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# The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1855. NO. 40.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S.	Oct. 7	18 A. M. Trin.	Book of Judith
M.	8	Book of Judith	Book of Judith
T.	9	Book of Judith	Book of Judith
W.	10	Book of Judith	Book of Judith
Th.	11	Book of Judith	Book of Judith
F.	12	Book of Judith	Book of Judith
S.	13	Book of Judith	Book of Judith

## Doctry.

### FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

#### SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

"Better is the day of death, than the day of one's birth."—Ecl. 7. 2. v.

Hast thou e'er watch'd thro' a long still night,  
And earnestly wish'd for the morning light,  
And when in the East, a bright amber ray,  
Betoken'd the near approach of day,  
Hast thou not view'd the deep'ning glows  
With admiring gaze as the sun arose,  
And thought if a Pagan could be forgiven,  
His worshipping sought but the God of heaven,  
That he who in marriage's rosy bow  
Brought bloodless offerings of flowers,—  
The child of Peru—two sacred flowers—  
Might be gently taught by the righteous One,  
For having ne'er known the more excellent way,  
To him he appear'd the first cause of day;  
And he thought were he long to withhold his light,  
All would sink in the chaos of endless night!

But to see a more perfect light doth shine,  
Reveal'd in the Volume of Truth Divine,  
Which duly impress'd by His spirit's power,  
Will afford sweet peace in life's true my hour,  
And ever our voices and hearts we'll raise,  
To him in grateful prayer and praise;  
Let us each go forth with a glass's night,  
Array'd in the Christian armour bright,  
A ceaseless war 'gainst our foe to wage,  
From childhood's morn till our latest age.

But tho' the bright sun in noon doth blaze,  
I like him best with less dazzling rays,  
When with rain-ow tints he bedecks the sky,  
As toward the end of his course he draws nigh,  
Throwing rich gleams o'er the dappled west,  
Of sapphire and gold as he sinks to rest,  
To rest? No! to rise in another sphere—  
And tho' nature may shed the dewy tear,  
He sees it not—nor beholds the gloom  
That will not disperse until he come  
Once more to usher a glorious day,  
And chase the dark shadows of night away:  
But not comfortless left are the darkest hours—  
With refreshing dews and perfumed flowers,  
Which, tho' they seem brighter in gay sunlight,  
Yet their sweet scents are for passive night.

So the Christian rejoices whose race is run,  
When the contest is ended, the prize is won,  
He is comforted thro' the vale of death,  
And his faith sustained till the latest breath,  
Bright visions are thrown before his eyes!  
New angels beckon beyond the skies!  
And hushed forever are sorrow's sighs!  
Nor aught can ever his peace alloy,  
In those blissful regions of purest joy;  
For the living alone do view the gloom  
Of the coffin, the pall, and the lonely tomb,  
But sweet is the memory of the just,  
Long after the dust has returned to dust,  
Then let us suppress the sigh of sorrow,  
For his day has dawn'd on a blissful morrow

Luke. xii. c. 49 v.

BRIDGETOWN, Sept. 4, 1855.

E. B.

## Religious Miscellany.

### PRAYER BEFORE DIVINE SERVICE.

There is a custom so prevalent in English churches as to be almost universal, and a very excellent custom, too, namely, that of offering up a private prayer immediately upon assuming our place in the church. I believe that in most churches a person who should take his seat without first appearing at least to offer up a prayer would be regarded as ignorant and rude, if not something worse. But like many other customs, there would sometimes appear to be too much of custom and too little of reality in the practice, and not unfrequently a man seems as though reading in the crown of the hat which he holds before his face, rather than as though he were engaged in prayer. But the

practice is a most holy one, and commends itself to our judgment as appropriate, not to say necessary; for the success of public worship depending (as it does) upon the present help of God's Holy Spirit, we cannot too soon after our entrance into God's House ask His blessing upon the work which we are about to take in hand; seen we shall be joined in the public expression of prayer and praise, and in order that we may not be left behind in zeal and spirit by our fellow-worshippers, it is well to pray for God's preventing grace. Moreover, if we could fully realize the character of a church as being the presence-chamber of the Most High, the place where His honour dwelleth, the house where He has been pleased to put His name, the guest-chamber where Christ meets His disciples and sups with them, we should also feel that a posture of reverence befitting a suitor in this presence-chamber. It is no superstition, but a wholesome and reasonable feeling, I would almost say that it is an instinct of the human mind, which invests churches with a solemn character and would teach us to fall down and ask God's mercy whenever we are called upon to enter them; but even apart from this, private devotion is the proper preparation for public, and it may safely be said that he will never reap the full benefit of public prayer, who has not first prepared himself by begging the assistance of God's Holy Spirit. And undoubtedly the general prevalence of the custom of which I have spoken shows that this is felt to be true; nor is there any need to recommend the introduction of a practice which already is well nigh universal; but I may without danger of wasting my reader's time suggest, that the manner of prayer before public worship, is apparently in the case of many Christians not quite what it should be, and I may also perhaps be his service by presenting to him a few other appropriate prayers as I have been able to find. These which are given below are to be taken merely as specimens; the collection might be swelled indefinitely.

I would say then, Christian reader, when you come into God's house for public worship, remember that you have a difficult task to perform, difficult at least if it is to be performed well; you have to remove if possible from your mind all worldly thoughts, and to hold yourself in the attitude in which you would hold yourself if you were one of a body of persons admitted into the presence-chamber of your sovereign, to acknowledge great benefits received and to ask for a continuance of past favours. This is not easy. Satan will strive to prevent you from obtaining a blessing if he can, and only God's Spirit can so influence your mind as to bring it into tune with the minds of angels and archangels who without weariness ever worship God; kneel down then on coming into church, and offer up with all earnestness such prayers as the following.—

Lord, let me behold Thee in this Thy sanctuary, and see Thy power and glory! For Thy loving kindness is better than life itself, therefore my lips shall praise Thee. As long as I live will I magnify Thee after this manner, and lift up my hands in Thy Name. O satisfy me with the riches of Thy mercy which are in Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

This is the house of God, this is the gate of Heaven! Give me grace, O Heavenly Father, to remember that I am in Thy presence, may our prayers and praises rise before Thee as a sweet incense, and do Thou hear from Heaven Thy dwelling place, and when Thou hearest forgive.

O how amiable are Thy dwellings, Thou Lord of Hosts! My soul hath a desire and longing to enter into the courts of the Lord; my flesh and my heart rejoice in Thee. O most merciful and gracious God!

Almighty and everlasting God, mercifully look upon our infirmities, and in all our dangers and necessities, stretch out Thy right hand to help and defend us, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.—The Rev. Harvey Goodwin's Guide to the Parish Church.

### EXTENSION OF EPISCOPACY.

The Cathedral Commissioners have lately published a Report of great value, in which it is recommended that several new Bishoprics should be established in England. When we see how religion has advanced in our Colonies wherever a Bishopric has been instituted; how the number of the Clergy

has been multiplied, and the aims of the people have been elicited, and the work of the Church has been extended, we can only earnestly hope that this recommendation will be attended to, so that our larger and more populous Dioceses may be divided. All the people of England might then be within reach of their Bishop, so that they could look on him as their own chief pastor, and not only, (according to a common notion of his office,) the overseer of the Clergy; and the Bishops would have their labours so lightened that they might have personal knowledge of all their Clergy, and be able either to encourage or to rebuke them far more efficiently than they can do now; and, though they could not have personal knowledge of their flocks, might themselves be known by all.

As we might have expected, this recommendation has been received with ridicule and scorn by the enemies of the Church, and by those who know not, or who value not the blessings connected with the due discharge of Episcopal functions. There was a mocking and insulting article on the Report, and principally on this recommendation, which was copied from a weekly paper into the Times of June 11, in which it was said: "Sending a Bishop in partibus to Labuan was a folly, but this demand for twelve new Bishops at home is rather an impudence." It should be observed that the Report asks for no grant of money for the endowment of the proposed sees. A few days after (June 16), the Times itself had a leader on the same subject, in which it said of the same Report: "We have looked through it for a single recommendation that seemed really and honestly directed to increase the efficiency of the Church of England, or to remove its most flagrant shortcomings, and we can hardly put our finger on one. It is an attempt to develope an idea that idea of Episcopacy which has given us a Bishop of Hong Kong, a Bishop of Labuan, a Bishop of Jerusalem, and a Bishop of what we know not what icebergs and seals in the Pacific."

We know not to what bishopric this last reference is made. We can hardly believe that the writer would speak in this way of the Bishop of New Zealand's labours in the Melanesian Islands; but we can see from these extracts what measure of justice and liberty the Church may expect from her enemies, and even from many of her professed friends. What do these writers know of the Church—of the blessings which have in every case followed the appointment of a Bishop? We doubt not that thousands have died in faith who, but for this extension of the Church, would have remained in worldliness, or in the darkness and atrocities of heathenism.

And what has the world to do with such matters? If the Church wishes for more Bishops, if the Colonies ask for Bishops, why should they be refused? These Bishoprics—we mean those mentioned in the Times—have not been endowed out of the public revenue of the country, they have been founded in some cases by the liberality of individuals; in others, by the willing contributions of the Church at large. What can it matter to those whom these writers represent, or whose opinions they guide, if there is in every Colony a minister of religion placed over other ministers, whom the Church sends out and supports from her own funds? If such persons do not believe that special powers are possessed by Bishops, will they seek to prevent us, who do believe it, and who want Bishops, from having them? Is this the civil and religious liberty of which we hear so much?

We have asked, What do these writers know of the Church—of the office of a Bishop—of the blessings which have followed the extension of Episcopacy? We hope, for their own sake, that in their opposition to this measure, they know not what they do—that they do it ignorantly in unbelief.—Colonial Church Chronicle.

