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# The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1855. NO. 27.

**Calendar.**

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. July	8	1 Sam. 15	20
M.	9	Prov. 27	21
Tu.	10	29	27
W.	11	1 Kings 11	23
Th.	12	31	31
F.	13	1 John 1	5
S.	14	7	2

**Portry.**

**COME TO JESUS!**

Just as I am—without one plea,  
But that Thy blood was shed for me,  
And that Thou didst me come to Thee,  
O Lamb of God, I come!

Just as I am—and waiting not  
To rid my soul of one dark spot—  
To Thee whose blood can cleanse each spot,  
O Lamb of God, I come!

Just as I am—though tossed about  
With many a conflict, many a doubt,  
With fears within and foes without—  
O Lamb of God, I come!

Just as I am—poor, wretched, blind;  
Sight, riches, healing of the mind,  
Yes, all I need, in Thee I find—  
O Lamb of God, I come!

Just as I am—Thou wilt receive,  
Wilt welcome, pardon, cleanse, relieve,  
Because Thy promise I believe—  
O Lamb of God, I come!

Just as I am—Thy love unknown  
Has broken every barrier down;  
Now to be Thine, yes Thine alone,  
O Lamb of God, I come!

**Religious Miscellany.**

**BROTHERS SHOULD DWELL TOGETHER IN UNITY.**

It was not long since we took occasion, as propos of the Maryland Convention, to advert to the quiet and Christianlike tone of the recent synodal meetings of our Church. This most desirable tone has now been the prevailing one for some three or four years; and we confess that we are unable to attribute it to anything short of an outpouring of the healing influences of the Holy Spirit. The thing is the more remarkable upon two accounts. One is the very different tone which pervaded those bodies almost immediately before the commencement of the period of which we are speaking. The other is the increase of violence among the political parties of the country. Another fact worthy of notice in this connection, is that within the same period there is a marked increase in the progress of the Church, so far as it may be ascertained by outward statistics. Nor do those whose official positions allow them the best opportunities of forming a judgment, express any doubt that there is also an internal spiritual growth, corresponding to the external ecclesiastical progress. In fact, the course of things in the Conventions themselves, seems to afford proof of this. There are differences of opinion among their members now, just as there were formerly. We believe that there has been a drawing together in these matters. What are called extreme opinions on either side, although by no means extinct, are certainly less common than formerly, and the great bulk of the great schools are drawing together in opinion, but still more in feeling. It is not so much that they think alike, as that they are learning to respect each other's right of thinking. There is a difference obvious in theory, but which has been too much neglected in practice, between that which is true and that which we think true, that which is right and that which we think right.

Every man is bound to believe the truth, and to govern his actions by the rule of right. But it is not absolutely certain that we have discovered the truth or the rule of right. We may be thoroughly convinced that we have, and in that case we have the happiness of a great doctrinal and moral guide, which we can follow without doubting. But it is not necessary to fall out with those who have not been able to arrive at the same conclusion with our-

selves, or not at the same absolute certainty respecting them. The doctrine of the authority of the Church does not solve the difficulty, because the documents issued by that authority, like all other documents, are liable to obscurity, and so require interpretation. The true question is not between the authority of the Church and private judgment, but between two private judgments. Its solution is not that either should give way to the other, as both are bound to give way to the decision of the Church, when such decision shall not conflict with the deliberate decisions of an instructed conscience; enlightened by all proper means, including a due attention to the authority of the Church itself. The solution of this difficulty between two private judgments, cannot be found in the giving way of either to the other, since they are in their own nature equal. Nor can it be found in a compromise, in which each shall agree to adopt some portion of the doctrines of the other. For thus truth and right would be sure to be sacrificed. Nor can it be by what is called agreeing to differ, in which each party tacitly agrees to admit that the differences between them are unimportant. But truth and right are always important. Hence no decision that the question is of no consequence, involves a decision, either that the subject to which the question relates is utterly unimportant, or the gave error that truth and right are themselves of no importance. The true solution is to be found in mutual forbearance, not only of language but of thought. The matters about which men differ may be discussed—must be discussed; controversy is not to be prohibited, but it must be conducted without reference to persons, or personal feeling. No one can read the controversies of the era of the Reformation, or of the great English Revolution of the first half of the seventeenth century, without being struck with the improvement in this respect, which is manifested by even the most rabid controversialists of the present day. There is a marked difference between the tone of the controversies of the two eras. There is, perhaps, a still greater difference between the tone even of the latter era and that of our own day. All the root of the evil remained and brought forth bitter fruits at no very remote period, and there are occasionally symptoms of its present discoverable even yet. That for which the Church has to be thankful, is the disappearance of, at least, its outward manifestations from our synodal bodies.

This, under the agency of the Holy Spirit, is mainly to be attributed to the growing conviction of the truths of which we have been speaking in the minds of the members of those bodies—a fact the more striking, as it is in marked contrast to the state of things in the political world. One-sidedness, which is undoubtedly a part of man's nature in its fallen state, is more than usually manifest in the Anglo-Saxon race, and is yet more marked in the American branch of that race. It just now breaking out among us with a strength the sight of which is spreading dismay far and wide among reflecting men. We are broken up into cliques, miscalled parties, which are held together by some notion or other, and which denounce a bitterness, not inferior to that of the old *theologian*, all who do not accept their false dogma. At the same time, they have no scruple in agreeing to adopt in public and for public action, other's fancies. It is by means of these cliques and their combinations, that the present state of our affairs, decidedly the worst in the history of our country, has been brought about. The root-evil out of which it has all grown, is the want of ability to distinguish between the ideas of right and truth as they exist in themselves, and as they are to us our individual selves.

We repeat that it is a very remarkable fact, that just as the ability to make that distinction is being taken away, as it were, judicially from the political world, it has been granted in increased measure to the Church. The inference seems to be, that it is a call upon the Church, to enter at the diffusion in the world of this spirit of sense. We may, at least, by example, teach men that it is not necessary to denounce each other, or to quarrel on account of differences of opinion. Clery

may be carried on, and truth or falsehood defended, by means of arguments fitted to convince, not of phrases liable to irritate. Unless in the political world some reformation take place in this particular, great calamities are at hand, of which the dissolution of the Union, could it be peaceable, would be the least. But it cannot be peaceable. It will not be the division of one great nation into two friendly nations, but into two hostile nations, with feelings as inflamed against each other, as those which so long prevailed between the English and Scotch. We have been too fond of thinking that the manifest destiny of the Western continent was to be united under the rule of one great model republic. Another destiny seems now rising, and may soon become manifest, that of a division among rival nations all of the Anglo-Saxon race.

H. D. Z  
College of St. James, N. York, June 10, 1855.

**MORALS OF ROMANISM.**

Mr. Hobart Seymour, in his late very interesting volume "Evenings with the Jesuits," gives us the following impressive statistical sketch:

"The yearly average of murders in all Italy—in that land where the Church of Rome is supreme, and without a rival—is one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight, so that every year there are left murdered in cold blood more men, women, and children than often fall in our most blood-stained battle-fields. And this in the land of convents, and nunneries, and confessionals—in the land where, of all else on the wide surface of God's creation, we might expect the full and happy development of all the restraints which the Church of Rome imposes upon crime—in the land where priests, and monks, and nuns exceed one hundred and twenty thousand! Mr. Whiteside informs us that at Assisi there are twelve convents; at Foligno twelve for monks, and eight for nuns, at Spoleto, twenty-two; at Terni, five; at Anagni, seven for monks, and five for nuns. It appears, too, that at Perugia there are thirty-four, while in Rome there are sixty-four monks, and fifty for nuns! And yet in the very district that the murders amount to one hundred and thirteen to the million of population! while in Naples and Sicily, there are, or rather were, a few years ago, sixteen thousand four hundred and fifty-five monks, and thirteen thousand nuns, the largest number in any country in the world, and there there is also the largest proportion of crime to be found in any one country on the whole surface of God's creation!

"The following are the results in all the several Roman Catholic countries, as contrasted with Protestant England:—

Roman Catholic Ireland	- -	19 to the million,
" Belgium	- -	18 " "
" France	- -	31 " "
" Austria	- -	36 " "
" Bavaria	- -	68 " "
" Sardinia	- -	20 " "
" Lombardy	- -	45 " "
" Tuscany	- -	56 " "
The Papal States	- -	113 " "
Roman Catholic Sicily	- -	90 " "
" Naples	- -	174 " "
PROTESTANT ENGLAND	- -	4 " "

"I ask—are not these figures eloquent?

"One thing at least is certain, as derived from these figures, official and governmental as they are, namely, that convents, and nunneries, and confessionals, and all such institutions of Romanism have failed in those countries where they have been tried under the circumstances most favorable for their development—have failed wretchedly and signally. And the argument, that we ought to introduce into this country the institutions of Romanism even in a modified form, as more efficient in repressing crime than the principles and motives of Protestant Christianity, is not only answered, but annihilated."

To this may be added the following table prepared by competent authority from the *Irish Church Missionary Society*:

In Protestant England, there were prosecuted every year for murder, to each million of the population 4

In Ireland, before the great emigration there were 45

In Ireland, after so many Romanists left the Island, and the proportion to the Romanist population became larger the number fell to 19

In Belgium, least immoral of Popish countries 18  
 In France where murder is classified rather sci-  
 entifically, under the heads of assassination,  
 infanticide, parricide, poisoning, and milita-  
 ry cases 31  
 In Austria, tho' like varieties of murder 36  
 In Bavaria, now become purely "Catholic" 68  
 In Sardinia, where there has been for ages (one  
 part of the kingdom) some Protestant influ-  
 ence, the number drops to 20  
 In Lombardo-Venetia, it is up again to 46  
 In Tuscany, where a British Christian, if in  
 earnest, may not live 84  
 In the Papal States, where the "Holy, Catho-  
 lic, Apostolic, Roman Church," has every  
 thing her own way, the number is 100  
 In Sicily, not quite so intensely demoralized by  
 the Church, it comes down to 90  
 In Naples, where they have a taste for blood,  
 and, publicly exhibit the blood of one St.  
 Januarius every year, there is made an ex-  
 quisitely careful classification of murder, in-  
 to parricide, husband-murder, wife-murder,  
 murder of other relatives, infanticide, poi-  
 soning, murder premeditated, murder inten-  
 tional, assassination, murder with robbery,  
 and murder with adultery. Of all sorts of  
 murder the dreadful proportion to each mil-  
 lion in Naples is no less than 200  
 But in England, let it be once more noted, on-  
 ly 4

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. America, June 23.

