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# The Church Times.

"Guangelical Cruth-Apostolic Order."

PDISo VIII

Maripan, Mova esoura, carurday, june 10, 1656.

# Calendar. GALENDAR WITH LESSONS BAKHINO MONNING 18 17 28, MR. Trin. 80 55 60 Xph. Q Vie.Ac.15 Affe and of serse 9. 1 Propor Palma, 20, 21, 101.

#### Dortry.

## THE THREE SOAS.

MAVE a son, a little son. a boy just fire years old, little ares of thoughtful earnestness and mind of gentle

mould,
They tell me that unusual grace in all his wars appears,
That my child is grave and wise of heart beyond his
childish years.
I cannot say how this may be, I know his face is fair,
and yet his conclust complines is his sweet and serious

air; I know his heart is kind and fond. I know he loveth me, But loveth yet his mother more with grateful ferrence; But that which others most admite is the thought which are his mind.

fills his wind, The food for grave inquiring speech he everywhere doth

Strange questions doth he ask of me, when we together walk;

wain; Me scarcele thinks as children think, or talks as children talk. Mor cares no much for childish aperts, dotes not on bat

or ball, But looks on manheod's ways and works, and aptly

minics all. His little hears is busy still, and oftentimes perplexed, With thoughts about this world of ours, and thoughts

about the next; He knocke at his dear mother's ance, she teacheth blm

to pray,

and strange, end sweet, and solemn there are the words
which be will say.

by should my gentle child be spared to manhood's
years, like me,

abolier and a wiser man I trust that he will be:

and when I look into his eyes and stroke his thought? I

how.

And when I look into his eyes and stroke his indugate is brow, I dare not think what I should fool, were I to lose him now i

I have a son—a second son, a simple child of three; I'll not decisre how bright and fair his fittle features be— How silver-sweet those tenes of his, when he practice on my-knee.

not think his light was ere is, like his brother's,

Nor his brow so fall of candish thought as his bath ever

Been;
But his inthe heart's a fountain pure of kind and tender feeling.
And his every look's a gleam of light, rich depths of love revealing.

When he walks with me, the country fells, who pass us in the street, Will shout for joy, and bless my key, he looks so solid

nd sweet. Afeliow is he to all, and yes with cheerful tone, aing his little songs of love, when left to sport

His persence is like sunskine sent to gladden home and hearth,

miore as in any ear kijele' sug emecren zij oar Should be grow up to riper years, God grant his heart

may prove, As aweed a home for Heavenly grace, as now for earth-

ly love, If beside his grave the teers our aching eyes must dim, i comfort as for all the fore which we shall lose in him,

A hard a son—a third sweet son—his age I cannot tell.
For they recked not by years and months where he
had gone to dwell.
To us, for faurison auxious months, his jufant smiles

were given, he hade forewell to earth, and went to live in Heaven, anot tell what form is his, what look he weareth

grees how bright a glory crowns his shining seems brow: secash brow:
The shoughts that fill his sinless soni, the bliss which do doth feel,
As numbered with the secretthings which God will not

Are named on the God hath told methis) that he is now

I knew (for God bath told methis) that he is now at rest, are wher blessed infants be, on their Saviour's loving breast.

Where other blesses issues no, we came ourselve loving breast.

I knew his spirit recis no more this weary load of fiesh, But his sleep is blessed with endiess dreams of iny for ever fresh.

I knew the Angels fold him close beneath their glittering wings,
And soothe him with a song that breathes of Heaven's divinest things.

I know that we shall meet our habe, (his mother dear and I,) d for anaskall wipe away all tears from every Whate'er befalls his beether swain, His bliss can nore-Their lot may here be grief and fear, but His is certain

peare, It may be that the templer's wiles their souls from bliss may saver, But, if our own pour faith fail not, He must be ours

forever.
When we think of what our darling is, and what we will must be;

still must be;
When we muse on that world's perfect bliss, and this world's thiery;
When we grown beneath this load of sin, and feel this grief and pain;
Oh I we'd rather lose our other two ban have him here again.

—Rer. Thornes Moultree.

# Religious Mintellang.

THE NEW BOGMA.

# From a Sermen by Dr. Rice.

The first strange fact in relation to this subject, is that the Bible is profoundly silent in relation there-to. If the Virgin Mary is entitled to the bonor thus given, then the apostles arred in not mentioning it, or advising, or making one prayer to the Virgin Mary. Even in the day of their calamity, the early Christians never placed on record, or so far as we know, ever discovered her merita. This we regard know, ever discovered her merits. as remarkable, and not likely to have occurred, if there had been any foundation for this doctrino.

The second remarkable fact relative to this subject, is that it is in direct contradiction to the Bible. We know from the Bible, that the Virgin Mary was engaged to be married, and afterward actually was married: and if, as Catholics assert, celibacy is the most holy state, she must have entered a less actually was boly state while sinkers.

Again, the fact that the Virgin Mary suffered and died, proves either that she sinned, or that she suffered unjustly. If neither of those, then she must have suffered vicariously, and that is not

Roise is now moving, and not, as has been sup-posed, standing still. She is not progressing but retrograding. She will, to be logical, have to make retrograding. one more step and declare that the Virgin Mary suffered vicariously, and then Mary, not Christ, will be our Satiour. The apostles uniformly declare "all have sinned." "There is none good, no not one." How could they say so, if Mary was sinless, and yet suffered and died? Paul could not have believed this doctrine, nor could Mary have known it berself, for she praises God, her Saviour.

Rome in this is directly contrary to the Bible. In the fifth century men began to talk of the sinless Virgin Mary, then some began to deny her actual sin, and then others to deny her original sin; and the fight upon her immaculate Conception began, and has lasted from the 12th century ever since. feast was afterward established at Lyons in com-memoration of the doctrine. The Dominicans rerived it, and the Franciscans sustained it, and the Popes maintained the peace and enjoined both parties to keep quiet.

Pope Clement the 11th, favored the doctrine, but recommended peace. The Council of Trent did not decide it. This doctrine has now been established after 600 years of controversy. If Rome can now, after this long time of controversy, enunciate this new dectrine, she may have many other new doctrines yet to reserve. An infallible Pope should be able to decide sconer. The meeting that declared be able to decide sooner. The meeting that declared this doctrine was not a General Council. It was called by the Pope to aid him to decide. According to the Roman Catholic Church, she has withheld for 1800 years the honors due to the Virgin Mary. Is this not a curious infallibility, that for 1800 years she has refused the bonors due Mary, and has considered ber a sinful woman?

If this is true, then instead of rejoicing, Rome should in suck-cloth be doing penance for this 1800 years of ain. If this is true, a Dominican who died on years of sin. If this is true, a Dominican way uncered. Docember 8th, in the morning, denying his doctrine, might have been saved; yet, if he died on the same day in the afternoon after the Pope spoke, same day in the alternoon after the Pope spoke, then it was demands to have decied it. If a doctrine is essential to salvation, the Pope's decree cannot render it non-essential. In this case Catholics hold that though a sman decied the dectrine, God declares he may be saved; yet, when the Pope declared it, then all who decied it atterward should be the same of the first and the first and the first are the be dammed. Is this not placing the Pope as God hofore God Himself. ? If the Pope or the Church was in-

fallible, then keeping back the doctrine for 1800 years If the Pope is infallible, why should was criminal. hoens he did in last December, ask the prayers of those he had called to his Council, that he might discover the truth.