### MAN'S SINFULNESS.

"Cut off all these things, wherein we have regarded our own glory, those things which men do to please men, and to satisfy our own liking; those things which we do by any respect, not sincerely, and purely for the love of God, and a small score will serve for the number of our righteous deeds.—Let the holiest and best things we do, be considered. We are never better affected unto God, than when

we pray; yet when we pray, how are our affections many times distracted; how little reverence do we show unto the grand Majesty of God, unto whom we speak; how little remorse of our own miseries; how little taste of the sweet influence of his tender mercies do we feel; and how unwilling many times to begin, and as glad to make an end, as if in saying, 'Call upon me,' he had set us a very burdensome task. It may seem somewhat extreme, which I will speak; therefore let every one judge of it, when as his own heart shall tell him, and no otherwise. I will but only make a demand; if God will yield unto us, not as unto Abraham—if fifty, forty, thirty, twenty, yea, or ten good persons could be found in a city, for their sakes the city should not be destroyed,—but, and if he should wake us an offer thus large—search all the generations of men since the fall of our father Adam; find one man that hath done one action which hath passed from him pure, without any stain or blemish at all, and for that one only man's action, neither men nor angels shall feel the torments which are prepared for both. Do you think that this ransom to deliver men and angels, could be found to be among the sons of men? The best things we do, have somewhat in them to be pardoned; how then can we do anything meritorious or worthy to be rewarded? Indeed, God doth liberally promise whatsoever appertaineth to a blessed life, to as many as sincerely keep his law, though they be not exactly able to keep it.—Wherefore, we acknowledge a dutiful necessity of doing well, but the meritorious dignity of doing well we utterly renounce. We see how far we are from the perfect righteousness of the law; the little fruit which we have in holiness, it is, God knoweth, corrupt and unsound; we put no confidence at all in it; we challenge nothing in the world for it; we dare not call God to reckoning, as if we had him in our debt-books. Our continual suit to Him is, and must be, to bear with our infirmities, and pardon our offences."—*The Judicious Hooker.*

### News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. America, September 15.

#### ENGLAND.

Some further portions of the Napier and Graham correspondence have been given to the public by Sir Charles since the publication of the portion mentioned last week as the conclusion, and which was stated by the daily papers to be such at the time. On the 29th of August he writes to the Admiralty, that it is no use attacking Sweaborg by land, as suggested by General Jones, as any troops landed would be overpowered by numbers; then adding, "If you attack from the sea and from the islands with an overwhelming force of gun and mortar-boats, backed by the fleet and steamers, I believe you would destroy it; but it would be a work of time. I do not think our present force would do it, and the season is much too far advanced to attempt it." Two letters from Sir James order the gradual withdrawal of the fleet southwards. On the 22nd of Sept. he writes—

"You may gradually withdraw to the south as winter approaches and when frosts begin, taking care that both the Sound and Great Belts are watched to the last moment, and not having the Gulf of Finland open while you can continue to block it without serious danger. As to sending home your sailing ships, and even the three-deckers, the *Neptune* and *St. George*, you must not weaken your own hands to this extent, until you have ascertained what are the intentions of the French Admiral. We have still five weeks to the end of October; and within that period the plan for closing your operations for this season must be arranged. What the Russian fleet may do within the Gulf of Finland is now a matter of secondary importance. I am aware of the dangers of that sea after the Equinox; but in former wars we have remained there as late as November, and steam and screw give facilities for blockading and power of movement in difficult circumstances."

The next letter is from the Admiral, dated Oct. 3rd, and replying to one not given, in which complaints had evidently been made of his coming homewards too fast; for Sir Charles writes that if he has done wrong in sending the sailing ships to Kiel, he has been led into it by the two letters of Sir James previously mentioned:—

"I have not the least idea that the Russians will move from their ports at this season of the year; they are much too wise to do anything of the sort; and as for their finding their way into the North Sea, I look upon that as impossible; and if they did contemplate anything of the sort, a squadron in the Belt, and one at Elsinore would watch them much better than in the Gulf of Finland, which is very dangerous."

"I am not at all apprehensive of the Russians attacking me. Should they come in my way with any force they can send to sea, I dare say I shall be able to manage them.—I remain, my dear Sir James, yours very truly."

Then we have the concluding extract:—

"Duke of Wellington, Nargen, Oct. 2, 1854.  
"My dear Sir James—I am sorry I used such a strong expression on General Jones's report, and I have sent home another letter correcting it; but you must allow, an engineer officer giving the opinion General Jones gave, and which necessarily led to the councils of war, and I have no doubt brought down upon me the abuse of the press, was most provoking. Take a chart and look how Sweaborg is hedged in with sunken rocks, and then fancy ships lying amongst them at this season of the year, and you would be led to suppose that no man in his senses could really believe what he stated, and which I have no doubt he is now sorry for; but that report, I dare say, got wind, and has begot a want of confidence in the conduct of the Admirals, and has much damaged their reputation, not only in the opinion of the public, but in your opinion, and in the Board's also. They will say two Admirals were afraid to attack Sweaborg, but that engineers think that it could be done, and that this was the proper season; ergo they are a couple of old women.  
"You seem to think there is the power of anchoring in the Baltic at all times, and in almost any place. You may do so in summer, but not in winter. The difference in the Baltic season and the English season seems to be forgotten. Our ships have already been parting their cables. The *Dragon* was reduced to one anchor, and the *Imperieuse* and *Basilisk* lost one each the other night; and the *Magicienne* was obliged to anchor in a fog, and when she weighed in the night from off Nargen, she found herself obliged to anchor off Renskar Lighthouse, having drifted among the rocks; and the *Luryalus* has been ashore on a rock, and it was a mercy she was not lost.—Believe me, yours very truly,

"CHAS. NAPIER.

"The Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., Admiralty."

Her Majesty has been pleased to sanction the alteration of the appellation of "Foreign Legion" to that of the "British German Legion," a proper compliment to the discipline and efficiency of the Shorncliffe forces.

Major General Lockyer, K. H., has arrived in London from the Crimea, and will shortly proceed to his new appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the forces at Ceylon.

The screw transport *Great Britain* sailed on the 11th Sept. from the Mersey. She had on board about 1,000 troops, composed of detachments from the 4th, 5th, and 6th Dragoon Guards, the 8th and 11th Hussars, 2nd Dragoons, 4th and 18th Light Dragoons, 17th Lancers, Grenadier Guards, 9th, 17th, 79th, 93d, and 94th Regiments of the Line—Captain Bruce, of the 94th Regiment, in charge. She will call at Gibraltar to land six officers and 214 men of the 94th and other line regiments; at Malta, to land twenty officers of different regiments; at Constantinople, to land £1,500,000 of the Turkish Loan, and thence to Balaklava, to disembark twelve officers, 667 men, and 22 horses.

Mr. Nasmyth's wrought-iron gun has proved a complete failure. It seems that wrought-iron, so tractable under all ordinary conditions of working, cannot be welded together in very large masses without undergoing a change in its molecular arrangement, exceedingly injurious to its tenacity. An immense mass of iron like that which Mr. Nasmyth has welded together continues so long in an incandescent and soft state, that a process analogous to crystallisation takes place within its substance, whereby the fibrous texture, from which it derives its tenacity, is destroyed, and it becomes even less capable than cast-iron of resisting the explosion of a heavy charge of gunpowder. We understand that, in addition to the unfavourable result obtained by Mr. Nasmyth at Patricross, another experiment of a similar nature, made under the direction of Government, has proved a complete failure from the peculiarity in the material to which we have alluded; and a large gun which had been completed was found utterly unfit for use. Indeed, we believe it burst into many pieces on the first trial. Mr. Nasmyth's experiment has consequently been abandoned.—*Manchester Guardian.*

#### SCOTLAND.

The first anniversary festival of dedication at St. Peter's, Galashiels, in the united dioceses of Glasgow and Galloway, N. B., was held on Friday, the 17th ult. Full divine service was celebrated both in the morning and in the evening, the former at 11.30 a.m., at which the Lord Bishop of the diocese administered, and was assisted by the Incumbent of Galashiels and four other clergymen. A very forcible and earnest sermon was preached by the Bishop from Exodus xxxvi. 5, 6, 7, after which the altar of the congregation were gathered, during the reading of the offertory, in behalf of a debt now resting on the sacred edifice, after which the Holy Communion was celebrated. At the evening service (7.30 p.m.) there was also a confirmation, which was held thus late on account of the operations in the

factories, many of whom have forsaken Presbyterianism, and have returned to the faith of their forefathers—the ancient Church of Scotland. The Bishop, from the altar, addressed to the candidates a most practical and impressive charge, grounded on 1 St. John ii. 12—15, which was listened to with marked fervor and attention. The candidates, eight in number, and (with one exception) adults, then knelt before their chief pastor, and, by the imposition of hands, were received into full communion with the Catholic Church. Many English readers of the *Guardian* were among the contributors, who piously aided the work of building a "house of prayer" at Galashiels. It may, therefore, be well to state for their information, and as an evidence of the spirit of inquiry upon Church subjects that is abroad—among Dissenters generally, but especially among the Presbyterians—that, since the first planting of a mission of the Church in this large manufacturing town four years ago, there have been already five Confirmations, at which no less than seventy-six persons (of all ages, from sixteen up to sixty, but for the most part of those who were above thirty years of age) have detached themselves from the various schisms, and have been admitted into the Church. A spacious tent having been pitched for the purpose, the children assembled to the number of nearly one hundred in the park, where they were entertained to a plentiful repast, and occupied themselves throughout the afternoon with various games and amusements.