ENGLAND

In the House of Lords, June 19, it was announced that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to reverse the attainder of the Earl of Southesk, and a bill was accordingly introduced to effect that object. Sir James Carnegie is claimant for the vacant peerage.

Mr. MacLennan moved for a select committee to enquire into the circumstances of the expedition to the Arctic Seas, commanded by Captain McClure, of the Royal Navy, with a view to ascertain whether any and what reward might be due for the services rendered on the occasion. After some laudatory remarks by various members, Lord Palmerston gave his cordial assent to the motion. Great merit, said the noble lord, was due to Captain McClure for the perseverance, courage, and bearing by which he solved the problem of the north-west passage, which has excited the intense anxiety of naval men in every part of the world.

The Education (Scotland) Bill has partially gone through committee, after several displays of strength on the part of the opponents of the measure. In reply to a question from Lord Elcho, Lord Palmerston announced that the bill, if carried into effect, would make provisions for certain schools, but there was no intention on the part of the Government to deprive the Episcopalians or the Roman Catholics, who did not come under its provisions, of the assistance of the Privy Council grants; and not only would there be no diminution of these grants, but as the Government were disposed to facilitate the progress of education by all the means in their power, wherever schools for the various sects in town or country were not in so flourishing a condition as to be able to do as much as they wished, their claims would not be overlooked.

The news of the repulse of the allies in their attack on the 18th inst., and the uncertainty as to the extent of the loss, caused the funds this morning to open at a decline of nearly one per cent. At a later hour, in consequence of the fall on the Paris Bourse this morning not having been so great as might have been anticipated, there was a partial recovery. The operations of the day were not numerous, the news having caused a limitation of business by checking the confidence of purchasers, while at the same time the speculators were unwilling to make sales in the face of a general impression that the check will prove only temporary. The increase in the stock of bullion in the Banks amounts to £296,158.

A navy department for the army is at length determined on, to be called the "Army Works" division. The men will have a uniform, and, besides a pickaxe, spade, &c., will carry sufficient arms to provide for sudden attack. They will construct works and roads, sink wells, &c., leaving the troops of the line available for their regular trade—fighting.

An intimation has been received from Lord Palmerston that he will in a few days give an answer to the memorial in favor of Mr. W. S. O'Brien, praying for his entire pardon. The friends of this gentleman confidently expect a favourable one.

A telegraph despatch, reporting the death by cholera, at Balacava, of Rear-Admiral Boxer, has been received at Dover, from the Crimea.

The supply of good wholesome fresh water to our army in the Crimea and fleet in the Black Sea causing great anxiety to our Government. The last accounts from the Kertch expedition state that the water with which the troops were supplied was of a brackish nature, and fears may be reasonably entertained that disease will be the consequence of any neglect in providing so absolute a necessary as men employed on such arduous services. A vessel is now therefore in course of being fitted out at Portsmouth, with a patent apparatus, by which a sufficiency of good wholesome water can be distilled in the course of twenty-four hours to supply from 30,000 to 40,000 men. The Admiralty have devoted to the carrying out of this matter the steamship *Wye*, formerly the *Hecle*, which it is expected will be on her way to the Black Sea in the course of a few days. The French intend to send out a similar vessel.

Lord Hardinge has issued a general order on the subject of the late attempted or pretended duel at Canterbury. Cornet Evans of the 6th Enniskillens, is to be cashiered. Lieutenant Wobster, of the 1st Royals, is to retire from the service by the sale of his commission. Lieutenant Hartopp is most severely reprimanded, and his conduct is to be reported every three months by his commanding officer for the information of the Commander-in-Chief. Lord Hardinge considers Sergeant Brodie's conduct in preventing the duel most praiseworthy, but it would have been better if he had reported his apprehensions to his commanding officer the previous night. Cornet Baumgarten is directed to be more on his guard for the future, and his attention is called to certain sections in the Articles of War. Captain Fitzwigram's name is not mentioned, although he is said to have been the prompter in most of the transactions.

The Irish claim General Pellissier as the son of a countryman. It is said that his father was a Limerick gentleman, a Mr Pellissier, who was obliged to fly from Ireland during the troubles of 1798.

Mr. C. H. Bracebridge has sent home from Scutari, under date of the 7th a brief narrative of Miss Nightingale's labours at Balacava, and her return to Scutari in Lord Ward's yacht. At the date mentioned she was extremely weak, but "has no remains of fever and no danger is apprehended." She trusts to be soon able to return to Balacava. Miss Nightingale was visited while sick by Lord Raglan at the huts, and again on board the yacht, and was received on landing at Scutari by Lord W. Russell, Sir C. Comming, Inspector-General, and Dr. McGregor, Deputy Inspector. The hours of the Chaplain is placed at her disposal and she has been offered the use of the British Palace Pera by Lord and Lady Stratford de Redcliffe.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial manifesto, dated St. Petersburg, the 2nd of June, states that, in case of the decease of the present Emperor, the Grand-Duke Constantine shall be Regent during the minority of the Crown Prince. The Regency is to continue during the minority of the crown son, should the eldest die. The Empress is to be guardian.

The Magazine of the Russian Marine Magazine, which appeared only very lately, contains the report of M. Maroff, who was sent as Imperial Commissioner in the Crimea for the purpose of inquiring into the state of the medical arrangements there, and of distributing patriotic gifts of his countrymen, a mission very nearly akin to that of the Times Commissioner at Bari. His reports reveals much that will offer a corresponding pendant to the pictures published of these of things in our hospitals. The numbers of seamen, to whom his mission seems in great measure to have been confined, are now so reduced (his corps is as such no longer employed in any one of importance. At the approach of the war season, which began in Sebastopol in the middle of April, an endeavour was made to relieve the hospitals by removing all such, whether sick or wounded could in any way bear the removal. There, however, been a fearful deficiency of vehicles such a lack of hay and straw, that many of the invalids had had nothing between them and the barrels of the carts. A batch of 236 sick and wounded of course only the less gravely injured were selected for such a trip) forwarded from Scutari to Simphoropol lost twenty-six of its number on reaching its destination, partly by death, and partly by their inability to bear the jolting of the road.

A letter from Posen, dated the 14th, mentions that the Russian troops that had been stationed on the left bank of the Vistula are either gone, or are

preparing to march, so that before long the Austrian frontier will cease to be menaced or watched, if it ever was really menaced or watched by Russia more than as a matter of form.

It is said that the Russian soldiers who had been prisoners in the French and English camp in the Crimea, and who have been exchanged, propagate on their return to their country ideas the most subversive of Russian rule. They were particularly struck with the difference between the treatment of the English and French soldiers by their chiefs, and that which they themselves have always experienced and speak with wonder and enthusiasm of the clergy of the allies, so different from the ignorant and contemned popes of their own villages.

THE CRIMEA.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK BY THE ALLIES.

Lord Panmure regrets to inform the Secretary of the Telegraph that the English troops attacked the Redan and the French the Malakhoff Tower at daylight 18th ult., without success. Both the French and British suffered severely. The names of the officers who had fallen, will be forwarded immediately, but it will be impossible to receive complete returns of all the casualties before the 30th, at earliest.

A despatch, dated "Before Sebastopol, June 17, 11 p. m.," was received from Lord Raglan on Thursday afternoon by the Government, stating that there had been a considerable amount of firing between the siege batteries and the Russian works on the other side, but there was no result of any importance.

THE FRENCH DESPATCHES.

The despatches reached Paris almost simultaneously. The first is dated June 17, and is as follows:—The combined movements agreed upon with our Allies are being carried out. To-day the troops and the brigade of Chassours made a reconnaissance towards Akkbitar General Bosquet occupies the Tchernaya; to-morrow at day-break, in concert with the English, we will attack the Grand Redan, the Malakhoff Tower, and the batteries connected with them.

The second despatch, dated June 18th, says:—The attack of to-day was not so successful, although our troops, who showed great intrepidity, gained a partial footing in the Malakhoff Works. I was obliged to order a retreat into the parallel. The retreat took place in order, without our being harassed. It is not possible for me to state our precise loss.

THE RUSSIANS REPULSED AT KARS.

A despatch dated Varna, June 17, says the Russians have been repulsed in an attack on Kara. There is no certain news from Anapa; but it is reported that it has been retaken by the Russians. Sebastopol will probably be stormed to-day. The Porte has raised a small loan on the revenues of Smyrna. This despatch was retarded.

THE KERTCH EXPEDITION.

The second edition of the Times contains an account of the Kertch expedition from its special correspondent. It fills seven columns, under date of June 5. The writer says:—"We are making every preparation for the expedition to Anapa, which will be ready to sail on Friday, the 8th."

FEARFUL SLAUGHTER OF THE BRITISH TROOP

Latest Details of our Losses.

The Daily News says:—Although it is well understood that the Government is in possession of fuller intelligence than that communicated in Lord Panmure's despatch published yesterday morning, no further official statements have been given to the public.

We believe that, when the details are published, it will be found that the check experienced by the allies commenced by the springing of a mine by the Russians, at a moment when the assaulting columns were on the point of establishing themselves within the Russian line A.

A considerable number of Russian troops lost their lives with the French and English by this explosion. In the recoil which followed, our allies, pressed by forces of numbers, receded to the Mamelon and beyond it, and the Mamelon batteries were for a time in the power of the enemy.

It was at this period that the English suffered most, being exposed in the position taken on the 7th to the flank fire and the guns on the Mamelon. The enemy was not suffered to remain in this regained work, but was driven back by the French to the entrenchment, our gallant allies remained masters of the Mamelon.