Why does Rome find it necessary to publish this why does itome and it necessary to publish this new doctrine and make a great fuss about it? It is not true that Rome is declining? To show this, look what Spain was in the days of the invincible Armala, and what she is now! The Spanish people and Rome herself is divided. Even the Catholics of Spain have lost their four of the Popo's interdict and classifications. dict, and clamor for sequestration of Church property; Romo has lost their hold on Sardinia, of which the majority of the people must be anti-Papal, or the Pope could enforce his claims, and persecute the Waldenses. Another revolution is coming in Europe, and it will stand on a broader platform than the last. Italy is now infidel, rather than Catholic, and her people, if not kept down by military force, would cut the priests' throats in revenge for long oppres

It may be that one important subject of deliberation of the Roman Council, was the place to which the Pope could fice if driven out by his people. The faith of Roman Catholics all over the world. under an eclipse. Even the petty South American States treat the Pope's orders with contempt. new doctrine is given to excite the blunted sensibility of Catholicity. It is, then, the desperate remedy for a desperate case. This must weaken the faith and open the eyes of many Catholics. It has struck hard at Papal infallibility. It will ronder the con-Protestants difficult, and it foreshadows Rome's final downfall.

# THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURT'S THEMS OF HAP-TISYAL REGENERATION

(Charge to the Ciergy of the Diocess of Chester, 1844.) Tuz subject of Isaptismal Regeneration, which seems to have its periodical seasons of recurrence, is again perplexing our religious system, and fornishing material for attack and recrimination. In the remarks which foll w. I am not so presumptuous as to suppose that I can settle such a question. Indeed. I see no means by which it ever can be set-We have not the dats, either from Scripture or experience, by which the actual effect of Baptism can be placed beyond the reach of discussion. We know the language of the ancient fathers. But we also know the nature of that Rapusso to which their language was applied: Baptism, such as Justin deseribes in the well known passage, where he says, "As many as have been persuaded that the things spoken by us are true, and undertake to live ac-cordingly, are instructed to pray with fasting, and ask remission of their former sins, whilst we fast and pray with them. They are thus led by us to a place where is water, and are regenerated with the same regeneration by which we have been ourselves made regenerate. For this washing with water in the name of God the Father and Governor of all things. and of our Lord Jesus Christ and of the Holy Spirit. For Christ himself said, "except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." Our own Church, in her complete service, presumes the like preparation; presumes that baptism is the result of faith, and attended by repentance, and prenounces infants regenerate after faith and repentance have been promised for them by their sureties. and expressly required of themselves when come to

Still our Church does pronounce the child regenerate. Now, if one party maintains that this is the judgment of charity, as belonging to the principle which pervades and must pervade all general serviees, but that the individual, now become accountable, and evidently not living in the faith of the Son of God, was never really endowed with the Holy Spirit, that party can never be absolutely silenced. Neither c .. the opposite party, who affirm, on the other side, that those whom we now unhappily see living in an, were pose in a state of grace, and fell from it through their own wilfalness or the neglect of others. The dispute is one that never can be closed. Our Church declares further, that "they which receive beptism rightly, are partakers of the blessings conveyed in haptism. And who can ven-ture to decide with confidence, whether original ain,

unbappily existing in the infant, may not form a let or hindrance to the right receiving of the Sacrament? Who can say whether the absence of faith and repentance in those who profess it in the child's name, may not frustrate the grace of God? can answer whether the faith of the child ox of the minister shall suffice, though there be no more faith on the part of parents or sponsors than there but be in the infant child? Upon all these points we form informers, offer plausible arguments, posteront animals. strong opinions; but we shall never arony those who refuse to be satisfied till we prove from Scripture the unconditional efficace of Leptian on plainly his we can show the general necessity of Baptism to salvation. Meanwhile it is surely one among tism to salvation. Meanwhile it i surely one among the subjects which is calculated to gender strife, to minister questions rather than go by edifying. Practice of the strip of the subject than go by edifying. tically, the two parties must be like-minded, though they do not say the same thing. All will acknowledge, that in those who are come to age, there must be signs of a death unto sin and a new bitth ur to rightcourses, in order that there may be a well-grounded hope of God's mercy through Christ. All must agree that if no signs of this change appear the man needs still to be converted, or perish. And whether that conversion be called regeneration or re newal, what does it avail where we know that God will judge of every man, not according to word or to name but to deed and truth; and that the regenerate man will be cast into outer darkness if his works are the works of the unregenerate.

# News Department.

## From Papers by R. M. S. Africa, May 26.

#### EXGLAND.

The House of Lords last night discussed Lord Albsmarle's motion for further restrictions on trading with Russia. The noble lord declared that this connery contributed ten millions sterling last year to Russia towards the carrying on the war, by the purchase of tallow and hemp, an abundant supply of which might be obtained from the colonies. The President of the Board of trade, Lord Stanley of Alderley, replied that the restrictions inspected by the present blockade had reduced the trade 50 or 60 per cent. More stringent ones would only secoil upon ourselves; and it was impossible to stop trading via Prussia. After a debate in which the resolutions were supported by the Earl of Derby, and Lords Ravenmoorth and Colchester on the one hand: and opposed on the other by the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Earls Granville and Grey, the motion was rejected on a division by 46 to 31.

On the motion of Mr. Gladstone, an address was greed to for copies of addresses from the colonial Legislature, touching the legal position of the Bishops and other members of the Church of England in Canada.

The report of the Colonial Church & School Society states that during the just year the society had 28 clergymen, 95 lay missionaries and schoolmasters, 36 female teachers-in all, 172, being an increase of 19 on the agency of the preceding year. The income of the society, it appeared, was £13,429 Os. 11d., being an increase of £1,316 13s. 9d. on the precoding year: the expenditure, £14,109 2s. 11d. The moeting was addressed by the Bishop of Meath, the Rev. C. F. Childe, the Bishop of Melbourne, the Rev. J. C. Ryle, and others.

The Kentisk Gazette, after observing that no intima tion has been received from Mr. Villiers with respect to the representation of Rochoster, mentions that at a meeting of the Local Conservative Committee in that city, it was stated the Mr. Bodkin, Q. C., would come forward if another election was necessary, and it was the wish of the Conservatives that he should do so. We understand that the course by which scats in the House of Commons are generally vacated is not open to the Honourable F. Villiers, since, should be apply for the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, the Grown would not grant office to one whose character has become notorious.

The Sinla arrived hat week from Balaclava, bringing home Russian prisoners, and amongst them the Governor of Balaclava, who was first seized by the English army. In the confusion of the capture the Governor lost his wife unit daughter, and has never hear I of them since. He appeared quite broken bearted on account of his misfortunes.

Abd-cl-Kader is to be one of the lions at Paris during the Exhibition; he las asked and obtained per-

the object of which is to show that the Conferences, were suspended by the allies and not by their opponints. He says

"It was dely with a view of subsusting all the means of negotiation in its power that the Cabinet bulieved it mot the views of those of London and Paris by proposing to them to open the navigation of the Black Sea to the flags of all nations. Their refusal to alopt this mode of conciliation completely exemerated the Imperial Cabinet from instaling on it. Far from that, more than one reason, in our opinion, combined to favour the principle of the closing of the Straits, which we had consented to renounce, not in the series of an exclusive policy, but with reference to the graver considerations of the general interest.

"In this situation which resulted to us from the issue of the Conference of the 21st of April, our Plenipotentiaries, liberated from the obligation to please the cause of opening the Black Sea, rejected as it was by our adversaries themselves, remained at liberty to propose a new plan.

"This comprised (wo articles. The first confirmed the ancient rule of the closing of the Straits. The secand left the Subline Parle itself to be the sovereign judge of the cases in which the interests of its security might require exceptions from this principle, and in which it might feel bound to call upon, according to circumstances, either the firsts of the Western Powers or those of Ruseiz.

