of three groups of about eighty inhabitants and two hundred uninhabited islands. The inhabitants, who number about 15,000, are a healthy and cheerful race, who support themselves partly by agriculture and the breeding of cattle, partly by fishing and by acting as pilots. They refuse to be called either Swedes or Finns, but proudly call themselves Alanders, and the chief island, with a superficies of about seven square leagues (while the whole group of Aland contains perhaps one hundred and ten square leagues), they call the "continent."

In olden times it had its own kings, and supported almost half the population of the whole Archipelago. In addition to many good ports, it possesses in particular the safe anchorage of Ytternaes, which is capacious enough to admit the whole Russian fleet, on the shore of which lies the strong fortress of Bomarsund, capable of containing within its walls 60,000 men. Bomarsund has only been built about twenty years, but the history of this group of islands goes further back. Already, in the fourteenth century, it is mentioned as an earldom, and at different times it has been in the possession of Swedish princes and queens, either as fief or as jointure. Up to the year 1722 the islands were used by the Russian fleet (which then continually threatened the Swedish shores) as a place of rendezvous. Many Alanders who had fled to Sweden returned after the peace of 1721. In 1742 and

1803 the Russians again took possession of the islands, but the Alanders secretly organised themselves in the winter year, surprised the Russians, and took the Russian commander, Major Neidhart, prisoner.

In 1809, however, the islands were again taken by the Russians, and since then have remained in their possession. On a lonely red granite rock lie, close to the sea, the ruins of the once strong castle of Castelholm, which was up to the year 1634 the residence of the Swedish governor of the islands. The passage between these islands, with their deeply indented bays, is more like an excursion on a lake than on the open sea. It is seldom possible to see far, either ahead or astern, the view is either bounded by fresh green meadows, with short-legged cattle and sheep feeding on them, by nice looking villages, surrounded by kitchen gardens; or by bare, desert cliffs of red granite, abounding in selapar, among which there stretch bare shrubs or thin stunted woods of pine. At one of the easterly Aland islands, *Sattunga*, the steamer which plies between Stockholm and Finland, remains at anchor during the night; but at the very first dawn of day in summer it cautiously continues its course through the labyrinth of islands, the channel between which is marked out by stakes, till it arrives at the mouth of the *Aurajoki*, where one has the first sight of the shore of Finland.

HOW IRVING LOST HIS HENRS.—We venture on a sketch of a Sabbath during Irving's pearly days in the Caledonian Chapel. You go a full hour before seven, and find that you are not too early. Having forced your way with difficulty into the interior, you find yourself in a nest of celebrities. The chapel is small, but almost every person of note or notoriety in London has squeezed him or herself into one part or another of it. There shines the fine glossy open brow and speaking face of Canning. There you see the small shrimp-like form of Wilberforce, the dusky visage of Denham, the high Roman nose of Peel, and the stern forehead of Plunkett. There Brougham sits coiled up in his critical might, his nose twitching, his chin resting on his hand, his eye retired under the dark lids, his whole bearing denoting eager but somewhat curious and sinister expectation. Yonder you see an old venerable man, with mild placid face and long grey hairs: it is Jeremy Bentham, coming in the plenitude of his *bonhomme*, to hear his own system abused as with the tongue of thunder. Near him note that thin, spiritual-looking, old individual, with quiet philosophic countenance and large brow: it is William Godwin, the author of "Caleb Williams." In a seat, behind him sits a yet more mongre skeleton of a man with a pale face, eager eyes, dark close-cropped hair, and tremulous, nervous aspect: it is the first of living critics, William Hazlitt, who had "forgot what the inside of a Church was like," but who had been fairly dragged out of his den by the attraction of Irving's eloquence. At the door, and standing, you see a young, short, stout person, carrying his head high, with round face, large eyes, and careless school-boy bearing: it is Macaulay, on furlough from Cambridge, where he is as yet a student, but hopes soon to be equal with the proudest in all that crowded Caledonian Chapel. And in the corner of the church, Coleridge, the mighty wizard, looks with dim nebulous eyes upon the scene, which seems to him rather a swimming vision than a solid reality. And then, besides, there are belted earls and feathered dukes, and bishops not a few, and one or two of the Guelphic race, included in a throng which has not been equalled for brilliance since Burke, Fox, and Sheridan, stood up in Westminster Hall as the accusing spirit of Warren Hastings.—*Eclectic Review.*

DINNER HOURS.—In Henry's VII.'s time the Court dined at eleven in the forenoon. But even that was considered so shockingly late in the French Court that Louis XII. actually had his grey hairs brought down with sorrow to the grave by changing his regular hour of half-past nine for eleven in gallantry to his young English bride. He fell a victim to late hours in the forenoon. In Cromwell's time they dined at one p. m. One century and a half had carried them on by two hours. Doubtless old cooks and scullions wondered what the world would come to next. Our French neighbours were in the same predicament. But they far surpassed us in veneration for the meal. They actually dated from it. Dinner constituted the great era of the day. L'après dîner is almost the sole date which you find in Cardinal de Retz's Memoirs of the Fronde. Dinner was their Hegira—dinner was their line in traversing the ocean of day: they passed the equator when they dined. Our English Revolution came next: it made some little differ-