#### FRANCE.

Another attempt at assassinating the Emperor was made on Saturday, Sept. 8, but fortunately without any success. His Imperial Majesty had given notice of his intention to visit the Theatre Italien that evening, to witness the performance of Madame Royal, in *Maria Stuart*, the Italian tragedian rivalling Rachel just now in the hearts of the Parisians. On the arrival of the first carriage of the Imperial livery, and which contained the ladies of honour of the Empress, it was greeted with the usual cries of "Vive l'Empereur," as it drew up at the private entrance used by the Emperor, who was close to the rue Marsoillier. Before the servant had time to open the door, an individual, who had been observed for some time standing at the same spot, advanced, and presented two small pistols, one in each hand; but before he had time to discharge them into the carriage, the police agents struck down his arms, and the depression of the weapons caused the bullets to pass under the vehicle. He was at once arrested. It was by accident that the carriage in question, which merely contained the ladies of honour, preceded that of the Emperor, which arrived about ten minutes after. It was at first supposed from the fact of the ladies of the Court attending the theatre that the Empress was also present. Such fortunately was not the fact; Her Majesty had been confined to her apartment for the last three days, owing to indisposition. Had she been present the shock might have had the most serious effect on her in her present condition. The news spread like wildfire. The Emperor entered his box as cool and impassive as if nothing had happened. The moment he made his appearance the audience rose, and welcomed and congratulated him in the most uproarious manifestations of delight. The curtain rose and one of the officials came forward and announced that *Madame Reval* had received such a shock from the intelligence of the "intente attentat," which has just taken place, that she felt compelled to request the indulgence of the audience—an apology which excited repeated marks of approbation. Having sat an hour the Emperor retired home. Meanwhile the news had been delicately communicated to the Empress, whose peculiar situation demanded the utmost care. [Her Majesty was much affected, but as the Emperor met her as soon as she knew of the event, all passed off well. The assassin was taken to the Prefecture of Police and examined by the Prefect. The result of the examination, as well as his antecedents, prove beyond a doubt, that he is a monomaniac.

We mentioned last week that Prince Lucien Murat was intimated in a pamphlet as a desirable candidate for the throne of Naples. In the pamphlet Prince Lucien Murat is represented as possessing the same sentiments as his father in regard to Italy, as a champion of liberty and democracy, an enemy of the Jesuits, and head of the freemasons. The publication is anonymous, but the following letter, at the end of the pamphlet, addressed by the Prince to his nephew, gives it a Muratist character:—

"My dear nephew—Although it seems to me, as it does to you, that I am the only possible solution of the Italian question, I have, nevertheless, abstained

from taking the initiative. It would be very silly to suppose that because one is merely born on the threshold of a throne the crown belongs to him, and that he is to succeed to the inheritance of an entire people, as a flock of sheep falls to the lot of a private individual. Let Italy call me and I shall be proud of serving her. I will even add that no one will serve her better than myself. Her enemies are my enemies, and there is a terrible account to be settled between us. But should Italy choose another, my good wishes should be still with her; and to aid her success I should shed the last drop of my blood. Happy he who shall be the elect of Italy! His mission is an easy one. Check yourself and remember this maxim, which is not the less good because it is old, *noblesse oblige*.—Entirely yours,  
"L. MURAT."

Mr. Beatty has received instructions to form two new lines of railway—one from the Col de Balacava to Kamiesch, to be worked by horse-power; the other from Kadikoi to the Woronzoff road, near the Sardinian position over Tchergoun.

Marshal Radetzki last week *fulfilled* his fiftieth anniversary of his promotion to the grade of general. He is eighty-nine years of age, and has served seventy-one years. In reply to an autograph letter from the Emperor Francis Joseph, congratulating him on the restoration of his health, the old General has requested to be allowed to retire.

The *Gazette de Lyon* says that "Abd-el-Kader still suffers exceedingly from cholera. He refuses to lie in bed, and remains extended on the ground with his head resting against the wall. He refuses to follow the prescriptions of his medical attendants; and replies to all their representations by the well-known phrase of the Mahometans, 'If I am to die, I must die, for so it is written.' He takes a little chicken broth from time to time, and that is all. He talks of leaving for Paris in a day or two if he can by any means endure the journey."

A singular correspondence appears in the *Melbourne Morning Herald*. A Mr. Croons, a Government contractor, was dismissed, and on asking for an explanation, the Colonial Secretary replied on behalf of Sir C. Hotham—"The remark you were heard to make on the subject of his Excellency's beer at the late viceregal ball was neither courteous nor proper; and furthermore, the want of discretion was aggravated in your recumbent bearing and gestures while in the act of leaving the supper room." The contractor complains in reply—"I am summarily dismissed, and publicly disgraced, and in consequence of my having uttered the exclamation of 'O Lord!' after a draught of the viceregal beer, and for having walked rather hastily out of the supper room with one hand pressed upon my external coating." Against this he protests, adding—"Everything I have myself, at any time, supplied to the victualling department has always been of the very best kind for the price contracted for."

UNITED STATES.

YELLOW FEVER IN VIRGINIA.—Since our last report the ravages of the pestilence in Norfolk have been almost without parallel. In consequence of the greater part of the inhabitants having left, the population was reduced to 6,500, of whom only about 1,500 were whites; yet the deaths have ranged from twenty to sixty a day, and at one time there were over five hundred persons down with the fever. Several physicians and nurses have died. The Rev. Mr. Dibrell, of the M. E. Church, is also dead, and his colleague was also attacked, but is recovering. It is impossible to get attendants for the sick, or coffins for the dead. Scenes of the most distressing character are constantly occurring, and the suffering and privation is very great. To add to the affliction, it is now reported that small-pox has made its appearance in this devoted town. In Portsmouth the mortality, in proportion to the population, is equally great. The people in Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and other places, are subscribing for the relief of the sufferers, and there is pressing need for all that can be raised.—*Adv. & Journal*.

Diocesan Assembly.

PROPOSED REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed at the Meeting of the Bishops, Clergy, and Representatives of the Laity, assembled at Halifax on the 12th day of October last, to prepare a Constitution upon which the proposed Synodical action of the Diocese of Nova Scotia should be based, have so far proceeded in conformity with their instructions, as to agree upon the fol-

lowing Declaration and Regulations, which they now publish for the information of the members of the Church, preparatory to submitting them for adoption at the meeting of the Assembly to be held in October next:—

I. Declaration of Principles.

We, the Bishop and Clergy, and Representatives of the Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, within the Diocese of Nova Scotia, assembled together and intending, under God's blessing and guidance, to consider and determine upon such matters as shall appear necessary for the welfare of the Church in this Diocese, desire, in the first place, for the avoiding of all misunderstanding and scandal, to make a declaration of the principles upon which we propose to proceed.

We desire that the Church in this Colony may continue, as it has been, an integral portion of the United Church of England and Ireland.

We recognize the true Canon of Holy Scripture, as received by that Church, to be the rule and standard of faith: we acknowledge the Book of Common Prayer and Sacraments, together with the Thirty Nine Articles of Religion, to be the true and faithful declaration of the doctrines contained in Holy Scripture: we maintain the form of Church government by Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, as Scriptural and Apostolical: and we declare our firm and unanimous resolution, in dependence on Divine aid, to preserve those doctrines and that form of Church Government, and to transmit them to our posterity.

In particular we uphold the ancient doctrine of our Church, that the Queen is rightfully possessed of the chief government or supremacy over all persons within her dominions, in all causes whether ecclesiastical or civil; and we desire that such supremacy may continue unimpaired.

It is our earnest wish and determination to confine our deliberations and actions to matters of discipline, to the temporalities of the Church, and to such regulations of order as may tend to her efficiency and extension.

I. Constitution and Regulations of Assembly.

1. Periodical Meetings shall be held, composed of the Bishop, Clergy, and Laity of this Diocese; and their Assembly, constituted as hereafter provided, shall be called the Diocesan Assembly of Nova Scotia.

2. Every Clergyman in the Diocese duly licensed by the Bishop shall have a seat in the Assembly, Presbyters alone having the right of voting. The Laity shall appear by their representatives.

3. A quorum of the Assembly shall consist of not less than one-fourth of the whole number of Clergy and Lay members respectively, with the Bishop or his Commissary presiding.

4. The vote of each order shall be taken separately, such vote being determined by the majority of the members present in each order.

5. No rule shall be binding on the members of the Church of this diocese at large which shall not have received the concurrent assent of the Bishop, the Clergy, and the Laity, and have been passed in the Diocesan Assembly.

6. The Clergy being under the obligation implied in their subscription to the Thirty Nine Articles, as well as the three Articles of the 39th Canon, it is not competent for the Diocesan Assembly to make alterations in these formularies or in the method of interpretation laid down in the Declaration prefixed to the 39 Articles, or in the Book of Common Prayer of the United Church of England and Ireland, or finally in the authorised versions of the Holy Scriptures. With these exceptions, the Diocesan Assembly may deliberate and decide by a majority of votes taken as specified in Rule 4, on all matters affecting the interests of the Church of this Diocese.

7. The Representatives of the Laity must have been communicants for the 12 months preceding the Election, and every adult male Parishoner may vote for the Parish or District of which he is a member, upon subscribing the following declaration:—"I do declare that I am a member of the United Church of England and Ireland, and belong to no other religious denomination."

8. Each District forming a separate cure of souls may send 2 lay representatives, and the Parish of St. Paul's in the City of Halifax may send 4, so long as its present area remains undiminished.

9. The meetings of the Assembly shall be Biennial, but the Bishop (or in his absence the Archbishop) shall have power to summon additional meetings at his discretion, and an Election of Representatives shall take place at the Easter Meeting preceding each ordinary biennial Meeting of the Assembly.

10. There shall be two Secretaries, one chosen by the Clergy, the other by the Laity, who shall keep regular Minutes of all proceedings of the Assembly.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

THE PSALM OF VICTORY.

"Jehovah-nissi". Exodus: xvii. 15.

"The Lord thy Banner," glorious theme,  
Let heart and voice be lifted high;  
Strike the loud chords to God supreme,  
And shout the Song of victory.

Sub'ued and plaintive be the strain  
Of mourning for the hurt and slain;  
And mingled with the victor's cry  
Chant the poor mourner's litaney.

Thou wilt not leave the cadden'd heart  
To hopeless sorrow's dark control;  
Thy word submission shall impart  
"Thy comforts shall refresh the soul"

No more the hostile standards float  
O'er guarded wall and deepen'd moat;  
The legions of the foe retreat,  
And sue for mercy at our feet.