"The French Minister for Foreign Affairs, reiterating the declaration that he considered his instructions to be exhausted, did not think himself authorised to discus the project thus actually offered for deliberation. The Ottoman Plenipotentiaries abstained from giving an opinion upon its meri's. The Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in taking into consideration this proposal, saw with satisfaction that in Article 1 the principle of the closing hed been substituted for that of the opening of the Straits, He thought moreover, that Article 2, which reserved to the Sultan the power of eventually calling to his aid foreign flects, and of exceptionally opening the Straits, was susceptible of a practical application. The proposal appeared to him to be legitimately open to discussion, and to comprise elements of which Austria might avail itself as a means of approximation; but in the crude state in which affairs still were, he could not consider it as a basis of solution.

" On their side, the Plenipotentiaries of Russia maintained that it was they who, in the twelfih conference, placed on the protocol be last proposal tending to resolve the third point of the negotiations: and, again, that they presented, with the same view, the new ideas which formed the subject of the thirteenth conference. They concluded by declaring that they had amply redeemed their word in thus proposing several modes of solution. This declaration, tendered by Prince Gortschakoff, closed the sitting of the 26th of April. On the following day the Prench Minister for Foreign Affairs quitted Vienna on his return to Paris.

"Such is the summary of negotiations up to the 16th (28th) of April. In order to preserve from this expose the character of simplicity and calmness which belong to a historical statement, we have been careful to keep clear of all recrimination. It was anough to establish the facts and their connection, to enlighten you as to the intentions which the Imperial Cabinet has promineutly put forth upon each of the questions under deliberation. We will briefly recapitulate them-

"The first was one of political rivalry. The Emperor considered the matter in a higher point of view. took it in the sense of the well-being of the Principalities, of which Russia had promised to quarantee the prosperity. She has kept, and will know still how to keep, this promise.

"The second was intimately connected with the general interests of commerce. The Emperor decided in favour of the commercial freedom of all nations.

"The third concerned not only the common equil?" brium, but closely interested the dignity and honour of Russia. So our august master judged. The national feeling of the whole country will respond to this deci-

"The fourth was a question of religious liberty, of civilization, and social order, for all Christendom. In the judgement of the Imperial Cabinet, it was one which would one day be placed at the head of a treaty of general pseification that might be worthy of being invested with the sauction of all the Sovereigns of Enrope. The Pleaspotentiaries of England and France ring the Exhibition; he has asked and obtained permission to visit the capital.

Count Newelro-le has published a circular note, giving a Russian version of the proceedings at Vienna, the recital which I have just made."

Input the Exhibition; he has asked and obtained permission to visit the capital and France even refused to entertain this question of religious interests before the one that concerned the navigation of the Rick Sea should be arranged.

After this explanation, we have nothing to add to

An Aruption of Vesuvius having just broken out, a correspondent of the Times sends the following graphic

"You may conceive my delight this day last week, thoulet of May, when I would this atmand the servante told me that Vesuvius had broken out in a violent state of eruption. I thought the dinner would have nover ended, I was so impatient to go and me it; we drave to Sanca Lucia, which is, you know, the quartier on the Vesuvius side. It was a lovely night, without a cloud, and the proon as bright as in the month of August. As we turned the Chiatamone there was the mountain standing out of the plain against the blue starry beavens, and a broad stream of lave slowly rolling down its cone, and from the summits thick cloud of smoke spread over it in the shape of a gigantic pine tree, the lower part of which, from the reflected fire, was red, while higher up a thick black layer of smoke, with a white top, ley curling over like the folisge of the tree. The lava was streaming in one broad flood from about half-way up the mountain's cone, whence, when it got to the bottom, it seemed, from the ground being less steep, to criwl along until it reached the edge of the old crater that forms the va. cuum between Vesuvine and Monte Somms. Here it found itself arrested on the brink of an abyse some 200 or 800 feet wrie; and from the distance we were at, we could see the stream of fire rushing over like a vast estaract, with immense boulders of red hot rocks hurled over, and chasing each other down until the ground got more even, and the speed slackened. From this point the lava crept on, but so slowly, that it was difficult to mark its progress; and the effect was beautiful as it burned the trees it met in its course, which flamed up with a bright blue light like Roman candles. The reflection of the burning mountain was thrown across the sea on the very edge of the spot where we were standing, and formed a lovely contrast to the beams of the pale silvery moon as they lit up Capr; and the Sorrento coast. The best remains to be told. -proposed going on to Portici to see the exuption nearer. When we got there I suggested Messinans preferable; and, in short, if ended by his taking a donkoy we met, and I walked. So we proceeded, both of us dressed as we were, in thin evening shoes and light apparel, until we reached the summit of the mountain, after a severe tug of two hours. However, we were well repaid, and I shall never forget the scene, and we stood within a few yards of the cataract of fire which I mentioned before. A strong wind blew the smoke over Monte Somma, but the heat was terrible, for we were pretty near it, of which we may judge when I tell you that, faute de mieux, I lit a cigar from the edge of the torrent as it rolled over the dge of the mountain.

We remained there some three hours, which nassed quickly enough, and as we descended the mountain we were gratified at seeing the eclipse of the moon, which took place at about three o'clock in the morning, and of which previously we knew nothing. In short, we were very fortunate in the night, for it was the only one on which the moon had shone since this day fast week. As you may suppose, the lava has made grow progress, and it does not seem to be diminished. I went again, but to another part, last Sunday night It was then threatening a village called San Sebatiani, for it has already got into the plain, and had destroyed an infinity of property. I hear to day this, the stream is 600 fort in breadth, and has ingulied, three bouses. They have sont firemen to build salls to try and turn the direction of the stream. However that won't do much good. When I was there last Sa-turday, it was a curious sight to see the wretched proprictors cutting down their vines and trees to save the wood. Thousands of people were standing in front of the advancing flood, for in the plain there is no danger, as it moves about fifty yards in five hours. When it is likely to cosee nobody can tell, as every day the mountain opens fresh craters, and it is likely to continue to do so. To-day we have an awful storm, and if is thundering and lightening and raining torrents, such torronts as are only seen in Naples. If it clears - and I are going this evening to see 'the village destroyed. People telk of it as if they were going to the Surrey Gerdens. However, it is no joke for the owners; and a branch stream, has made a direction of its own towards a lovely villa belonging to the Marquis St. Angelo, and in all probability by toaid in roodshish lastasique es sead if we ad worter flower-garden. This is the most wopalar eruption, they say, that has ever been known, and all the world they say, that has ever been known, and all the world goes to Vesnvius of an evening. The King and

Queen went there the other night, and ment it on the mountain. The last three or tobe etuptions have al ways taken place on the other side, and consequently whys taken place on the other side, and consequently have been difficult to get it, and but little has been seen from Naples. This one, it is goes on, will do a water deal of classage, as there are three villages botween it and the sea, and the ground is much cultivated. I would be sea, and the ground is much cultivated. I would be not a like a like a poi given you much of an idea of what a grant light it is. The fact is, it would be very difficult to do so, as any description would fall very fat short of the reality. I had heard a grant dard of the effect of steplions, and pictures representing from any more source. But I can assure you that nothing I are not sparce, but I can assure you that nothing I had seen or searth gave me the slightest idea of what it roalle is."