ence, I have heard the people say, in Church and State. I dare say it did, like enough, but its great effects were perceived at dinner. People now dined at two. So dined Addison for his last thirty years, so, through his entire life, dined Pope, whose birth was coeval with the Revolution. Precisely as the Rebellion 1745 arose did people (but observe, very great people) advance to four p. m. Philosophers who watch the *semina rerum*, and the first symptoms of change, had perceived this alteration signifying in the upper air like a coming storm some little time before. About the year 1740, Pope complains of Lady Suffolk dining so late as four. Young people may bear those things, he observed, but as to himself, now turned of fifty, if such doings went on, if Lady Suffolk would adopt such strange hours, he must really absent himself from Marble Hill. Lady Suffolk had a right to please herself, he himself loved her. But if she would persist, all which remained for a decayed poet was respectfully 'to cut his sick' and retire. Whether Pope ever put up with four o'clock dinners again, I have vainly sought to fathom. Some things advance continuously like a flood or a fire, which always make an end of A, eat and digest it before they go on to B. Other things advance *per saltum*—they do not silently cancer their way onwards, but lie as still as a snake after they have made some notable conquest, then, when unobserved, they make themselves up 'for mischief' and take a flying bound onwards. Thus advanced dinner, and by these fits got into the territory of evening. And ever as it made a motion onwards, it found the nation more civilized (else the change could not have been effected), and co-operated in raising them to a still higher civilisation. The next relay on that line of road, the next repeating frigate, is Cowper in his poem on 'Conversation.' He speaks of four o'clock as still the elegant hour for dinner—the hour for the *lunares* and the *lepili homines*. Now this might be written about 1780, or a little earlier; perhaps, therefore, just one generation after Pope's Lady Suffolk.—But then Cowper was living amongst the rural gentry, not in high life; yet, again, Cowper was nearly connected by blood with the eminent Whig House of Cowper, and acknowledged as a kinsman. About twenty-five years after this, we may take Oxford as a good exponent of the rational advance. As a magnificent body of 'foundations,' endowed by kings, nursed by queens, and resorted to by the flower of the national youth, Oxford ought to be elegant and even splendid in her habits. Yet, on the other hand, as a grave seat of learning, and feeling the weight of her position in the commonwealth, she is slow to move; she is inert as she should be, having the functions of resistance assigned to her against the popular instinct (surely active enough) of movement. Now, in Oxford about 1804-5, there was a general move in the dinner hour. Those colleges who dined at three, of which there were still several, now began to dine at four; those who had dined at four now translated their hour to five. This continued good general hours till about Waterloo. After that era, six, which had been somewhat of a gala hour, was promoted to the fixed station of dinner time in ordinary; and there perhaps, it will rest through centuries. For a more festal dinner, seven, eight, nine ten, have all been in requisition since then, but I am not aware of any man's habitually dining later than ten p. m., except in that classical case recorded by Mr. Joseph Miller, of an Irishman who must have dined much later than ten, because his servant protested, when others were enforcing the dignity of their masters by the lateness of their dinner hours, that his master invariably dined "to-morrow."—*Doran's Table Traits.*

A BISHOP FOR THE MAURITIUS.—It is announced that the Queen has been pleased to sanction the immediate erection of the Mauritius and its dependencies into a bishopric. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has appropriated the sum of £3000 out of its Jubilee Fund towards the endowment; and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has voted a grant of £2000. The Rev. Vincent W. Ryan, B.A., Principal of the Metropolitan Training Institution (Highbury College), and formerly of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution, is to be the first Bishop.—Mr. Ryan was of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and was in the second class of classics in 1840. He has laboured in the ministry in the Channel Islands, acquiring thereby a facility of preaching in French which will be very valuable in a diocese where that language holds the ascendant. Heretofore the Church of England has had no firm footing in the island, and Protestantism has been little more than barely tolerated. A large proportion of the population are in a state of heathenism, and the remainder are mostly Roman Ca-

tholics. We need hardly state that Mr. Ryan is a man of thoroughly evangelical principles and missionary spirit, and his call to such a post is, indeed, an occasion of peculiar thankfulness.

THE LADIES AND THE CENSUS.—The returns of the ages of ladies have given some trouble, and a slight correction has been necessary. Those who in 1831 were between 20 and 25 must have been between ten and fifteen at the previous census; but the number of girls between ten and fifteen in 1841 was not large enough to grow into the usual company who in 1831 say that they are but between twenty and twenty-five. The return also, between thirty and thirty-five in 1831, is too small, as compared with the return for the favourite age twenty, twenty-five in 1841. After allowing for immigration, and comparing the numbers with those of men, the Registrar-General and his assistants are of opinion, that about 36,000 ladies who have entered themselves as between twenty and forty really belong to the next age forty-sixty, to which the body of delinquents are transferred into the calculations and tables accordingly. The gentlemen who feel driven to this conclusion very handsomely suggest that those who made these misrepresentations may have done so "because they were quite unconscious of the silent lapse of time, or because their imagination still lingered over the hours of the younger age," but they are obliged to add that it may have been "because they chose foolishly, to represent themselves younger than they really were, at the scandalous risk of bringing the statements of the whole of their countrywomen into discredit."

CAMBRIDGE ANECDOTE.—The subjoined anecdote Mr. Gunning had from the mouth of Dr. Richard Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, who was accustomed to relate it with as much mirth as his companions received it:—"The principal inn at the head of Windermere had been known as the Cock; but the landlord, by way of compliment to his distinguished neighbour, substituted the Bishop as the new sign. An innkeeper close by, who had frequently envied mine host of the Cock for his good fortune in securing a considerable preponderance of visitors, took advantage of the change, and attracted many travellers to his house by putting up the sign of the Cock. The landlord with the new sign was much discomfited at seeing many of his old customers deposited at his rival's establishment; so, by way of remedy, he put in large red letters under the portrait of the bishop, 'This is the old Cock.'"

