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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, OCT. 31, 1884. No. 49.

Calendar

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

DATE	MORNING	EVENING
Oct. 25	19. Mt. Tria.	Daniel 8 Lu. 8 Daniel 6 Eph. 3
26	20.	Wiel. 19
27	21.	Exodus. 2
28	22.	4
29	23.	11
30	24.	12
31	25.	13
	26.	14. Job. 42

* The Athanasian Creed to be used.

Doctrine.

CROSSING THE FLOOD.

Takes is a stream, whose narrow thro,
The known and unknown worlds divide.
Where all must go:
Its waveless waters, dark and deep,
Mid awful silence downward sweep,
With ceaseless flow.

I saw where, at the dreary fowl,
A smiling infant prattling stood,
Whose hour had come:
Fearless of all it heard the tide,
Sank as to cradle-rock and died,
Like going home.

Followed, with languid eye, anon,
A youth, diseased, and pale, and wan:
And there alone,
He gazed upon the leaden stream,
And soared to plunge—I heard a scream,
And he was gone.

And then a form in manhood's strength,
Came hustling on till, there at length,
He saw life's bound:
He shrank and raised the outer prayer,
Too late—his shriek of wild despair
The water drowned.

Next stood upon the surges shore,
A being bowed with many a score
Of toilsome years.
Earth-bound and sad he left the bank,
Dark turned his flinching eye and sank,
Ah! full of fears.

How bitter must thy waters be!
O death! how hard a thing, ah! me,
It is to die.

I moved—when to that stream again
Another child of mortal man
With smiles drew nigh.

“Tis the last pang,” he calmly said,
“Tis me, O death, thou hast no dread:
Saviour, I come!
Spread but thine arm on yonder shore—
I see: no waters bear me o'er—
There is my home.”

Religious Intelligence.

IMMEDIATE STATE OF THE DEAD.

The clear light of revelation upon this subject seems to be this: The righteous, dead are represented as being with Christ. Such seems to have been the view of the first martyr when he cried, “Lord Jesus, receive my spirit.” Such also seemed to be the view of St. Paul when he expressed a desire to depart and be [not in the place of separated spirits, somewhere this side of Heaven, but] with Christ, which is far better,” Phil. 1: 23. And again, when not only speaking for himself, but for the great body of believers, he says, “Therefore, we are always confident, knowing that, while we are at home in the body, we are absent from the Lord; we are confident, I say, and willing rather to be absent from the body, and to be present with the Lord.” 2 Cor. 5: 6, 8.—The apostle here expresses the strongest conviction that believers from the moment of death, instead of being in a separate place, are “with the Lord.” But where is the Lord—where is Christ? Only he has not ascended on high, but He has entered into us, and we are with Him. For Christ is not entered into the place made with hands, are but the fibres of the true; but into Heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us. Heb. 9: 24. And, again, “Of the things which we have spoken, this is the sum; we have such a high priest,

who is set on the right hand of the Throne of the Majesty in the Heavens.” Heb. 8: 1. From these facts it is clearly evident, that death ushers the believer into the immediate and glorious presence of Christ.

“One gentle sigh their fetters breaks,
We scarce can say, ‘Thou’st gone!’
Before the willing spirit takes
Her mansion near the throne.”

How consoling such a truth! To know that we shall be with Christ, sweetens the bitterness of the dying agony. Death removes us from our kindred here; but it brings us into the presence of that Friend who is dearer than any brother. What enlargement and beatification of the soul’s power shall be realised even at the hour of death! and how glorious shall be that transition—even though made through pain and agony—which brings us into the presence of Christ! Feeble nature may drop her tears of sorrow over the departed good;

“But reason and religion, better taught,
Congratulate the dead, and crown his tomb
With wreath triumphant.”

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS AT ACHILL.—Our Missionary has furnished us with the following interesting account of the work at this place.

“The work of the Lord is prospering in every corner of this Island—I state this from personal observation; the march onward to conversion manifests itself in the growth in knowledge among the adult population, who take the greatest pleasure in committing to memory precious portions of God’s Word.

I should say there are four or five hundred islanders among the adult population thus engaged, whose delight is truly in the law of the Lord, in the language of their hearts and affections. It is a great comfort to see the children of the schools go on so creditably. They are manifestly growing in grace as well as knowledge, they are not only acquainted with the doctrines of the Gospel, but are also built up in the controversy with Rome.

The vigorous efforts these dear children make towards the conversion of the adult population is not the latest important feature of the great work. I adduce a few instances out of many. First that of an aged widow of Upper Achill, who used to be incessantly saying her beads and going to chapel to hear Latin prayers; her son came to school, and, among other portions, learned Matt. vi. 7; and 1 Cor. xiv. 19. These he often repeated aloud to his mother. The former led her to see that beads were of no use, so she burned them; and the latter, that Latin Prayers are not good, and so she gave up going to chapel. She is now a very exemplary convert, never absent from the house of God, where she and her son heartily join in the responses of our beautiful liturgy.

Next that of an old man on the verge of the grave, who was aroused to a sense of his lost condition by his grandchild repeating John iii. in Irish—he learnt this portion by heart—was then drawn by the child to come and hear Irish prayers instead of Latin; so he found out the Great High Priest who alone can forgive sin.

The several congregations are on the increase in the face of the two priests, five monks, and a host of other violent opposers. We are fully persuaded the Word of the Most High will yet be more marvellously blessed in the conversion of the inhabitants of this island, and render them spiritually free, heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ.”

Apply to thyself all that thy Saviour is, and hath done. Wouldst thou have the graces of God’s Spirit? fetch them from his anointing. Wouldst thou have power against spiritual enemies? fetch it from his sovereignty. Wouldst thou have redemption? fetch it from his passion. Wouldst thou have absolution? fetch it from his perfect innocence: freedom from the cross? fetch it from his eyes: satisfaction? fetch it from his sacrifice: cleansing from sin? fetch it from his blood: mortification? fetch it from his grave: newness of life? fetch it from his resurrection: right to heaven? fetch it from his purchase: audience in your suits? fetch it from his intercession. Wouldst thou have all? fetch it from him who is one Lord,

one God and Father of all, who is above all, through all, and in all.

And as thy faith will thus interest thee in Christ thy head, so let thy charity unite thee to his body, the Church, both in earth and heaven. Hold over an inviolable communion with that holy and blessed fraternity. Sever not thyself from it either in judgment or affection. Make account there is not one of God’s saints upon earth but hath a property in thee, and thou mayest challenge the same in each of them, so as thou canst not but be sensible of their passion, and be freely communicative of all thy graces, and all servicable offices, by example, admonition, exhortation, consolation, prayer, beneficence, for the good of that sacred community.

And when thou raisest up thine eyes to heaven, think of that glorious society of blessed saints, who are gone before thee, and are now there, triumphing and reigning in eternal and incomprehensible glory. Bless God for them, and wish thyself with them. Tread in their holy steps, and be ambitious of that crown of glory and immortality which thou seest shining on their heads.—Bishop Hall.

FOR THE AFFLICTED.—Luther used to say, “If it were not for tribulation I should not understand Scripture,” and every sorrowing saint responds to this, as having felt its truth.—Bonar. Psa. cxiv. 12.

Believer? desire to find thy will in the Divine will alone. Be silent when He strikes, contented when He denies, thankful when He gives, and resigned when He takes away.—Serle. Matt. xxvi. 39.

Faith, hope, patience, humility, are only wrought in us by means of the trials which call forth the several graces of the Spirit into exercise.—C. Simon. James i. 3.

However matters go here, the worst shall be a tired traveller, and a joyous welcome home.—Rutherford. Rev. xiv. 13.

Affliction is God’s winnowing frame that blows away the chaff from the corn. We ought ourselves to have laid aside our vanities, but God doeth it for us.—Salter. Lam. iii. 33.

When we can bear all trouble as a part of the burden of Christ, and obtain His assistance to bear it with us, we shall find it daily grow lighter and lighter, and at length press upon us only like the burden of wings on a bird, enabling us to fly the swifter and the higher towards Heaven.—Serle. Isa. xi. 31.

What God will, how God will, and when God will, defines the rule which should govern all the desires of the child of God.—O. Winslow. Matt. xxvi. 39.

When Christ darkens our sky, and brings a cloud over it, it is a ground on which He designs to paint His covenant rainbow. The rainbow is very beautiful, but never seen in fair weather.—John Newton. 2 Cor. iv. 17.

Happiness is reserved for Heaven: and hope, with a few earnest, must suffice for earth. We are as patients in an hospital; regimen, medicine, and cure, are at present chiefly to be attended to. We shall soon be discharged cured, and that will make up for all.—J. Scott. Rev. xxi. 4.

There is a clergyman in Cornwall, the Rev. D. Walker, Incumbent of St. Columb Major, whose preferment amounts to £1640 per annum, which he has offered, as the advowson is his own, as the endowment or partial endowment of a bishopric for Cornwall. He proposes that his gift shall take effect immediately. The Bishop of London brought this offer under the consideration of the Upper House of Convocation, and proposed, in tones singularly cool and indifferent, that the House should signify their approval of it. We think it unlikely that the offer will be accepted, unless from other sources, equally voluntary, an endowment could be obtained to make the income of the Cornish Bishop at least £4200 per annum, and to place him in Parliament among the spiritual peers. If an active and energetic man (Dr. Walker himself ought to have the first offer) were made Bishop of St. Columb, without a seat in Parliament, and with the sufficient but not totally incommensurate of £1640 per annum, we should see a great experiment tried in our Church. We should have a Bishop, nearer in rank and fortune to his clergy than is to be found in any other part of the kingdom, untrammelled

by parliamentary duties, and enabled to devote his whole energies to his diocese. But, alas! it is too clearly seen that if this experiment be made, its success will render its extension unavoidable; and then we should soon see S. G. Osborne's gigliothope, and though the Church would be strengthened, and the episcopacy rendered more effective, it would be somewhat short of its munificence splendour! The Lower House of Convocation treated the matter very differently. They "express their devout thankfulness to Almighty God for having put it into the heart of the offeror to make a proposal which promises to be so conducive to the spiritual welfare of the Church, and that the prolocutor be requested to communicate the same to his Grace the president." Here, too, will be the proper place to observe that Dr. Walker is the founder of the magnificent church of All Saints, Notting Hill, now nearly completed. He has also furnished an endowment; and has provided that the church shall be free for ever, and kept always open. This is Dr. Walker's notion of a monument to his parents, who lived in that neighbourhood.