The increased prices of which I spoke last week are becoming matter of public discussion and alarm. The Constitutionnel, in an article on the cherte dans Paris, shaws the height to which it has risen. "Afficies of food," it says, " with fire and lodging, have become objects of luxury. Restaurateurs, lodging-bouse-keepers, and proprietors, all seem gone mad. From the 1st of May the price of furnished lodgings has been doubled; the table dibbes have been raised by one or two frances: the old restaurant of two frances these old restaurant of two frances therefore, and the dinner at these or four france, which is no better, to be substituted for stabine April term, house proprietors have been known to demand, for six months, the amount of a year's rent, to be paid in advance. Upholsteres have furnished empty apartments to be let at exorbitant prices; one of them is known to have offered 60,020 france for an hotel worth not more than 20,000, besides leaving the rich furniture to the proprietors after the france for an hotel worth not more than 20,000, besides leaving the rich furniture to the proprietors after the Exhibition. The commonest joints of meat cost one franc a piound, the better three francs, and many batchers have declined to accept this price, expecting they will reach four. Poultry is inaccessible—game is worth its weight in gold. Mackerel has risen to one franc twenty-five centimes a piece; the better sorts of buffer to three and a half france a pound. Onions are dearen by 400 per cent; potators are risen to two francs awenty-five centimes the bushel; small baricots have doubled in price, see, with a long list of almost famine prices.

A bill has just been agreed to by the Parliament of Spain for the sale of Church property which is exciting terrible alarm among the Popish ecclesisation. The active aid of the Pope was obtained against the bill to prevent its final sanction by the Queen, but all to no purpose. The particulars are significant; and are thus stated:

SPAIN.

famine prices.

After the bill had passed through Cortes, it was sent down to the Palace of Aranjuez for the Queen's signature. Shortly afterwards, the police informed Esparters that Mossigneer Franchi, the Pope's Nancio, had also gone to Aranjuez; that he had immediately obtained access to the Queen, and was then closeted with her. Espartero instantly ordered a special train, and set off, with his Aide-de-camp Gurras, for Aranjeuz, and there he found the tempter at his work, like the Serpent at the ear of Eve, and the trombling conscience-stricken, superstitious woman, shrinking under his menaces. Franchi, of course, retired, and the Queen told Esparteto that the Pope had sent him to threaton to refuse to give her absolution on her deaththreaten to refuse to give her absolution on her death-bed if she consonted to ratify the "accursed spolution deed." She entreated Espartero to allowher a few hours to consult with some of the most learned and pions fathers of the Church from whom she had been pions tailiers of the Church from whom she had been wont to seek for counsel in her troubles. Espartero replied, that any delay might be faial to the stability of the Throne, and that no Bishop, however learned or pious, would have the right to thrust themselves between a Queen and her people.

The news of these events travelled like wildfire to Madrid. Nearly one hundred deputies assembled hastily in one of the committer-rooms of the Cortes. A medifor of the Government informed the deputies that Espartero would resign if bigotry should prevail, and the deputies responded that they would support Espartero against the Queen, Sener Ribero proposed that the Throne should be declared vacant should the Royal sanction to the bill be withheld. Things were beginning to assume an augry look, when a tolographic despatels was brought in, announcing that the Queen had yielded to Espattero's remonstrance; and in another quarter of an hour a second despatch told that the bill was signed.

age anneances of Spanish Finance are curious. Recently, the "Your and Proceedings" of the Cortes did not appear because there was no money to pay the warrs of the printers, and the Cortes could not sit at major in consequence of the gas having been "cut off." The difficulties of Spanish Finance are curious.

The twinted between Syracoss and the Island of Or trgie has been at length tention to be hand it of found to be twelve seet legic by six wide, and is shout an English mile in length. The sungel said to be to the equal in all respects to that under the Themes, was built fluring the occupation of Signit by the Greeks.

S - United States. Max 5 The Baltimore Patriol of Baltirday fage that rain buildess falling in that religion in light interreption

since Thursday. And, is connection with the rain, the Fatrick gives a pleasing incident which occurred on Friday night, at the close of the Episcopal Convention. As he usually the Blishop closed the exercises with prayen and at the occasion gave full yout to that one returning thanks to the Giver of All Good faths well-shing showers. Just at that moment the ratiling drops increased in number and force, until the whole audience were electrified, as it were with the coincidence. It is said that the members of the Convention from the pountry gave one of the loudest and most heart-gushing Amens to the prayer that ever was heard in old Er. Parkin's.

Erraces of the War.—The New York Hersid in a lengthy article respecting the effects of the war upon the decises of the United States, remarks—

As soon as England and France have exhausted all their disconable means, they will begin calling in the debtes due to them, and as we are becoming their largest debtors; we shall be the first to feel the presence of the swew. The same of specie payments in Europe. The same result followed close upon the commencement of the last Continental war. It is the inevitable consequence of belligerent Powers being compelled to pay in specie for the supplies which they draw from other countries for the supplies which they are philiped to keep on foot. For this purpose the allied governments will be under the nencessity of draining the vaults of their banks of their gold, and of resoning to a paper currency for the transaction of all business which there own limits. In calling in, as they will be compelled to do, the dobts due by the United States, they will oblige us to pay them in gold and silver. In the course of a little time the effects of this continual drain will be to undermise the extended currency of this country, numbering at the present moment over elseen hundred banks, most of which are weak, enough as it is. Thus it will be seen, that although the first effect of the demand for breadstoffs which has been created by the war may

#### CANADA

Toroxto Post Office.—A young man of the name of Robert C. Backus. an employé of the Toronto Post Office, has been committed to take his trial for sostracting money letters on their transit through the Post Office were there detained, and a decoy letter conteining ten one-dollar bills was mailed for Brampton. It was soon missed from the package where it had been deposited: and, on a search, the envelope was found in a water-closet. The money was alterwards found concealed in the corner of an empty room. The prisoner confessed his guilt. He is said to have felt deeply the melancholy position in which he was placed, and up to the discovery, had borne an excellent character in the department for probity and industry.

The Canadian Legislature was prorogued on Wednesday last, after the unprecedented long Session of seven months. The proposal of the Colonial Socretary that a grant of Canadian Crown land should be given to the soldiers enlisting in the Foreign Legion, has been reserved for future consideration.

The bill to abolish postage on newspapers in Canada came into operation the 1st inst.

# Boltorial Mincellany.

Telegraphic despatches via New York, convey news from the Crimea, of great importance. would seem that a change has at length taken place in the fortune of the war, and that relieved of the inculrus of Austria, and under the influence of more determined counsels, the allies are at last destined to provail over all the adverse circumstances which have clogged and crippled their energies. Kertch has been taken, and with it the command of the sea of Azof, and a number of merchant ships and steam-em—a prize of no inconsiderable value to the brave fellows engaged in this service. The desperate bat-tles fought in the vicinity of Sebestopol, are also signs of progress, although they are at the same time manifestations of a stubborn spirit, contesting inch by inch with the allies the occupation of the territory. We look with much painful feeling for the details of these renguinary struggles, in which the loss on both aides must have been immense. As the next Bleamof Azof, and a number of merchant ships and steamaides must have been immense. As the next Bleam-er will bring dates five or mix days later, we may cr will bring dates five or aix days later, we may hear of important inquenents, if the allies are able to follow up their successes. The whole country is in fact, by this time, a fortification at every available point, and the Russian retreet which is specien of, appears to have, been undisturbed by pursuit. They have, no doubt fallon back upon other strong positions, and the news by every packet, for some time to come, will most likely to a record of hard contested fields of hattle—of which the result, although the light of their processing the result of the result. The hope that the rigour of these processing the Mayor, and that Austria, left to bet headfations, (To be Continued.)

will see cause immediately to throw her weight with the allier against Russia -a conclusion that would hasten posco, and preserve its blessings to Europe for another century.

Av adjourned Parish Meeting of St. Paul's Parish, took place on Wednesday, to hear the report of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting, or repairing the Church, after which it was resolved, as the most feasible plan to ensure the object, that the sum of £600 be assessed upon the Parishment of the Church and the Committee of another than the Church and the Committee of another of the church of the ioners. This is perhaps the fairest way of appor-tioning the amount required, although it is a revival of the objections principle of assessment—the only satisfaction in the contemplation of which, must be a belief that those contrusted with the business, have exhausted every other means of realizing the object sought to be attained.