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR.—A Circular dated 4th August, signed "H. Nova Scotia," has made its appearance, announcing a Visitation of the Clergy of the Diocese, to be held at Halifax on 11th October next, and calling upon each Clergyman to bring with him two lay delegates to take into consideration the propriety of erecting a Synod of the Church in the Diocese. These delegates are to be communicants of the Church, and to be elected by the parishioners as Church Wardens are chosen, but the votes must be separately recorded in writing and sent into the Registrar of the Diocese, accompanied by certificates, &c. Now, Sir, it is well known that in many parts of the country persons possessing education and knowledge sufficient to adjudicate on so important a matter cannot be found within the district or parish, and if found may be unable to spend £10 or £12 in coming to Halifax to a Diocesan Synod; and the consequence will be, as on a former occasion, that a very few parishes will be able to comply with the Bishop's request, and the Delegation will be incomplete. A large number of influential Churchmen reside in Halifax who take an interest in the welfare of the Church, and whose age, rank, education and intelligence, entitle them to be consulted, and whose voices should be heard in any assembly of the Church. It may be said they will be represented by the four delegates from the two Parishes of St. Paul's and St. George's,—this is not sufficient, unless the country parishes are permitted, if they think fit, to select delegates residing in the City, it is highly probable the number of persons from the country will be so small as to raise a question whether the sense of this Diocese is fairly tested in any resolution they pass. If it is the intention of the Bishop that the Country Parishes be at liberty to choose their delegates from non-residents, if they think proper, it should be known immediately, that the difficulty may be removed.

The words of the Circular are, "two lay delegates may be elected for each District forming a separate cure." Does this mean every separate congregation? Suppose a Rector has several Churches in his parish, may each separate congregation send delegates? You will recollect, Sir, about three years ago, after the death of our late lamented diocesan, when the Archbishop was

required by the Archbishop of Canterbury to call to gether a similar Convention on the subject of the vacant Bishopric, that scarcely 25 laymen made their appearance from the country in consequence of the difficulties above stated, and that the Executive Committee of the Diocesan Society sat with them (tho' not voting) and the Clergy were thereby enabled to have the opinions of such men as the Chief Justice, Mr. Alison, Judge Bliss, and others, on the matters under discussion.

## A LAYMAN.

Reverend Editor of the Church Times:

SIR,—As you occasionally notice examples of generous consideration on the part of the people toward the Clergy, occurring abroad, I am gratified at being able to acquaint you of a similar instance nearer home. The Rev. P. J. FILLBRO, Rector of Weymouth, was lately presented with a very handsome and substantial light Carriage. The cost of this appropriate mark of esteem and respect was sixty dollars, which was contributed by a few zealous and praiseworthy members of his flock. I request publication of this, in the hope that other parishes may be led to evince the same commendable spirit. S.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1854.

## COLLEGE AGENCY.

No. 14.

To P. C. HILL, Esqr.

Sec'y Incomp. Alumni Ki. g's Coll.

I left Pictou on the 17th inst, for this place, much cheered and encouraged by the success I met with there, as communicated in my last.

On the way hither I stopped at Pugwash, (64 miles) sufficiently long to see all likely to contribute to the College.

The Rev. Mr. Stamer had been absent for a few weeks, preparing for the removal of his family; but Mr. Chandler (Barrister) and Mr. Dewolf, both of them Churchwardens, kindly assisted me in my work. From them, Mr. Pinco, Mr. Bent and Mr. Ferguson, (once at the Collegiate School,) I received subscriptions amounting to about £10.

I hope however, that when the Missionary returns more will be done both here and at Wallace, which I was reluctantly obliged to pass through without stopping.

I trust the members of our Church in that place will not look upon it as a slight, but will kindly hand over to Mr. Stamer, or forward to me, some contribution to the Endowment. There need be no fear that in so doing their local objects will suffer. I have frequently heard from my Brethren, while on this Agency, the confession that the fears they once entertained on this score are groundless, and they are now convinced that the hearts and purses of their people will be more freely opened, in consequence of the College movement, than they were before.

I arrived at Amherst on Friday evening, and have since received from Rev. Mr. Townshend and his people the utmost attention, and the most ready co-operation. I preached in the Parish Church on Sunday morning to a good congregation, well ordered, and having an excellent choir. I called the attention of the people to the object of my visit, in reference to which notices had been put up in the town, as well as given out in the church, for a public meeting in the Court House on Monday evening. In the afternoon I again preached in the new and very neat church at Allan. On the morning of Monday, we availed ourselves of a cessation in the sale which had been blowing for two days, and passed over to Seckville N. B. for a few hours, in the course of which, I paid my respects to the venerable Judge Botsford, now 82 years of age, but still bright, cheerful, and erect, and still disposed to help in every good work, as he testified by handing me a donation for ours. The Rev. T. N. Dewolf, Dr Knapp (once at the Academy), and Mr. Henry Allison likewise assisted me.

Christopher Wilson, Esq., kindly undertook to follow up the matter by seeking further offerings, and I have left a list with him for the purpose.

I then hastened back from this little predatory incursion across the border, to attend our promised meeting at Amherst.

We were favoured with a pleasant evening, and a good attendance.

Mr. Townshend introduced the business of the evening, by suitable remarks, and by very earnestly inviting his people to respond liberally to the call which I came here to make.