The English loss in killed and wounded, is stated to be about 4000, including 60 officers. The spirits of the troops were admirable, and a renewal of the attack was expected.

Various names of officers who have fallen have reached us, but we are reluctant to publish them without official authority. It is necessary to receive the statements in the morning papers with great reserve.—It is not easy to see from what possible source they have obtained the details they contain. With this view, the following statement may be given from the *Morning Herald*. "The British troops carried the outworks of the Redan, but found that the enemy had prepared a deep trench, which it was impossible to pass either without scaling ladders or planks. The gallant band were here exposed to a most murderous fire, after sustaining, it is said, a loss of from 4000 to 5000 men, and having 40 officers killed. Our casualties were much augmented by the guns on the Malakoff enfilading the outworks of the Redan, added to which the men of war in the harbor were laid broadside on, and by their fire on the retiring troops caused fearful havoc, there being no cover or shelter whatever from the storm of projectiles.

The *Times* does not profess to give a particular account of the recent affair before Sebastopol. It says, however, in a leading article, that

"The losses of the allied troops are believed to be greater than in any former action of the war. Sir John Campbell, Colonel Yea of the 7th, Colonel Stoddart of the 57th, and many other officers of distinguished gallantry, fell in our ranks, while the French have lost two general officers, and a vast number of men in all branches of the service.

"Although admitting that this is the most painful occurrence which has happened in the course of the war, the allies have fortunately other means besides an assault for retrieving this check.

Lord Dundonald, in a letter to the *Times*, offers more positively than ever to annihilate the defensive power of any Russian fort around the Baltic, and to ensure peace more speedily than 200,000 men in the Crimea.

It is announced in Odessa, upon Russian authority that 70,000 cavalry and infantry are marching from Perokop on Kertch.

The Porte contracts a loan of £100,000,000, under the guarantee of the Western Powers.

The exact figures of the reduction of the Austrian army are 145,000 men, and 30,000 horses.

The last report received from Dr. Hall on the state of the sick in the army, states that the cholera has sensibly diminished in the camps before Sebastopol, but had attacked the Guards and the 31st Regiment, near Balaklava, and some of the new batteries, as well as the followers of the army in that town. It has fallen heavily on the Sardinian Contingent, and General La Marmora is in great anxiety about it.

Advices from the Crimea announced the death of Lieut-General de La Marmora, brother of the Commander-in-Chief of the Sardinian army, from over-exertion in the camp. He had, however, been in a bad state of health for some time previously.

Letters from the Crimea state that Miss Nightingale, though much weakened by her attack of fever, is reported to be progressing favourably towards recovery. Miss Nightingale remains at the convalescent hospital above Balaklava, where she receives every care that kind and considerate attention can bestow. A letter in the *Times* says—"She is in a hut on the Genoese heights, 800 feet above the sea, in a beautiful situation, and in very fine air."

A Tartar spy from Tchernogon says that the Russian force in the Crimea has been grossly exaggerated, and that it does not amount to more than 110,000 men in all, the greater part of whom are concentrated about Sebastopol. In Bakshi Serai there are said to be only 6,000 infantry and many thousands of sick and wounded, in the country at large there is nothing but cavalry. The most curious information which he gave was that the Russians not only do not bring up any more reinforcements, but that they sent a considerable number of troops away to Bessarabia in the spring, under a plea that they were not required for defence of Sebastopol against the united forces of England, France, Sardinia, and Turkey. The more probable reason is that they had shortly expected to be attacked on that side by a descent of the allies at Odessa, or an advance of the Turks on the Danube.

#### THE BALTIC.

Intelligence has arrived of the massacre of an English boat's crew at Hango. The circumstances are as follows:—

"On the forenoon of June 5, the *Cossack* stood close in, and sent the cutter with a flag of truce to land seven Finnish prisoners. In the boat, besides, were

Lieutenant L. Geneste, Dr. R. T. Easton, Mr. C. Sullivan, Master's Assistant, and three stewards. A Finnish captain, taken prisoner here on the 20th of May, said there were no troops here, and the inhabitants would trade, and that the stewards could get 'lock, &c. As the boat pulled in towards the shore she was lost sight of behind the islands, the ship standing off and on under easy sail. There being no signs of the cutter's return, about four o'clock the gig, with a flag of truce, in charge of Lieutenant Field, was sent in search. She was observed to be pulling along the coast in search of the cutter, so the ship stood close in and anchored near the ruined fort. About eight o'clock the gig returned, having seen the cutter secured under a jetty inside several small wood boats, and several dead bodies in her. Fearing an ambush or treachery, the gig did not attempt to bring the cutter out, but returned to the ship. Several persons were seen a little distance off waving to the gig to land.

"About three o'clock next morning both vessels steamed in close to the telegraph station, and shortly after the cutter was observed with one man in her, apparently wounded, sculling towards the ship. A boat was sent to her assistance, and she was brought alongside, having in her John Brown, ordinary seaman, a young man of colour, the only survivor. After being helped up the side, he said, "They are all killed." Afterwards, in the sick bay, he made the following statement:—

"On the cutter, with a flag of truce flying, getting alongside of the jetty or landing-place, near the village of Hango, the liberated prisoners jumped out, and Lieut. Geneste held up a flag of truce to a number of Russian troops, who had suddenly sprung up from the cover of houses and rocks—about 500, dressed as riflemen, and armed with muskets, swords, and bayonets—a d told them what it meant, and why they landed; they replied "that they did not care a d—n for flags of truce there, and would show them how the Russians could fight," or words to that effect. A volley was then fired at the officers and liberated prisoners, and afterwards on the boat, until all were supposed to be killed. The Russians jumped into the boat, and after throwing several dead bodies overboard, yanking on the arms in the bottom of the boat they found Henry Giddon, A. B., who was only wounded; they took him out of the boat, and bayoneted him on the wharf; John Brown, lying beside him, and severely wounded, feigned death; he was dragged from one end of the boat to the other, but luckily not thrown overboard. They then took the arms, magazine, colours, &c., for which they will no doubt have a *Te Deum* sung. The officers were shot down, and the liberated prisoners first. Dr. Easton was the first who fell, and the Finnish captain took the flag of truce from Lieut. Geneste, and waved it, shouting "A flag of truce!"—which had been previously explained to them before they fired. The Russians spoke English, and the person who led them, from his dress and appearance, seemed to be an officer. The Russians yelled and fired on the men before they could defend themselves; indeed, there was no attempt made.

"The boat was found to be completely riddled above the water-line; it was lucky she escaped without a hole through her bottom, as she would have filled. It was evident that the Russians intended to have left none to tell the tale, but it has pleased Providence to ordain it otherwise. The ships fired a few shots and rockets at the telegraph, but a fog coming on there were no troops seen; the cowardly Russians had evidently gone away. It is not though prudent to attempt to get the remaining bodies."

#### RUSSIAN DEFENCE OF THE HANGO MASSACRE.

The *Invalide Russe*, of 15th describes the affair at Hango as in accordance with fair play. The *Cossack's* boat having effected a hostile landing, with all on board armed, the crew were, it is said, suddenly attacked by a body of Russians secreted behind buildings; they at first defended themselves, but were forced to surrender to superior numbers. Five were killed and one officer, one surgeon, and nine sailors captives, of whom four were wounded. The boat was sunk, and the boats' flag, together with 7 guns and 7 cutlasses taken. On the following day a frigate approached and fired on the place two hours ineffectually. The massacre is spoken of in the *St. Petersburg Gazette* as a very successful skirmish. The success is ascribed to the coolness and foresight of Ensign Esvertshkow. The same Journal speaks of two steamers of the Allies having landed 200 men on the 9th, at Traggond, on an inlet of the Bay of Finland, but reembarked on the following day:

The *Boulogne Gazette* says—"There is once more a serious intention of uniting France and England by a submarine railway. The latest project is that of Dr. Pajoune, who, with forty subaqueous boats, of which he is the inventor, 1,500 sailors and navvies, 4,340,000 cubic yards of material, and £10,000,000 sterling expenses, would undertake to construct a tunnel, by means of which the strait which separates the two countries would be crossed in thirty-three minutes.

#### Editorial Miscellany.

R. M. S. AMERICA.

The news by the R. M. S. *America*, which arrived on Wednesday last, is important. A bill entitled the Religious Worship Bill, introduced to the House of Lords by the Earl of Salisbury, underwent discussion on Tuesday evening the 12th June. The object of the Bill was the repeal of so much of the Act of Geo. III. c. 52, as prevented the assembling of more than twenty persons for religious worship, except in a registered building. The registering a building for the above purpose costs half a crown, and it marks the distinction between Churchmen and dissenters. The Act is however almost inoperative. The effect which the bill would have upon the interests of the Church, appearing to the Bishops and many noble Lords, to be very different from its ostensible object, it was stoutly opposed, and upon a division was thought to have been lost by a majority of one. It subsequently appeared that the majority was the other way, and the Bill was retained. The Earl of Derby on Friday 16th, after adverting to the mistake as to the fate of the Bill, moved that it be referred to a select committee, to inquire into the existing state of the law with regard to the liberty of religious worship, and the expediency of relaxing or dispensing with the provisions of the Act passed in the first year of King William and Queen Mary, chap. 18. The motion for a select Committee for this purpose was opposed by the introducer of the bill—but was at length carried by a majority of 17. We shall give a summary of the debate in our next.

The news from the Crimea is of a mixed character, cheering in so far as the recent successes of the allies are concerned, melancholy at the latest advices, from the loss of life, and the check received in the attack on the Malakoff and Redan. No progress has been made beyond the bank of the Tchernaya. In the sea of Azof, Taganrog has been bombarded, and much mischief has been done to the Russians in destroying their magazines of supplies, altho' they claim to have beaten off the attack. Other places have also been bombarded, but it does not appear that the force at present there is sufficient to make much impression except upon the shores, or that it is in sufficient strength to capture and hold any important position, or to advance into the interior, or upon Perokop, from that direction. Some interesting news may however be looked for by the next intelligence from Azoff.