Wn understand that the Commander-in-Chief reviewed the garrison on Thursday morning, for the last time previous to his retirement from the command. It was a brilliant spectacie, although a dull day somewhat clouded the scene. The General, we believe, takes his departure in the Steamer, on the 21st, and no commander in chief will ever have left our abores more beloved, or whose family have had more claim to the general esteem. He and Lady Gore, and they, will carry with them the hearty good wishes of all classes, for their future welfare; and many a prayer that Divine Providence will match over and many a prayer that Divine Providence will watch over and protect them, and so order their lives, that they may devotedly and faithfully perform their several duties, domestic and public, each in the appropriate spheres to which destiny may

Thursday the 14th inst. was observed in New Brunswick, as a day of general prayer and humiliation, on account of the war.

A lotter from Matthewtown, Inagua, of April 18th, says that heavy rains have destroyed the prospects of sait for the next few months. About 000 bushels were then on hand at 25 cents. About 60,-

This Excellency the Licut.-Governor in Council, has been pleased to appoint Alexander Peter Ross, Esq., to be one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Pietou.

Charlotte Town, P. E. Island, has been incorporated by Act of the Legislature, passed at its last Session. The first civic election is to take place

next August.

Telegraph communication is to be again established between the Island and mainland. An advertisement appears in the Charlottetown papers for ten-ders for taking up the submarine cable, and relay-ing the same across the Straits between Capes Tormontino and Traverse .- East. Chron.

The sum of \$10,000 has been appropriated by the Government of British Guiana for the purpose of establishing regular steam navigation between that Colony and the United States.

An act is about to pass the Legislature of Bar-badoes, by which that colony and the Canadas hind themselves to interchange their respective productions free of duty.

It is intended to concentrate the Foreign Legion enlisted in British America at Shorncliffe, where also a large number of Swiss volunteers will be encamped. The Poles and Germans will be quartered and disciplined at Heligoland.

Wheat was first sown in the North American Colonics in the year 1602. Not less than 150,000,000 bush-cleare now raised within the same limits.

Barnum's Tom Thumb, the col-hrated little great man, was married at Webster, on Thursday last, to a Miss Vinten, of Bridgeport, Ct.

CONTINUED LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE

Church at hridgenater-		
William Canard, Esq., - : 22	0	ŋ
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John Fay, Esq 1	0	0
W. N. Silver & Sons, - 0	15	0
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# Sitinglohary Antelligence.

April Meeting Society for Promoting Christian Know-

THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

The Secretaries reported that, since the last meeting, supplies of Bibles, New Tretaments, Prayer Books, and Books and Tracts from both Catalogues, had been dispatched, for the use of soldiers in the East, to Balaclava, Soutari, Smyrus, &c.

The applications received by the Society for books for Balaclava have been from the Auditant Adjutants General, in behalf of the 2nd Division; and from the Chaplain-General, requesting a supply for the camp and bospital.

Fourteen cases were sent, consigned to the care of Mesers. Hayter and Howell, of Mark Lane, viz:

On March 19, four cases, containing 3000 New Testamonts and 3000 Common Prayers.

On March 30, two cares, in which were 11,175 Books and Tracts, and 100 Common Prayers, large type. These, as well as the foregoing New Testaments and Common Prayers, were addressed to the Senior Chaplain, Balaclava.

On March SP, 4133 Books and Tracts, and 50 Common Prayers, large type, for the 2nd Division in one

On March 19, in two cases, for Scutari Hospital, 2600 Books and Tracts, 56 New Testaments, and 250 Common Prayers. And between March 15 and 27, five cases, for Smyrna Hospital, containing 3921 Books and Tracts, 230 Bibles, 35 New Testaments, and 336 Common Prayers: addressed to Dr. Meyer, and to the resident Chaplain.

Besides the above, the Senior Chaplain at Scutari forwarded, from the hospital there, several boxes of the Society's publications to the Crimea; 800 Books and Tracts were recently sent to the Chaplain of the "Naval Brigade;" and large numbers of the Society's tracts have been distributed by others, both in camp and hospital.

A moiety of the cost of 3000 Common Prayers and 3000 New Testaments was defrayed by the Crown: but all the other books here specified were gratuitously supplied by the Society, mainly from the fund of "Clericus."

Books sent for the hospital at Scutari, and 2012 to ed by the Society for Promoting Christian Kinet 20, 1854-5:—

The following were (with a melosures from private donors) sent in tên cases to H. M. dorkyard, l'artemouch, a portion being shipped in the "Cosmopolitan" for Miss Nightingale. Also for Rev. J. Lowes, Common Prayers and Psalters, 97 Library Books, 200 Traots and Turkish Common Prayers. C. Bracebridge, Esq.: 150 Library Books. Rev. J. E. Sabin: 280 Bibles, 275 Common Prayers, 224 Library Books, S627 Tracts.

In-addition to the above, a supply of books has been despatched to the Chaplain of the hospital at Kutulee. In each instance the Secretaries, in communicating the transmission of the books to those to whom they were consigned, have expressed the readiness of the Board to attend to further applications, should such be made.

Many benevolent persons have furnished from their own funds, from the Society's stores, presents of books for the troops at the seat of war and in hospitals.

The last packet of this class sent to Scutari was the gift of Mrs. Lawton, Lawton Hall, Cheshiro: Prayer Books, and the Bishop of London's Manual of Prayers, to the value of £11 12s 10d.

The Rev. J. E. Sabin, Senior Chaplain, Scutari, Peb. 22, 1835, wrote as follows:—

"I am very thankful to have received from your Society many contributions of books: they are of great ese to us and our poor men, and afford true comfort to the sick and dying. I have sent six boxes to Mr. Hayward at Balaklaya.

" I regret to say that I am pressed for time, but hope soon to write you a longer letter.

"We are improving here in every particular, and though individual cases are dreadful, as the Times describes, yot, on the whole, there is great counters, contenument, and improvement."

A letter was read from the Rev. J. M. Lawer, General Hospital, Scutari, Feb. 22, 1855. The following are extracts:—

"It is now about three months since I received from your very kind letter, stating that, without waiting for a meeting of the Society, you had in raply to my application forwarded a box containing forms for a leading boxby, a well-printed octave Prayer Book, and some

Turkish and Arabia Books. Although many borne bare arrived from the books, I do not find upon inquiry at the barracks waters they were unpacked, that any one has arrived 'answering the description' in your letter. One I apprised you belove, had reached that hospital.

"We have some of us formed the acquaintance of the Armenian Archbishop at Scatari, and also with one of the colleges of Dervishes. The latter receive us always most kindly, and sometimes come to see us at our quarters. This they do knowing us to be Christian Papas. I have often wished I had a Prayer Book, or New Testament in their tongue to give them. I am sure they would receive such a present gratefully. They profess to be telerant of all forms of religion but idelatry, and one of them told us a few days up that they were suspected by the strict Mohammedane of being Giaours.

<sup>14</sup> Should you be sending out at any time another parcel, I think a few Turkish, Armenian, and Arabic books might be useful.

"We have now a large library, increasing weekly; and large numbers of the Society's tracts have been distributed. As these parcels will of course have been duly acknowledged by the Senior Chaplain, I need only add my thanks for so liberal a gift.

"The mortality is still very greathere. It had sunk below 30 a day, but yesterday it again rose to 45. Yet in this hospital I am happy to say there are now several empty beds; the return of frost and snow on Tuesday, after an interval of really summer weather, may however bring another shipload from the Crimes, if the long water proof boots have not been generally served out.

"You will be glad to hear that the burial-ground where so many of our poor fellows lie is to be enclosed and a chapel built within it."