Wild in their haste the warriors flee  
Their burning tow'rs and sinking fleet;  
Their waters are a shipless sea;  
Their city is a houseless street.

Their doomed fortress once the pride,  
Of martial strength, the world defied,  
But now, with ruin overspread,  
Home only of the maim'd and dead.

Glory to Thee all-glorious King,  
By whom our conqu'ring hosts are led;  
In triumph to Thy house we bring,  
The glory on a nation shed.

Higher, still higher swell the strain,  
The grateful anthem of the free;  
Strike the full chords again, again  
Ascribe to God the victory!

W. B.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.—We regret to learn that a melancholy catastrophe happened at Kentville on Friday evening, Sept. 23, which resulted in the death of one of the young men of that place. It appears that during the evening there was a general turn out to testify the joy felt at the late victories in the Crimea. Several bonfires were lighted in various parts of the village, and a good many salutes fired. About half-past ten the last round was fired—and well would it have been if the last gun. After a considerable number of persons had left the ground, a single gun was discharged, which instantly killed Charles, youngest son of the Hon. James D. Harris. An inquest was held on Saturday, and the Jury returned a verdict that deceased came to his death by a gun unlawfully discharged by Gideon Eaton. The Coroner issued a warrant, and the party is now in custody to await the decision of a Jury of his country, as to whether the discharge of the gun was accidental or designed. Thus sadly terminated the evening which had been commenced with great rejoicings.—*Com. & Chron.*

RAILWAY DEBENTURES.—We have received information from a highly respectable and reliable source, that Nova Scotia debentures, to a considerable amount, have lately been sold in London at 5 per cent. premium, or £105 for £100 bonds. This is a capital beginning, and we will not be surprised to hear, ere long, that our Debentures are as much sought after as those of Canada, and that they command as high a price.—*Ibid.*

Mr. Howe has succeeded in getting permission from the Imperial Authorities to carry the Railway through the Navy Yard. The right of way secured, measures, we presume, will be at once adopted to bring the Railway down into the heart of the City.—*Ibid.*

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—The National School was the seminary of learning illuminated on Thursday and Friday evenings, in honor of the allied successes before Sebastopol. On both occasions the lighting and decorations were highly creditable to the excellent proprietor, Mr. J. R. Willis. The only churches in the city lighted on Friday evening were St. Paul's and the Universalist.—*Ibid.*  
[The Meeting House of the Colored people, Round Church Hill, was also illuminated.]

PAYMASTER CONSTANTINE EVANS, who succeeded the late lamented Joseph Hoffman, Esq., as Paymaster of H. M. S. Daring, 12, Commander Napier, died on board that sloop at Vera Cruz, on the 5th of August, 1855, aged 22 years.—*Ibid.*

A detachment of three officers and about eighty men of the Foreign Legion marched through the City on Thursday evening, 27th inst., and embarked on board the R. M. S. Africa, at the Canard wharf, for conveyance to England. They seemed to be in excellent spirits, judging from the heartiness with which they sang the songs of Faderland.—*C. Mers.*

### Youths' Department.

#### HYMNS FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

(By the Author of *Lord of the Forest*.)

#### FOURTH COMMANDMENT

Put the spade and wheel away,  
Do no weary work to-day;  
Let the way-worn horse go free,  
And the field uncultured be:  
Leave the stall beside the corn,  
All must rest on Sunday morn;  
For the Lord who died to save,  
Rose to-day from Joseph's grave,  
And with rest and holy mirth,  
We will keep His feast on earth.  
Hark—I hear the sweet Church bells,  
And their quiet music tells,  
How to keep Christ's holy day  
In the happiest fittest way—  
How His children here may meet  
All in saintly service sweet,  
And in presence of their Lord  
Sing His praise, and hear His word  
With our fathers, and our mothers,  
With our sisters and our brothers,  
To the Holy Church we go,  
The dear Church of high and low,  
Where the poor man meanly dressed  
As welcome as the best.  
And the rich and poor may gather,  
Kneeling to their common Father.—  
Yes, our risen Lord is there  
Listening kindly to our prayer,—  
Thus should Christian children all  
Hold their Master's festival,  
Thus with joyous rest and praise  
His own children keep His days.  
(To be continued.)

#### A PIECE OF LEGAL ADVICE.

The ancient town of Rennes, in France, is a famous place for law. To visit Rennes without getting advice of some sort, seems absurd to the country people round about. It happened, one day, that a farmer named Bernard, having come to this town on business, bethought himself that as he had a few hours to spare, it would be well to get the advice of a good lawyer. He had often heard of Lawyer Foy, who was in such high repute that people believed a lawsuit gained when he undertook their cause. The countryman went to his office, and, after waiting some time, was admitted to an interview. He told the lawyer that, having heard much about him and happening to be in town, he thought he would call and consult him.

"You wish to bring an action, perhaps," said the lawyer.

"O, no!" replied the farmer; "I am at peace with all the world."

"Then it is a settlement of property that you want?"

"Excuse me, Mr. Lawyer; my family and I have never made a division, seeing that we draw from the same well, as the saying is."

"Is it, then, to get me to negotiate a purchase or sale, that you have come?"

"O, no! I am neither rich enough to purchase, nor poor enough to sell."

"Will you tell me, then, what you do want of me?" said the lawyer in a tone of surprise.

"Why, I have already told you, Mr. Lawyer," replied Bernard. "I want your advice. I mean to pay for it, of course."

The lawyer smiled, and, taking pen and paper, asked the countryman his name.

"Peter Bernard," replied the latter, quite happy that he was at length understood.

The lawyer wrote two lines, folded the paper, and handed it to his strange client.

"Is it finished already?" said the farmer. "Well and good! What is the price of that advice, Mr. Lawyer?"

"Three francs."

Bernard paid the money and took his leave, delighted that he had made use of his opportunity to get a bit of advice from the great lawyer. When the farmer reached home it was four o'clock; the journey had fatigued him, and he determined to rest the remainder of the day. Meanwhile the hay had been two days cut, and was completely made. One of the workmen came to ask if it should be drawn in.

"What, this evening?" exclaimed the farmer's wife, who had come to meet her husband. "It would be a pity to begin the work so late, since it can be done as well to-morrow."

Bernard was uncertain which way to decide. Suddenly he recollected that he had a lawyer's advice in his pocket.

"Wait a minute," he exclaimed; "I have an advice, and a famous one, too—that I paid three francs for; it ought to tell us what to do. Here, wife, see what it

says; you can read written hand better than I." The woman took the paper, and read this line:

"NEVER PUT OFF TILL TO-MORROW WHAT YOU CAN DO TO-DAY."

"That's it!" exclaimed Bernard, as if a ray of light had cleared up all his doubts. "Come, be quick! Get the carts, and away! Come, boys, come, girls,—all to the hay field! It shall not be said that I have bought a three franc opinion to make no use of it. I will follow the lawyer's advice."

Bernard himself set the example by taking the lead in the work, and not returning till all the hay was brought in. The event seemed to prove the wisdom of his conduct, and the foresight of the lawyer. The weather changed during the night; an unexpected storm burst over the valley; and the next morning it was found that the river had overflowed, and carried away all the hay that had been left in the fields. The crops of the neighbouring farmers were completely destroyed; Bernard alone had not suffered. The success of this first experiment gave him such faith in the advice of the lawyer, that, from that day forth, he adopted it as the rule of his conduct, and became consequently one of the most prosperous farmers in the country. I hope that you, my readers, will take a hint from his success, and "never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day."—From the French.

### Selections.

(From the *Quebec Chronicle*, Sept. 17.)

#### RE-ANNEXATION OF CANADA TO FRANCE.

We give insertion below to an article from the Paris (France) *Union*, which has lately appeared in the *Toronto Leader*. Some of our readers may have heard that Mr. J. G. Barthe, once an M. P., and later Clerk of the Queen's Bench, in Montreal, which last place he forfeited by some foolishness, has been writing and publishing a book in Paris, intitled, "LE CANADA RECONQUIS PAR LA FRANCE," (Canada reconquered by France) which book has caused a sensation in a small way among small people, and has called forth a most withering review in a French Montreal journal, *La Patrie*. The plan propounded by Mr. Barthe, and introduced by him with all the acrimony and bitterness of a revengeful mind, is that England should cede Canada to France in exchange, as will be seen, for some of the foreign possessions of the former empire. The capital fallacy of the subjoined article is found in the assumption that *Canada is still French*, than which nothing can be more remote from truth. We shall hardly be accused of understanding the proportion of our fellow subjects of Franco-Canadian origin, if we say they do not number much over one third of the whole population of the United Province, nor shall we be guilty of aspersing them when we say, that of this third a very small proportion entertain a desire of changing their allegiance. Mr. Barthe and a few malecontents would have us believe that their fellow subjects who speak French indulge heart-longings for a return to the rule of France, but if the disposition of the French Canadians as a whole could be determined by the proclivities of their educated and leading men, we believe the verdict would be as two to one against the project. Be that as it may, is it not highly insulting to a Colony two thirds British, to propose them a transfer of this kind? It required a man of the immense vanity of Mr. Barthe, to enunciate so absurd and insolent an idea. We believe the review given of the book by *La Patrie* will soon be published in pamphlet form, and we have no doubt it will be regarded as a complete vindication of the loyalty of our French population to their Queen and Government:—

(From the *Paris Union*, Aug. 21.)

