

English-grown fruit of this variety; Hawthorn- den, with a blush of red on the sunny side; Corn Apple, a middle-sized bright red variety not unlike the Red Autumn Calville; Golden and American Russets; finely ripened Ribston Pippins; Gloria Mundi, red on one side and singularly speckled with white; Catshead, true; Calkin's Pippin, a variety resembling the Wellington Morning Star, apparently the same as Pomme de Neige; Nova Scotia Codlin, a large pale yellow Apple; and the American Golden Pippin, a comparatively small yellowish white oval variety, bearing no resemblance whatever to any Golden Pippin grown in this country.

Beautiful, however, as these varieties must be admitted to be, that which seemed to possess the greatest interest in the eyes of visitors who inspected them was a sort called Chebucto, the Indian name for Halifax Harbour, a round Apple above the medium size, possessing a skin as white and even more transparent than that of the Pomme de Neige of the French, charmingly flaked and mottled with red. Than this, nothing in its way could possibly be handsomer; associated with it was another carnation-striped variety of smaller size called Nova Scotia Seedling; but though more stringily flaked than that just named, it is by no means so brilliant or attractive.

Taking into account the badness of Nova Scotian springs, this must be regarded as a marvellous collection, and notwithstanding the distance it has travelled, part of its contents are as fresh, and in as good condition as if they had just been brought from the nearest fruit-room. The Apples came in boxes consisting of little compartments for each variety, which were packed in bran.

Of Pears there are several dishes, but they are much decayed; they are stated to have been packed in moss, the worst possible material.

Grapes are confined to a few bunches of Sweetwater, marked "from the open air; Concord and Isabella, two indifferent-flavored American kinds, White Nice, Black Hamburg, and one or two other sorts—fair specimens of cut from vines out of doors.

Of Gourds there are some good examples; also several dishes of large but coarse Potatoes; very fine specimens of Tomatoes and Onions; good Beet, Mangel Wurzel, Carrots, Turnips, Kehl Rabi, Oats, Wheat, and Indian Corn.

Among other things the collection also contains bottled fruits, consisting of Apricots, Peaches, and Plums, extremely well preserved, apparently in syrup.

What gives this collection especial interest is the example it affords of the excellence of the climate of a Colony which half the world believes to be dimly dreary. Such Apples as these are, and such Pears, Plums, and Apricots as these were, can only come from a country at least as genial as our own. We cannot but wonder indeed that the English markets are not supplied with Nova Scotia fruit; for it is far finer than most of that imported from the United States. Such Gravensteins, such Blue Pears, such Chebuctos are rarely, if ever, seen in Convent Gardens were they would make a fruiterer's fortune.

The following is an editorial notice from the London Times:

"The great International Fruit, Root and Gourd Show, which has been attracting crowds to the gardens during the past week, was to have been brought to a close on Saturday last; but at the last moment a collection of fruits and roots from Nova Scotia has arrived, too interesting to allow of their being shelved, from the accident of their arriving too late. The show will therefore be prolonged for a few days. Of course the perishable articles which have been displayed for more than a week, will be removed, but the collection of gourds, as well as the cereals and most of the roots, remain. The Nova Scotia collection is, itself, worthy a visit. It is small, but the beauty of the apples beats anything we have ever seen. There is also a collection of grapes, grown in the open air. It is to be regretted that Messrs. Bardin, Maggiore & Co's collection of grapes grown in the open air near Turin, is no longer in view. It would have been interesting to compare them, the Nova Scotian grapes being of the same kind as some of the Italian ones. If our recollection does not deceive us, the Italian grapes were not half the size of those grown in Nova Scotia."

"The machinery of the Church."

A writer in the last number of the Monthly Record of the Church of Scotland in Nova Scotia, &c., has allowed his imagination to lead him into what he evidently believes a clever comparison between the steam-engine and the machinery of the church. He thinks the governor of the steam engine is represented in the church machinery by the Word of Life.