After my statement was finished, R. B. Dickey, Esq.

gave us a very pleasing address, in the course of which he expressed in a very feeling manner his regard for the Institution at Windsor, and paid a warm and gratifying tribute to the memory of its first Instructor. He also eulogised our present scheme, and recommended to all around him, of whatever denomination, to give it their hearty support. He was followed by C. J. Stewart, Esq., in a warm and animated appeal, couched in terms of affectionate regard for the seminary in which he had passed several happy years.

Mr. Dolaney then came forward, and in a plain and earnest manner, gave several sound and sufficient reasons why he felt bound to help us to the utmost of his power. All these gentlemen at once gave practical proof of their sincerity, by putting down their names on the subscription paper. Mr. Dickey headed it with the noble donation of *One Hundred Pounds*, which at once gave an important and powerful impetus to our movement. The other three, together with Mr. Townshend, made up on the spot the hundred No. two.

A third hundred was forthwith commenced, by Mr. John Stubbs, who gave £25, which on the following day was readily increased by the like contribution from Messrs. Etter, (a worthy farmer living sixteen miles away,) W. Moore and John Hillson. Besides which, upwards of £30 was taken in smaller sums. I ought not to omit to mention, that the very first donation I received here was £5 from Dr. Tupper, a highly respectable gentleman of the Baptist denomination.

Another pleasing item in our collection, is the offering of the young ladies in Mrs. Ratchford's Boarding School, an excellent establishment, well worthy of more general support.

These young girls, all sitting together in the freshness of their early prime, with their Preceptress at their head (now I am sorry to say clad in the garb of mourning, in consequence of a recent and most heavy bereavement) were, in my eyes, and to my heart, the most attractive and interesting portion of the assemblage that evening. May the grace of the Holy One rest upon them all, and make them as "polished corners of His Temple." Their contribution was entirely their own, out of their private allowance of pocket money.

It would be well, if in other schools, and families likewise, this example were followed, and the young hearts were thus early trained to feel the blessedness of giving. James S. Morse, Esq. was present at the meeting, and pledged himself to follow in the good track of his neighbours, who so handsomely stepped forward in behalf of the College. I hope in my next to be able to state that he has redeemed that pledge.

You will thus see that in Amherst and the vicinity, I have already secured about *TWENTY HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS*, and I hope we are not yet at the stopping point. A very wholesome spirit of enquiry has been aroused among persons of various denominations in reference to the College. Prejudices have been dispelled. Interest has been awakened, and attention directed, more than ever, to Windsor, as the place where all classes may now obtain a liberal education, and to which especially Churchmen should look for the supply of the Ministry in this land.

Aug. 22, 1854.

JAS. C. COCHRAN.

By telegraphic communication from the Rev. Editor, dated Aug. 23, we are requested to state as what took place at the meeting, that—"Mr. Ratchford, among the speakers, made appropriate and useful remarks—and is one of the four subscribing the second hundred."

Another telegraphic despatch dated Aug. 24, from the same source, states,—"*We have reached Five hundred and Fifty Pounds here.*" Verily, the work goes bravely on.

In answer to "*A Layman*" we have not time to spare for more than a few words at present. We believe that the Delegates ought to be Parishioners, and this seems to be implied in the requirement of a Certificate from the Clergyman of the Parish which they represent, that they have been communicants for twelve months. We should have supposed that the expression "*separate Cure*" could only be interpreted in one way. The whole of the congregations under the charge of any one Clergyman form but *one Cure*. Of course the representation will be unequal, the two delegates will in some cases represent a large and in others a small number of constituents, but this occurs under every representative system, and on the plea that it contains a large proportion of the wealth and intelligence of the Province, Halifax might as reasonably expect to have a large number of Members in the Legislative,

as in the Church Assembly. We know that there

must always be a difficulty in finding qualified men able and willing to bear the expense of coming to Halifax, but the difficulty is likely to be less at the proposed time than at any other; for it is to be observed that his Lordship has selected the Exhibition week for holding the Assembly, and we understand that he has done so because a larger attendance of Country Members may then be expected. Moreover this impediment is overcome in every Diocese in the United States, even in the poorest and most extensive. If the periodical Meetings mentioned by the Bishop are decided upon, the Meeting will of course make its own regulations for future Elections; but we do not believe that the Country Parishes will be inclined to admit that they cannot find fit representatives amongst their own communicants.

FINES.—On Sunday morning last, at the commencement of Divine service, the fire bells rang an alarm which summoned the citizens, as it happened, to a series of accidents, all in their nature sufficiently alarming. The people of the north end of the city, ran with the engines stationed there, to Matland-street, south of St. George's Church, where a fire was discovered on the roof of a cooper's shop, which they soon succeeded in quenching. The bells still continuing their ominous peal, it was then ascertained that another fire was raging at Government House, and on proceeding there, a concourse of persons and nearly the whole force of the fire establishment, were collected, endeavouring to arrest the progress of the disaster. The soldiers too, as fast as they could be gathered from Church, and had changed their best uniforms, arrived at the scene. Flames were bursting from the roof of the body of the house, caused by a defective chimney, which had taken fire. About an hour afterwards an alarm was given that another fire had broken out in Water-street, and on proceeding there, the roof of a house was discovered in flames, occasioned it is supposed, by flakes of fire which had been wafted from Government House, having rested thereon. This after considerable exertions was soon subdued. About an hour thereafter the fire at Government House was also got under, altho' not until the roof of the main building had been consumed, and great damage had been done to the upper story of the edifice. The furniture lay about on the grounds, and in the old grave yard, in promiscuous confusion, guarded by the soldiers. His Excellency was absent on an excursion alongshore, and received intelligence of the fire by telegraph at Liverpool, on Monday morning, and left soon after in H. M. Steamer *Argus* for the city, where he arrived the same evening. Lady LeMarchant on the alarm of fire, first proceeded to the residence of the Master of the Rolls, and subsequently to the Waverley House, where the Governor and his family now temporarily reside.