A wanton attack by a large Russian force at Hango, upon the boats of the *Cossack*, which had been sent in with a flag of truce, has caused universal feelings of horror and detestation at the atrocity throughout Great Britain, which will be responded to by all civilized nations. It does not appear that the crew were engaged in sounding, or that any thing of the kind was contemplated, altho' the *ruse* practised upon the Russians in the case of the Governor's carriage at Yenikale, may have suggested the barbarous act.

The Baltic fleet were watching Cronstadt, and evidently determined to take the first fair chance to attempt that redoubtable fortification. The existence of infernal machines in the track of ships has been ascertained by the explosion of a nest of them under two of Her Majesty's Steamers, which with the French Admiral on board were engaged in a reconnaissance, and happened to sail over the place where they were deposited.

Mr. Layard's Resolution on the subject of administrative reform had been discussed in the House of Commons, with no immediate practical result, although it is evident that the feeling in favor of a change in administering the public departments of the army and navy—a change which should take merit more the basis of promotion than heretofore,—is very prevalent throughout the country, and will make itself respected in the national councils.

The Report of the Select Committee to enquire into the management of the War department, with reference to the winter campaign in the Crimea, has been published. It is an able document, blames sparingly, makes considerable allowance for the obstacles which all departments had to overcome, condemns the strait-laced routine of official duty, as but little calculated to meet the exigencies which had arisen, and suggests and recommends improvement.

Austria it is said is withdrawing her troops from the Russian frontier, a proceeding which more than all stamps her insincerity, and will relieve from their pretended observation, a large Russian force, which will be available for active service in the Crimea or elsewhere. She does not appear inclined to relax her military occupation of the Principalities. The policy now is to make it appear that the allied governments in concluding the conferences for peace, refused the terms which previously they had expressed a desire to accept.

## Missionary Intelligence.

## THE FEEJAK ISLANDS.\*

August 31st.—This afternoon we were called upon by some of the Christian people to go and prevent the strangling of a woman at Nandyra, a heathen hamlet, about a mile and a half from the Mission premises. We took the boat, and got there as soon as we could; but we were too late. The demon-like beings had despatched their victim with all speed, lest we should be in time to snatch it from them. We entered the house where the awful deed had been perpetrated. There, stretched before us, was the strangled widow; she lay without a feature distorted, with a smile on her countenance, and as though she was asleep. We felt her pulse, hoping against hope; but it had ceased to beat. Our hearts warmed within us. We looked at the Pagan group around us with indignation and pity. We severely reprimanded them for the murder they had committed, and told them that they would be called by God to give an account of what they had done in the day of judgement. At this they hung down their heads. Among those we spoke to was a young man, the strangled woman's son. He had been assisting in drawing the cord to take away his mother's life. He had lately embraced Christianity, but had turned back again to Heathenism. We gave him a sharp rebuke, and told him not to forget, for he would not be long without his reward, a few weeks after he went to a fight, and was very soon brought back lifeless, with a good deal of his scalp torn off by a musket-bail. Many Feejeans took notice of this, and said it was a judgement of God upon him for killing his mother.

On the afternoon of November 5th, the sad tidings reached our ears that a man had died at Solevu, a Heathen settlement three miles away, and that his wife was to be strangled on the following morning. Knowing that we should have chiefs to deal with, we hastened to the Christian chief, being a man of considerable influence, to hear from him what had best be done. He seemed quite at a loss to know what to say. He declined going himself; but advised that we, the Missionaries, should go, and some suitable persons accompany us. He said, moreover, that he thought our going would be useless; that there was no possibility of preventing it. We set off, notwithstanding, putting our trust in the Lord, and soon arrived at the place of contest between ourselves and our Master, and the Heathen and their master. We approached the doorway of the large house where the strangling was to take place. We looked inside, and saw that it was filled with females, who were all sitting and crying aloud, except one, a tall graceful-looking woman, who was standing, but not crying, and occasionally walked to and fro, from one end of the room to the other. She was decently and well dressed, wearing a white cloth round her waist, a handsome gauzy white head-dress, falling half-way down her back, and a narrow native comb, eighteen inches long, standing out from her forehead. This was the personage upon whom the tragic deed of strangling was to be performed next morning. Her female friends had assembled around her, to weep over her, to console with her, to encourage her to die nobly, and to bid her good-bye. . . . We inquired for the chiefs, but none were at hand. We sent after them, but none could be found. Night drew near, and there was no alternative but to leave the poor woman at an awful risk, or to stay with her until her case was decided. We concluded that Mr. Waterhouse, who was a much younger recruit in the service than myself, should return home to our families: and that I, with the teacher of the place (for we have a teacher here, although but one or two have embraced Christianity), should remain and wait for the chiefs. At sunset the company of women cast off their crying, and commenced chanting merry songs, connected with loud clapping, after their Heathenish fashion. The object of this was to cheer and fortify her heart which might be inclined to sadness at the thought of losing her life and bidding farewell to the world next day. . . . After a while the women were either joined by, or exchanged for, a company of young men, who kept on the dismal chanting, with short intervals, during the whole night. That night I shall not easily forget. I could not sleep for the noise, and from fear lest they should strangle the woman before daylight; we dreaded the idea, too, of having to interfere with them while it was dark, thinking they might be enraged and club us. Hour after hour passed slowly away, but nothing was done. At about two o'clock the merry-making was broken by the loud, hoarse cry of the widow calling for her husband. Shortly afterwards her children and relatives came to bid her good-bye; their mutual cries

(\* Concluded from last week.)

were distinctly heard. These doleful wailings were intermingled with, and partially drowned by, the demoniacal chanting and clapping of those who had been taught by Satan to rejoice over the monstrous doings. At day-break the singing ceased. One among us observed, "they are closing the house; it is time for us to be stirring." I immediately despatched Solomon, the teacher, in search of the ruling chief. Meantime I rapped across to the place of execution, to see what was going on. I saw the pitiable woman sitting down, embracing her nephew, and taking her farewell of him. She looked at me, but did not speak (glad enough, I believe, to find the Missionary at hand). A few females were spreading large new mats, on which she was to stand to be strangled, and afterwards laid out. These preparations were going forward while she was sitting in the room. Judging that they would not strangle her just yet, I went away a short distance. I was quickly called back by the cry, "They are shutting the doors; they are going to strangle the woman." I ran and entered the house, where, to my surprise, a large company of men had assembled, for the purpose of executing the dreadful deed. The widow, so near her fate, was standing erect on the mats which had been spread. She was fantastically painted from head to foot, attired in a new and handsome dress, and her head adorned with a fine plume of various colours. As soon as I was seen by those concerned in the woman's death, the contest began. Her friends presented a whale's tooth that she might die. I (her enemy) at once presented a noble tooth that she might live. Another large tooth was presented that she might die. This I met with a noble American axe, which preponderated and turned the scale. The chief could not withstand the temptation. When his eye caught sight of it, without further hesitation, he said to the pitiable woman, standing on the very brink of her doom, "Sit down," the meaning of which was, that our offering was accepted, and she was saved. At this moment there was considerable demurring among the Heathen, some approving, and others warmly on the opposite side; when Mr. Forbes, an American residing at Nandy, to make the matter doubly sure, presented another axe. This, with a few conciliatory words, silenced all objectors. . . . When she for whom we had pleaded, and prevailed, was told by her chief that she must live, she tore off her plume and head-dress piecemeal, as though she was sorely vexed that her dying was prevented. This, I am satisfied, was protest, knowing well that her Heathen friends would be greatly ashamed and mortified, for her to appear to wish to live. . . . We returned home with light hearts, praising the Lord for the help He had afforded; and by which, we felt ready and glad to acknowledge, the achievement we had witnessed had been wrought.

## Youths' Department.

## LITTLE MARY

I.  
FROM the group of little faces

One is gone—  
In the old familiar places  
Sad and lone,  
Father, Mother, meek-eyed Brother,  
Sit and moan.

II.  
Sit and mourn for one departed,  
Pure and mild,  
Little Mary, gentle-hearted,  
Sinless child—  
And as nesting memories thicken,  
Griefs grow wild.

III.  
Home once bright how cold and dreary!  
Shadows deep,  
Fall on forms and hearts awery,  
Eyes that weep—  
Thought is in the churchyard seeking  
One asleep.

IV.  
Still the merry laugh deceiving  
Fills the ear,  
Tiny arms yet fondly cleaving  
Dry the tear:  
Foot-falls, silvery foot-falls, patter  
Far and near.

V.  
Ears instinctive, pause to hearken,  
All in vain—  
Days drag on and skies shall darken  
O'er with pain,  
But the heart will find its lost one  
Ne'er again!

VI.  
From the treasured fire-side faces  
Here to-day,  
From the tender warm embraces,  
Dropp'd away,  
Sleeps she 'mid forgotten sleepers  
In the clay.

VII.

Ah! what weary numbers sighing  
To be free,  
Little Mary would be lying  
Low with thee!  
Where no care nor eating sorrow  
E'er shall be.

VIII.

Weep not when ye tell the story  
Of the dead—  
Tis a sunbeam joined the Glory  
Overhead!  
"For of such sweet babes is Heaven,"  
Jesus said.

## LITTLE KINDNESSES.

"Tis sweet to do something for those that we love,  
Though the favor be ever so small."

Brothers, sisters, did you ever try the effect which little acts of kindness produce upon that charmed circle we call home? We love to receive little favors ourselves; and how pleasant the reception of them makes the circle! To draw up the arm chair and get the slippers for father, to watch if any little service can be rendered to mother, to help brother or assist sister, how pleasant it makes home!

A little boy has a hard lesson given him at School, and his teacher asks him if he thinks he can get it; for a moment the little fellow hangs down his head, but the next he looks brightly up, "I can get my sister to help me," he says. That is right, sister, help little brother and you are binding a tie round his heart that may save him in many an hour of dark temptation.

"I don't know how to do this sum, but brother will show me," said another little one.

"Sister, I've dropped a stitch in my knitting; I tried to pick it up, but it has run down, and I can't fix it."