Correspondence.

A NOVA SCOTIAN IN TURKEY.

Further Extracts.

"I then went on to Mussabeg, whence I sent back the animals which had brought up the supplies, and with the aid of my escort seized on 14 arabas, drawn by a pair of oxen each. All these Bulgarians are armed to the teeth, and as I had with me at the time but one Turkish trooper, they looked like showing fight; but I find that a determined demeanour has great effect with these people, and a threat to knock them down does wonders. At Mussabeg we were troubled by a fly, as large as a bumble-bee, with a bright green head, which stung the horses so as to bring forth streams of blood, and as I occasionally came in for a sting, in spite of every precaution, it felt to me like the wound of a lancet. The tortures of one night's sleeping in the open air in such a place was enough.

"In following up the course of the Danube, we were at one time within pistol shot of a picket of the enemy, and as we neared Siliustria, saw the camp of one of their corps extending for miles on the other side of the river.

"It is impossible for me to describe Siliustria to you, but I must say, that a sight of the theatre of the recent struggle increases one's admiration of Turkish valour. The covered ways of the enemy approached so near the works of the Arab Fort, and the mines were sprung in such close proximity to the defences, that it seems wonderful how the place ever held out, and I have heard it said that none but Turks would have held out as they did. The mines of the enemy sprung back on themselves, and killed thousands of the storming parties, who lay close by in the trenches to take advantage of the breach. Not a Turk could lift his head above the parapet but he fell a victim to the deadly Minie rifles of the besiegers. And at times the combatants approached so closely, that they have handed to each other pieces of bread at the bayonet's point.—The city presents a scene of destruction from the bombardments; mosques in ruins, minarets pierced through by shot, here a house is shown wherein a Pasha got his death-blow, there another where six horses were killed by one well-directed shot, and so on, a thousand incidents might be told. The streets have sunk into deep holes, in places where mines had been prepared to receive the invaders; and all this being in addition to the ordinary ruin and filth of a Turkish town, does not render Siliustria more inviting. I visited Ismail Pasha in his hut, at one of the fort. I went on business, and found him very agreeable. The usual ceremony of handing round coffee in small cups like eggshells was gone through. 30,000 men are in camp here. We then went to Shumla in three marches—an immense army lay here also; and the town and vicinity is strongly fortified, and everything bespeaks war on a gigantic scale. Here I met my *compagnon du voyage*, Mr. Cowan, already broken down by anxiety of mind. Shumla is a large city, but the filthiest I have yet seen. It is indescribable, without stooping all one's ideas of delicacy. Omer Pasha is here in camp, attended by English, French, and Austrian officers. From Shumla we came here in two marches, after a patrol of 280 miles, during which we scoured the whole of that part of Bulgaria, wherein it was suspected the enemy were lurking. We were 18 days out, during which I slept in the open air, without any tent, and nothing but a blanket and water-proof rug for my bedding. We passed through about 20 towns and villages all in ruins, and laid waste by the Greek Bulgarians, on the declaration of war. And though the country for miles and miles in every direction is waving with crops ready for the sickle, inhabitants there are none, to resp. I met about 5,000 Bashi-Bigoaks, and at Hussouva with a party commanded by a "lawy," who is old and ugly, but unmarried, and sways her lawless retainers by some mysterious influence which gives her unquestioned power. She encountered the enemy in the vicinity of Siliustria, and leads her men to battle in person.—When on the road towards Bayard-pick and Mussabeg, I was overtaken by about 500 of the Bashi-Bigoaks, who so intermingled with the convoy, that it looked to me like a disposition to carry us off. I rein-

ed in my horse, and with half a dozen of my escort of Turkish cavalry, waited to see how affairs were progressing, when the chief, armed with yatagan and pistols, and an enormous spear 20 feet long, tufted with a bunch of hair, very scap-like, pulled up his charger, and in a moment we were surrounded by a party of his retainers. The old ruffian with his lance balanced in his right hand, as if ready to transfix any one—I fancy he would not be particular as to friend or foe—glowered at me with his solitary eye, which gleamed from beneath an overhanging brow, black as a thunder cloud, and with his swarthy visage, seamed and scarred by hideous wounds, looked the picture of what he really was: the chieftain of a band of cut-throats, whose life is spent in strife, turmoil, and robbery. The many seamed faces which passed me, told a tale of Bashi-Bigoaks' life, more certain than any other evidence.—These people are the Restouins of Europe, and yield not in any respect to their Asiatic brethren in ferocity and rapacity. You must excuse this bad writing, but I am writing on the floor in a Bulgarian mud-hut. No chairs or tables are to be seen in this country, every one is seated on mats or carpets on the floor. I follow the custom, and though I cannot come the cross-legged dodge yet, still I get on in the reclining posture, but it does not answer for letter-writing, for I have been on my back, face, and either side, a dozen times, while writing this, and all the while tormented by a plague of flies."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

Sir,—It has been my privilege to visit Beaver Harbour, and to join in the services of the Sanctuary and the Sabbath School. The Church and Parsonage are prettily situated on the eastern side of the Harbour, and there is an air of neatness and attention to cleanliness, both within and without the Church, strikingly in contrast with some of the buildings along those shores. The service was solemn and impressive, and the congregation attentive and devout, and there appeared between the Pastor and his people, that respect, regard, and sympathy, which could only arise from their experience of his moral worth, and consistent piety. In the afternoon I attended the Sunday School; about 33 children of all ages were present, besides their parents and friends. The school-room was scrupulously neat and clean, and the children were well dressed; and their happy and intelligent countenances lighted up with smiles at the entrance of the Parson's wife, who in fact was their kind and faithful superintendent. According to previous arrangement, after the school was opened, we examined the children, and both in the recital of portions of Scripture, and Hymns and Catechisms, as well as their replies to questions, they showed a most creditable amount of Scriptural knowledge, and a striking reverence and attention to divine things. It would not be pleasing to the feelings of those whose patient labours are thus making the moral wilderness blossom like a rose, to dilate more upon this subject; but there are reflections, suggested by the sight of these and some similar scenes along these eastern shores of Nova Scotia that, for the sake of the Church, I ought not to withhold. It is with no common feelings of thankfulness that I have witnessed the operations of our Church, and as I see the way open, and ordinary prejudice removed, I also see a personal fitness in our present ministers on this shore for their missionary work, likely to give their efforts, for the edifying of the Church of Christ, a permanent character. But their number is altogether disproportionate to the extent of these scattered settlements, and I should be glad indeed if this notice should provoke the zeal of any to give more liberally to the 2 Societies that now endeavour to supply the waste places of this Diocese with Missionary laborers. I know the members of our Church are awakening to the glorious responsibility of giving, but I contend much more may be done and will be done by us all, when we feel as we ought to feel for the souls of our brethren. Shall I furnish you with a contrast?—Not many miles from this place we met a family, bearing a Protestant name, in which the children growing up in ignorance boasted that their father taught them to swear. Here drunkenness and sin kept the family aloof from the means of grace, and living on an island, they were not often within reach of missionary visits. After this, how bright and green does the spot become where stands the Beaver Harbour Sabbath School. Let our contributions help to multiply these Gospel stations, and gladden the hearts of the poor settlers by sending amongst them more of such ministers as shall uplift amongst them the Standard of the Cross, and preach and teach from house to house the preciousness of Christ crucified.

Yours,

A CHRISTIAN TRAVELLER.

October 2, 1854.

News Department.

ENGLAND.

It is worth while noticing the time in which intelligence can be telegraphed to us across Europe. The first and incorrect despatch about the landing on the 14th, was forwarded on the 16th from Constantinople by courier to Bucharest, where it was received on the 19th; from Bucharest it was transmitted to the nearest telegraph station (probably Cronstadt in Transylvania), and from thence telegraphed to Vienna. It was in Vienna on the evening of the 20th, and in London on the morning of the 21st, just a week from the Crimea. The despatch from Lord Raglan of the middle of the day or evening of the 16th, reached the Duke of Newcastle late in the night of the 24th, taking apparently one day more. Probably it also came by way of Constantinople and Bucharest to Cronstadt. This is rapid enough. But it seems as if—as was stated some time back in the Vienna correspondence of the *Times*—the news could be brought yet more rapidly. A steamer would bring the intelligence to Kostonje, or even to Varna, several hours sooner than Constantinople; and also the long detour and land journey would be saved from Constantinople by Bucharest to the telegraph at Cronstadt. It took more than three days to send the intelligence from Constantinople to Cronstadt. The distance from Kostonje to Cronstadt, by Tchernarda and Plojeschit, is said not to exceed two hundred miles, and relays of Tartars could generally accomplish that distance in twenty-six or thirty hours. There seems no reason why the shortest and speediest route should not be chosen for intelligence, on the speedy reception of which at home so much may depend.—*Church and State Gazette.*

UNITED STATES.

BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.—The New York *Protestant Churchman* bears the following testimony to the character and conduct of this much lamented prelate:

Two years since and the heart of the Church was gladdened with the tidings that Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright had been elected Provisional Bishop of this Diocese, and now within a brief period we are bewailing his loss. This stroke falls suddenly and heavily. Under judicious and conciliatory administration, peace reigned within our borders, party animosity was silenced, and the fairest prospect was presented of increasing unity and prosperity. We question if ever a man called to so responsible a station under circumstances apparently presenting so many difficulties in the way of harmonizing and satisfying different interests, succeeded in guiding his conduct with such impartiality and universal acceptance as did Bishop Wainwright. His heart was right, and that was the secret of his success. He filled the office of a Bishop without abusing its prerogatives, being intent upon the exercise of his ministry, and not in wielding power. Amiable and benign in disposition, affable in address, and social in temperament, his urbane and conciliatory manners reflected the gentle and kind characteristics of his nature. And though his views were settled and decided, and on just occasions he was not backward in their expression, yet he did not obtrude them offensively, nor seek to make them a test for his clergy. He preferred preaching the Gospel and administering his holy office to dogmatizing—practical Christianity to theoretical theology—and was emphatically a man of work in his high calling.

The Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., of St. Peter's Church, Albany, has been elected Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New York, in the room of Dr. Wainwright, deceased. The election appears to have given general satisfaction. A New York paper says:

Dr. Potter is considered a moderate Churchman, and probable no other could have been elected, since the death of Dr. Wainwright, better fitted to conciliate and harmonize the different parties in the Church. For the last twenty years or more he has been pastor of the oldest Episcopal parish in Albany, where he is greatly esteemed and beloved. We believe he graduated at Union College in 1826, and is now over fifty years of age. His brother, the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., LL. D., is Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Pennsylvania; and it is a remarkable coincidence that the two important dioceses of New York and Pennsylvania should for the second time be placed under the Episcopal charge of brothers; formerly the two Bishops Onderdonk, and now the two Bishops Potter.

HEARLY IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Government has acceded to the application of Mr. Moses H. Perley, of New Brunswick, respecting the free admission of Colonial fish caught this season, and has given official assistance of an executive application to Congress for the refundment of any duties that may hereafter be paid on such fish, and for power to conceal any warehouses which may be given henceforth until the Reciprocity Treaty shall come into full operation. This concession has been made in consideration of our fish-

men having been promptly admitted to the in-shore fisheries of the Province, and to all the benefits of the present fishing season.—Mr. Perley has managed his negotiations skillfully and successfully. He now goes to Quebec on other business connected with the treaty, which, it is expected, will finally be completed in a few weeks, satisfactory information having been received from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

WRECK OF THE ARCTIC.—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK.

The Tribune of Friday says:—The excitement and sorrow in New York yesterday, were beyond all expression. Thousands of our citizens are bereaved of relatives, and tens of thousands have lost friends and acquaintances.

Early in the morning the Tribune and the other newspaper offices, and the offices of the steamship company, were thronged with anxious inquirers for further news, and all day long the crowds were kept up by fresh arrivals.

The flags on the City Hall, on the Hotel and the Shipping in the harbour, were all half-mast through the day. Business was neglected, and the whole city bore on its outward features evidence of the sorrow within.

Yesterday morning there were hundreds of persons crowding Adams & Co's office, waiting their several turns to see Mr. Burns, and each concerned to ascertain whether there was not some possible chance that a belated brother or sister or friend in the Arctic had escaped. Old men as well as young were sobbing like children, and talking their grief to the passer-by, with that absence of all reserve which so overpowering a misfortune is apt to produce.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The City appears to be infested with a gang of burglars, and it behoves all persons to see that their premises are properly secured. Several stores have been entered, and property stolen therefrom, but as yet no traces of the ruffians have been discovered. Mr. Aaron Armstrong fired on a man and boy who were attempting to break into his store in Dock Street on Sunday night, but without effect. This may operate as a warning.—*St. John Witness.*

Our new Governor, the Hon. J. Henry T. Manners Sutton, arrived here on Thursday last, and proceeded to Fredericton on the following morning. On Saturday, in the Council Chamber, he presented his commission as Lieutenant Governor of the province, took the usual oath, and assumed the administration of the Government.—*St. John Paper.*

ATTEMPTED MASSACRE.

A most diabolical attempt at a sweeping destruction of Protestants is recorded in the English journals received by the last mail as having been made in Tyrone. A number of the Protestants of Enniskillen, it appears, the Earl of Enniskillen among them, accepted an invitation to Derry, and having proceeded thither in a railway excursion train, were returning home when the engine came in collision with two successive heaps of stones, placed on the railroad, and ran off the line over a steep embankment. One of the engineers was killed, and two other servants of the company seriously maimed. To the providence of God alone is it to be attributed, that the most appalling loss of life did not result. The ruffians who had conspired against the lives of their countrymen carefully selected the spot which they conceived most favourable to the consummation of their horrid design. It was just where the road passed over a dangerous embankment that they placed the fragments of rock destined in their imagination, to overwhelm with sudden destruction nearly a thousand of their fellow-beings. It is remarkable, observes a reporter of proceedings taken to investigate this matter, that Armstrong the engine-driver, from some cause, could not get his engine in working order, from the time the train left Drumore road. When asked could he assign any reason for this he replied, "None, unless the interposition of God, for this greatly lessened the speed of the train." Scarcely any of the country people would render assistance, although one fellow was paid liberally for bringing a little water, and another was paid to bring a door to carry off the sufferers; they did not return. Lord Enniskillen took up his abode in a peasant's house for the night. Isaac Collins, the engine-driver, lay for some time senseless on the ground after leaping from the engine. When he recovered he asked some of the navvies to procure him a drink of water. They replied "they did not know where to get it," and moved about with their hands in their pockets, perfectly unconcerned.

Lord Enniskillen's conduct at the time of the occurrence is described as most heroic—

"His Lordship had stood by the driver of the engine from the time it left Enniskillen until it was thrown down, and his limbs were caught under the iron railing of the engine that was driven down upon them, so that he could not extricate himself; he was in much danger of being scalded to death by the rushing

out of steam, one of the passengers ran to his assistance. His Lordship at this moment of peril—the danger of the bursting of the boiler being imminent—exhibited a devotedness to humanity and a sustaining courage which are only to be found in exalted minds. "No," said he, "no; there are others more dangerously wounded than I am, go and assist them." By a desperate effort he straightened the rail that held him bound down, and was then taken out of his perilous position.

"The engine drivers were badly wounded; one of them has his leg broken in two places. On examining the line at the spot the engine encountered the shock, two large stones were found which had been placed there a few minutes before by some miscreants, with the diabolical intention of destroying the entire train.—A more dangerous spot could not have been selected for this horrid purpose; and if the train had been going at its ordinary speed, nothing could have prevented its being hurled over the embankment along with the engine, and it is awful to contemplate the slaughter that would have ensued amongst the immense number of passengers. But a merciful Lord saw fit to set limits to the wickedness these wretches would perpetrate, and to frustrate their hellish design. As an 'excursion train' it was only requisite to stop on the line when requiring to take in water, and therefore it was calculated, no doubt, that this party of pleasure would return to Enniskillen at a good pace. This was not the case.—Lord Enniskillen, feeling deep anxiety that the excursionists should return to their houses in safety, took his place beside the driver of the leading engine at Derry, and remained with him until the catastrophe took place."

"The Earl of Enniskillen referring to the accounts of the late outrage, denies that the 'expedition' was entirely of a party and Orange character. In the first place he says, there were neither flags, ribbons nor music, had such been used, he would have taken no part in the affair. Secondly, one-half of the expedition was at Orangemen, it was composed of the clergy of every denomination, the gentry, merchants, and inhabitants of Enniskillen and its neighbourhood. The visit to Derry was in return for a visit to the town of Enniskillen on the opening of the railway between the two towns, and 'occasioned by those feelings of ancient connexion and friendship which have been preserved for centuries between Derry and Enniskillen.' The noble Earl further states that the chief reasons for accompanying the 'expedition' was to prevent any display of a party feeling on the occasion.—*Wesleyan.*

Editorial Miscellany.

We take this opportunity of denying the charge of "Barking" communications addressed to this paper, merely because they differ in sentiment from our own—as set forth in a Philippic signed "Inquisitor," in the *Star* of yesterday. We could point out many a proof of the contrary in the papers of the "C. Times." We are bound by the terms of the Prospectus, by which we are constantly brought up, "to avoid controversy" as much as possible, and our own inclination is in unison with that restriction. But any communication, temperately written, in a Christian spirit, on questions closely connected with the welfare of our Church in this Diocese, not likely to provoke controversy, we readily insert, whether we agree with the writer or not, always reserving to ourself the usual right of Editors in such matters. Candour however compels us to add, that the allusion of "Inquisitor" would assuredly have been rejected, in its present form. The writer must feel, upon reflection, that if his production has any effect at all, it must be one injurious to the peace of that Church of which he is a member, and to the Institution which he professes to support.

KING'S COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.

Additional Subscriptions.

Rev. Charles Shreve, Chester	£25	0	0
Mr. Norman Ritchie,	25	0	0
Thomas B. Campbell, Esq. Cornwallis,	3	0	0
J. Dewolf, Esq. Kentville,	5	0	0
Mrs. Abram Newcombe,	1	0	0
Miss Robinson	0	10	0
A Friend	0	5	0
Mr. Isaac Bonnett, Bridgetown	3	0	0
Mr. Richard Clarke, Douglas	0	10	0
Mr. George Millar	1	0	0
Mr. W. Hayes	0	5	0
Mr. Joseph Miller	0	10	0
Mr. Hugh Burns	0	5	0
Lieut. Blake, Shubenacadie.	5	0	0
Mr. R. Brown, Pugwash	3	0	0
Mr. J. Bent,	1	0	0
Mr. J. James, Bridgetown	0	10	0
Mr. Marsden Foster	0	2	6
Mr. Tully, Musquodoboit	0	10	0
Mr. James Brown	0	1	3
Mrs. Brown	0	1	3
Miss Brown	0	1	3
Amos Brown	0	1	3
Alexander Anderson, Esq. Halifax	1	0	0

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Telegraphic Despatch to Merchants' Exchange Rooms.

DESPERATE AND BLOODY BATTLE! CAPTURE OF SEBASTOPOL!!

The American Steamer Baltic arrived at New York on Monday afternoon, bringing Liverpool dates to the 4th inst.

Sebastopol has been taken after a desperate resistance. Russians refusing to surrender.

Ten Thousand Allies killed.

Eighteen Thousand Russians killed.

Twenty-two Thousand Russians taken prisoners.—Ten Ships sunk.

Consols 93½
No change in Breadstuffs from previous advices.

STILL LATER.

ARRIVAL OF Africa AT NEW YORK.

Capture of Sebastopol not confirmed!!

A telegraphic despatch was received at the Merchants' Exchange Rooms on Friday, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M., announcing the arrival at New York, afternoon of same day, of the R. M. S. 'Africa,' with Liverpool dates to the 17th inst. Consols quoted firm at 93½. The news of the capture of Sebastopol, received previously by 'Baltic' at New York, was not confirmed. Latest authentic intelligence announces the investment of that fortress. Doubts were entertained of the truth of its capture. Flour and Wheat firm,—holders asking for an advance on previous prices. Corn unchanged in price.