The Secretaries stated that Turkish and Arabic books, with other publications, had been sent since the receipt of Mr. Lewes' fetter.

# Selections.

A JAMAICA MOUNTAIN CURACY.—The following account of the operations of the Anglican Church, among emuncipated negroes, which we extract from the Colonial Church Chronicle, has a two-fold interest with the Church in this country:—

The Church (the only one connected with the island establishment within an area of more than ten miles); was erected during slavery, and is capable of crating from 500 to 400 persons. It is accessible by a mountain track, maintained by a parochial assessment, and traversing scenery, both varied and picturesque. The approaches, North and South, are intersected by rivulets, which, during heavy rains, become swollen to rapid and dangerous torrants, forded at considerable risk.

The congregation, consisting of black and coloured persons ('ate slaves), attend Divine Worship, chiefly on foot-none but the most thriving peasants being proprietors of horses or mules. Distances varying from three to seven miles interlie the mountain village es and the Church, whither a bell summons to service at 11 A. M. on Sunday. Morning Prayer is followed by a Sermon. The chants and metrical Pealms are led by amateur singers of the congregation, unaided by instrumental accomplishment. - (Secred music has peculiar charms for the warm and rapturous feelings of the Negro.) Adult and children's Bible classes are then formed, and taught by the more intelligent worshippers, under clerical superintendence. At 3 P. M. Evening Prayer proceles a homely exposition of one or other of the Daily Lessons. To this service most of the morning congregation remain, and are dismissed in time to reach their homes before night-fall. The Holy Communion is administered twipe a quarter, to numbers varying from 250 to \$00, who have been examined previous to admission. Public Infant Baptism takes place once a month, on Sunday, between the services.

A school, in connexion with the Church, stands close to it, having a daily average attendance of seven-ty negro children, taught by a native schoolmaster, who is paid by a grant of a local Society. The particular vertices of Jamaica have withdrawn all school grants; and the House of Assembly contributes only £200 per ansum, and exclusively for the Kingston schools. A strong desire to educate their children is manifest among the peasantry, some of whom, being parents, can themselves read, though imperfectly. As an opportunity of further impravement, the schoolmants teaches a neekly adult class, to which all that will come are admitted grafts.

The Clergyman's house is three, miles disent, from the Church, and on the higher mountains, beyond which principe'y sie, he scattered villages, the bulk of the congregation, who are invited to, and avail themselves once a week of, a meeting in the open air, for prayer and expounding the Scriptures.

prayer and expounding the Scriptures.

Twelve district visitors, or "tylpers," of good reputation, and resident among the congregation, aid the Clergyman by surveillance over the communicants, and by reporting cases of sickness requiring parochial visiting. Early meetings, before day-break on Sunday, for prayer and praise, are sometimes conducted by these victors.

As a body, the people are anxious for religious enlightenment; are kind and considerate to their paster; and, in the absence of resident educated families, or of a constabulary force, i. e., of either a moral or civil check-their orderly conduct is preservorthy in the extreme, and so far they "adorn the doctrine of God their Saviour." They labor on the coffee estates (when employment and prompt payment are to be had) on four days consecutively every week; and devote the remaining two working days to the cultivation of their own provision grounds, and to making a journey to Kingston (about twenty miles distant), where they purchase supplies of imported selt fish, pork, ries, &c., to delray the cost of which their headlead of native grown yams and plantains more than suffices.

Extracted from a Melbourne paper.

OUR OLD FRIEND .- Every man who is possessed of a friend—one whom he has tried and proved, and who has stood by him in the time of difficulty, as well as in the season of prosperity-naturally feels himself subjected to a loss when compelled to part with him. That loss is doubly severe in a strange land, where the race of this world's mammon is bot, and the bettle of life is fierce; for what is life without happiness? and how can man be happy without a friend to comfort or advise? Of late we have been compelled to part with some of our oldest and bost friends, and now three of our highly esteemed companions, Mr. E. Solomon, Mr. W. Metzier, and Mr. John Pernette, Novascotiansgentlemen whom we have known for a considerable time and who are greatly respected by all who have the bonor of their acquaintance-are on the eve of departure for their native land, America. While we congratulate them upon the prospect of a speedy voyage and a happy reunion with those with whom they are united by tamily ties, we deeply deplore the loss of their society, and feel that the blank which their departure will octailed will not be hastily removed.

Wherever they go our best wishes will follow. Mar prosperity and happiness attend them.

Melbourne, Australia, Feby. 1855.

THE CRIMEA.

The Moniteur advises the arrival, on the 9th, of Ge neral Marmora with 4,000 Predmontese troops, and this is the sum of the news of the week that has been received. Prince Gortschakoff telle us, on the 8th, that the fire of the enemy (the ailies) is moderate, and in his more detailed despatches, of earlier date, that the damage done by the bombardment during the day is repaired at night: Private letters in the French papers confirm this statement, and decises that the vistual abandonment of the siege is determined upon, 30,000 troops are to be left in wharge of the works, whilst the main body take the field, and after encoustering and disposing of the main army of Liprardi, proceed to invest the place. That this is probable would appear from the following account given of the construction of new works by the Russians after the taking of their advanced refle-pite in front of the Bedan, on the 19th ult. They are thus described by the Daily Neces correspondent, writing on the 28th, nine days later-

"The general form of the new work is that of a crescent, and it is placed across the upper part of the quarry. It does not consist of a single line of work, but is composed of a series of smaller crescentic walls, each not unlike in shape an ordinary rifle-pit, joined together at the free extremities of their arcs. The ptrapets appear to be solid and high. A covered way leads on the left down towards the loft ravise, and there appears to be also another line of communits. tion, more in roar, sowards the suburb of small house which are thickly spread between the earthworks of the Redan and the barrack battery. A trench is also being carried on from that part of the new work which faces our right. The position of this work is itself on a if last adappending in it is not impressioned Jostel by some of the guns on the Malakhell or Men-

elen hills. The guns of the Redan cannot be sufficianily depressed to be brought to bear on it. Our sigseg, which is bearing towards the Redan, will ero long have reached the lowest level of Frenchman's hillon the left, and will then have to mount the rising ground in front. Before this can be done, howevar, the quarry, must be terewood, or the enemy within would almost look down into our trenchess The men who took the ride pits a few nights since will not fall to take this also when the time comes: but the somewhat steep ascent of the hill, and the close proximily to other works in the rear, will make the undertaking more arduous. It must be accomplished, novertheless, for the existence of the work will materially impede our progress, and would be still more dotrimental if permitted to be armed and converted into a batterv.

"The enemy appear to have everywhere repaired the damage which was done to their works by the late fire from our batteries. On our side, it having been made evident that neither the proximity, nor the weight of metal, was aufficient to accomplish the deritad object of silencing the hort-le works, vigorous stops are being taken to remedy the deficiencies. Heavy guns, which were in the batteries of the first parallel, are being removed into the advanced work. Other batteries are being thrown up still farther in front-Batteries which at the first bombardment were armed with 24-pounders, replaced at the late fire by 34-pounders, will now be wholly armed with 68-pecuaders.-The late fire has shown, too, where other batteries wers required, and some of these are already completed and armed, while others are in progress. The French bave also thrown up a new battery on the right, and have added generally to the power of their works."

SOMEDOY HATH TOUCHED ME.—As our Lord was walking to the house of Jairus, to see and to heal his daughter—the crowd thronging Him at every step—he suddenly surprises his disciples and the multitude by asking, "Who touched me?" Not understanding the force of the question, they call his attention to the thronging, pressing multitude, and wonder at his notice of the touch of an individual, in such circumstances.

To this remark, his simple explanatory reply is, "Somebody hath touched me; for I perceive that virtue hath gone out of me."