"The little girl's face flushed, and she watches her sister with nervous anxiety while she replaces the "naughty stitch."

"Oh, I am so glad!" she says, as she receives it again from the hands of her sister all nicely arranged; "you are a good girl, Mary."

"Bring it to me sooner next time, and then it won't get so bad," says the gentle voice of Mary, and the little one bounds away with a light heart to finish her task.

If Mary had not helped her, she would have lost her walk in the Garden. Surely it is better to do as Mary did than to say, "Oh, go away, and don't trouble me;" or to scold the little one all the time you are performing the trifling favor.

Little acts of kindness, gentle words, loving smiles, they strew the path of life with flowers; they make the sunshine brighter and the green earth greener: and he who bade us "love one another," looks with favor upon the gentle and kind-hearted, and he pronounced the meek blessed.

Brothers, sisters, love one another, bear with one another. If one offend, forgive and love him still; and whatever may be the fault of others, we must remember that, in the sight of God, we have others as great and perhaps greater than theirs.

Be kind to the little ones; they will often be fretful and wayward. Be patient with them, and amuse them. How often a whole family of little ones are restored to good humor by an elder member proposing some new play, and perhaps joining in it, or gathering them round her while she relates some pleasant story!

And brothers, do not think because you are stronger, it is unmanly to be gentle to your little brothers and sisters. True nobleness of heart and true manliness of conduct are never coupled with pride and arrogance.

Nobility and gentleness go hand in hand; and when I see a young gentleman kind and respectful to his mother, and gentle and forbearing to his brothers and sisters, I think he has a noble heart.

Ah! many a mother's and many a sister's heart has been wrung by the cold neglect and stiff unkindness of those whom God has made their natural protectors.

Brothers, sisters, never be unkind to one another, never be ashamed to help one another, and you will find that though it is a pleasant thing to receive favors, yet it is more blessed to give than to receive.—*Sunday School Advocate.*

TREASURE SAVED.—Paulinus, when told that the Goths had sacked Nola and plundered him of all he had, fixed up his eyes to heaven and said, "Lord, thou knowest where I have laid up MY treasure."

WORTH REMEMBERING.—Modesty is a handsome dish cover which makes us fancy there must be something very good beneath it.

## Selections.

**PAINÉ'S AGE OF REASON.**—A book once given to the world cannot be recalled. Once committed to the hands of the public, it becomes public property and cannot be withdrawn. Man has not the power to annihilate his own works. If he gives a bad book to man, it may cost him a life of sorrow and an eternity of woe. Such an act is like time—once gone, it is gone forever. The leaves can be sent forth, but they can never be returned. An author is not at liberty to withdraw what he has once given to the world. Though he may, by repentance, undo in part what he has done, yet it is not wholly destroyed. How important, then, that every act be good and useful, rather than wicked and ruinous. A few weeks since, a fact in the life of Thomas Paine, threw this thought with great force upon my mind. It occurred just after the publication of his "Age of Reason." My uncle J. K. then a youth of nineteen years, was predisposed to scepticism, and had for a long time desired to read Paine's works. Having been to Sing Sing, New York, on business, the inn keeper, as he was about to return observed to him that there was a gentleman, who wished to get a ride—and if he would carry him, he would speak to him. Mr. K. enquired who it was. The inn-keeper replied, 'It is Mr. Thomas Paine, recently returned from England.' This highly pleased Mr. K. for he had long desired an interview with him. Mr. Paine took his seat by his side, and they rode on. Their conversation immediately turned on his recently published theological works. Mr. K. having secretly cherished a hope that the claims of the Bible might be proved null and void, began to congratulate him on the anticipated success of the 'Age of Reason' Paine enquired after its popularity—wishing to know how it was received—what his neighbours thought of it, &c., and drew out of him all that he felt disposed to say. After satisfying himself with these enquiries, he took a long breath, and made subsequently the following reply:—'Well, sir,' said Mr. Paine, 'I am sorry that work ever went to press, I wrote it more for my own amusement, and to see what I could do, than for any design of benefiting the world.' 'I would give worlds, said he, with great emphasis, 'had I them at my command, had the Age of Reason never been published! No sir, I regret the publication of that work exceedingly. It can never do the world any good, and its caustic style will, doubtless, lead thousands to esteem lightly the only book of correct morals that has ever blessed the world. I would advise you, said Paine, turning his eye to meet Mr. K's, not to read that work.' At this Mr. K. said he was 'perfectly surprised.' He knew not what to say. 'What!' thought he, the author of a book so notorious, repudiating all faith in his own work! What confidence can he expect others to have in it, if he has none himself? If Paine himself cannot rely on his writings, how shall other men dare to trust themselves in the belief of them? If the 'Age of Reason' will not answer for its author, it will not do so for me, or for any other person in the world.' Mr. K. took up with Mr. Paine's advice, 'not to read that work,' for he felt no concern to pore over three or four hundred pages simply to fill his mind with an acknowledged lie—and from that time, his tendencies to scepticism left him. I have seen boys sit together in the evening, after a day's labour, and tell stories; one relates a wonderful exploit, and another is reminded of a noble achievement, and another has a heroic deed to tell of, and so they go round, each one vying with the other in attempts to tell the biggest story. This must have been the real heart of Paine when he sat down and took his pen to translate and belie the sacred volume. He felt like making out a good story, which he in his heart did not believe. Notice then, two fearful warnings:—

1. All those who read and believe Tom Paine's Age of Reason, are more credulous than the noted author himself, for he had no confidence in his own story.

2. An infidel in this world may begin his suffering for the publication of his wicked doctrine. What a regret fills the poor man's mind! "I would give worlds, had I them at my command, if the Age of Reason had never been published!" O you who are tempted to reject the record God gave of His Son, beware.—*Morning Star.*

**MISSESIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.**—At the Annual Meeting of the Society for English Church Missions to the Roman Catholics, it was stated that a far larger sum was required to carry on the work and to respond to the many pressing calls from various points. This Society prosecutes its work by means of medical missionaries, Scripture-readers, schoolmasters;

controversial sermons, special addresses to Roman Catholics in churches, school-houses, and the open air: by discussion classes, house to house visiting, and the circulation of the holy Scriptures and tracts; and addressing the Roman Catholics in their vernacular, whether English, Irish, French, or Italian.

There were four discussing classes in the metropolis. Upwards of seven hundred Roman Catholics had frequently attended within one week, and had behaved with decorum and listened attentively while the clerical missionary or other conductor of the class commenced with prayer and an exposition of the Word of God.

There have been five hundred and ninety-one converts since the Society commenced its missionary operations, up to the 30th of April, 1855; and upwards of one thousand pupils, chiefly Irish and Italian Roman Catholics, had been instructed by the Society's schoolmasters, while many more had attended the preaching of the Gospel.

**CONSECRATION OF THE SCUTARI BURIAL GROUND.**

—The Bishop of Gibraltar, on the 16th, consecrated the burial ground at Scutari, the Ambassador and the Commandant attending. "A double file of soldiers," says the *Times* correspondent, "the clergy, headed by the Bishop, a long line of ladies and nurses, moved in solemn procession round the space originally or lately appropriated to the dead. A group of silent and wondering Turks stood near, while the Bishop and his Chaplain, then under open heaven, in the declining sun, read through the offices of the Church. It was a scene not easily to be forgotten. The edge of the plateau on which the two hospitals stand is here some fifty feet above the Bosphorus. The white tombstones which now rise among the green hillocks shine across the blue water, and are visible to every ship which brings our soldiers to the seat of war. They each record the death of one or, at most, of two persons. One stone bears the name of two Nevills, brothers in life and in death, but they speak of many thousands laid beneath the sod. One could not well help regarding the prayer said there and the benediction uttered in the light of an attempt at reparation—could not help the involuntary question arising: "Who slew all these?" and, as of other rites of religion paid and days of fasting set apart, could not refrain from glancing not over hopefully at the common reformation which they are taken to attest. The hours are over in which from their drenched and sodden tents upon the plain, or from the noisome and infectious wards of an unprovided hospital, English soldiers cried out to Scutari citizens unavailingly; but the mounds of the Scutari graveyard—rather tumuli than common graves—are there, making to all the future perpetual appeal, urging what to undulled senses experience should be enough, pleading that such a loss in the fore front of the conflict suffice to shield from similar destruction those who go afterwards to battle.

**HERCULES AND THE BISHOP.**—"So Hercules, I am glad to hear that you were pleased with the Bishop on Sunday."

"That I was sir; I tell you the truth, when I went into Church, I was that cold, I was a trembling all through the service, but when the text was given out and he began to preach, why sir, the sweat came billing out of me."

[Our refined readers will not be too hard upon the expressive orator who enforced his rather strong language by one of his most emphatic gestures.]

"Well—but Hercules, are you not afraid of turning the Bishop's head by praising him so much?"

A little taken aback by the suggestion of such a possibility, Hercules was not to be thrown off his feet.

"Oho! no sir! You see 'twas his word, 'twas the Word of God that he preached—'twas God's word in his mouth—that's what makes me feel it so—cause I believe it sir. Some of them who was there I 'pose didn't feel nothing of the kind. All collared people sir has't got faith."

This last observation, given in a peculiarly telling tone of voice, upset all within hearing.—*S. Episcopalian.*

**A MOHAMMEDAN VERDICT.**—A Governor in Ceylon, thoroughly impregnated with the spirit of the British Constitution, empanelled a jury of Mussulmans on a man found drowned, and they returned the solemn but significant verdict, "His time was come."

**REDUCTION EXTRAORDINARY.**—A merchant in Burlington, Vt., having sunk his shop floor a couple of feet, announces in the *Sentinel* that "in consequence of recent improvements, goods will be sold considerably lower than formerly."