THE ARCTIC.—We take the subjoined account of the remarkable preservation of Captain Luco and others, from one of our City papers. We sincerely hope that more of the unfortunate passengers may yet turn up. It would seem that the crew had thought only of their own safety:—

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE ARCTIC—CAPTAIN LUKE SAVED—HIS ARRIVAL AT QUEBEC.

A telegraphic Despatch to the *Boston Journal*, evening of the 14th inst., announces the arrival at Quebec on the day previous of Captain Luke, with three passengers and some seven of the crew of the ill-fated steamship "Arctic," rescued by the barque *Cambria*, Capt. Russell. Amongst those saved is Mr. G. F. Allen, son-in-law of Mr. Brown, of the firm of Brown, Shipley, & Co., Liverpool, and Jas. Smith of Edinburgh. One of the passengers of the *Ysola* was also picked up by the *Cambria*.

CAPT. LUKE'S STATEMENT.

After the collision, when it was found the Arctic must go down, Capt. Luke, with the passengers (for by this time all the seamen had left, with the exception of the 3rd officer) sat on tugs in lashing spars together to form a raft. The life boat was the only one left at the time, and to get the raft constructed it was necessary to get her into the water, but the oars were left on board the Arctic to prevent the boat from being taken away from the ship. Arctic left Liverpool Sept. 20, at 11 A. M., with 233 passengers, and a crew of 150 persons. Nothing of note occurred until 27th ult. On that day the sea, for a distance of three-fourths of a mile, could be seen only at intervals. A dense fog afterwards set in, but it was sufficiently clear to see one or two miles at times. At noon I left the deck for the purpose of working out the position of the ship, and in about 15 minutes after I heard the cry of "hard a starboard" given to the steersman by the officers of the deck.

I had just got on deck again when I heard a crash, and at the same moment saw a steamer on the starboard bow, and the next moment she struck the Arctic in the bows and passed astern. The bow of the strange steamer seemed to be literally crushed off for several feet, and she must unavoidably sink in a few minutes. Believing that we were comparatively uninjured, my first impulse was to save the lives of those on board the strange steamer.

The *Cambria* was from Glasgow bound to Montreal. When the Arctic sunk, Capt. Luke went down in her, but rose again, and grasped a spar or piece of timber falling on his son. The next moment he beheld him lifeless on the surface of the sea.

We know nothing of the circumstances referred to in the pages of a Controversary, by a Correspondent from Aylesford, and have no doubt that explanation can be given. One thing at all events is clear, that the Bishop in his Circular expressly required that every precaution should be used to "insure a fair and impartial representation." The election was to be "made by the same persons, and in the same manner as the election of Churchwardens"—and the Delegates were required to be "Communicants of at least twelve months standing." Not a word was said in it about pew rents.

About a dozen large Vessels have been built at Wallace, N. S. this season, one of them of 1000 tons.

The Revd. Dr. Duff, the well known Missionary of the Presbyterian Church to India, is so ill that he cannot return to his post this year.

CLERGY WIDOWS & ORPHANS FUND.

Rev. A. Jordaa.—Collection Country Harbor, 9s. 6d.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

MISSIONARY SUMMARY.

In ancient times the Athenian State maintained a "sacred galley," for the performance, once a year, of a stately religious ceremonial. That service rendered, she lay ashore, a useless though dignified part of ecclesiastical machinery. In our days a Christian Society maintains a vessel far more worthy of the name of "sacred" than the old tenant of the Piræus. At this hour there sails in the Pacific Ocean a little ship belonging to the London Missionary Society, which is constantly engaged in the active service of the Prince of Peace. Most vessels sail in search of gain, and many are destined for war; but this "sacred galley" glides through the blue waters, touching at one fair isle after another, freighted only with the message of salvation. She carries missionaries to their spheres of labour, or on their tours of inspection. She is a royal vessel, for she bears the ambassadors of the great King; she is a ship of war, and her one weapon is the "Word of God."

We gladly extract the substance of a part of a journal letter from the commander of this interesting vessel:—

"We left Sidney on the 13th of October, and arrived at Aneiteum, one of the New Hebrides, on the 22nd. The anchor dropped off the Mission station, where the Rev. J. Geddie* is labouring with much success. We landed his supplies, with 3,000 copies of Mark's Gospel—the first whole copy which was printed in this language. On Monday took on board our teachers and their wives, with the natives we had left here on our way to Sidney. Next day sailed to the Rev. Mr. Inglis' station, on the north side of the Island. Here we found the people, men, women, and children, all waiting with smiling faces, desirous of shaking hands. Twelve or thirteen years ago we found these people all barbarous, and could not in safety trust our lives among them. Now there is not one we may not feel safe with. What has God done by his Gospel for this people! Some days after we made sail for Erromango, anchored in Dillon's bay, and found our teachers well. They had erected a small place of worship, besides dwelling houses. We went on shore and held divine worship, being permitted to serve God in peace and safety on the spot where a few years ago our beloved missionaries, Williams and Harris, fell under the clubs of savages. On returning from worship we found on the beach the chief who killed Mr. Williams. He went on board with us. We asked him why he killed our missionary; he said, that white men had killed his relatives, and that he did not know any thing about him.

In this manner we might follow the Gospel ship from island to island, to learn everywhere of triumphs already won by the cross, or of people waiting in hope for the day of their merciful visitation.

A great work has begun in the different provinces of the Turkish empire. Thirty-five years ago the American Board of Missions began operations in those "lands of the Bible," from which its light and truth had departed. Great obstacles were encountered, and for some time little progress made. The sowing time was with tears, the harvest day is dawning with joy.—It is with feelings of singular interest that we hear of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus causing awakenings in places, the names of which are familiar to every reader of the Bible. From Constantinople to Mosul, and from Caucasus and Ararat to Lebanon. Christian agencies have been extended by the American Board. By the noble zeal of our American brethren, a staff of 126 male and female missionary labourers has been formed and set in operation. But a single glance at the vast field over which they are spread, will show that they are quite insufficient "to go in and possess the land." From all quarters the cry comes, for more men to work in this great enterprise. Already 200 places are known to contain Protestants: in fifty of them there are stated congregations with 100 Bible classes. During the last two or three years the American Mission has circulated Bibles, tracts, and books, to the extent of 109 million pages. They have issued 700 translations of tracts and other works in the various languages spoken through the Turkish dominions. John Bunyan is now speaking with many tongues in the home of allegory; and the "Dairyman's Daughter" has been the means of introducing the Gospel into Nicomedia. At Sidon, a little chapel is well filled with an attentive audience, discussions on Bible truths are frequent; and the movement has extended to Tyre, as well as the mountain villages above Sidon. The dew has again descended on Hamaon, and a much-tried community

of believers there begins to flourish. At Beyrut, on the coast, and Abeh, in Lebanon, there are training schools for young men and women, as well as attentive congregations. We have before spoken in praise of the American Training Institution at Bebek and Haekeny, near Constantinople.

Attached to the Syrian branch there are 12 Americans, two of whom are physicians; also a printer, four native preachers, and one native helper. The Armenian branch extends over Asia Minor, Armenia Proper, and Roumelia. For this wide region there are only twelve missionaries, one of whom is a physician; six native preachers, and twenty-four native helpers.

At Constantinople itself, there are, besides six missionaries, four native preachers, and six assistants. The Assyrian branch has five missionaries, one of whom is a physician, and three native helpers. Its principal stations are Mosul and Diarbekr, where the enquirers are numerous.

The American Board has this year voted £14,000 for carrying on the Missions in Asia Minor, Armenia, Syria, and Assyria. A large sum in itself, and a noble proof of the liberality of American Christians.

Yet how small, compared with the work to which it is devoted;—how insignificant, compared with the expenditure of the world on its pride, its ambition, or its pleasures.

FOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

I WILL BE GOOD TO-DAY.

"I will be good, dear mother,"
I heard a sweet child say,
"I will be good, now watch me—
I will be good all day."

She lifted up her bright young eyes,
With a soft and pleasing smile;
Then a mother's kiss was on her lips,
So pure and freed from guile.

And when night came, that little one,
In kneeling down to pray,
Said in a soft and whispering tone,
"Have I been good to day?"

Oh, many, many bitter tears
"T would save us, did we say,
Like that dear child, with earnest heart,
"I will be good to day."

SYMPATHIZE WITH CHILDREN.—"O, how I do love to talk with you, Mrs. S. I would rather talk with you any time than with my own mother." Thus exclaimed a girl of nine years, whom we had taken into our family to bring up. I was spending a season in conversation with her, which she greatly enjoyed, as her remark testified.

"Why Jane," said I, "what a speech! I thought you wanted to see your mother very much."

"So I do," she replied, "but for all that, I love to talk with you, better than I ever did with her."

"What is the reason?" I asked.

"I don't know exactly," said Jane. "Sometimes mother wouldn't let me talk with her, when she wasn't busy either. The school girls used to plague me sometimes, and if I told mother she would say, 'Hush; stop telling tales out of school.' I used to plague them back; and so we had real quarrelling times. One day, pretty soon after I came to live with you, I told you how Ellen May pushed me down, and you told me about heaping coals of fire on her head. You know you said, if I would give her part of my orange, she wouldn't do so again, and she didn't. Now when the girls plague me, I do so nothing to please them, and they stop very quick. I guess they won't trouble me any more. Before I came here, if I hurt me and told mother, she would laugh at me and tell me what a fuss I made about nothing. But you say, 'never mind,' 'I'm very sorry,' and that seems to make it stop off aching, almost. I feel as if I can tell you anything better than I could tell mother, for she never cares what I say."

Poor child! It was sympathy she needed; and how natural to seek it from her mother. If Jane's mother had lent an ear to her daughter's troubles with the girls, she might have instilled into her mind the great principles of right which it was her duty to do. She need not have encouraged the child to make "much ado about nothing," mourning over every scratch or bruise; but she might have fortified her resolution to bear the pain, or might cause her to forget by adroitly turning her attention to something of interest. This cause would have added to the happiness of the child, and strengthened her affection for her mother.

Let a mother show her little ones that she regards their troubles as trifles, and their sports as follies, and

it will not be long before they will cease to reveal their thoughts and motions confidentially to that mother.