From a misconstruction of the Telegraphic Despatch from Lunenburg, His Excellency's reception at Liverpool did not to the seeming show much cordiality on the part of the inhabitants, and a series of *contre tems* interfered with what was intended to be a burst of enthusiasm. His Excellency, (like his Royal Mistress at Edinburgh,) nearly caught the good folks of Liverpool, napping. They will be wide awake next time, we dare affirm. An Address was presented, however, and replied to, and a cavalcade accompanied him to the Falls.

The Legislature of Canada is summoned to meet for the Despatch of Business on Tuesday the 5th September next.

## NOVA SCOTIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The Exhibition will open in the Provincial Building, Halifax, on Wednesday the 4th day of October next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., and continue open for that and the nine following days (Sunday excepted.)

2. All Live Stock intended for Exhibition must be entered and on the ground on Wednesday the 11th day of October, at 8 o'clock, a. m. Prizes for this department will be awarded on the following day.

3. A List of all other articles intended for Exhibition must be forwarded (postage prepaid) to the Secretaries during the week previous to the Exhibition; and the articles themselves will be received at any time up to Tuesday the 3rd day of October, at 12 o'clock, noon.

4. No articles will be entitled to compete for prizes, but such as are the production, growth, or manufacture of the Province.

5. Live Stock entered for competition must have been owned and kept within the Province not less than three months prior to the Exhibition.

6. Articles from other countries are earnestly solicited, and a sum will be devoted to providing Diplomas or honorary prizes for all such foreign articles.

7. Since publication of the Premium List, a prize

of \$5 has been offered by Rear Admiral Fanshawe for the best model of a Boat.

Parties may direct any articles forwarded by them to be sold, after the Exhibition is over, either with or without reserve, or they will be returned to the owner on application therefor.

By order of the Executive Committee. M. D. Des Brisay, Howard D. Stekler, Secretaries. Halifax, Aug. 14, 1854.

LETTERS RECEIVED. From Rev. J. M. Campbell, with \$4—directions will be attended to. From Rev. J. Ambrose—do. From Rev. T. D. Biddle—there are no postage stamps of the kind required.—Bliss went by shore mail.—Box care Mr. Whitford, Junr.

Advertisements.

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

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

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

PER R. M. STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

AUGUST, 1854.

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

NOTICE

UNTIL further notice, His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR will see, daily, any persons having occasion to call upon him on public business, between the hours of eleven and twelve, in the Legislative Council Chamber. By Command, E. RUSHWORTH, Private Secretary. August 20.

COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY'S

MODEL AND TRAINING SCHOOL. An Assistant Teacher has been appointed for the above School, and an additional Master is shortly expected from England. The Committee therefore are able to receive further applications for the admission of Scholars or Students. 3w Aug. 19.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

TO PRINTERS Desirous to compete for Prizes at the forthcoming Exhibition in October. THE Subscriber has for Sale in 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. cans. Superior Blue, Green, Yellow, Red, INKS, &c.—Also, Gold Size. Also, Gold & Silver Powders, Bronzes, &c. &c. Also, Best Superf. Card Ink in 1/2 lb. cans. Aug. 19 WM. GOSSIP.

FARM FOR SALE.

At Sherbrooke, Co. Lunenburg. CONSISTING of 198 Acres of LAND of good quality. Cuts about 20 tons of excellent Hay—which quantity might be easily increased. The Buildings are a HOUSE containing 9 apartments—a BARN 50 by 35, and other Buildings, all in perfect repair; the House—beautiful for situation—close beside the Episcopal Church, and R. C. Chapel, commands a delightful view of the Sherbrooke Lake and of Gold River, which latter washes the Farm, and both of which are so well known to the Disciples of Isaac Walton, as affording the best Trout & Salmon Fishing in the Province. No more eligible Seat could be had for a Family with whom retirement and a healthful locality would be desirable. The House is also well adapted for a STORE, and is an excellent Stand for a PLACE OF ENTERTAINMENT, being situated on the Post Road, half way between Kentville and Chester. The said Property, if not previously disposed of, to be Sold by Auction on the 20th day of September next. ALSO—Household Furniture, with all the Stock of Horses, Cattle, Waggon, Sleigh, and Farming Utensils. For further particulars apply to GEORGE TURNER, Esq. Aug. 8. Sherbrooke.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED. Saturday, August 19th.—Brigt. Europa, (of Windsor,) Baltimore, 7 days—bound to Trinidad—Captain had been sick before and after leaving Baltimore—put in here for change of master.—mate sick also; schrs. Favourite, Bartine, Boston; Eliza Jane, Reddy, Montreal; Sarah Ann, Meservey, Bay St. George. Sunday, August 20th.—Barques Sibella, hired transport, Withers, Plymouth and Cork, 25 days, with drafts for the Royal Artillery, 72nd and 70th Regts., Am pckt. schr. Mary E. Smith, Gove, Boston. Monday, August 21st.—Schr. Balarma, Bernier, Quebec, 11 days; President, Howitt, Labrador; Chiefstain, Fraser, Montreal; Providence, Crowell, Boston, 4 days; Pekt schr. Liverpool, Day, Liverpool, 24 hours. Tuesday, August 22nd.—Barques Laroy, Cardiff, 30 days; Ariel, Danish, Johnson, Liverpool, 41 days; Maria, new Card, Guysboro; brig Ann Eliza & John Newham, Cadiz, 52 days; brig. Boston, pckt. Laybold, Boston, 60 hours. Thursday, August 24th.—Brigs, Argus, Graham, Liverpool, 35 days; Florence, Jones, Glenaeus, 18 days; brigs. Griffin, Webb, Demerara, 25 days; Brothers, Canoe; Margaret, Townsend, Louisburg; Rachel, and Emma, Sydney. Friday, August 25th.—R. M. Steamship Carlew, Sampson, St. Thomas via Bermuda, 9 days. schr. Nancy, Crowell, Turks Island 24 days. schr. Lucy Alice, Adams, Ponce, P. R.; schr. Britannia, Gale, Labrador, 10 days. schr. Mary Ann, Shulart, St. George's Bay Nfld., 8 days. Am brig Nancy Platted, Stinson, New York, 10 days.