The public confession of the healed woman, the avowal of her faith, and of the mighty power of God instantly followed, and was, doubless, the result intended by our Lord, in asking the question.

A great many prople attended Church on the last Sabbath, in some instances "thronging and pressing." They have surrounded the throne of the Saviour in crowdr, and yet of the mutitude, perhaps but one has touched him. The rest thought of the crowds, of each other, and of all that was generally exciting in the scene; but this one thought only of Christ, and the plaque of a sinful heart. "O, could I but touch the hem of his garment!" and she did touch it, and was perfectly healed, and it now only remains that she confess his falth, and giveglory to God.

Many Christians on last Sabbath surrounded the Communion table; all of them handled the elements. How many touched Christ? Roader, did you touch Him? Had you no plaque of sin, of temptation, or of care, to be healed? You followed in the crowd behind, as the was going to heat some one; why could you not have touched, and have been healed? If you loathed sin as this woman loathed her disorder, if you had as much faith in Christ as she had, you would not have lost the opportunity; you would have touched, would have been healed; and, to the end of your life, this works would have sweetly rung in your ears, "Be of good comfort; thy faith hath made then whole."—

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH THE ENGLISH
CHURCH.—The following gratifying incident is related the first of a series to appear in future annually.

A short time since several thousand pounds, raised by voluntary subscriptions, were spent on the repairs of the noble parish church of Eoston, Lincolnshire. Unfortunately, owing to the want of funds, the southwest chapel, which had for many years been desectated, part as a vestry and park as an engine house, was left untouched. The circumstance was made known to New England friends through the Hon. Ed. Everett, formerly American Minister in this country. Mr. Everett's father is an Episcopalism chinister, in Boston Massachussetts; and a few days since a letter was received from the latter gentlemantly Pickey Thompson.

Esq., who had resided many years in the United States, informing him that upwards of 1,200 follars (about £250) had been raised towards, the restoration by Transatlantic friends; and they at the same time wished that the window at the west end of the chapel, now blocked up, should be filled with stained glass, in commemoration of the Rev. Dr. Cotton, Vicar of Boston from 1612-1633, and one of the early Pilgrim fathers, who emigrated to America to enjoy the liberty of conscionce denied him in England, and in whose honour the then embryo town, of Boston was named. This bandsome present is the more gratifying from being so entirely unexpected, and many thanks are due to the Rev. Mr. Everett for collecting this very mumificent gift, and to the friends of the old Bay State who have so liberally responded to his call; and we hope that the townsmen of Boston will at once carry out the Rev. gentleman's proposal, which will ever remain as a last ing memorial, not only of the good feeling existing between old Boston and young Boston, but also of the friendship and brotherhood prevailing between Old England and New England, and above all, of that higher communion daily increasing between the daughter Church of America and ber mother in England.

THE COST OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—The National Intelligencer gives the following as the amount of appropriations made during the late sussion of Congress. Fourteen and a half millions of dollars are appropriated to the Post Office Department and the Ocean Mail Service! The Intelligencer in introducing the statement, says:—"This document ought to possess interest for every reader, and ought to be examined by every one, as exhibiting in the main the objects on which the public revenue is expended. The apprepates of the classified heads of expenditure are as follows:—

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellanoons, 517,205,029
Army, fortifications, Military Acadomy, &c., Indian department, naval, revolutionary, and other Pensions, 4,452,536
Naval Service, 15,012,091
Post Office Dep'mt. 19,046 814
Ocean steam mail service, 3,574,458
Texas dobt, 7,750,000

This vast sum of \$71,574,357 is only the amount of specified appropriations. The great mass of contingent objects of expenditure, of which the sums were unascertained and could not be specified, may swell the grand total of the expenses of the year to perhaps seventy-five millions of dollars i

THE VINEYARDS OF CALIFORNIA.—Mr. Buffum, in his speech in the California Assembly, wherein he proposed to exempt California wine from the provisions of the prohibitory liquor law, gave the following interesting statistics concerning the culture of the vine in that State:—

In Los Angeles county—the vineyard of California there are already under cultivation as many acres. covered with the vine as there are in the whole of the great State of Ohio, the pioneer in the wine manufacture in the United States. In Los Angeles the number of bearing vines amount to 809,000; the number of acres under grapo culture is 1,500; the quantity of wine which can be made to the acre is 400 gallons; the amount of capital invested in the graps culture is \$1,000,000, and the number of persons engaged in the various branches of the business is 4,000. Thus there 1,500 acres only under grape culture can produce 600,-000 gailons of wine annually, which, at two dollars per gallon, will yield, in this single district, the annual income of \$1,200,000. If there are in this State but 250,000 acres of land which can be brought under grape culture, they would produce 100,000,000 gallons of wine annually, which at one dollar per gallon, would yield the enormous annual revenue of \$100;-000,000.

The Postmastor-General has just issued a report, the first of a series to appear in future annually. According to the report, the present Post-office staff consists of 21,574 persons. The number of post-offices in the United Kingdom is 9,373. During the last year 512 new post-offices; free deliveries to 1,242 places, and a London day mail to fourteen towns, wore established. The number of chargeable letters which passed through the post last year was 443,000,000. Of these 103,000,000 were delivered in the London district, and 210,000,000 passed through the London office; 53,000,000 newspapers passed through the London office; 53,000,000 newspapers passed through the London office last year, and 375,000 book parkets (the average weight ten ounces). There are 1,872 money greater order offices in the United Kingdom, The number calars.

of money-orders granted during 1854 war 5,466,244 . their total value £10,462,411 16s. 4d., the profit on which, after poying expenses was £16,538. The grass revenue Itomipostage of letters and books, and commission on money-orders last year was £2,688,000, and the gross expanditure, £1,418,000. The rappre states that a postmaster, three assistant postmasters. and seven letter-carriers, have been stationed in the Crimua; also eighteen horses and mules, are specially employed for the conveyance of mails there. During eight months 282,000 letters have been forwarded from England to the seat of war by the sand route, About 10,000 letters are sent to the Crimes, and 2,500 are received from thence monthly, by the long sea route. The correspondence of our forces in the East presents an average of 45,250 letters to, and 48,125 from, the spar of war in each month,

THE FIRST APOSTATE, The leaven of the ancient idolatry lay secretly, working in the bosoms of the postority of Ham; although he had been mereifully preserved in the ark, along with the other members of his family, during the space of near four hundred years; but was prevented from openly showing itself by the dread of Noah, who was still living. At length that venerable patriarch was removed by the hand of death; and the mighty hunter of mon, the tyrannical Nimrod, rose, like a haleful comet, above the political horizon He was the grandson of Ham, and the son of Cush; and he appears to have been the first avowed postdiluvian apostate. We are informed by the sacred historian, that "the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, and Erech, and Accest, and Calnett, in the land of Shinar." Here he attempted to establish an universal monarchy, and an universal religion; which produced a struggle between him and the descendants of Asthur, whose dominions he had invaded. The result of the contest was, that Asthur was compelled to quit his territory, and to provide for himself elsewhere. " Out of that land went forth Asthur, and builded Ninevob, and the city of Rehoboth, and Calah, and Resen, between Nineveb and Calab." The very name indeed of Nimrod, which apparently signifies a rebellious panther, points out the nature of his offence : and we are justified in concluding that the first postdiluvian idolatry was openly established at his metropolis, Babylon, bucause that City, when its name is mystically applied to panal Rome, is styled the Mother of Harlots, and abominations of the earth. The analogy is obvious; as the pure worship of the patriarchs was first authoritatively corrupted at Babel, so was the divine religion of Christ at Rome .- Faber on the Mysterics of the Cabiri. 