They will find in their playmates more congenial spirits, and will form injurious intimacies of which the mother will remain ignorant, for they will soon learn the art of concealment. They will not tell of their temptations, nor seek for counsel of those in whom they confide not. The Holy Spirit may strive with them, but no mother bids them beware how they grieve it away, for she is unconscious of its presence. Distress on account of sin may be heavily on their young hearts, and they may grope in spiritual darkness for months, not knowing whither to turn for relief, when a mother would gladly point out the way, did she but know their desires.

WHO IS THE GOOD CHILD?—It is a great mistake for children to think that they cannot be religious. In a book called 'The Beauties,' which every one ought to read, it says:—"A little girl who is affectionate and obedient to her parents, kind and gentle to her brothers and sisters, and amiable and benevolent towards every body, is doing the will of her Father in heaven. It, in the exercise of these virtues, she is ready, for Christ's sake, to sacrifice a favourite inclination, to subdue a bad passion, to repress an unkind emotion for convenience sake, she is certainly fitting herself to be numbered among the blessed."

A little boy who gets up early in the morning, says his prayers, is always at his meals, as soon as they are on the table, tries to be affable and obliging towards every body, never says a bad word, loves his mother so dearly that he never offends her in word or deed, and does all things for conscience and his Saviour's sake, is not far from the kingdom of God!

Such children are religious, and experience joy and peace that no one can conceive of, until he becomes like them. Have you my dear reader, no interest in the matter? Will you not try to be good and holy, like Jesus Christ?

SELECTIONS.

MUSIC FOR THE OUTCASTS.—We lately gave a sketch of a private musical exercise frequently enjoyed by the children of the Five Points House of Industry. This pleasant custom has been improved and enlarged for the benefit of the poor outsiders in the neighborhood. On successive Tuesday evenings, the chapel has been thrown open, and we have had a throng of auditors, from the deepest culls of guilt and wretchedness, overflowing the room, pressing upon the doors, and climbing upon the windows, to hear the sweet songs and Sabbath hymns of our happy children, once as lost as they.

The chapel is formed of two long, parallel rooms, thrown together by an open midway in the partition some twelve feet wide, as two parlors are connected by sliding doors. Each division has its separate door, and the inner division was devoted to visitors and friends, of whom a crowded and most respectable audience, chiefly ladies, was assembled. Opposite them in the centre of the other division, the children of the institution were placed, so as to form three sides of a hollow square, facing inward, the girls in front, all dressed in white, and the piano-forte in the centre. On one side of the children, on a raised gallery of seats at that end of the room, sat the adult inmates of the house; and at the other end, crowded in from the street the squallid but deeply attentive, charmed, and orderly people of the Five Points. Never was the power of music more wonderfully illustrated, since stocks and stones paid homage to the lyre. Not a sound proceeded from the dark, dense mass; every face was fixed in motionless attention, and there they stood in the same manner for two hours without intermission, fascinated by the strangely beautiful sights and sounds. It was an overpowering spectacle, full of suggestions which cannot be expressed. On the one hand, congregated misery and depravity of the darkest hue, sublimed to the gentleness of the lamb; in the midst, the saved and cleansed and lovely company of children, singing songs of joy and songs of Zion and on the opposite hand an equal assembly of refinement, beauty and goodness, listening, and gazing on the contrast with mingled tears of pity and gratitude.

Nothing could exceed the beauty and propriety of the children's singing, or the happy selection of the pieces, for alternate exhilaration, pathos, and devotion. As they stood singing heavenly melodies, a white-robed company, skirted by the dark masses of wretched depravity out of which they so lately had issued—issued like a vision of the ransomed who have come out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes and

made them white in the blood of the Lamb, and who sing forever a new song before the Throne. We shall ever witness a contrast more marvellous, until this corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal, immortality. It is a greater step from here to heaven, than from that dark group to that sweet and joyous choir; but nowhere could the wondrous transition be more sublimely illustrated before mortal eyes. The words of the divine Apocalypse rushed upon the heart—

“What are those which are arrayed in white robes? and whence came they?”

“These are they who have come out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb. . . . They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; For the Lamb that is in the midst of the Throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters; and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes.”

Thanks be to GOD, that this shall all be said of some of those now present. May it be true of many, and of many generations succeeding, until the last outcast has signed and suffered! “You or twelve little girls, from four to ten years old, now ranged themselves before us in a crescent, the tallest, a sweet child, in the centre, where she stood and sung with a still, earnest, upturned face, and the smaller ones tapering off the wings of the crescent on either side: and they sang these words with the whole assembly dissolved in sympathetic emotion:—

I want to be an angel,
And with the angels stand;
A crown upon my forehead,
A harp within my hand:
There right before my SAVIOUR,
So glorious and so bright,
I'd raise the sweetest music,
And praise Him day and night.

I never would be weary,
Nor ever shed a tear,
Nor ever know a sorrow,
Nor ever feel a fear;
But blessed, pure, and holy,
I'd dwell in Jesus' sight,
And with ten thousand thousands,
Praise Him both day and night.

I know I'm weak and sinful,
But Jesus will forgive,
For many little children,
Have gone to Heaven to live.
Dear SAVIOUR, when I languish,
And lay me down to die,
O, send a shining angel
To hear me to the sky.

O, then I'll be an angel,
And with the angels stand;
A crown upon my forehead,
A harp within my hand:
And thou before my SAVIOUR,
So glorious and so bright,
I'll join the heavenly music,
And praise Him day and night.

After this Mr. Pease was asked to speak. “What can I say,” said he, “after this! I want to hear it sung again by this whole assembly together, high and low, small and great.” It was done. The air was familiar, and loud and sweet and solemn, from hundreds of voices, swelled the chorus—

“I WANT TO BE AN ANGEL!”

The effect upon the Five Points people astonished every observer, and themselves not least of all. They had tried preaching, and they had heard music; they had tried many things, good and bad; but they had never dreamed of any thing like this; no preaching and no music was like what they heard that night.—Without cost, these hallowed evenings for the poor people of the Five Points, will do more for them than a hundred preachers and the revenues of a kingdom devoted to them.—*N. Y. Churchman.*

EXAMPLE FOR THE LAITY.—ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE CLERGY.—The earnest words which, in the following letter, are not only in word but in deed, will, we trust, touch the right chord in many a Christian heart. They are important and needful, both for our clergy and people, and, if rightly pondered and acted on, will remove all the slackness of apathy and the lack of funds by which the progress of our Mission is so sorely retarded and hindered. The people only need to be informed and stirred up, to do all that we need or desire. They have the ability; let them, then, “have the opportunity to do good unto all men, especially to them who are of the household of faith.”

“We have been greatly encouraged by the generous donation of \$300 for the first Church in the Allegheny Valley, from a truly noble-hearted Churchman

whose name I am not permitted to make public. He had sent the Missionary \$100, and, reading one of his reports in the *Spirit of Missions*; and, accompanying this last donation, he has made some observations on the subject of giving for the support of Missions in the West, that I cannot forbear to forward you extracts from his letter for publication. I had remarked to him that I thought it a rare occurrence that any Missionary in the West received the sum of \$100 from a single individual. In reply, he says, “I fear this is too true, and a pity it is that it is so. There are thousands who call themselves Episcopalians, who are able to give that sum every month in the year for Missionary purposes; and I don't doubt many, yes, very many, would do it, if they were properly instructed in their duty. But the fact is, that no small number of the clergy are in fault in this matter, especially those having charge of wealthy parishes. They either feel little interest in the subject of Missions, are ignorant of the influence they have, or might have, with the people, or want the moral courage to use that influence, or all these combined. I sincerely believe that tens of thousands of dollars might be had for mission purposes more than is now received, if the clergy felt the interest they should in the subject, and would exert themselves wisely to promote it. The wealthy men of business need information on the subject. They are generally liberal in the disposition of their money, and need to be told, often and plainly, but in the most kind and affectionate manner, what their duty is, not only from the pulpit, but also in private, face to face. The amount of money expended by this class of people yearly, upon mere superfluities, would build a Church in every considerable village in our country, educate young men enough to supply those Churches and support them comfortably, and I have no doubt that, with proper exertion on the part of the clergy, the money could be had. It certainly would require a good deal of zeal and perseverance. Write to some of the rectors of these wealthy parishes; state your labors, privations, and discouragements; tell them plainly, but kindly, that 'tis their duty to make known your situation, and that of others of your brethren at the West, to their rich parishioners, and to urge them to liberal contributions; to show them that it is the duty of those possessing riches by the goodness and blessings of their Heavenly Father, to impart them liberally to promote the Gospel, and to relieve the Lord's servants from the embarrassments they labor under; that money thus given by them will bring down the blessings of Heaven upon them and their children.” He adds: “I hope you will pardon me for taking the liberty of writing thus to you. All the excuse I can offer is, that I can't help it.”

“This is from a layman whose liberality has abounded to us, and encouraged us to begin the erection of a Church.” I trust that his earnest words may not be lost upon those who read them.—*The Spirit of Missions.*

PESTILENCES AT VARIOUS PERIODS.—In more than one quarter it has been remarked, that the fever at New Orleans equals, if it does not surpass all former pestilences in its mortality. This, however, is a mistake. A notice of some of the most remarkable epidemics will refute the error.

The first pestilence of which we have a detailed account is that recorded by Thucydides, and which visited Athens about four hundred and thirty years before the Christian era. It appears to have been identical in kind with the great plague of London in 1666, the accounts written of the one applying almost exactly to the other. The mortality which attended it seems almost incredible. It was followed at uneven periods, by other visitations of pestilence, which swept off millions of the human race at Rome, Egypt, Syria, and finally Constantinople. Gibbon relates that in the reign of Justinian, A. D., 527, a plague devastated the empire for fifty-two years. During a portion of this time, when Constantinople was visited by the epidemic, ten thousand persons died daily. Two centuries later, two hundred thousand persons were carried off, in that capital, by another visitation of the plague. In the earlier visitation many smaller cities were depopulated by it. Whole districts, devoted to agriculture, were abandoned, the harvest being left to wither on the ground, Gibbon computes the entire mortality, during the fifty-two years of plague, at one hundred millions.