CLEARED.

Thursday, August 21st.—Barques, Clermont, Solely, Telamagouche; Kate, Walshaw, Quebec; brig. Fame, Barthe, Montreal; Lady Smith, Boudrot, Richbucto. STEEL PENS. Just Received—a Variety of WM. MITCHELL'S Celebrated Steel Pens, comprising D. O. P. and S. Pons. School Pen, good and cheap. MAP-PING PENS, Macgum Bonum, Swan Quill &c. &c. Penholders to suit the above. W. GOSSIP, June 4. No. 24 Granville Street.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Apples, Bacon, Beef, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Hams, Do. smoked, Hay, Honespun, Oatmeal, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, Yarn, Wood, Coal.

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PER R. M. STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

AUGUST, 1854.

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

NOTICE

UNTIL further notice, His EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR will see, daily, any persons having occasion to call upon him on public business, between the hours of eleven and twelve, in the Legislative Council Chamber. By Command, E. RUSHWORTH, Private Secretary. August 20.

COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY'S

MODEL AND TRAINING SCHOOL. An Assistant Teacher has been appointed for the above School, and an additional Master is shortly expected from England. The Committee therefore are able to receive further applications for the admission of Scholars or Students. 3w Aug. 19.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

TO PRINTERS Desirous to compete for Prizes at the forthcoming Exhibition in October. THE Subscriber has for Sale in 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. cans. Superior Blue, Green, Yellow, Red, INKS, &c.—Also, Gold Size. Also, Gold & Silver Powders, Bronzes, &c. &c. Also, Best Superf. Card Ink in 1/2 lb. cans. Aug. 19 WM. GOSSIP.

FARM FOR SALE.

At Sherbrooke, Co. Lunenburg. CONSISTING of 198 Acres of LAND of good quality. Cuts about 20 tons of excellent Hay—which quantity might be easily increased. The Buildings are a HOUSE containing 9 apartments—a BARN 50 by 35, and other Buildings, all in perfect repair; the House—beautiful for situation—close beside the Episcopal Church, and R. C. Chapel, commands a delightful view of the Sherbrooke Lake and of Gold River, which latter washes the Farm, and both of which are so well known to the Disciples of Isaac Walton, as affording the best Trout & Salmon Fishing in the Province. No more eligible Seat could be had for a Family with whom retirement and a healthful locality would be desirable. The House is also well adapted for a STORE, and is an excellent Stand for a PLACE OF ENTERTAINMENT, being situated on the Post Road, half way between Kentville and Chester. The said Property, if not previously disposed of, to be Sold by Auction on the 20th day of September next. ALSO—Household Furniture, with all the Stock of Horses, Cattle, Waggon, Sleigh, and Farming Utensils. For further particulars apply to GEORGE TURNER, Esq. Aug. 8. Sherbrooke.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED. Saturday, August 19th.—Brigt. Europa, (of Windsor,) Baltimore, 7 days—bound to Trinidad—Captain had been sick before and after leaving Baltimore—put in here for change of master.—mate sick also; schrs. Favourite, Bartine, Boston; Eliza Jane, Reddy, Montreal; Sarah Ann, Meservey, Bay St. George. Sunday, August 20th.—Barques Sibella, hired transport, Withers, Plymouth and Cork, 25 days, with drafts for the Royal Artillery, 72nd and 70th Regts., Am pckt. schr. Mary E. Smith, Gove, Boston. Monday, August 21st.—Schr. Balarma, Bernier, Quebec, 11 days; President, Howitt, Labrador; Chiefstain, Fraser, Montreal; Providence, Crowell, Boston, 4 days; Pekt schr. Liverpool, Day, Liverpool, 24 hours. Tuesday, August 22nd.—Barques Laroy, Cardiff, 30 days; Ariel, Danish, Johnson, Liverpool, 41 days; Maria, new Card, Guysboro; brig Ann Eliza & John Newham, Cadiz, 52 days; brig. Boston, pckt. Laybold, Boston, 60 hours. Thursday, August 24th.—Brigs, Argus, Graham, Liverpool, 35 days; Florence, Jones, Glenaeus, 18 days; brigs. Griffin, Webb, Demerara, 25 days; Brothers, Canoe; Margaret, Townsend, Louisburg; Rachel, and Emma, Sydney. Friday, August 25th.—R. M. Steamship Carlew, Sampson, St. Thomas via Bermuda, 9 days. schr. Nancy, Crowell, Turks Island 24 days. schr. Lucy Alice, Adams, Ponce, P. R.; schr. Britannia, Gale, Labrador, 10 days. schr. Mary Ann, Shulart, St. George's Bay Nfld., 8 days. Am brig Nancy Platted, Stinson, New York, 10 days.