**DUPUYTRON AND THE PRIEST.**—Dupuytron was the most celebrated French surgeon of his day; he was destitute of faith, and by his powerful mind and brusque hardness, overcame the individuality of almost every one who approached him. One day a poor priest, from some village near Paris, called upon the great surgeon. Dupuytron was struck with his manly beauty and noble presence, but examined, with his usual nonchalance, the patient's neck disfigured by a horrible cancer. "With that cancer you must die," said the surgeon. "So I thought," calmly replied the priest; "I expected the disease was fatal, and only came to you to please my parishioners." He then unfolded a bit of paper and took from it a five franc piece, which he handed to Dupuytron, saying; "Pardon, sir, the little fee, for we are poor." The serene dignity and holy self-possession of this man about to die in the prime of life, impressed the stoical surgeon in spite of himself, though his manner betrayed neither surprise nor interest. Before the priest had descended half the staircase, he was called back by a servant, "If you choose to try an operation," said Dupuytron, "go to the Hotel-Dieu; I will see you to-morrow." It is my duty to make use of all means of recovery," replied the priest, "I will go."

The next day the surgeon cut away remorselessly at the priest's neck, laying bare tendons and arteries. It was before the days of chloroform; and unassisted by any opiate, the poor priest suffered with uncomplaining heroism. He did not even wince. Dupuytron respected his courage, and every day lingered longer at his bedside, when making the rounds of the hospital. In a few weeks the priest recovered. A year after the operation, he made his appearance at the *salon* of the professor, with a neat basket containing pears and chickens. "Monsieur," he said, "It is the anniversary of the day when your skill saved my life; accept this humble gift; the pears and chickens are better than you can find in Paris: they are of my own raising." Each succeeding year on the day of the month, the honest priest brought his grateful offering.

At length Dupuytron was taken ill, and the physicians declared his heart diseased. He shut himself up with his favorite nephew, and refused to see his friends. One day he wrote on a slip of paper: "The doctor has need of the priest," and sent it to the village priest, who quietly obeyed the summons. He remained for hours in the dying surgeon's chamber; and when he came forth tears were in his eyes, and Dupuytron was no more. How easy for the imagination to fill up this outline, which was all that was vouchsafed to Parisian gossip.

The great historian of the Peninsular War has told us for the first time—in a delightful volume just issued of selections from his "History"—who his authorities were for some of the more striking and disputed statements in his work. His chief authority, we now learn, was the Duke of Wellington himself. The great captain was always ready to answer any query the historian put to him, and the historian had the good sense to profit by such promptness and liberality. Oddly enough, says the *London Illustrated News*, we know—but not from Napier—that the Duke never read Napier's history; and this, not from any discourtesy to a man he esteemed, but from a desire to avoid controversy.

**TELEGRAPHIC INVENTION.**—The *Piedmontese Gazette* says:—"The evening of the 4th May will be an epoch in the history of telegraphs and railways. Then was seen a railway carriage proceeding at the utmost speed, and receiving and sending messages from and to the station from which it set out. Yesterday evening, at six o'clock, the Chevalier Bornelli made the first essay of his locomotive telegraph on the line from Turin to Moncalieri. Though the carriage was proceeding at the rate of a kilometre in two minutes, he easily exchanged questions and answers with the station at Turin throughout the whole trial, and announced his complete success to the official persons present."

Mr. James Sheridan Knowles has written a pamphlet with the object of proving that "the Gospel attributed to Matthew" was composed by all the apostles together, who employed Matthew as a penman.

**ADVERSITY** may strip the Christian of all but a good heart. If that remains with him, he will bear up in the deepest of his extremity. True Christian fortitude wades through all difficulties.—*Bishop Hall.*

**OUR HOPE.**—God's mercy and Christ's merit should bear up our faith and hope, when a sense of our sin is ready to cast us down.—*Crockett.*

## Collegiate.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR,  
June 30th, 1855.

THE statutable observances have terminated the Academical year. On Thursday, June 21st, the *B. A. Examination* commenced in the College Hall, and was continued for three days from 10 A. M. to 3½ P. M. On the first day, James C. Cogswell, Esq. B. A. examined in *Classics*; the next was devoted to *Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry*, the Revd. James Robertson, M. A. examining in these subjects; *Theology* occupied the third, in which the Revd. Edmund Maturin, M. A. led the examination. The following certificates were signed by all the Examiners:

- |             |                               |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Crisp,   | <i>laudabiles progressus.</i> |
| 2. McColla, | <i>id. id.</i>                |
| 3. Randall, | <i>id. id.</i>                |

Moren,  
Jarvis,

*satisfecit.*  
*examen subit.*

The reports of the *Terminal Examinations*, conducted by the Professors and others, were satisfactory.

On Monday 25th, the Prizes were offered for competition by the *Associate Alumni*, and the following Students were recommended by a Committee of examiners, including the Professors, the Revd. Alfred Gilpin, B. A. and Lieut. Col. Myers.

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Classics.</i> | <i>Mathematics.</i> |
| 1. McColla.      | 1. Crisp.           |
| 2. Crisp.        | 2. McColla.         |
| 3. Almon.        |                     |

On Tuesday 26th, the pupils of the *Collegiate School* were examined. The passages were selected by the President on behalf of the Governors, and after the arrival of the Bishop, his Lordship suggested further passages, and proposed many excellent Questions in *Classics and in Mathematics*. A committee of five examiners recommended William Myers and James Fraser for the School exhibitions.

On Wednesday 27th, at a General Meeting of the *Associate Alumni*, A. M. Uniacke, Esq. B. A., and Revd. Dr. Gray, were re-elected Governors. On the afternoon of this day the Candidate for the *Cogswell Scholarship*, were examined.

On Thursday 28th, THE EXERCITIA was celebrated. The President and Professors, the Examiners, Scholars and Students, proceeded to the University Church, where they met the Right Revd. Visitor, the Governors and Alumni, including numerous Doctors, Masters and Bachelors, habited for the most part in the robes and hoods of their degrees. Divine Service commenced at 10 o'clock, the Revd. E. Maturin, M. A. saying the Prayers, and the Revd. T. Leaver, M. A. and Revd. R. H. Bullock, B. A. reading the Lessons. A Sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by the Revd. the Professor of Pastoral Theology. After Service the Members of the University returned to the College, when the Governors met together in deliberation for a few moments, and precisely at noon entered the Hall. The usual convocation in accordance with the Statute was pronounced by the President; after which the Revd. R. H. Bullock, B. A. performed the exercise required for his degree, and Mr. Randall read his Prize Essay on "Mahometanism compared with Christianity" &c. The Bishop gracefully presented the Prize, with an earnest address directed particularly to the *Divinity Students and Scholars*. The Convocation for conferring degrees was then opened in solemn form; and the Governors having signified their desire to confer the Honorary degree of D. C. L. on Andrew Mitchell Uniacke, Esq. B. A., for his unwearied and successful exertions in behalf of the College, it was received by Convocation with a loud and unanimous Placet. Mr. Uniacke was then presented by Harry King, Esq. D. C. L., and formally admitted "*Honoris causa*." In an animated recognition of the honor, he convinced the assembly that he is still bent on promoting the interests of the College "*nisi actum reputans dum quid superesset agendum*." The following degrees were conferred:

## Masters.

Revd. R. H. Bullock, B. A.  
Joseph Richard Hea, M. A. Fred (*ad eundem*).

## Bachelors.

Thomas Cutler Fealbarrea.  
Norman Fitzgerald Uniacke.  
Robie Uniacke.  
John Randall.

The *Finis* happening to concur with the Coronation of Her most gracious Majesty the Queen, the National Anthem was sung with heartfelt acclaim, and the Convocation was dissolved.

The Governors resumed their Session in the after-

noon in the Library, when the Revd. Dr. Gray took his seat at the Board.

The following Matriculations have been entered after one examination of the Candidates:

- June 27. Owon Ruggles.  
June 29. Henry Sterns.  
William Lawson.  
Wakefield Allbank Moren.  
Robert Fitzroy Uniacke.  
William James Kempt Myers.  
William Henry Hill.

Some Members of the University having expressed a desire to be informed what portions of the text of Greek and Latin Authors, as well as what amount of Euclid, Algebra, Arithmetic and Logic will be expected of Candidates for the first Responsions under the new Statute, cap. II. § 6, which will commence on Monday, Decr. 10, 1855, it has been thought advisable to recommend the following lists:

1. One Greek author or a portion, such as Homer, 4 books.

The Dramatists, any 2 plays.  
Herodotus, any 2 consecutive books.

Demosthenes, any 2 Orations.

Thucydides, any 1 book.

Xenophon's Anabasis, 2 consecutive books.

2. One Latin Author or a portion, such as Virgil, *Georgics*.

4 books of the *Æneid*.

Horace Epistles and *de Arte Poetica*.

Juvenal, whole except the second, sixth and ninth Satires.

Terence, any 2 plays.

Livy, any 2 consecutive books.

Sallust, *Bellum Jug. & Catil.*

Cicero, any 3 orations.

2 books of the *Offices*.

*De Amicitia et de Senectute*.

3. Euclid II. III.

Logic to Reduction of Syllogisms incl.

Algebra to Quadratic Equations incl.

Arithmetic, Vulgar Decimal Fractions and Rule of Three with their application.

Latin, Writing and Critical Questions will be set, and the examination will be conducted both *visu voce* and by *written papers*.

GEORGE McCRAWLEY,  
President.

## KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, N. S.

THE annual meeting of the Governors of the above Institution, took place in the Library of the College, according to public notice, on Thursday June 28th, 1855.

## PRESENT:

The Right Rev. the Visitor, J. W. Ritchie, Esq.  
Rev. Dr. McCawley, J. C. Cogswell, Esq.  
Rev. Dr. Gray, Rev. Geo. W. Hill.  
Hon. M. E. Almon, The Treasurer.  
A. M. Uniacke, Esq. D.C.L. The Secretary.

Two vacancies at the Board having occurred, under the terms of the Law, the Secretary of the Incorporated Alumni announced the re-election of the former Members, the Rev. Dr. Gray of St. John N. B. and Dr. Uniacke.

An Abstract of the proceedings of the Governors since the organization of the Board, was submitted by the Secretary, approved and ordered to be printed and circulated.

The thanks of the Board were unanimously offered to the Rev. G. W. Hill, M. A., Professor of Pastoral Theology, for the able and appropriate Sermon, preached by him, on the 28th June, before the Governors and Members of the University, in Christ's Church, Windsor, and it was further directed that the same be printed.