During the middle ages, the plague swept over Europe several times, with frightful violence. Boccaccio has left a vivid narrative of its appearance at Florence

“We have since learned that he intends himself to deprive his coat.

about the middle of the fifteenth century. It bore the name of the “Black Death,” and closely resembled the old plague of Athens. Visiting England, it swept off fifty thousand inhabitants of London alone, though the British capital had not, at that time, probably more than two hundred thousand inhabitants.—Fifty years later the plague appeared again in London, when thirty thousand persons perished of it within a twelvemonth. In 1517, an epidemic called the “Sweating Sickness” broke out in Europe, and extending to England, deprived the principal towns, according to Straw, of half of their inhabitants. In 1603, nearly forty thousand persons died of plague in London.—About the same period, Constantinople is said to have lost two hundred thousand of its inhabitants by the same disease. As the age of official statistics had not yet arisen, these numbers may have been occasionally exaggerated; but the very vastness of the frightful rate of mortality. It is to be regretted that we have not more exact accounts of these epidemics, so as to be able to determine whether they were identical in character, as the best medical writers conjecture, or really different, as their names imply.

We now come to the pestilence which devastated London in 1665, and which is commonly known as “The Great Plague.” It does not appear, after all, to have been as fatal as many which preceded it; and really owes its pre-eminence to the vivid descriptions left of it. This epidemic appeared in September, 1664, and after lingering all winter, began to rage violently as early as May. The summer set in unusually hot. In the week ending 13th of June, 112 had died of the disease; the next week the number rose to 168; the next to 367; and the next to 470. Macaulay computes the population of London at this time, at about half a million. By the middle of July, however, two hundred thousand had fled to the country. The pestilence now began to increase with appalling rapidity.—The deaths for the week ending with the 1st of August were 2,010, and they rose steadily in numbers till the 5th of September, having reached, for the week ending with that date, 6,988. The week following there were 6,554 deaths; the week after that 7,165; and the next week, 5,533. The pestilence now rapidly abated.—The mortality for the ensuing five weeks was, respectively, 4,528, 4,327, 2,665, 1,421, and 1,031. By the 5th of December, the weekly deaths from the plague had fallen to 210. This, after the awful mortality which had preceded it, was considered a trifle; and the survivors consequently returned to town, and business was generally resumed.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Among new editions of well-established works, we have, from BARNES & Co., a copy of IZAAK WALTON's amiable “Lives,” with the pleasing account of the good old Salmon himself, by Dr. ZOUCH. To the title-page has been added the general recommendation “choice English Biography,” which could not be better applied by the publisher. WALTON was not a scholar by education; but it is noticeable how far his quiet, happy receptive disposition carried him in the appreciation of learned and gifted men, and even made him a sharer in their acquisitions. He was connected by marriage with Bishop Ken, which may have helped him. As it was, he enjoyed the acquaintance of DONNE, SIR HENRY WOTTON, HOOKER, SANDERSON, USHER, Archbishop SHRELDON, MORTON, PEARSON, JOHN HALES of Eton, CHILLINGWORTH, and with the approbation of his times, had interest enough to be entrusted with the lives of the first five of the noble spirits whom we have enumerated. The family of every Churchman should possess on its shelves a copy of this work, as one of its choice classics. Our readers are doubtless too well acquainted with it to need any particular introduction at the present time. The best criticism on it is WORDSWORTH's sonnet:

There are no colours in the fairest sky,
So fair as these: the feather whence the pen
Was shaped, that traced the lives of these good men,
Dropt from an angel's wing, with molten'd eye,
We read of faith, and purest charity,
In Statesman, Priest, and humble Citizen.
O! could we copy their mild virtues, then
What joy to live, what blessedness to die!
Methinks their very names shine still and bright,
Apart—like glow-worms on a summer night;
Or lonely tapers when from far they fling
A gulfing ray; or seen—like stars on high,
Satellites burn in a lucid ring,
Around meek WALTON's heavenly memory.

—*New York paper.*

Show me a man of whom it can be truly said that he loves what he hated, and hates what he loved, and I will pronounce him to be God's workman.—*John*

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCT. 21, 1854.

THE VISITATION.

The business of the Visitation properly so called had come to an end when our last number was issued; altho' the Clergy did not separate until the beginning of the week. On Sunday morning the Reverend Edwin Gilpin, Senr. Rector of Annapolis, (all but the oldest of our Clergy,) and one who deservedly has great weight with his Brethren and with the Laity, occupied the Pulpit of St. Paul's.

It is gratifying to his numerous friends to find him so much restored to health after his recent illness.

The Revd. Charles Shreve preached in the afternoon in the same Church, and the Rev. J. Forsyth in the evening. The day was unfavourable for "fair-weather Christian." Perhaps some who could venture abroad in pouring rain, and through muddy streets, to the Exhibition rooms, thought it "too bad" to venture to the House of Prayer.

At St. George's the Rev. J. Forsyth preached in the morning, and the Rev. J. Campbell in the afternoon. The pulpit of St. Luke's we believe was filled by Rev. R. Untacke, in the morning, and Rev. J. Ambrose in the afternoon. On Friday afternoon the Revd. A. Gray preached at St. Paul's, and on Saturday the Revd. J. Mooly. Such of these discourses as we heard (and we heard all except those of the Sunday, when we were on duty elsewhere,) were sound and edifying, and bearing less or more on the special occasion on which they were delivered. If they were printed, and all absentees would purchase copies, there would be somewhat left for the D. O. Society, or some other Church object.

Upon the whole, we believe we do but give the general opinion of our Brethren in pronouncing the recent gathering to have been full of comfort and edification to ourselves and of promise to the Church. The large admixture of the lay element in this Experimental Council, was a novel and pleasing feature. And certainly the ability, and moderation and intelligence displayed by these Lay representatives, was highly creditable to them, and honorable to those by whom they were selected. It is only to be regretted that any Parish should have been without such a representation. No doubt on any future occasion of the sort, there will be fewer absences.

We have before noticed the warm and generous hospitality which to a degree unprecedented before, has been extended by the clerical and lay members of the Church, to their country pastors and brethren.

The most of them have now gone to their respective fields of labour, no doubt with the hope that in due time we may meet again in the like friendly and christian communion. As they once more turn to their arduous work in the Gospel vineyard, may they feel themselves strengthened and refreshed for its zealous and vigorous discharge—endued with larger measures of Divine grace, that so they may make full proof of their ministry, remembering the account they must one day give. And O how soon will that day be upon the youngest and the freshest of us all. How soon will those who have just surrounded their earthly overseer, be gathered, with their respective flocks, before the great Shepherd and Bishop of our Souls. God grant that then, each of those who have here united in sweet and holy fellowship with Christ and with each other, may receive the gracious bidding to "come up higher" as good and faithful servants of their Lord! We subjoin a List of the Clergy and Laity lately assembled in Halifax:

MINISTERS.

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|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Alexander, Rev. J. | Maturin, Rev. E. |
| Ambrose, Rev. J. | Maynard, Rev. T. |
| Arnold, Rev. R. | M. J. Cawley, Rev. G. |
| Avery, Rev. R. | Millidge, Rev. A. |
| Breading, Rev. J. | Moody, Rev. T. T. |
| Brine, Rev. R. F. | Morris, Rev. T. |
| Eallock, Rev. H. | Nichols, Rev. E. |
| Bullock, Rev. W. | Owen, Rev. H. L. |
| Campbell, Rev. J. M. | Pearson, Rev. J. |
| Cochran, Rev. J. C. | Porter, Rev. W. Y. |
| DeBlois, Rev. H. | Ret-hie, Rev. J. |
| Dunn, Rev. J. | Robertson, Rev. J. |
| Elliot, Rev. C. | Ruddle, Rev. T. D. |
| Felloul, Rev. P. | Shreve, Rev. C. |
| Forsythe, Rev. J. | Shrove, Rev. J. |
| Gilpin, Rev. A. | Savler, Rev. W. H. |
| Gilpin, Rev. E. | S. nke, Rev. H. |
| Gilpin, R. & H. Jr. | Stamer, Rev. H. |
| Gray, Rev. A. | Smith, Rev. S. |
| Green, Rev. S. D. | Shaw, Rev. J. (retired) |
| Godfrey, Rev. W. | Stannage, Rev. J. |
| Hill, Rev. G. | Stewart, Rev. J. |
| Jameson, Rev. R. | Stewart, Rev. W. |
| Wasson, Rev. W. | Stewart, Rev. J. |
| King, Rev. W. B. | Taylor, Rev. W. |
| Leaser, Rev. T. C. | Townshend, Rev. G. |

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| Twining, Rev. T. | White, Rev. T. H. |
| Untacke, Rev. R. F. | Willis, Rev. Dr. |
| Untacke, Rev. R. | Xewson, Rev. H. L. |

LAY DELEGATES.

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| Halifax—St. Paul's—The Hon. the Chief Justice. | |
| The Hon. H. H. Cogswell. | |
| St. George's—Newman Clarke, Esq. | |
| T. B. Atkins, Esq. | |
| Albion Mines, | None. |
| Anaheret, | None. |
| Annapolis, | None. |
| Antigonish, | W. C. Hierbby and Elisha M. Randall. |
| Archiebt, | None. |
| Aylesford, | A. Van Buskirk and W. Morton. |
| Beaver Harbour, | W. Geddes and Thos. Legge. |
| Chester, | T. Whitford and J. Fader. |
| Clements Port, | None. |
| Dartmouth, | Law. Hartshorn & E. H. Lowe. |
| Digby, | None. |
| Falmouth, | Lewis Hill and Saml. Mumford. |
| Liverpool, | Robt. Roberts & F. W. Collins. |
| Lunenburg, | Hon. W. Rudolf and H. S. Jost. |
| Manchester & Melford—None. | |
| Musquodoboit, | H. A. Gladwin. |
| New Dublin, | Nich. Wolff and Thos. Teel. |
| Newport, | W. Mumford, Sr. and W. Woodroffe. |
| Parrsborough, | None. |
| Petou, | Daniel Hockin. |
| Pogwash, | None. |
| Rawdon & Douglas, | None. |
| St. Kevin's, | Chas. Fenerty and J. Whitcar. |
| Shellburne, | Charles Bruce, Senr. |
| Ship Harbour, | None. |
| St. Mary's Bay, | Dr. H. Elliott and Jas. M'Intosh. |
| Sydney, | Capt. Ousley & Henry Ingles. |
| Sydney Mines, | None. |
| Truro, | Richard Ambrose. |
| Weymouth, | None. |
| Wilmot, | None. |
| Windsor, | Lt. Col. Myers & C. B. Bowman. |
| Yarmouth, | J. W. K. Howley. |

TORONTO.—We take the following Circular from the "Church" paper, by which it appears that the Clergymen in that Diocese are to meet in a few days in regular Synod, to attend to the affairs of their Church, without waiting for Acts of Parliament.