The *Paris Union* finds space for discussing a project, now for the first time heard of, for the re-annexation of Canada to France, on the basis of a friendly transfer from Great Britain. This project is stated to have been originated by a Mons. Barthe, member of the Canadian Institute, recently sojourning in France, who has subsequently embodied it in a work entitled "Le Canada reconquis par la France." On this publication the journal makes the following observations:—

All is reduced into a single word—the exchange of Canada; and this word is not without danger, but it is complete in opportuneness and foresight at a moment when England and France, united for the designs of peace and war, are free more than they ever were to enter into combinations between themselves of interests and conveniences. Few doubt in effect that the great crisis in which the world is found should be resolved otherwise than by profound displacements of authority. The East appears more particularly destined to be transformed, and ten years will not have passed without Europe having seen what there was of reality or

of chimeras in the celebrated confidence made to Sir Horace Seymour by the Emperor Nicholas; but let it not be imagined that a revolution of that kind can ever be accomplished without infinite re-arrangements in the distribution of power between the great States; and thus it is the part of wisdom, and not of temerity, to suggest in advance for the consideration of politicians, those indications and conjectures upon the changes which may one day best agree with the equity and interest, and the harmony of governments and peoples.

The work of M. Barthe is founded upon the capital observation that the exchange of Canada would be an act of policy useful to the two nations; useful above all to England. Canada is in fact, menaced from day to day by the system of the United States, which looks to the absorption of the New World, and to the exclusive domination of the Pacific Ocean. Will England have the strength to protect Canada against the political invasion sustained by armed invasion? The Canadians themselves do not think so, and detached as they are from every tie of affection, of faith and of tradition with respect to England, they see, in despite of the good will of their submission, that a force of secret impulsion may some day throw them into the common destiny of the United States, whatever may be the final term of that federation without unity, by consequence without future. On the contrary, in the expressed opinion of far seeing Canadians, Franco-resuming Canada, and finding their ties of sacred origin, would arrest by that alone the expansive force of American policy, and, as it supposes that in exchange for Canada, Guiana might be yielded to England, with other possessions in India, the Anglo-French alliance would be strengthened, therefore, by the interest of a common defence; but everything makes a law for the prevention of invasion by the United States, by opposing to it a system of possession which the nature of things indicates as that which ought to be more powerful than designs the most fixed and the best followed up.

Penetrated with this general observation of utility between the two governments of France and England, M. Barthe comes, therefore, to speak to France of her ancient colony. Alas for one hundred years she had perhaps forgotten it. Who thinks of the generations which are no more? Who thinks of re-exciting the reminiscences of peoples? There are ancestors no longer; nations, like families, live in the present, it is forbidden to races to pride themselves on their origin; there is no longer a past, scarcely is there a history any longer; the metropolis and the colony are strangers the one to the other; man is unknown to man and this great rupture of the ties which in other times united people is called by a great name—humanity. The passing visit of M. Barthe, nevertheless, will not be useless to the cause which he wishes to serve. In order to revive remembrances half extinguished, he has addressed himself by preference to the literary portion of France, it is in the name of intelligence and of the arts, that he has wished to move the nation; by that appeal a certain *elite* of men are always moved. Another appeal, an appeal more energetic remains for him to make, this is an appeal to the church; the great proselytism of affections and reminiscences is there. The institute has replied to M. Barthe by compliments, the church will answer him by acts. It is by the church that the love of origins is preserved; she is the connecting link of generations and ages. Thus the force, the most natural, of assimilations between men, is that which is born of a common faith, and Canada remains French above all, because it remains Catholic. Her language alters, all whilst surviving, as seen too much in the book of M. Barthe; but here religion is entire, and nothing can ever weaken it. This is why the action of religion is that which best corresponds to the desire of preserving the union of the old metropolis and its last colony. Let then M. Barthe, whose zeal is beautiful and affecting, ask of religion to conquer Canada by education, by instructing by books, by charity, by the association of all good works, and he will soon see sympathies revive, otherwise fruitful than those which awake on the appeal of the academies.

#### COUNSEL TO PARENTS.

BE very vigilant over thy child in the April of his understanding, lest the frost of May nip his blossoms. While he is a tender twig strengthen him; whilst he is a new vessel strengthen him: such as thou makest him, such commonly thou shalt find him. Let his first lesson be obedience, and the second shall be what thou wilt. Give him education in good letters, to the utmost of thy ability, and his capacity. Season his youth with the love of his Creator, and make the fear of his

God the beginning of his knowledge. If he has an active spirit, rather rectify than curb it; but reckon idleness among his chiefest faults. Above all things, keep him from vain, lascivious, and amorous pamphlets as the forerunners of all vice. As his judgement ripens, observe his inclinations, and tender him a calling, that shall not cross it; forced marriages and callings seldom prosper. Show him both the mow and the plough; and prepare him as well for the danger of the skirmish as for the honor of the prize. If he choose the profession of a scholar, advise him to study the most profitable arts. Poetry and mathematics take up too great a latitude of the soul, and moderately used are good recreations, but bad callings; being nothing but their own reward. If he choose the profession of a soldier, let him know withal, honor must be his greatest wages, and his enemies his surest paymaster. Prepare him against the dangers of a war, and advise him of the greater mischief of a garri- son. Let him avoid detachments and duels to the utmost of his power, and remember he is not his own man, and (being his country's servant) hath no estate in his own life. If he choose a trade, teach him to forget his father's house and his mother's wing; advise him to be conscientious, careful, and constant. This done, thou hast done thy part, leave the rest to Providence; thou hast done it well.—*Quarles.*

\* It may be well to note that this writer was well qualified from his own experience to give counsel to parents, being himself the father of eighteen children.

**NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—The increase and growth of the Church of England in this city, has for the last few years been very marked. We understand that in St. George's a single sitting can scarcely be obtained, and to rent a pew is impossible. The congregation has increased more rapidly than any other in the city, though the Cathedral is pretty well attended and St. Luke's, St. Stephen's and Trinity, have all got average congregations. The three last named churches, however, are all in the suburbs of the city, and the Cathedral in the centre of it. St. George's has therefore to supply sittings for the great proportion of the Episcopalians who reside at the west end of the town, and this it is now totally unable to do. A petition has therefore been drawn up, and is in course of signature, to be presented to the Bishop of the Diocese, praying him to grant permission to erect another chapel in this city. The exact site has not yet been determined upon, but we understand it is to be somewhere in the neighbourhood of Bleury Street, near Sherbrooke Street. It is probable the Rev. Wm. Bond will accept the charge, and that a new assistant minister will be appointed for St. George's Church. We have no doubt the Bishop will gladly give his sanction to the good work in question—showing, as it unquestionably does, how successfully the Anglican Church here is strengthening her stakes and widening her bounds.—*Montreal Transcript.*

**OPEN-AIR PREACHING IN LIVERPOOL.**—Dr. McNeil delivered an address to an immense assemblage of orderly worshippers at the Liverpool Exchange on Sunday. His text was the fourteenth chapter of Luke, the sixteenth and two following verses; and, throughout his truly evangelical address, he carefully abstained from all controversial points, contenting himself with enforcing those grand but simple truths, which are the foundation of the gospel. In bringing his sermon to a close, he said:—

"I think we shall set an example to-day to the whole kingdom. They talked of noise, of rows, and commotion. God Almighty be praised, there never was a more peaceful assemblage on the whole face of the earth. I don't know how to estimate the number of thousands, strong men, able-bodied men, and I hope I may say honest and sober men. Sober men! Can you hold up your hands to that? (Several thousand hands were raised in response). If these hands are the hands of honest, sober men, they are the strength of the country. I thank God for this day; and pray to Him most heartily that He will hear the prayer I began with, and will grant you continued health and strength, and that he will give you constant and profitable employment; that He will give you happy, honest, and kind friends; that He will enable you to be affectionate at home—gentle to your children—bearing to your wives.

"Give them time to get the house ready, and don't run off to the public house if it is not. Remember that they have been taking care of your children during the time you have been away, and that they are entitled to your consideration. And wives, you should

have the place tidy for your husbands against they come home. you should have them clean and neat, as cool in summer and warm in winter as circumstances will admit; as far as lies in your power, you should have your home so comfortable that you might say, 'Tom shall have no cause to leave it. I will clasp him in my arms, and ask the Lord to bless him.'

"Now, my dear friends, I think it is time to say farewell. I must however tell you this. We are an orderly as well as a pious people. There is a great deal of routine, as it is called—everything in its place and everything in its time. We of the Established Church have an order to observe, which the people have no occasion to follow. We have a parochial ecclesiastical order, and here I am out of my parish. (A voice, 'The world's your parish'). Aye, the world is my mission—to preach the Gospel to every creature; but in England here we are divided into sections; and without the liberty, and permission, and kind consent of the clergyman of this parish, I could not continue to meet you here: but I think he will give his consent, and if so it would be a very good thing to have something of the sort every fine Sunday."

**BENEFITS OF DROUGHT.**—The State Agricultural Chemist of Maryland, Mr. Higgins, maintains that droughts are necessary to replenish the soil with minerals, which are borne to the sea by rain, and absorbed by crops. Were there no dry season, he contends, the earth would be a barren waste, yielding life to neither plant, tree, nor any green thing. The manner in which droughts supply the wants of mineral matter is stated in the following language:

"During dry weather, a continual evaporation of water takes place from the surface of the earth, which is not supplied by any from the clouds. The evaporation from the surface creates a vacuum, so far as water is concerned, which is at once filled by the water rising up from the subsoil of the land; the water from the subsoil is replaced from the next strata below, and in this manner the circulation of water in the earth is the reverse to that which takes place in wet weather. With this water also ascend the minerals held in solution, the phosphates of lime, carbonate, and silicate of potash and soda, which are deposited in the surface soil as the water evaporates, and thus restores the losses sustained as above stated."

Mr. Higgins claims to have thoroughly tested his theory by a number of satisfactory experiments.

**INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS.**—We clip the following brief but complimentary paragraph on the Patrons of the Press from a late English paper:—"Newspaper readers are readers, excelling in pronunciation and emphasis, and consequently read understandingly. They are better spellers and define words with ease and accuracy. They obtain a practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of the important places, nations, their government and doings on the globe. They are better grammarians, for having become so familiar with every variety of style in the newspaper, from the common place advertisements to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with accuracy. They write better composition, using better language, containing more thoughts more clearly and connectedly expressed. Those young men who have for years been readers of the newspapers are always taking the lead in the debating society, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a great variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, clearness and correctness in their use of language."