"One blind and arrogant sect" he says "have separated it (the Word of life) from the machine altogether, and swathed it in priestly robes, and put it under lock and key, and kept it in rust and idleness, while its duties are performed by showy and pretentious ceremonies, which clog the wheels, retard the labor, and darken and pollute the moral atmosphere. How few have been contented with the simple direction of the everlasting Gospel! One would imagine that he who runs may read, yet how few make up their minds to read alike. According to the Roman Catholics, the fly wheel of the Church is the Pope, who sets in motion the Cardinals, who give life and being to

Archbishops and Bishops, who in their turn create priests and monks and nuns and novices—a system of wheel-work, complex enough in all conscience, but which ignoring the Governor, the Word, has got into utter confusion, and threatens to become worse and worse. The work it has produced, has been bad, corrupt, impure. But the machine is a marvel of human ingenuity, imposing it is, in both senses, and has worked a very long time indeed."

He then says:

"Let us turn to Episcopacy, and see how matters get along there. Here the Governor is in its proper place, doing its work wisely and well. But what is this we see besides? Ah, yes, we see that courtly and high bred attendant is not altogether satisfied that the Governor be left entirely to itself, and he is aiding it, by lubricating the wheels with a curious oil, made up of forms and ceremonies. Let us watch the important operation attentively. In one part of the sacred edifice, the lubricator does his work with studied moderation, and all goes well; but who is that with his face to the altar, and his back to the people, in priestly stole, and with illuminated missal? Here is a workman logging the wheels to the best of his ability, covering them with the cobwebs of cast off superstitions and formalising the life of the Church, with dead ceremonies, taken out of a popish censer."

In the following reference to christian baptism, the writer's attempt at sarcasm is not of the most dignified character. He remarks:

"Let us turn in another direction, and we shall see a strange adaptation of the machinery. The fly wheel is in full force, and is doing much valuable labour by its numerous auxiliaries, but see, every accepted piece of work is first of all let down into cold water, and this must be a prime and principal part of the operation. Every wheel, great and small, has a dipping apparatus. This is the peculiarity in this portion of the machine, but it works well notwithstanding, and is doing good service."

The admission he makes which we have italicised, indicates that the writer believes this "dipping apparatus" is not an unnecessary part of the machinery. He ignores the fact that the use of water is enjoined by "the Governor—the pure Word of Life, which can never lead astray."

The Presbyterian engine, however, he thinks would be first-rate, if the wheels were all made of the right materials, and would work harmoniously together. He has no idea of the amalgamation system,—the substituting one great fly-wheel instead of the three or four smaller ones. "Our Synod," he says, "is the fly-wheel of our church, the generator (!) of motion. The machinery itself is remarkable for its extreme simplicity. One would therefore imagine it ought to work easily and well. And so it would, if every one were only to do his duty. Sometimes the individual is laggard; occasionally a whole congregation hangs like a dead weight on the working power." He does not spare his own brethren, but after administering to them various reproofs, concludes as follows:

"The great effort now-a-days is to get standing, influence, power, numbers, for religious bodies. Not one of these is necessary. The purest Church that ever existed on earth was few in number, and met in an upper chamber of a private house. Yet its influence was wider and healthier than any that has come after it. The world and the worldly spirit mix far too much with our Church matters. We plan when we should pray; we speak when we ought to act; and when we do act, our action too often lacks sincerity.

But God is over all, and he will bring things right at last."

MICMAC MISSION.—Rev. S. T. Rand informs us, in a private note, he has been on a visit to Prince Edward Island, and was received with the greatest of kindness,—he had received about £50 in behalf of the mission. He says "I have visited about a dozen families of Indians, and found to my great satisfaction that the very ones who would formerly call me *mundoo* and drive me off with clubs and curses, now received me very good-naturedly, and listened to the Scriptures with attention. I met a R. C. priest in the steamer going over. We discussed the merits of the Micmac Mission and other subjects very pleasantly. I was happy to inform him that we were succeeding beyond our expectations, and were never more encouraged."

EPISCOPAL.—The last Church Record gives a summary of the discussion which took place at the recent Diocesan Assembly. We learn from this that the opposition to an Act of Incorporation is being diminished. The Act proposed is entitled "An Act to enable members of the Church of England and Ireland in Nova Scotia to meet in Synod." The principal objection in the minds of the clergymen and others, who spoke against the Act, was, that it and the acts of the Synod so established, would be binding on all congregations of the Church of England, whether they had given their assent to it or not. Two of the congregations in Halifax appear to be amongst the strongest objectors. Indeed the Rev. Mr.