CLEARED.

Thursday, August 21st.—Barques, Clermont, Solely, Telamagouche; Kate, Walshaw, Quebec; brig. Fame, Barthe, Montreal; Lady Smith, Boudrot, Richbucto. STEEL PENS. Just Received—a Variety of WM. MITCHELL'S Celebrated Steel Pens, comprising D. O. P. and S. Pons. School Pen, good and cheap. MAP-PING PENS, Macgum Bonum, Swan Quill &c. &c. Penholders to suit the above. W. GOSSIP, June 4. No. 24 Granville Street.

GOVERNMENT LANDS AT ANNAPOLIS FOR SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 13th October next, will be Sold at Public Auction, at Annapolis, the

EXERCISING GROUNDS, WHITE HOUSE FIELD, GOVERNMENT GARDEN.

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

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

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE. Halifax, 3rd August, 1854. (13th Oct 13th.)

NOTICE.

THE Governors of King's College, Windsor, are prepared to receive Applications from Candidates, for the Office of Principal of the Collegiate Academy now vacant. The Principal will enjoy the advantage of a commodious House, well adapted for Boarders, with the adjacent grounds rent free, and £50 per annum, secured for two years. Applications must be sent immediately to the Secretary, Rev. J. C. COCHRAN, at Halifax. July 6th 1854.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, N. S.

THE PROFESSORSHIP of Natural History and Chemistry and also that of Modern Languages, in the above University, are now vacant—Salary of the former £250 Cy. per annum, with apartments in the College—of the latter, £150 per annum, with the privilege of taking private Classes in the neighbourhood.

Immediate application to be made (post paid) to the Rev J C COCHRAN, Secy. of the Governors, at Halifax who will give such additional information as may be required. July 22 (Ch. Witness, Church, Toronto), & Albion, N. Y.

CLASSICAL AND GENERAL SCHOOL.

WILL BE OPENED AT FORT MASSEY ON

Monday, the 7th of August, by the Rev. ISAAC HARRIS BULLOCK, A. B., of King's College. Prospectus may be obtained at the residence of the Rev. Wm. BULLOCK, Halifax. July 29, 1854

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

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

Furnerals attended to at very moderate prices. ON HAND—A supply of Furniture POLISH, pronounced by all who use it to be a superior article. JAMES GORDON, 123, Barrington Street. April 22nd.

BIBLES, BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, TESTAMENTS, CHURCH SERVICES.

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

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS.

HALIFAX, May 17, 1854. A LIGHT HOUSE has been erected on GULL ROCK, off the entrance of Rugged Island Harbour, the Building is square, painted White, and exhibits a clear fixed Light at an elevation of fifty one feet above the sea level, and is situated in lat. 43 30 North, and long. 65 00 West, with the following bearings by compass—

Table with 2 columns: Bearing and Distance. Includes Cape Negro, S W Breaker or Western, Bull, Shelburne Light House, Western head of Rugged Island Harbour, Cranberry Island or Harbour Head, Whale's Back Breaker, Blow Breaker or Eastern, Bull, South end of Thomas or East Rugged Island, Emulous Rocks off do.

NOTICE.

DIRECT from Boston, and for sale head of Steam-Boat Wharf, Next Door to Thomas Lantlan's.—SUGAR, Tea, Coffee, Bread, FLOUR, Corn Meal, Buckwheat, Dried Beans, Lard, Candles, SOAP, Eggs, Rice, Tobacco, Snuff.

Also—A large Assortment of Mens' Women's and Children's SHOES BOOTS and HATBELLS. July 22. JOHN IRVINE.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO FRIDLEY'S—

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of Appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street. July 1, 1854.



Poetry.

I CORINTHIANS, vii. 10.

For what knowest thou, O Wife, whether thou shalt save thy husband? or how knowest thou, O man, whether thou shalt save thy wife?

Husband, who shall tell to thee,  
That the loved one thou art leading  
Swiftly towards eternity,  
Yet perchance the way unceding,  
To thy prayers and Counsels given,  
May not gain thy crown in Heaven?

Wife, who bowed with anxious cares,  
O'er thy hardened husband mournest  
Following on through woeful years,  
To that bourne whence none returneth—  
Who shall tell that, given to thee,  
He for whom the watch is keeping,  
May not yet an angel be,  
Far beyond the vale of weeping?

Parents, who with tearful eye  
O'er each slumbering couch are bending,  
Dreading that fearful  
Towards which each tiny foot is wending,  
Labor on with many a prayer,  
Watch the thousand pitfalls round thee,  
On the goodness cast thy care  
Which a sure relief hath found thee.

Do the Darlings of thy soul  
Pierce thee through with many a sorrow?  
Passion spurning just control  
Promise yet a fearful morrow?  
Cheer thee, labor on, and pray,  
He who dries the mourner's tear,  
Who on earth shall dare to say,  
Will not hear a parent's prayer—  
Will not to thy wrestling given,  
Save thy family in heaven!