**AN INTERESTING INCIDENT** occurred in the progress of the inquiry before the Arctic committee. Mr. Lizickianon, the chairman, received a letter from Lady Franklin, claiming for her unfortunate husband the honor of having been the first to explore a north-west passage though unknown to Captain McClure, just as the passage discovered by the latter was subsequently explored by Captain Collinson. That Franklin did so is proved by the situation in which his remains were discovered by the Esquimaux. Captain McClure, however, was the first to make the passage from ocean to ocean, and Lady Franklin does justice to his indomitable perseverance. The Committee have inserted her letter in the report of their proceedings, as a mark of their sympathy and respect, and call attention, in the concluding paragraph of their report, to the fact that it may be almost literally said that Franklin's spirit led the way, and that it was

the attempt to trace his steps through the icy solitudes of the Polar sea that the north west passage was finally discovered.

#### THE AMOOR RIVER.

If the statement was made to the allied fleet at Petropaulovsk, that the Russians had 8,000 or 10,000 men at their fortress on the Amoor river, and we are inclined to think it true, we shall not be surprised to hear of a place, up to this time entirely unknown to the world, which will bid defiance to the formidable fleet that has been sent to destroy it.

Among the great rivers of the world, the Amoor, Amur, or Saghalien of Northeastern Asia is perhaps the least known. Yet we know that of all the streams in Northern Asia, boundless as that region is, it is the only one that empties itself into a navigable ocean which is open to commerce. All the great rivers of Northern Asia discharge their waters into the Polar Sea, and are thereby lost to commerce. The Amoor cannot properly be called a river of Siberia, but of Chinese Tartary or Manchuria. It rises in about longitude 109 east, and latitude 49 north, and after a very winding course of about two thousand miles reaches the lower part of the Sea of Okhotsk, opposite the great island of Saghalien. It may, therefore, be called the only highway of nature that directly connects the central steppes of Asia with the rest of the world. It receives several large streams which rise in Mongolia and Manchuria: and the country watered by it is said to be extremely rich in furs.

The Chinese and Russians formerly had many settlements on its upper waters, but during the latter part of the last century the latter withdrew. As early as the year 1638, the Russians began to establish colonies on both banks of the Amoor, intending to annex the country to theirs, but coming in contact with the Chinese, they relinquished what they had acquired, and fell back to about the 55th parallel, near which is the southern boundary of Siberia. The Chinese took good care, during the last century, that they should not again obtain a foothold on the lower parts of the river, for which purpose they not only established forts, but kept armed boats there. But it now appears that during the last forty years, while Europe had been at peace, the Russians have quietly possessed themselves of this country and erected strong fortresses near the mouth of the great river. So little is known of this stream that we can find it nowhere stated what its magnitude is. Judging, however, from its length, its numerous tributaries, and the vast region drained by it, it must be as large as the Mississippi, independent of the Missouri.

The people of Manchuria have considerable civilization, and from it comes the present dynasty of Chinese Emperors. If, therefore, the Czar has been enabled to enlist the natives in his cause, he may with the aid of iron and timber, which are said to abound there, have erected a more formidable fortress than is to be found on the whole coast of Eastern Asia.—*Providence Journal.*

**EGYPTIAN EXCAVATIONS.**—Mr. John B. Greene, son of an American banker, (the English papers tell us) has succeeded, notwithstanding the difficulties attendant on clearing away the palace of Medinet Habara, in discovering the celebrated Egyptian calendar of which Champollion could only copy the first lines. A cast of this monument was taken on the spot by means of a peculiar kind of composition. Different colossal figures, the upper part of which was only visible, have now been cleared away, and brought to light; one of them in excellent preservation shows the features of Ramesses III., and is about sixty feet high. The excavations of Mr. Greene, which have just completely made known one of the most important edifices of Pharaonic Egypt, will, by the numerous inscriptions which they furnish, throw fresh light on the different points of Egyptian philology.

**THE POPE INTERDICT.**—The Dublin Tablet, a Roman Catholic Paper, thus disposes of every difficulty attending the promulgation of the "New Dogma."

"Theologians may tell us what the faith is, but they cannot tell us what God has revealed till the Holy Ghost has inspired the Supreme Pastor of the Church to declare the truth. We believe in the Immaculate Conception of the Most Blessed Mother of God; but no private theologian, before the 8th of December, 1854, could tell us whether it formed a portion of the revealed truth or not.

**STOP THAT JOY.**—A cigar in his mouth, a swagger in his walk, impudence in his face, a care-for-nothingness in his manner. Judging from his demeanor he is older than his father, wiser than his teacher, more honoured than the Mayor of the town. Stop him he is going too fast, he don't see himself as others see him, he don't know his speed. Stop him ere tobacco shatters his nerves, ere pride ruins his character, ere the loafer masters the man, ere good ambition and manly strength gives way to low pursuits and brutish aims. Stop all such boys! They are legions, the shame of their families, the disgrace of their towns, the sad and solemn reproaches of themselves.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCT. 6, 1855.

## RUSSIA.

The present state of the contest with Russia, will have proved to the world, that she is rendered quite incapable of any aggressive movement that can endanger the peace of nations. During its progress her sole endeavor has been to preserve her outlying possessions, and she has succeeded but indifferently well in this design, against the attacks of the allied Powers. It is but justice to the noble armies she has been able to bring into the field, and the talent of her Engineers, which have made her well selected fortresses impregnable to any common assault, to say, that in spite of the efforts of either, she might have been able to hold her own territory; but it must be evident, that in the course of events she will be compelled to relinquish those conquests made with so much discrimination, as approaches towards an ultimate object. Russia has had a twofold purpose—to extend her commerce and add to her dominion. Confined to an inland territory larger in extent than that of any other nation, as she increased in power, it was a natural desire that impelled her to seek an outlet that should give her the markets of the world; and but for the ambition that at the same time prompted the use of the immense resources of the internal empire for the conquest of nations and universal sovereignty, this desire would have had a laudable object. For a long time her stealthy approaches to her ambitious aspirations, masked by her commercial activity, were crowned with success. Her acquisitions from Sweden gave her a commanding position in the Baltic—her conquests in the Black Sea appeared to place Turkey entirely at her mercy. And it is wonderful to observe, with what a prescient eye she took advantage of her conquests to establish her power, and to bring the whole strength of her vast dominion to those points from which the peace and liberties of Europe and Asia were to be assailed. Swenborg and Revel and Cronstadt, on the Baltic, were not there for the mere protection of her own dominions; but as points impervious to assault whenever she thought it time to develop her Eastern policy. In like manner the Crimea was a Little Russia, which at any time by immense fleets and armies could operate against Turkey, which she had long doomed to be her prey, and which, when she had thoroughly incorporated with herself, the absorption of the Northern Powers of Europe would have only been a matter of convenience, or a work of time. Nothing could have then lessened her preponderance or impeded her progress. It is well on many considerations, political and religious, that her designs have been checked, and that two kingdoms were left to Europe whose alliance could be made available for this purpose. For this, may we safely assert that God has raised them up, and while their union continues we may expect that the balance of power, not only in Europe, but in America, will be long preserved. It does not affect this view of things that within them both may be many who would alter, if they could, the destiny of nations—who prate of England's decadence—and magnify the share of France in the Russian war. The party of a few statesmen who would have adopted a different policy, may clamor for peace when there is no peace. A rebellious disposition inspired by religious animosity, and incultated and cherished in the Irish population by emissaries of Rome, and upon Irish emigrants by the same papal policy, may do all it can, and endeavour in vain, to deery the resources and power of Britain, and the progress of her armies, and in so doing cast discredit upon the gallant conduct of their own countrymen who are fighting her battles; but what is all this to the universal joy that a victory inspires, and to the general acquiescence which such occasions call forth in the policy of which it is the fruition. The pre-eminence of protestant England is a fact too well established to be shaken by such cavillers—and will continue to be asserted whenever battle is to be made for freedom from spiritual tyranny, or overbearing national despotism; and the nations will be all the wiser for the present struggle, when they reflect upon what would have been the condition of Europe under the aggressive designs of Russia, had our own noble country and her French ally, remained under the withering Papal influence which has prostrated such once powerful kingdoms as Spain and which if it were possible would still embrace that power and our emancipated ally of Sardinia, in its degrading thralldom.

The ship *Mc Mac*, which arrived last week from Greenock, has two Locomotives on board for the Railway Commissioners.

The General Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society, which, in accordance with the new arrangement, has been appointed for the autumn instead of the second month of the year, promises to be of much importance when taken into connection with other proceedings at the same period for the formation of a Diocesan Assembly or Synod of the Church. The D. C. S. cannot be said to be a perfect or complete representation of the Church, and perhaps one of the most faulty features of its constitution is that which imposes the necessity of having the Executive Committee resident in the capital. Whether truly or not, the inference cannot fail to be drawn in the country, that many of the members of which it is composed can know but little of the wants or wishes of the several parishes, and are therefore not the very best judges of what is proper to meet them. But, although this is likely to be the feeling not only with respect to its components, but also as to the bearing of some of their measures, we have never heard any open complaint of its proceedings. We have ourselves narrowly scanned its operations for a long series of years, and making due allowance for the variety of opinions at the Executive Board, and the natural desire of every one to give weight to his own, we have never known any discussion which was not conducted with good temper, and concluded with a proper regard for the distinct interests of the Church, and the spread of religious truth through her instrumentality. Still, we think this main feature could not have failed to be objectionable while the D. C. S. was the chief organization of the Diocese, and the same objection may be urged against the management of the Colonial Church Society, or any body similarly constituted. The Diocesan Assembly will act as a remedy against this fault in principle, and will relieve the D. C. S. from the consideration of many questions which the Committee, in the absence of a full and efficient Church representation, might deem themselves competent to entertain and to pass an opinion upon. The D. C. S. will thus be more useful when limited to its peculiar functions, the collection of the voluntary contributions of the Church, in the wise application of which it will be materially assisted by the order and regularity which we firmly believe will be the effect that will follow the periodical meetings of the Synod. Both preserving their distinctive characters will therefore work together for good—the Diocesan Assembly supplying in its general deliberations what is wanting in the exclusive nature of the D. C. S., and the latter instructed thereby, all the more efficient in the application of its funds to the various objects which come within its rules.

## DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Annual Sermons for the Diocesan Church Society are to be preached at St. Paul's and St. Luke's in this City, on Sunday October 7th, the appointed Preachers being Rev. Messrs. Maynard, Snyder, and Forsythe. On the following Wednesday the Clergy and Representatives of the Laity will assemble at St. Paul's at 10 A. M., when a Sermon will be preached by the Revd. Dr. Shrove, and the Holy Communion will be celebrated. At 2 P. M. the general meeting of Members of the D. C. S. will be held in the National School Room. On Thursday 11th. Morning prayer will be said in the Bishop's Chapel at half-past nine, and immediately afterwards the Synod or "Diocesan Assembly" will meet for business in the large School Room adjoining the Chapel. The members of the Committee appointed to prepare a Constitution will meet at the Bishop's residence on Tuesday 9th at 11 A. M. to complete their Report.

D. C. S.—Sermons will be preached to-morrow, Sunday, on behalf of the Diocesan Church Society, and collections taken in aid of its funds—in the morning at St. Paul's, St. George's, and St. Luke's, Halifax, and also at Dartmouth; in the evening at 7 p. m. at St. Paul's, Halifax.

St. George's Society.—The Quarterly Meeting of St. George's Society was held on Tuesday evening, at the Waterfield House. Several new members were admitted, and amongst other business, a committee was appointed to obtain contributions from the members of the Society in aid of the general subscription now raising, to erect a monument in honor of Major Welsford, 97th Regt., (late a member of St. George's Society), and Capt. Parker, 7th Regt., Nova Scotians who fell in the last successful attack on Sebastopol. A considerable sum was subscribed, also, at the meeting. After the business of the evening, the Society did not fail to do honor to the glorious occurrence of the late storming of Sebastopol, and to the armies and navies at present engaged in the service of Old England.

We recommend to public attention, the following suggestions in connection with the contemplated Monument to be erected to the memory of Major Welsford and Capt. Parker—

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

ALTHOUGH I am not a native of Nova Scotia I am deeply interested in her well-being, and greatly rejoice in everything that is significant of her virtue. Under this influence I am much pleased that it is contemplated to erect a Monument to the memory of the noble fellows who have fallen in the Crimea; and I trust it will be one worthy of their endurance and their heroism; but, this cannot be, if only a Maral Tablet, or Pillar with the record of their names. Such things soon cease to possess either advantage or interest, and we have only to pass through our old Burial Ground, where thousands have been expended upon monuments which now present nothing but obscure and useless ruins. In my judgment the best memorial we can raise to the dead, is to confer a benefit on the living, and that we most honor our friends, when we associate our admiration of them with the glory of God. There can be no better opportunity for doing this than the present, and I would earnestly recommend the consideration to all those whose private friendship and public spirit are engaged in the undertaking, and to suggest that no Public Work could be more appropriate, than the erection of a neat Mortuary Chapel upon our Cemetery, to be at once a memorial of our Victory, and of those gallant men who fell in the achievement.

It has long been the subject of regret, that in the absence of such a convenient Chapel, our Services at the Burial of the dead lose much of their beauty, their solemnity and their use.

Halifax, Oct. 4th.

W B.

We are glad to learn that a Singing School in connection with Salem Chapel, under the superintendence of the Rev. T. Dunn, for the instruction of youth in the singing and chanting of the Church, has been recently opened. The pupils meet every Friday evening, in the School Room, underneath the Church.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.—The City Council met at 12 A. M., on Tuesday last, for the purpose of receiving the returns of the Civic Elections of 1st inst. and swearing in the Aldermen elect. Some objections having been raised as to the legality of the election in Ward No. 3, the Recorder was called upon for his opinion. Having done so, the objections there dropped, and the oaths of office were administered to the Aldermen elect.—Mr. J. L. Barry, elected in Ward 5, was found to be disqualified. The following gentlemen were sworn in as Aldermen:—J. W. Stairs, Esq., for No. 1; J. W. Young, and D. Murray, Esqs. (the latter in place of H. Hartborne, Esq., resigned) for No. 2; Jas. Cochran, Esq., for No. 3; Jno. J. Wills, Esq., for No. 4; Jno. Longard, Snr., Esq., for No. 6. On motion of Alderman Pugsley, seconded by Alderman Sutherland, a vote of thanks was passed to Henry Pryor, Esq., the retiring Mayor, for the very able, impartial and satisfactory manner in which he had discharged the duties of Mayor of this city during the past. His Worship responded in a very feeling manner. Archibald Scott, Esq., was declared duly elected Mayor for the ensuing year. The Council then adjourned until Wednesday, at two o'clock.

The City Council met on Wednesday, previous to which the Mayor elect had been presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, who approved of the citizens' choice, and administered the usual oaths of office. At the afternoon sitting, His Worship the Mayor in Chair, Henry Harvey, Esq., was sworn in as Alderman for Ward No. 5. There is still a vacancy in No. 5. The Council transacted no further business.—*Chronicle.*

## WORMS! WORMS! WORMS!

A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling them and purifying the body from their presence, is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to their origin.

Such an expelling agent has at last been found. Dr. M. Lane's Vermifuge proves to be the much sought after specific—its efficacy being universally acknowledged by the entire medical faculty. As further proof read the following from a lady—one of our citizens.

NEW YORK October 15, 1852.

This is to certify that I was troubled with worms for more than a year. I was advised to use Dr. M. Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge. I took one bottle, which brought away about fifty worms; I commenced improving at once, and am now perfectly well. The public can learn my name, and further particulars, by applying to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan place, or to E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutgers and Monroe streets.

P. S. Dr. M. Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, also Dr. M. Lane's Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M. Lane's Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

Sold, in Halifax, by Wm. Langley and John Taylor.

At 6 o'clock, last evening the following despatch to the Merchants' News Room came over the wires:—
The Pacific arrived at New York on Wednesday, Liverpool dates to 22nd September.
War news wholly unimportant.
Consols quoted at 90 to 90½.
Broadstuffs unchanged—previous prices firm.
Sugar in good demand—prices tending upwards.

Throughout Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton, the news of the success at Sebastopol, stirred the hearts of the people as with the sound of a trumpet. In many places the news arrived by telegraph, almost simultaneously with its receipt at Halifax, and the public joy broke forth in a similar manner—in illuminations and firing of cannon, and other demonstrations suitable to the occasion.

The Holler Family have been giving a series of delightful Concerts—and intend to give one or two more under distinguished patronage—which our Citizens who may desire to hear the stirring songs of the Tyrol would do well to attend.

We learn that the locomotive has been repaired, and that the trains will be on the track on Monday next. The Iron Horse, it appears, only sustained slight injury, except in brass mountings, gildings, and equipments.—Chron.

REGISTRY OF THE COURT OF VICE ADMIRALTY AND ADMIRALTY PRIZE COURT.

25th Sept. 1855. James Stewart, Esq., having this day been sworn into Office as Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty and Admiralty Prize Court during the absence from the Province of the Hon. Alexander Stewart, before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, all Admirals, Vice Admirals and others, Her Majesty's subjects are hereby notified thereof, that they may govern themselves accordingly. SCOTT TREMAIN, Registrar.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Astonishing Cure of a Miltous Complaint.—Mr. Philip Henderson, of Halifax, suffered for upwards of three years from violent pains in the head, a foul stomach, bad digestion, disordered liver and great nervous debility; he tried various remedies for the mitigation of this compound disorder, but he only became worse instead of better, although he also consulted several doctors. Finding that the medical faculty could not cure him, he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, by continuing with this remedy for a few weeks, he entirely regained his health, and ever since that has not had the slightest return of his complaint.

Birth.

Oct. 1.—Mrs. HENRY BINKER, of a Daughter.

Married.

At Annapolis, Sept. 27th, by the Rev. the Rector, Mr. JAMES GILBERT PURDY, of Clements, to SARAH, daughter of Mr. Wm. Fairme.

At the 12 mile House, St. Margaret's Bay Road, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. STANNAGE, ALEXANDER HUNLEY, Esq., to Mrs. JANE ANSELL, widow of the late George Ansell.

At Rose Mount, at the residence of the bride's father, on Friday morning, 28th ult., by the Rev. M. Richey, D. D., EDWARD BILLING, Jr. Esq., to CELIA AUGUSTA, second daughter of John H. Anderson, Esq.

Died.

At Annapolis, Sept. 20th, Mrs. ELIZABETH WHITMAN, in the 101st year of her age. For more than seventy years she had been a regular Communicant in the Church of England. Her life was exemplary for piety and usefulness, and her departure was in peace. She was in truth "Gathered not harshly plucked, mature for death."

At Granville, County of Annapolis, on the 21st Sept., after a long illness, ANNA, consort of the late James Thorne, Esq., in the 82nd year of her age.

At Barrington, Sept. 19th, after a brief illness, in the 42nd year of her age, regretted by all who knew her, ANN, the beloved wife of John Crews, Esq., late Collector of H. M. C., and daughter of the late Peter Nichols, Esq., of Totness, Devonshire, England.

Suddenly on Saturday evening, Mr. CHRISTOPHER BOLTON, aged 46 years.

On Saturday, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with christian resignation, EMILY LACT, aged 17 years.

On Wednesday afternoon, MARION, wife of Corporal Dyer, Royal Sappers and Miners, aged 28 years, a native of Halifax.

At New York, on Saturday the 29th Sept., JAMES H. DRAYNE, Esq., Merchant of that city, and a native of Shelburne, Nova Scotia.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Sept. 29th.—Barque Light Brigade, Liverpool; sct. schr. Hival, Shelburne.