Thanks were likewise presented to the Revd. the President of the College, for the eloquent commemorative oration delivered by him this day in the College Hall. Also to the Revd. E. Maturin, M. A., Revd. James Robertson, M. A., and James C. Cogswell, Esq. B. A., for the valuable services rendered by them as Examiners during the present term.

The cordial thanks of the Governors were also offered to the Hon. Enos Collins, for his munificent gift of £1000 towards the Endowment Fund; as also to all those other contributors, who by their timely donations have enabled the Governors to realise the sum of £9,000, and thus to fulfil the conditions of Mr. Collins's donation.

After the transaction of various important business the Board adjourned to meet at Halifax on Friday, July 6th.

JAS. C. COCHRAN, M. A.  
Windsor, June 28, 1855. Secretary.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1855.

## KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

THE annual celebration of the *Encenia* took place in the College Hall on Thursday last, the 28th inst. The preceding week had been occupied with the Examinations for Degrees and various Prizes connected with the College. The Examination for the Degree of A. B. commenced on Thursday, June 21, and was continued during the two following days, at the conclusion of which the successful Candidates were classed as follows:—

## Laudabiles Progressus.

1. Mr. Crisp (Thomas).  
2. Mr. McColla (Charles).  
3. Mr. Randall (John).

## Satisfecit.

Mr. Moran (Arthur).

## Subit.

Mr. Jarvis (Herbert Monsell).

On Monday, June 25, an Examination was held for the Prizes founded by the Alumni of King's College,—the result of which was, that Messrs. Crisp and McColla were recommended for the Prizes in Mathematics and Classics respectively. On Tuesday, the Pupils of the Collegiate Academy were examined in the ancient and modern languages, and two Prizes were awarded for proficiency in these departments, to Master William Myers and Master James Fraser. On Wednesday, the Examination for the Divinity Scholarship, founded in memory of the late Rev. Wm. Cogswell, was held in the Library—the Candidates were Messrs. Crisp and Grindon, but the result has not yet been announced. On the same day a Meeting of the Incorporated Association of the Alumni was held in the College Hall, for the election of two Governors, in place of A. M. Uniacke, Esq. and the Revd. Dr. Gray—when the same Gentlemen were re-elected by large majorities. It was proposed and resolved that each vacancy should be filled up separately—the result of which was, that on the first election there were for the Rev. Dr. Gray 80 votes, for the Bishop of Fredericton 23, and for the Rev. Dr. Twining 19—on the second election there were for A. M. Uniacke, Esq. 100 votes, for the Rev. Dr. Twining 1, and for the Rev. Dr. Pusey 1. Thursday, the 28th, was a glorious Summer day, and the Sun seemed to shine auspiciously on the proceedings of the College on that interesting anniversary. In conformity with the Statute, Divine Service was held in the Parish Church of Windsor, which was numerously attended by the members and friends of the College, the former of whom were attired in their Academical robes and hoods, and formed a procession from the College to the Parsonage, where they were met by the Bishop and other Clergymen, and the Service commenced at 10 o'clock. Prayers were read by the Revd. E. Maturin, and the Lessons by the Rev. T. C. Leaver and the Rev. R. H. Bullock, and the Rev. Professor Hill delivered an excellent and appropriate Sermon from Rom. i. 20. At 12 o'clock, the usual proceedings commenced in the College Hall, with an elegant Oration from the Rev. Dr. McCawley, President; after which an English Essay was read by the Rev. R. H. Bullock, as an exercise for the Degree of A. M., on the subject of Christian Mysteries, and another by Mr. Wm. Randall, on the subject proposed by the Bishop with reference to the contrasts between the propagation of Christianity and Mahometanism, as illustrative of the divine origin of our holy religion. The Bishop presented Mr. Randall with the Prize, consisting of a handsome set of volumes of Theological works, and addressed to him a few cheering words of encouragement and advice. After this, the Candidates for the several Degrees were presented according to the usual forms—and after the grace of the house was obtained, they were accordingly admitted to their respective faculties by the Rev. President of the College. The honorary degree of D. O. L. was conferred by the University upon Andrew Mitchell Uniacke, Esq., as the highest testimony of their appreciation of his services, in behalf of the College, which was acknowledged in a brilliant eulogium pronounced upon him by the Rev. President. Mr. Uniacke returned thanks in an able and eloquent speech, in which he reviewed the past history of the College, and declared his own deep attachment to his "Alma Mater," and his anxious interest in its future success and prosperity. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon the Rev. R. H. Bullock, Private Secretary to his Excellency, and Joseph Richard Hea, Principal of Horton Academy (*ad eundem*). After which Mr. Thomas Cutler Des Barres, Mr. Norman Uniacke, Mr. Re-

bio Uniacke, and Mr. John Randall, were severally admitted to the degree of A. B. At the conclusion of the Meeting, the President called upon those who were present to join in celebrating the anniversary of her Majesty's Coronation by singing the National Anthem "God save the Queen"—which done he pronounced the closing words—"Disvolvamus hanc Convocationem"—and the party were invited to adjourn to the other end of the College Buildings, where a sumptuous collation was provided for their refreshment by the kind hospitality of Mrs. McCawley. After which the Governors met in the Library for the transaction of business, and the company separated highly gratified with the proceedings of the day.

CONFIRMATIONS AT WINDSOR AND FALMOUTH.

On Sunday the 24th inst., the Bishop held a Confirmation in the Parish Church of Windsor, in the presence of a numerous congregation. Prayers were read by the Revd. Professor Hill—and the Preface to the Confirmation Service by the Revd. President McCawley.—After which the Bishop addressed the Candidates in his usual impressive manner, and afterwards preached a solemn and appropriate Sermon from 2 Cor. vi. 1, 2. There were 20 persons admitted to the sacred rite of Confirmation, of whom 11 were females, and 9 males—4 of them being Students in the College, and 3 in the Academy.

In the afternoon the Bishop proceeded to Falmouth Church, where an interesting congregation was assembled. Five persons were confirmed, consisting of one male and four females—among whom were two daughters of the Hon. Judge DesBarres.—Prayers were read by the Rev. E. Maturin—the Preface by the Rev. Dr. McCawley, Rector, and the Sermon preached (after a previous Address to the candidates) by the Bishop, from Phil. ii. 12, 13—in the course of which his Lordship made some suitable observations with reference to the prevalent laxity of religious feeling in that Parish—and warned them especially against the desecration of the Lord's Day and the neglect of the House of God—and we trust that his earnest exhortations will be attended with the best results upon the hearts and lives of the people.

The Lord Bishop returned to Town from his Western Visitation on the evening of Tuesday last. It is we understand, His Lordship's intention to leave Halifax for Cape Breton in the Steamer of the 20th.

The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland and Bermuda, left Bermuda, for Newfoundland, in the Church Ship, on Tuesday, June 19. He was accompanied by Mrs. Johnson, Miss Bridge, and the Rev. Mr. Bayley, his chaplain. Previously the Chief Justice, the Attorney General, the Speaker of Assembly, and very many gentlemen of Hamilton, and neighborhood, assembled with the Clergy of Trinity Church, and presented a complimentary address, and then with some unavoidable exceptions, accompanied his Lordship on board, and remained until the vessel sailed.

Some of our subscribers seem to think that we are responsible not only for the mailing of our papers but also for the proper performance by the Post Office, of its duty in their delivery. This is not the case. An individual subscribes for the paper, and either directs how it is to be sent, or not—in the former case our responsibility ceases when we comply with his directions, in the latter when we mail the paper to his address. If we fail in either instance, the fault is ours—but if we do not, the party who takes the paper has no right whatever to trouble us with his grievances. We are very careful that the papers are all regularly mailed, and if any omission occurs, the chances are a hundred to one that the Post Office, and not ourselves, is in fault. We have frequent complaints about papers that are mailed for the Musquodoboit route, and are satisfied that carelessness or something worse attends the mail operations in that direction. But those who suffer by it ought not to suppose that we are answerable, and rather than be subject to such complaints, we will, altho with regret, discontinue their papers. One of our subscribers, Charles Smallen, Middle Musquodoboit, writes under date of July 1. "I have received but one copy during the last month." This is too bad, and deserves the notice of the Post Office authorities in Halifax. We have addressed his paper now, as per his direction—"to Robert Kaulback's Middle Musquodoboit Post Office," and hope that in future it will reach him with regularity and without any loss.

The Concert in behalf of Miss Hill on Wednesday evening, 4th July, was well and fashionably attended; and the musical performance gave great

satisfaction. The band of the 70th played some beautiful pieces; Senior Caseres was unsurpassable at the piano; Miss Hill, assisted by a lady whose voice was singularly melodious, and of large compass, executed some difficult music with facility and effect. The gentlemen amateurs acquitted themselves very creditably. The gross amount of the sale of Concert Tickets, we understand, was £52 6.

Accounts from Bermuda state, that on the night of the 13th inst., one of the government storehouses was completely destroyed by fire. Loss £16,000.

The "Foreign Legion," stationed at Melville Island, were found in open revolt on Thursday last. They complain that they have been grossly deceived both by the parties who induced them first to come on here, and by the government here before enlisting. A strong force of the 70th Regt. was sent out to quell the mutiny, and to bring the ringleaders in to the Citadel.—Colonel.

A conflagration at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning consumed the house known as Pickering's corner, recently partially destroyed by fires. There was no further loss to property.—Chron.

Between thirty and fifty thousand barrels of Mackerel have been caught between here and Chester. The prospects of the fishing season were never finer.—Ibid.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to a collection of valuable Books, from the library of a Clergyman, which are now offered for sale at the Nova Scotia Book Store, at the following prices:—Leighton's (Abp.) Whole Works, 4 vols. Calf 8vo. Lond. 1805, 12s 6d.