The octogonarian Bishop, it seems, has been hard at work in visiting his unwieldy Diocese, for four entire months.

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

MY DEAR BRETHREN,—It having been left to my discretion to convene the Synod at any time during 1854, I have waited longer than was perhaps desirable, for two reasons:

First—In the hope that the Imperial Government would redress its pledge by passing a measure to remove the disabilities which are supposed by some to exist in regard to Colonial Church Assemblies. This hope has not been realized; for, although a bill for that purpose was introduced into the House of Commons early in the last Session, it never came to maturity, and was postponed for another year. In the meantime, we learn from the best authority, that if there be any legal impediments to the meeting of Synods, they are confined to those of a national character, and do not extend to such as are merely diocesan.

Second—Before the fate of the measure proposed by her Majesty's Solicitor General to the Imperial Parliament could be known, I required to commence my Confirmation Visitations, which occupied me from the 14th of May to the 26th of September. I therefore take the earliest opportunity of assembling you together which circumstances would admit.

This delay (if it may be so deemed) is not without its advantage. The Church will be enabled to take into consideration the increased peril with which the proceedings of the Provincial Legislature seem to threaten the remainder of her very scanty endowment, and to take such a course as may appear just and expedient to avert the same.

The Synod will also be engaged in framing such regulations for its future government and guidance as our local circumstances require; and in doing this, it would appear expedient to assume, as the basis of our proceedings, the bill which passed the House of Lords last year; and should the Imperial Parliament think it necessary at any future period to pass a measure authorizing and regulating Church Assemblies in the Colonies, it will be easy to modify what we have done to meet its just requirements.

These things being premised, I request the Clergy of this Diocese, and the Lay Delegates, to assemble in the Cathedral Church, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. After morning prayer, the Synod will adjourn to the Parochial School-house to hold its Session for the transaction of business.

In case any Clergyman finds that the Delegates from his Parish are absent, have removed, or are otherwise unable to attend, it is proper to have a fresh election in the manner directed by my Circular Letter of the 2nd of April, 1851, because a full attendance is very desirable.

I remain, my dear Brethren,
Your affectionate Diocesan,
JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, 2nd Oct. 1854.

THE Provincial Exhibition finally closed on Saturday last, when the Hon. the Attorney General delivered the closing address, from which we make the following extracts:—

During the last three months, I have travelled, with an observant eye, over some of the finest parts of Europe. It would be the language of dishonest and indiscriminate eulogy to place our husbandry as yet upon a par with that of England. The last eight years, with the repeal of the Corn Laws, and the necessity of more strenuous exertions, have wrought upon the mother country like a charm. Never was I so much struck with the magic beauty, the assiduous and fish-bell cultivation, and the matchless verdure of her fields, as during my recent visit. We must toil for many years before we can rival the fertile valleys of the Trent, the Liffey, and the Forth. But cross the channel—traverse the barren plain which stretches with its unwholesome marshes and its innumerable windmills—a windmill almost for every farm—from Hamburg to Berlin, and thence to Dresden, and the feelings of a Nova Scotian will be gratitude to God who has given him a country so far superior either to Prussia or Saxony.—(Cheers.) If we proceed further southerly some 400 or 500 miles to Prague and Vienna, and thence up the Danube to Linz and by Upper Austria to Strassburgh and on to Paris, we find, it is true, a rich and well cultivated country, the result of the labors of 2000 years, but marked by some peculiarities which may well content us with our own Province. The hedge-rows, the numerous country seats, the ornamented cottages which embellish an English landscape are rarely to be seen,—and the comfortable of an farm houses of our own country, with its green blinds, its creepers upon the porch, and its flower beds in front, the large and overflowing barns, and the unmistakable signs of plenty and abundance, are unknown on the greater part of the continent. Nowhere in that long stretch of nearly two thousand miles, in Northern or in Southern Germany, did I see any tract of country to be compared for natural beauty and richness of soil with the Townships of Truro, Windsor, or Cornwallis.—(Cheers.)

There is another peculiarity by which, in the whole of that tour, I was forcibly and most painfully struck, and that was the universal employment of the weaker and softer sex in the rudest and most toilsome occupations. Independently of field labour, with the plough, the harrow, and the scythe, you will see women and young girls all along the banks of the Danube and the Elbe, working on the embankments, the quays, and the railways! Need I say that the distinguishing characteristics which separate the sexes, and give to woman her domestic influence, and to life its softening and highest charm,—disappear, amid these relics of a barbarous age, which are so little congenial to the temper and feelings of English or American people. Not your Excellency;—this Exhibition shows that the females of our happier land are at liberty to spend their time, and display their ingenuity and taste, in pursuits better adapted to their sex, and in which it will be difficult to excel them. Who it were that can walk through our Assembly room, (in which, I take it for granted after so genial an influence has been shed upon it,—we will never again hear the sounds of contention and strife.) (Cheers and Laughter.) without acknowledging that the success of the Exhibition must be attributed, after all, not so much to the men as to the women of Nova Scotia. [Loud cheers]

The meritorious and patriotic exertions of the Committee and officers, involving great labour and no little anxiety, have resulted in what we have seen, and their best reward is the consciousness of a signal benefit rendered to their country.—(Cheers.)

The Committee did not forget to add to the Agricultural and Industrial display which we have witnessed, the charms of intellectual entertainment. By their agency a series of useful and instructive Lectures have been got up during the evenings of Exhibition. These were delivered by some of our ablest men from different parts of Nova Scotia, and I am sure must have been considered a rich intellectual treat.

Let us, in conclusion, rejoice in what has been achieved—let us congratulate ourselves that the many thousands who have poured in from the country have met their fellow-citizens in town in perfect harmony, and without the public peace, or the courtesies of life, having been disturbed in a single instance,—and above all, let us not forget the deep reverence and gratitude we owe to the Supreme Being, for the peace that reigns within our borders, and the plenty He has shed upon our fields,—and let us close this Exhibition with a just estimate of the resources of our country—a more earnest determination to develop and improve them—and a richer glow of that warm and generous patriotism which will impart a new charm to the fairest daughters, and fresh vigour to the enterprising and hardy sons of Nova Scotia.—(Much cheering.)

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, WINDSOR.—We beg to call attention to the advertisement of the Revd. D. W. Pickett, the newly appointed Principal of this Institution. We trust that after all its ups and downs, it will now flourish. But in order to the Churchmen must act as members of other denominations do, show a preference for their own Seminaries, and exert themselves in its behalf. From all we hear, and in part from our own personal knowledge, we think we can assure Parents, that both in the Household and in the School their sons will be

Give all the care and attention they can reasonably expect. We hope that the effect of our contemplated Church organization will be a more united and efficient patronage of those Educational Institutions for youth of both sexes which are in direct connection with the Church to which we belong.

We understand that the Lord Bishop (D. V.) will hold an Ordination at Sackville Church, on Sunday morning next.

KING'S COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.—It is particularly requested that all sums subscribed to this fund, not already paid or secured, should either be remitted with the utmost possible despatch, or notes of hand be given for the same, and transmitted to the Agent at Halifax.

The Clergy in the respective Parishes will confer a favour by thus aiding in winding up the collections, as soon as they see this—and all who have not contributed are reminded that the requisite amount has not yet been raised, altho' the Governors have incurred heavy responsibilities on the faith of it.

We would have been very happy to have given the substance of the Addresses at the late Convention, especially those of the laity, which were generally excellent, but we had no reporter there, and the speakers did not furnish us with any notes. Messrs. Hecken, Rowley, Fenerty, and others, attracted much attention, and are fair specimens of the ability which the laymen of the country Parishes will bring to bear upon the future councils of the Church. With such shrewd and watchful minds at hand, there need be no apprehension of encroachment upon our privileges, whether we are of the lay or clerical order.

Colonel Freeman Murary, late of the 72nd Highlanders, stationed in this Garrison, arrived at Bermuda, Tuesday, Oct. 3, and took the oath of office as Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Bermudas, on the same day.

We call attention to the interesting communication of a "Christian Traveller," in reference to the Eastern Shore, and shall be glad to hear from him again. There is we believe no portion of this Diocese, where the self-denying labours of our Missionaries have been more blessed, than in that region, which a few years since was steeped in ignorance and sin. We hope our correspondent's notice of it may stir up the members of our Church to larger contributions to our Societies, so as to increase the number of labourers.

Holloway's Pills.—For the Cure of Sick Headache, Bile, and Weak and Disordered Stomachs.—These wonderful Pills have been the means of restoring to health many persons pronounced incurable by the toxicity in all parts of the World. They may be taken with perfect safety, and a certainty of effecting a cure, by persons suffering from general debility, sick headache, disease of the stomach, bilious or liver complaints, and those who are predisposed to dropsy, cannot use a more effectual remedy than Holloway's Pills, for acting as they do upon the main spring of life disease cannot easily resist their influence. Their effect is mild, yet speedy, and as a family medicine they are unequalled.

Married.