Ambrose thought "there were only two kinds of opposition—one from dissenters, of which he thought none would be found, for the dissenters are too much occupied with their own affairs; the other is from the church in Halifax." We do not find that any followed the bad example of Mr. Ambrose by applying the epithet "dissenters" to parties who do not acknowledge the character.

At the close of the debate we find the following resolution, which was carried by 28 clergymen and 17 laymen for, and 7 against.

That the Business Committee be instructed to apply to the Legislature for an Act, to remove any doubts that may exist as to the power of the members of the United Church of England and Ireland, in this Province, to regulate the affairs of their Church, in matters relating to discipline, and necessary to order and good government.

A resolution was also passed concerning the Church Record, stating that it would be necessary to its continued existence that 250 new subscribers be obtained before the end of the year.—The Bishop stated that unless some arrangement were made it would be discontinued.

An invitation from the Provincial Synod of Montreal to unite with that body, was received, but no action was taken in the matter.

The question of collections taken in the church—the Offertory—instead of pew-rents, was debated. After which it was resolved "That the Bishop be requested to recommend the adoption of the Offertory to the clergy."

News Summary.

Our English Mails bring London dates to the first inst.

The most important European news is the confirmation of the Revolution in Greece, where a general uprising of the population has repudiated King Otho and his dynasty, and established a Provisional Government. The King is said to have formally abdicated the throne in favor of his brother, but although desirous of a monarchical government, the people are not likely to acquiesce in such a change.—King Otho, it will be remembered, is a son of the King of Bavaria, and was placed on the throne of Greece by the Allied Powers of England, France and Russia, on the revolt of the Greeks, and their separation from Turkey after the battle of Navarino. Weakness, inefficiency, and general unfitness to govern a people to whose manners and character he was a stranger, and has never conformed himself, seem to have been the chief causes of his deposition. There appears to be no probable conjecture as to how the vacant throne will be supplied. It is reported, however, that a telegram was received from Constantinople, that advices had been received from Athens announcing that the National Assembly would meet within a week, and that they will then offer the crown to our PRINCE ALFRED. There is probably some truth in this. The desire on the part of Greece to obtain possession of the Ionian Islands, now under the protection of Great Britain, may lead to the supposition that the kingdom would thus become consolidated with those Islands, and remove the difficulties which have for some years existed there. We presume, however, that neither Queen Victoria nor the British people would care to have the young Prince on such a precarious throne. Of course it would not be very palatable to France and Russia. Other persons have been named to fill the vacant throne,—the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke de Leuchtenberg, son of the King of Belgium. The question of religion, we presume, would also be a strong objection to Prince Alfred. The elections are fixed for the 10th of November.

The Queen has returned from her visit to Germany, and is at her favorite retreat at Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, where, it is said, she expects a visit from the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, the intended wife of the Prince of Wales.

A change in the French Ministry, which indicates an intention of the Emperor to retain possession of Rome and favor the continuance of the temporal dominion of the Pope, is creating much excitement, especially in Italy.

Garribaldi is still suffering from his wound, and some degree of uncertainty seems still to rest on the probability of his ultimate recovery. An examination of the wound and consultation by seventeen physicians has been held at Spezzia. The ball is still supposed to be in the wound.

No active operations have lately taken place between the belligerent forces on the Potomac. McLellan has been superseded by Burnside, in consequence of the strong opposition of a large portion of the people, who have long been dissatisfied with his conduct of the War.

The general Elections for Congress are proceeding throughout the North. Thus far the Democratic party have been largely success-

ful. Should they obtain a decided majority, it is probable some change will take place in the war policy.

Notices, &c.

Rev. George Armstrong wishes to acknowledge the receipt of a donation for the Greywood Meeting House from J. W. Barss, Esq.

Associated Alumni of Acadia College. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Society, will be held at the office of the President in Halifax, on Friday evening the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M. C. TUPPER, President, ROBERT L. WEATHERBY, Secretary.

Donation at Upper Aylesford. Mr. Editor.—The Baptist Church and Congregation met at the Baptist Parsonage, Upper Aylesford, Nov. 4th, and spent a pleasant evening, and left as an expression of their good feeling to the pastor the sum of \$80, for which I acknowledge my gratitude. JAMES L. REID.