- Luther (Martin) on Galatians, bd. Lond. 1807, 3s 9d.
- Gurnall's Christian Armour, 3 vols. half calf, 8vo. Aberdeen, 1820, 13s 6d.
- Owen on Justification, Cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1850, 5s.
- Chalmers (Rev. Dr.) Sermons, 2 vols. Cloth, 8vo. New York, 1850, 15s.
- John Knox's Liturgy, Edited by Dr. Cumming, Cloth, 16mo. 1840, 3s 9d.
- Lives of the Reformers and Martyrs, Calf 12mo. London, 1838, 2s 6d.
- Wake's (Abp.) Apostolic Fathers, Cloth 8vo. New York, 1850, 6s 3d.
- Harnet's (Rev. Thos.) observations on Scripture, Edited by Dr. Adam Clarke, 4 vols. half calf, 8vo. London, 1808, 15s.
- Theological Sketch Book, 2 vols. Cloth 8vo. New York, 1851, 12s 6d.
- Claude's Essay and Simons' Skeletons of Sermons, Cloth 8vo. Lond. 1844, 5s.
- Greek Septuagint, Grabe's Edition, 3 vols. Calf 8vo. Oxford, 1707 1720, (Bp. Mant's copy with his bookplates), £1 15s.
- Greek Bibles, containing Septuagint and Gr. Test. 4 vols. Roan 12mo. Glasgow, 1822, £1 6s.
- Barnes (Rev. Albert) on Isaiah, 3 vols. Cloth, 12mo. Lond. 1851, 10s.
- Cotton's (Archdeacon) Editions of the Bible, Cloth, 8vo. Oxford, 1852, 10s.
- Nolan's (Rev. Fredk.) Bampton Lecture,—"Analogy of Revelation and Science," bds. 8vo. Lond. 1833, 5s.
- Forster's (Rev. John) Gospel narrative, bds. imp. 8vo. Lond. 1847, 6s 3d.
- Forster (John) Essay on Popular Ignorance, Cloth, 12mo. Lond. 1853, 5s.
- Burton's (Rev. Edward) Rome. 2 vols. bds. 12mo. Lond. 1852, 7s. 6d.
- Murdoch's (Rev. Dr.) Syriac New Testament, translated into English. Cloth, 8vo. N. York, 1852, 10s.
- McGhee (Rev. R. J.) Lectures on Ephesians. Cloth 8vo. New York, 1853, 10s.
- Irving's (Rev. Edward) Orations for the Oracles of God. Half calf, 8vo. New York, 1825, 7s. 6d.
- Sim's (Rev. Dr.) Memoir of the last Archbishop of Tuam. Cloth, 8vo. Dublin, 1845, 7s. 6d.
- Rowell's Life of Johnson, 4 vols. bds. 8vo. Lond. 1816, 12s. 6d.
- Hall's (Mrs.) Sketches of Irish Character. Half calf, 8vo. Lond. 1844, 10s.
- Canons of the Council of Trent (Latin) Calf, 32mo. Paris, 1824, 2s. 6d.
- Clergy List for 1852. Cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1852, 5s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Subscriber from Bridgetown is informed, that the first requisite to publishing Communications in our paper is the name of the author, without which nothing—the second that the Communications contain nothing but what is taught in the Bible, or may be proved thereby. Very many of the sentiments contained in this effusion, are creditable and praiseworthy—but we venture to expostulate with the writer against his half belief in the doctrine of the metempsychosis, which is absolutely heathenish.

From Mr. Beran, with rem.—former rem. 10s Mr. Haslam, 10s L. C. Worlth Esq. duly credited. C Dear Sir, nothing credited this year, please explain. From Mr. Smallen, Middle Musquodoboit, with regard to irregularity of papers. Rev. Mr. Spike, with Bills &c. Rev. Mr. Avery, letter sent according to address.

NOTICED.

On Thursday evening, 25th ult., by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, Mr. DONALD FRANK, of Invernesshire, Scotland, to SARAH JANE MACKENZIE, of Dartmouth. At St. George's Church, Sydney, C. B., on Thursday 27th ult., by the Rev. Charles Inglis, assisted by the Rev. R. J. Uniacke, the Rector, JAMES ALLAN, Esq., M. D.

Health Officer of Halifax, N. H., to ANNA MARIA, second daughter of Rev. W. G. Forster, of Sydney, C. B.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, June 30th.—Brig Humming Bird, Cahoon, Ponce, 10 days.  
 Sunday, July 1.—St. M. Steamship—Merrill, Corbin, St. John's, Nfld. via Syd., C. B. 34 days—16 passengers, barque Lillias, Jones, Cadz 65 days; Govr. schr. Darling, Sable Island—reports no further wrecks at the Island; schr. Three Brothers, Nearing, Montreal, 14 days; schr. Angelina, Pictou.  
 Monday, July 2.—Barque Halifax, Laybold, Boston, 3 days—15 passengers; schr. Emily, Fraser, Richibucto; Kate Messerov, Bay St. George, Curlew, Kinn, Shippegan; Mary, Boulanger, Gaspé; Harriet, Newell Bay St. George; Pictou Packet, Curry, Pictou.  
 Tuesday, July 3.—Schr. Oregon, Porto Rico, 18 days. St. Charles, Quebec, 14 days.  
 Wednesday, July 4th.—R. M. S. America, Lainy, Liverpool, G. B. 11 days; brig Golden Age, Curtis, New York, 5 days; Golden Age performed the voyage from New York to Matanzas and back in 27 days.  
 Thursday, June 4th.—Brig Mary Ann, Balcom, Sydney C. B. schr. Sarah, Roberts, Boston, 4 days.  
 Friday, June 6th.—R. M. S. Asia, Lou, Boston, 26 hours—has 221 passengers,—19 for Halifax; has 8851 in specie on freight; R. M. S. Curlew, Sampson, St. Thomas, 9 days. Bermuda, 34 days; schr. Volunteer, Lenticle, Puerto, 36 days; schr. Rising Sun, Buffalo, La Poile Nilua, schr. Abland, Le Brine, Magdalen Islands, 0 days; schr. Wave, Lyle, Sable Island, 3 days.

CLEARED.

July 2.—Reindeer, Carter, Newfoundland; Plue, Fort, Quebec, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Pausique, Bramk, Quebec, Joseph Howe, Spearwater, St. John's N. F.  
 Wednesday, July 4th.—George LeBlanc, Montreal; Arctic, Michon, Canada; Africa, (pkt.) Messier, Boston; R. M. S. America, Laine, ditto; Helen Maude, Sullivan, West Indies.

PASSENGERS.

PER R. M. S. AMERICA.—FROM LIVERPOOL TO HALIFAX.—Lt. Col. Le Marchant, lady, and 2 servants; Dr. Cogswell, lady and servant; M. S. Harris, Carruthers, Johnson, Mylea, and Lewis Miles.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, JULY 7.

Apples, per barrel	none
Bacon, per lb.	7d. a 8d.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	35s. a 50s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s.
Cheese, per lb.	7d. a 9d.
Eggs, per doz.	9d.
Hams green per lb.	none.
Do. smoked, per lb.	7d. a 8d.
Hay, per ton.	£4 a £6.
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d.
Do. all wool,	2s. 6d.
Oats, per cwt.	22s. 6d. a 25s.
Oats, per bus.	3s. 6d.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	none.
Potatoes, per bushel.	5s. 6d.
Socks, per doz.	10s. a 11s.
Turkeys, per lb.	9d.
Veal, per lb.	3d. a 6d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.
Canada Flour S. F.	52s. 6d. a 55s.
Am.	55s.
Rye	42s. 6d.
Corn Meal	80s.

LUMBER.

Hemlock, per M.	41s. 3d.
Spruce, per M.	52s. 6d.
Pine per M.	70s.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord.	28s. a 29s.
Coal, per chaldron.	27s. a 30s.

NOTICE.

A FANCY FAIR will be held at Weymouth, on THURSDAY, the 9th of August at 11 o'clock. Entrance 3d. There will also be a TEA SOCIETY in the evening. The receipts will be applied in repairing and painting the Parish Church. Contributions will be thankfully received by Mrs. Millett, Mrs. C. P. Jones, and Mrs. J. O. Vail. 3w. June 7.

THE Directors of the Church of England Academy at St. John's Newfoundland, will receive applications from Gentlemen desirous of becoming Candidates for the situation of Head Master.

Applications, with Testimonials, (to be sent to the Chairman on or before the 1st of July next) will be received in Halifax by the Venerable ARCHDEACON WILLIS, who will give all necessary information.

By order of the Directors  
 THOMAS F. H. BRIDGE (Archdeacon)  
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Poetry.

THE YEAR.

BY THE LATE REV. LEIGH RICHMOND.

The years roll on, the years roll on,
And shadows now stretch o'er the lawn,
Whereon the sunlight fell at morn—
The morn of mortal life;

I now look backward on the path
Whereon I've walked, and wrong and wrath
I look, and see how much is bath
Of bitterness to tell.

On roll the years, the swift, still years
And as they pass, how feeling, scars
How drieth up the font of tears!

The years, the years sublimely roll,
Unfurling like a lettered scroll!
Look on, and garner in thy soul
The treasures of their lore.

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purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the
unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected
me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me,
as well as to all around—so severe was the attack. I used
several reputed remedies without deriving the least ce-
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Ointment and Pills: after taking them for a few weeks, a
visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably
better.—In three months, by continuing with your medi-
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of health. The truth of this statement is well known
here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy.
I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
(George) GEO. SINCLAIR.

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Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.
Sir.—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a
great number of years from a bad leg in which there
were several deeply seated and old wounds, defying the
skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty,
a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully; and
it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of
mitigating the agonies she endured. At length, she had
recourse to your Ointment and Pills, and after using them
for about two weeks, she was completely cured. After all
other means had failed to afford her the slightest relief, I
have no objection to these facts being published, if you
feel disposed to make them known.
I remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
(Edward) EDWD. TOMKINSON.

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Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three
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in it, one as large as a hand. All the devices and strata-
gems I tried would not heal them, but assumed an aspect
more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a
last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she
persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that
time her breast was almost well, by continuing with
your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured,
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I am, Sir, yours truly,
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