Advertisements.

**LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.** The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by pulling advertisements—no certificate published respecting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation and are so gentle yet effectual, in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at **LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax, Nov. 20, 1852.**

**LANGLEY'S EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.**  
—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ—

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

**AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.**

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

**J. B. FLOWERS,**

—47 BARRINGTON STREET.—

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

—COMPRISING—

**DRESS MATERIALS,** in plain and mottled Barages Bayadere ROBES, Silk Lustres, Balzarines, French Organdie MUSLINS, Norwich Poplins, &c., with some lots of very cheap DeLaines and Alpaccas. Fine white and Medium SAILING, very low for family use.

**SHAWLS, Parasols, Bonnets,** in great variety. Straw and Tuscan HATS for boys and girls. New **RIBBONS** Flowers, Gloves, Ladies fine White Cotton Hose, Cashmere and French Boots and Slippers. Low priced Tweeds, **BOOTS**, Cassinets and Gaiters, suitable for boys wear. Black Cassinets and Broad Cloth, Black Goggles and Naple and Glace SILK, Crapes and Black Materials for mourning. Irish Linen, Diaper, Lawns, Stair Carpeting, and Drug get, Table Covers, &c. **ALSO—Good Congo and Hyson TEA.** Jan. 4. 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 grateful odour. Sold only by **WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London, Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1853.**

THE RENOWNED REMEDY:  
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,  
Dear Sir,—Mrs. SARAH DIXON, of Liguorpend Street Boston, has this day deposed before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body; and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse. Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that all was used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health. I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly.  
Dated August 12th, 1852. (Signed) J. NOBLE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG. AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Lagonor, Sussex, dated Jan. 12th, 1853.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,  
Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length sealed in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and I am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Serv't.

(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

A DREADFULLY DISEASED ANGLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY, AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, King-st, Norwich.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 10th, 1853.

To Mr. DIXON,  
Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines.—Mr. JOHN WALTON, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated angle, and after having been in the Malta Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an invalid four months, there, as at Malta, refusing to have the angle amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his angle became so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which by unremitting application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength. I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly,

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c. Lower Moss-lane, Manchester, dated Feb. 12th, 1853.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,  
Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs. MARTHA BELL, of Pitt street, in this Town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result. In fact, she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have a recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing. Her appetite was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed. I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) T. FOSTER KER.

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

- |                            |                       |                               |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Ague                       | Female Irregularities | Scrofula, or King's Evil      |
| Ascitis                    | Stomach               | Sore Throat                   |
| Bilious Complaints         | Fever of all kinds    | Stone and Gravel              |
| Blotches on the Skin       | Fits                  | Secondary Symp-toms           |
| Bowel Complaints           | Gout                  | Tic Douloureux                |
| Cutis                      | Head-ache             | Tumours                       |
| Constipation of the Bowels | Indigestion           | Ulcers                        |
| Consumption                | Inflammation          | Veneral Affections            |
| Debility                   | Jaundice              | Worms of all kinds            |
| Dropsy                     | Liver Complaints      | Weakness from whatever cause. |
| Dysentery                  | Lumbago               | Retention of Urine            |
| Erysipelas                 | Piles                 | Sc. &c.                       |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 12d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

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

There is a considerable saving by using 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. Feb. 11, 1854.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—70 CHANCERY, LONDON. Admitting on equal terms. Persons of every Class to its benefits and advantages. Capital £250,000.

Fully Subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders. HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, OFFICE 108 HOLLIS STREET.

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

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

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

III. In addition to the usual business of Life Assurance, the Company are granted against paralysis, winds, accidents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily or mental, at moderate rates.

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

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

Age 20	£1 10 0	Age 40	£2 11 3
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Detailed prospectuses and the fullest information may be had on application to E. G. COWLING, Esq., sub-agent for Annapolis.

G. A. MACKENZIE, Pictou. H. W. SMITH, Shelburne. E. P. ARCHIBOLD, Esq., Sub-Agent for Sydney, C.B. U. G. GRAY, Solicitor, 108 Hollis Street, Halifax, Agent for Nova Scotia.

or to May 6. Gm

ARTISTS' MATERIALS. WM GOSSIP.

NO 24, GRANVILLE STREET,

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

Oil Colors.

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

- |                            |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Madder Lake                | Ivory Black,   |
| Coal                       | Indian Yellow, |
| Chinese Vermillion         | Naples Yellow, |
| Megilt                     | Indigo,        |
| Bluish                     | Vandyke Brown, |
| Flake White, double tubes, | Chrome Yellow, |
| Burnt Sienna,              | Beetles Lake,  |
| Raw Sienna,                | Crimson Lake,  |
| Burnt Umber,               | Purple Lake,   |
| Raw Umber,                 | Roman Ochre,   |
| Prussian Blue,             | Indian Red,    |
| Yellow Ochre,              | Venetian Red,  |
|                            | &c. &c. &c.    |

Oils.

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

Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas.

Academy boards, 24 x 18 1/2 in. Prepared Mill Boards for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes: Prepared CANVAS, plain and single price—27 inches wide, 6 1/2 length.

Brushes.

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

Crayons, &c.

Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes 24, 36 and 61 shades. Le Franc's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes. Conte Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, Black Glazed Crayons, Italian Chalk, hard black, White Crayons, square, White Chalk, round, for Black Board, Porte Crayons. Leather and Cork Stumps, Tinted Crayon Paper.

Superfine Water Colors.

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

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