A Council of Delegates. From Baptist Churches is appointed to take place at River Phillip, Baptist Meeting house on Wednesday 26th inst., at ten o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of ordaining Brother Alfred Chipman, to the work of the Gospel Ministry. By request of the Church at Little River. GEORGE F. MILES. Little River, Nov. 14th, 1862.

The Annapolis Ministerial Conference. A meeting of the above Conference of Baptist Ministers in the County of Annapolis, is hereby notified to be held at Bridgetown, to commence on Monday the 8th of December at one o'clock, P. M. In addition to other important matters that are expected to engage the attention of the brethren, the following question is proposed for discussion: "Are the Holy Spirit's direct influences ever exerted on a sinner without resulting in his salvation?" Ministering brethren in this and the adjacent counties, not connected with the Conference, but desirous of attending its meetings, are hereby invited to be present. GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Secretary. Bridgetown, Nov. 15th, 1862.

Western Association Domestic Missionary Board. There will be a meeting of the Domestic Missionary Board of the Western Association, at one o'clock, P. M., Tuesday the 9th of Dec., at Bridgetown. GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Secretary. Bridgetown, Nov. 15th, 1862.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received several communications too late for our present issue. They will receive attention next week.

Letters Received.

Rev. E. B. DeMill, 8th, 5s.—Sent same day. Rev. A. V. Dimock, 5th. Geo. V. Rand, 10th. J. Mier, 5th. J. H. Langille, 13th. Rev. S. T. Rand, 13th. Rev. J. L. Read, 1 sub. Rev. Chas. Randall, 12th, £2 5s. Rev. W. Chipman, 8th.—Yes, all right. L. W. Williams, 14th. C. H. Harrington, 12th. A. Chipman. Rev. Dr. Tupper, 13th. A. Marshall, 15th. W. Elder, 15th. C. Black, Esq., 15th. Ward Eaton, Esq., 14th, 20s. Rev. G. F. Miles, 14th; 1 sub. C. H. Blair, 14th. E. N. Archibald, 14th.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

The Government offer \$200 for the apprehension of the party who recently broke into Amherst Episcopal church.

The Lancashire Fund in Halifax amounts to \$13,000. The Acadia Iron Company's workmen have contributed \$300. £3,000 sterling were sent to London by the steamer on Friday morning.

DEPARTURE OF THE FLEET.—The Nile, (bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Milne,) Melpomene, Vesuvius and Nimble, left on Saturday about 3 o'clock in the afternoon for Bermuda. The Phoenix and Spiteful are now the only vessels of war in the harbour.

LOST OVERBOARD, from Schooner Mary Stephens on her passage from St. John N. B., October 24, 1862, Mr. William H. Hipson son of Edward and Mary Hipson, aged 28 years, a native of Sand Point, Shelburne County. He was beloved and respected by all who knew him, and has left a large circle of relatives to mourn their loss.—Com. by Rev. John McKenne.

REBEL VISITORS.—The following gentlemen came passengers in the Delta from Bermuda, and proceeded to England in the Asia on Friday morning—some of them, it is rumored, to take command of the iron gunboats fitting out in British ports to run the blockade.—J. M. Morgan, of the Confederate Navy; Commander M. C. Maury, do; Messrs. Ferguson and Barty, of the Confederate Army; Col. A. LeMat, and J. S. Murdoch, Charleston; G. D. Rickarby, and C. J. Campbell, Mobile.

SUPREME COURT.—Sentences of Prisoners.—Wm. Forrester and James Bowers, for rape, were each sentenced to 10 years in the Penitentiary, with hard labor; John Beals, aiding and abetting Forrester, 7 years in Penitentiary; Dennis Lyons, manslaughter, 9 months imprisonment in the Common Jail; William Morrison, forgery, two years in the Penitentiary.

Martin Tobin and four others, engaged in the recent disturbance at Grand Lake, were sentenced to 3 years in the Penitentiary; Francis Kelly, assaulting a watchman, 2 years; McCarty, manslaughter, 1 month's imprisonment.

FRAUD.—Two men, Charles Trefrey and Nedeiah Bent, have been detected at Bridgetown cutting up Bank and Province Notes and putting them together again, so as to make five out of four. They are committed for trial.