At Dartmouth, on Thursday, the 14th Inst., by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Rector, Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER SOWARD, to Miss BARBARA ANN LATFOLD, both of Eastern Passage, Dartmouth. On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. William Bullock, Mr. JAMES ALKANA, Mate of the Brig Milo, to Miss ANN HARR, fourth daughter of Mr. James Ham, of this City.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Oct. 14th.—Brig Nancy, St. John, P. R. brig. Margaret Mortimer, Burke, Montreal; schrs. Dart, McNutt, Havana, 15 days; Eliza Jane, Reddy, Montreal; Snow Bird, St. George's Bay; Kate, ditto; Hector, Sydney. Sunday, Oct. 15th.—Steamer Ospray, Hunter, St. John's, N. F.—with goods saved from City of Philadelphia. New brig from Beaver Harbour. Monday, Oct. 16th.—Brig Humming Bird, Coloon, Trinidad; brigs, Maude, Johnson, Porto Rico, 8 days; Lucy Ann, Simpson, St. John, N. B.; schrs. Buskar, Pre. Norfolk; Mary, Bond, Barle; Good Intent, Smith, Elizabeth; Ariel, Gray, P. E. I.; Felix, Cornier, Magdalena Islands; Alexander, Swinow. Wednesday, Oct. 18th.—Brig, Halifax, (pkt.) O'Brien, Boston, 3 days; Bonita, McKay, St. Jago de Cuba, 25 days. Thursday, Oct. 19th.—H. M. S. Resistance Jamaica, troops—bound to Quebec; brigs, Thetis, Coile, Cadiz, 25 days; America, new Cornwallis; brig, Conquest, Wood, New York, 7 days; Gazelle, McNaug, Boston, 4 days; schrs. Jasper, Banks, Matanzas, 18 days; Mary E. Smith, "Am. pkt." Gave, Boston, 3 days. CLEARED. Saturday, Oct. 14th.—Brig, Orion, St. John's, N. F.; schrs. Resident, Bremen, New York; Mary Ann, Richbucto; Reward, Quebec; Harriet Newall, St. George's Bay; Experiment, Charlottetown. Monday Oct. 16th.—Blue Nose, Martin, Newfoundland; Pomona, Corvell, Demorara.

Tuesday, Oct. 17th.—Farraria, Sprague, Richbucto. Rifle, Balcom, Miramichi, Peace, Gillet, Sherbro, Emily, Shaw, Bay St. George, Nfld.; Jane Spratt, McNab, ditto; Aurora, Crowell, ditto; Velocity, Shalnut, Richbucto. Wednesday, Oct. 18th.—Lu. Alas, McPhoe, Bay Chaleur; Majestic, Harle, N. John Joseph, Shaw, Bay St. George, ditto; Bloomer, Embree, Ch'wan, P. E. I. Coros, Messervey, Bay St. George, Nfld.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21.

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Apples, Bacon, Beef, Lamb, Butter, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Hams, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, and Yarn.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table listing prices for Wood and Coal.

Advertisements.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF NEW BOOKS.

Just Received per latest Arrivals from Great Britain.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF NEW BOOKS, in a Divinity, History, Ethics and Light Literature—such will be sold at Cost and Charge!

Books suitable for PRESENTS—Illuminated, and Hand-omely Bound—very cheap. ONE HUNDRED SETS MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR—4 Maps in a Set—viz 1. Europe; 2 Russia in Europe; 3. Turkey in Europe; 4. Baltic Sea and Gulf of Finland—at the low price of 1s. 3s. per Set.

WM. GOSSIP, Nova Scotia Book Store, 21 Granville Street.

Oct. 21, 1852.

E. K. BROWN.

NO. 1, ORDNANCE SQUARE.

HAS RECEIVED PER LATEST ARRIVALS: A WELL selected Stock of HARDWARE.

- List of hardware items including Bar, Bolt, Hoop, and Sheet Iron; Cast, German, Blistered, and Spring STEEL; Smith's Belows, Anvils, Vices, Screw Plates, Files and Raps; Plough Moulding, Plough Plate, Shear and Stock Moulds, Manure Forks and Shovels; Mill Saws, Circle Pit Cross-cut, and Hand Saws; Nails, Spikes, Latches, and Hinges; Molasses Axes, Mahogany, Rosewood, Mineral and Iron Knobs for Mortice Locks; Coach Wrenches, Brass Bells, Patent Axles, Carpenters' and Lumberers' Rules; Wool, Cotton, and Cattle Cards, Cut Tacks; A general assortment of Brushes, Borax; TABLE CUTLERY: Pocket Knives, Scissors, and Razors, Harness Mounting Cabinet Brass Ware, Girth, Chair and Brace Web, Stoves, Iron Pots, Oven and Oven Covers, Tea Kettles, Boilers, Fry Pans, Preserving Kettles and Sauce-pans; Sash Weights, Cart Boxes, Black Brushes, Ships' Compasses, Colours and Tinted Glasses; BEST LONDON WHITE LEAD; Black, Yellow, Red and Green Paints; Linseed Oil, Copal and Bright Varnish, Turpentine, Window Glass, Putty, Whiting and Ochres, Gunpowder, Shot and Sheet Lead; Fish Hooks—9, 12, 15, 18 Thd. Line; Sulmon, Muller, Mackeral and Herring TWINES; Bran-wick Black, Verdian Green, Polishing Paste, and a great variety of other articles, which he offers for Sale at the lowest rates for Cash or approved Credit. October 21, 1852.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S. RE-OPENED.

THE PRINCIPAL of this Institution is prepared to receive Pupils either as Boarders or Day Scholars, on terms recently established by the Governors of King's College, as follows: Boarders, at £35 per annum. Day Scholars, at £8.

Parents intending to send their Sons at any time during the ensuing Winter, are requested to make early application. Further particulars may be known by reference, at Halifax, to the Revd. J. C. CROFTON, Secretary to the Board of Governors of King's College, or at Windsor, to D. W. PICKETT, PRINCIPAL.

N. B. Two annual exhibitions of £10 and £5 have been founded by the Alumni of King's College, and will be open for competition at the Enclosed, A. D. 1853. October 11, 1852.

THIN IVORY VISITING CARDS.

JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES and Gentlemen's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards. WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street, Dec. 17

MORE PAPER HANGINGS. Per late Arrivals from New York. JUST RECEIVED, A Further Supply of ROOM PAPER, comprising a VERY EXTENSIVE Assortment of Patterns, to suit all classes of Purchasers. This, together with remainder of previous Importations, make up a Stock not surpassed in the City for cheapness and quality. Orders for the Country carefully attended to. No charge for packing. Look for WM. GOSSIP No. 24 Granville-street.

NOTICE. DIRECT from Boston, and for sale head of Steakh Boat Wharf, Next Door to Thomas Laidlaw's:— SUGAR, Tea. Coffee, Bread. PORK, Corn Meal. Buckets, Brooms. Lard, Candles. SOAP, Figs. Rice, Tobacco. Knives. Also—A large Assortment of Mens' Womens' and Children's SHOES BOOTS and RUBBERS JOHN IRVINE

JUST PUBLISHED. SONGS OF THE CHURCH BY WILLIAM BULLOCK, Curate of St. Paul's, Halifax. To be had at the Book Store of Wm. Gossip, Sept. 30

NEW IMPORTATIONS. J. M. CHAMBERLAIN offers for Sale, a good assortment of GOTHIC GRATES, Parlor, close and open Franklin, a variety of the best kinds of COOKING STOVES, large close for Churches, Calvernes, Cooking Ranges made to convey hot water through the house, Farmers' Boilers, cast irons, Oven mouths, small coal furnaces, extra boilers, kettles, oven shells, coal stoves and grates to replace on cooking stoves. Also Ovens, Stovepipe, kites and necks; Galvan caps for vessels, grate and stove Varnishes, Bases of prepared new bedding Feathers, ea. 50 to 100 lbs weight. Terms convenient to purchasers. Orders from the country answered with despatch. CITY STORE, No. 26, Aug. 26, 1851.

PRINTING INKS. THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Supply of PRINTING INK, from the Establishment of Merrill, Donald & Co. This Ink is in tin Cans of 12 lbs. and upwards, is used in the Harpers' Establishment and other Printing Houses in New York, and will be warranted good at the respective prices, per lb. viz. from 1s. 10d to 3s. 6d. Cash. WM. GOSSIP, Halifax, Sept. 20, 1851. No. 24 Granville-st

STEEL PENS. Just Received—a Variety of WM. MITCHELL'S Celebrated Steel Pens, Comprising D. G. P. and S. Pens, School Pens, good and cheap; MATHEMATICAL PENS, Zingnan Bonimus, Swan Quill &c. &c. Penholders to suit the above. W. GOSSIP, June 4, No. 24 Granville-street.

BIBLES, BOOK OF COMMON PRAYERS, 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.

TEAS, SUGARS, MOLASSES, &c.

Lowest City prices—Wholesale and Retail. TEAS—Souchong and Congo—chests and boxes. MOLASSES—punchons and tierces. SUGAR—Porto Rico, Crushed and Loaf. CORN MEAL, Pilot Bread, and Flour. 87 Coz. Underwood Pickles, 30 do. London Pickles. Sauces, Olives, &c. 27 Coz. Preserved Fruit, Peaches, Cherries, &c., in tin cases. 105 boxes Liverpool and Halifax Soap, Cavendish Tobacco, in bond or duty paid; Havana and German Cigars; boxes and half boxes Raisins; 120 bags Liverpool Salt; Ground Pepper & Ginger; ALAS. WINE, Liquors, &c., together with a large variety of GROCERIES for country and city trade. W. D. CUTLIP & BROTHER. Oct. 7, 1m.

LANGLEY'S EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

SUPERIOR TO SKIDLITZ— 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—prevents decay to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH—is quite free from Acid; has the sweetest to the palate, and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 6d. each, at LANGLEY'S, Hollis Street, Jan. 12.

Poetry.

ZEAL OF MISSIONARIES.

"Go forth and teach"—and ye have gone and done deeds that will shine when the sun is dark...

Advertisements.

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WILLIAM GOSSIP has received an excellent Assortment of STATIONERY, comprising Folio Post, Foolscap, Letter and Note Papers...

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ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

THE Subscriber thanks for past favours, begs to leave to intimate that he has now on hand a large and general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE...

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AFRICAN SCHOOL.

A MASTER qualified to pass an Examination before the School Commissioners, is wanted immediately to take charge of the African School lately taught by Mr. Gallacher...

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. Myrrh and Borax Prepared with Eucalypti Oil...

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES. JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE HOLLIS STREET.

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. North, Esq., Mayor of Boston, to Professor Holloway.

To Professor HOLLOWAY, Dear Sir,—Mrs. SAMUEL DIXON, of Longwood 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...

Dated August 12th, 1852. (Signed) J. NOBLE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RARE CURE OF BRISIT PELLAS IN THE LEG. AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Lymington, Sussex, dated Jan 14th, 1853.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant. I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant. I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant.

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

The following communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication by Mr. D. 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...

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

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Nov 6.

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WM. GOSSIP,

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