Sunday, Sept. 30th.—Barques, Eagle, Chambers, Liverpool, 30 days; Warburton, Robinson, London; brig. Falcon, Hodgson, Trinidad; Boston, Roche, Boston; schr. Liverpool Day, Liverpool; Magnet, Fortaux Bay; Bonita, Coffin, Boston; C. H. Doyle, Card, New York; Julia, Hall, Baltimore.

Monday, October 1st.—Brig. Norfolk, Baltimore, 10 days; schr. Nautilus, Meaney, Barin.

Tuesday Oct. 2nd.—Barque Wolf, Merran, Liverpool, 21 days; brig. Roseway Belle, Turner, Turks Island; Vivid, Crowell, Baltimore; schr. Blue Nose, McKay, Baltimore; Zelia, Magdalen Isles; Nancy LeBlanc, Arichat; Oregon, Adams, Barin; New Lancelot, Placentia Bay; Conservative, Myers, Port aux Basques; Mars, Pitt, Straits Belletta; Joseph, Shaw, Bay St. George; Harriett Newell, Parsons, Bay St. George; Villager, Watt, Newcastle.

Wednesday, Oct. 3rd.—Schr. Gad, Bay St. George; Caroline, Dennis, Do.; Margaret, White, P. E. Island.

Friday, Oct. 5th.—Brigs, Bunker, Paynter, St. Jago, 21 days; Louisa, Clererly, Mayaguez, 30 days; schr. Ospray, St. John's, N. F.

CLEARED.

Sept. 29th.—Barque Alma, Masters, Trinidad; schr. New Messenger, Slicman, Bathurst; Curlew, Eisan, Bay Chaleur; Emerald, Knowles, New York.
Oct. 1st.—Barque Concordia, Montreal; schr. Ceres, Messey, Bay St. George.
Oct. 2nd.—Brig Africa, Messher, Boston.
Oct. 3rd.—Schr. Mayflower, Purdy, Barin; Payou, Curry, Baltimore.
Oct. 5th.—Br. America, O'Brien, Boston.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, OCT. 6.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Bacon, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Hams, Hay, Homespun, Oatmeal, Oats, Potatoes, Socks, Veal, Yarn, Canada Flour, and Corn Meal.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table listing prices for Wood and Coal.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL MEETING of the DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY of Nova Scotia, will be held (D.V.) at Halifax, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., in the National School Room, at 2 P.M. This meeting is open to all members of the Society.

To-morrow, Sunday, Sermons will be preached and collections taken in aid of the funds of the Diocesan Church Society—in the morning at 11 o'clock, in St. Paul's, St. George's, and St. Luke's, Halifax, and also in Dartmouth; and in the evening at 7 P. M., at St. Paul's, Halifax.

EDWIN GILPIN, Secy. D. C. S.

Oct. 6.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per R. M. Steamship AMERICA, September 15, and Ship MICMAC from Glasgow, Oct. 1.

JOHNSTON'S Plan of the Siege of Sebastopol, showing positions of the Allied and Russian Armies, 1855. 2s.

Do. Plan of the Sea of Azof, &c. &c. 1855. 1s. 6d.

Do. New Map of the Crimea, with a Plan of the Town and Port of Eupatoria, &c. 1855. 1s. 6d.

Do. New Map of the Country between Sebastopol and Balaklava. 1s. 3d.

Do. New Map of the Black Sea, &c. &c. 1s. 3d.

Do. Seat of War in the Danubian Principalities, &c.

Do. Chart of the Baltic Sea, &c.

Major Vogel's Plans of Cronstadt, St. Petersburg and Sebastopol, showing Fortifications, number of guns, &c. &c. 1s. 6d.

Gregory's Strategical Map of the Seat of War on the Danube, Baltic and Asia, showing position of the hostile armies, &c. 1s. 6d.

The War, from the landing at Gallipoli to the death of Lord Raglan—by W. H. Russell, the Times Correspondent. Cloth. 6s. 6d.

Pictures from the Battle Field, by the Rev. Englishman, with illustrations. Cloth, gilt, handsomely bound. 6s. 6d.

The War or Voices from the Ranks—boards. 1s. 6d.

The Rev. Englishman. 1s. 6d.

Our Heroes of the Crimea. 1s. 6d.

The Rev. Englishman in Turkey. 2s. 9d.

History and Adventure, from Chambers' Miscellany—Cloth. 2s. 6d.

Tales of Road & Rail, from Chambers' Repository. 3s. 6d.

Also, Graham's Domestic Medicine, 2s. 6d.

A large collection of SCHOOL BOOKS, including Chambers' Educational Course, at the cheapest rate.

WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street.

Oct. 6.

D. C. S.

PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS

For the guidance of the Standing Sub-Committee of D. C. S., upon provision for Widows and Orphans of Clergymen of the Church of England.

The following is the eleventh object of the DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY:

"It shall also be one of the objects of the Society to provide for the Widows and Orphans of deceased Clergymen, but no part of the Society's funds shall be appropriated to this object except such as shall be specifically given and paid into the Society therefor."

1st. In accordance with the above the Society will open a special account for this object to be called "The Widows' and Orphans' Fund."

2nd. The Diocesan Church Society undertakes to pay, out of this special fund, for provision for Widows and Orphans, the pensions which become due under the following Rules.

3rd. Every Clergyman of the Church of England within the Diocese, shall be called upon to assure his life within one year from or within

one year from taking effect, or from his admission into the Diocese.

4th. Any applicant for a pension who has not complied with this requisition, shall be allowed to assure or not at the option of this Committee, and if allowed, the Committee shall decide upon what terms.

5th. The following shall be the rate of premiums, being the amount ordinarily required by Insurance Offices to insure £100:

Table showing insurance rates for different ages: At the age of 23, £2 0 0; 30, 2 10 0; 40, 3 0 0; 50, 4 5 0; 60, 6 15 0.

6th. If any Member assured fail to pay the amount of his premium within days after the payment becomes due, he shall forfeit all claim under his assurance. But if he desire to recover his benefit thereof, it shall be in the power of this Committee to readmit him on such terms as they see fit.

7th. Permanent removal of the Clergyman from this Diocese forfeit all claim to the pension.

8th. A temporary absence is permitted for not more than six months, unless special leave be granted by this Sub-Committee.

9th. The Widow of a Clergyman assured under the proposed scheme, shall receive a pension of £25 per annum during life or widowhood.

10th. If the Widow die or marry again before the expiration of ten years from her husband's death, the Children of her deceased husband shall receive the pension for the residuo of the ten years. But no part of the pension shall be received by these Children who have arrived at the age of sixteen years, if males, or eighteen years if females—while those who are still under those respective ages will receive the full amount of the pension.

11th. If the wife die before the husband, his children shall at his death receive the pension for not more than ten years, under the above limitation as to ages.

12th. The Pensions payable half-yearly.

The above Rules will be submitted to the Diocesan Church Society at the next annual meeting, and may then be amended. They are now published in order that those interested in the object may understand its nature.

The Scheme for Mutual Assurance among the Clergy is based upon a capital of £1000, and at least that amount must be collected before it can be carried into operation.

The following Subscriptions have been already made:—

Table listing subscriptions for the Mutual Assurance Scheme, including names like The Honble. H. H. Cogswell (£100 0 0), The Honble. M. B. Almon (100 0 0), and others.

The following Gentlemen have kindly consented to aid in collecting for this object immediately after the 1st. Sept. next:

Wards Nos. 1 & 2.—E. J. Lorilly and W. Metzer, Esqrs.
Wards Nos. 3 & 4.—M. McIlreish and W. F. Townsend, Esqrs.

Wards Nos. 5 & 6.—W. M. Brown & W. Tully, Esqrs.
EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Secretary.

The above Scheme will go into operation at the General Meeting of D. C. S. in October next.

D. C. S.

THE General Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society will be held (D.V.) at Halifax, on Wednesday the 10th October next, in the National School Room, at 2 P.M.

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Secretary.

This Meeting is open to all Members of the Society.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

A Special General Meeting of the Alumni of King's College, Windsor, will be held at Halifax, in the National School Room, on Friday, the 12th day of October next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the expediency of altering the Fifth Bye Law, relating to the voting by proxy, and for the transaction of such other business as may be required.

By order of the Committee, P. CARTERET HILLY.

Sept. 15.

3w.



Poetry.

I LONG TO BE THERE.

BY REV. E. M. KEVIN.

I have read of a world of beauty, Where there is no gloomy night; Where lore is the main spring of duty, And God the fountain of light; And I long to be there!

I have read of its flowing river, That bursts from beneath the throne, And the beautiful trees that ever Are found on its banks alone; And I long to be there!

I have read of the myriad choir Of the angels harping there; Of their holy love that burns like fire, And the shining robes they wear; And I long to be there!

I have read of the sanctified throng That passed from earth to heaven, And now unite in the loudest song Of praise for their sins forgiven; And I long to be there!

I have read of their freedom from sin, And suffering and sorrow too; And the holy joy they feel within As their risen Lord they view; And I long to be there!

I long to rise to that world of light, And to breathe its balmy air; I long to walk with the Lamb in white, And to shout with the angels there, O, I long to be there!

Gospel Messenger.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

THE following Juvenile Books, have been just received, and are for Sale at the Subscriber's Book Store.

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WILLIAM GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street. March 3. 1855.

"PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS?"

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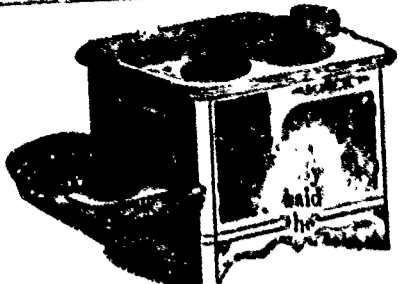
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June 12.

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ASTHMA BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES. Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854.

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