THE EMPLEM OF THE DOVE.—The Holy Spirit has ever oven emblemed in the dove; the adoption of the same emblem, as the expression of protection, in mythologic and traditional story, and that in one of the Scottish isles, would seem to indicate a faint, disparted ray of Gospel truth, tinctured by superstitious regard. We have the following in Faher's "Mysteries of the Cabiri:"—

As Brit or Brighit is the divine covenant, so Columba is manifestly the dove. This Columba is still supposed to be the peculiar guardian of the Scottish island Iuna, which has evidently derived its name from the Phænician appellation Iona; for Iona in that language, is equivalent to Columba in the Latin. The inlabitants of Iona have a notion, founded, I apprehend, upon the fluttering of the dove over the curface of the waters during the subsiding of the deluge, that, on cartain evenings every your their tutelary demi-god appears on the top of the church spires, counting the surrounding islands, to see that they have not been sunk by the power of witchcraft.

Iona faint, a giant form,
Throned on her towers, conversing with the storm:
[When o'er each Rusic siter, weed entwined,
The vesper clock tolls mournful to the wind,]
Counts every wave worn isle, and mountain hoar.
From Kilda to the green ferno's shore.

The imaginary saint Columbs or Iona gave her name also to the town of St. Columb in Cornwall; which county contains likewise a harbor denominated Bude, a tule of the same origin and import as the Scottish Bute and the Egyptian Buto.

Ar a meeting of the Boyal Geographical Society last week, the president announced the receipt of three medals from the Geographical Society of Paris; to Capisin McClure the gold medal of the meicity for his discovery of the north-west passage; to Livutemant Inglefield after medal for his discoveries in the Arctic regions; and to Mr. E. Galton a silver medal for his explorations in the Namequa, Dessays, and Ovanton parcountries, in South-West Africa.

A GREAT TRUTH.—Lord Bacon says, "He is the grantest philosopher who adheres most closely to particulars.

# The Church Cimen.

# HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1855.

THE "MOENIA" OF KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

Tite time is fast approaching whon our "Alma Mater" will give "ar annual summons to all her sons, to assemble in her Halls and witness "the distribution of new medals" to those "Alumni" who seek bonour in her service and from her hunds ;--hear of her progress and success-and by their prosence to sympatime with her in the notice task of litting man to be good and intelligent members of society, and useful in their day and generation. Such a re-union cannot fail of being interesting and beneficial both to the College and to those of her members who long and far separated from the scene of her labours, thus identify themselves with her hopes, and interest themselves in her success. If this he and interest themselves in her success. If this he so at all times, much more at present, when with its new, full staff of Professors, with its new Statute Book, and with new life, the College assembles for the first time under the new regime its members in Convocation. The cloud that for a time seemed to darken our prospect and hang ominously over our Cuture, has by the carnest perseverance of some of its anxious and affectionate Alumni been removed, and now with renewed youth our College is taking its first vigorous sleps to keep pace with the wants and spirit of the age,—like a generous steed whom the sound of advancing steps quickens in his pace, it shows its determination to lead not follow the movement for a more liberal system of education. We have most hopeful anticipations for the issue of the Late reformation, because retaining all that was intrin-sically good in the old Constitution, the new Board of Governors have rejected all that seted as a drag, and have grafted in many improvements which the increasing wants of the Colony demanded, so that our College is no longer shackled by a code of Statutes nominally binding, but in reality a dead letter it now is governed by a system of Rules and Ordinances, simple in their construction and requirements, and suited to the peculiar constitution of a Colonial University. All foreign support being withdrawn, we now stand on our own footing, and experience decides that where there exists any deproo of ambition this is just the position which produces excellence—and nurtures a desire to rank among the first. We believe also that we possess the necessary machinery to make the desire effectual in the large and efficient staff of Professors who now guide our College. All who have been privileged to receive instruction from its learned President need nothing to remind them with what a single nim and warm energy he labours for the good of the College-and to have heard his brave and eloquent defence of our rights when enemies attacked the "Royal Grant," was enough to prove that there was "Royal Grant," was enough to prove that there was no lukewarmness on his part for the welfare of the University. If high testimonials, eminent success in previous labours, and the respect of the students, are grounds on which to form an opinion of merit, we augur well for the efficiency of those departments over which the other four Professors preside; and it is no small matter for congratulation, that of the five the College can claim three as her own sons .-Indeed when our Alma Mater reckons up her sons, and views the positions they hold in the world, she need not be ashemed to speak with her enemies in the gate. She can name them without a blush (excep; that caused by honest pride), for they hold no mean place in society—in the try for themselves and theatre of war, they have win for themselves and for their College many a palm; they are found in the Church as workmen that need not be ashamed to plead for God; in the halls of justice with talent and cloquence to plead for man, in every honoured walk of life, she has her sons whose upoful lives should make all thankful for the benefits enderred on society through the training of King's College.—
We therefore hope to see a crowded Church and Hall on the day of the Eucrenia; for it is one of the good old pique customs revived by the new Board of Covernors, that the house of Prayer shall not be forgotten nor left unvisited by the members of a Christian College—and we see that a Sermon will on that of ... sion be delivered by the Professor who occupies the thair of Pastoral Theology—and that it is expected that all Graduates appear in that charracter habited in such Academicals as their Degree entitles them to year. This is an admirable regulation, for it, will take away from Convocation thoward of uniformity which has ditherto somewhat inspired its "centralle" appearance. After Diviner Service, the Convocation being opened by an Ora-Hall on the day of the Eucresia; for it is one of the Service, the Convocation being opened by an Ora-tion from the President, will proceed to confer De-grees and transact such other business as shall, be

brought before it—therefore if any person is medi-taling a day's escape from town into the bright sun-shine and pure six of the country, we recommend Windsor on Thursday the 28th June, for the scene of recreation. A ramble through the classic groves and by the yellow Aven will freshen up many an old and pleasant memory of the boyous day's of youth— and make music in the hearts of those who since these earliest hours have been in storm conflict with those careless hours have been in stern conflict with the world.

We know for certain that any one who joins in celebrating one Encomia, views with sorrow any obstacle that afterwards prevents his making an anau-al pilgrimage to the Hall of his Alma Mater.

The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland and Bernous and Lord Histop of Newfoundland and Bermuda held an Ordination on Trinity Sunday in Trinity Church, Bermuda, when Mr. John F. H. L. Lough, son of the late Rector of St. George's Parish, Bermuda, and student of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, was ordined Deacon; and the Roy. Charles P. K. Coombo, Curate of Sahdys and Southeauten parishes, and formula a student of the Southampton parishes, and formerly a student of the Theological Collogo, St. John's, Newfoundland, was advanced to the Priesthood. More than twelve years had elapsed since the last Ordination by Bishop Spencer, in these Islands. It is come ated that apwards of 200 persons remained to partake of the Holy Communion. The alms, collected at the Off-Holy Communion. The alms, collected at the Off-ortery, amounting to £119, were set apart by the Bishop as a Thank-offering to the Venerable Parent Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which has so long and largely extended its bounty to the Colony in the supply of Bibles and Books of Com-mon Prayer, and other sound religious publications, and some years ago made a liberal donation of £200 to Trinity Church.

Notice was given of the Bishop's intention to hold a Visitation of the Clergy, in Trinity Church, on Monday the 11th June.

The following appears in the Morning Chronicle of June 14, and is credited to a Cor. of St. John Morning News. It would be a world's wonder, were a volcanic cruption to take place in Nova Scotia, although there be sufficient indications of such things a long time ago. We have not heard of any recent phenomena of the kind mentioned, and if true should like a more particular account from some of our friends It is just possible that the event described is intended to bring an influx of passengers across the Bay; and of this at least they may be assured, that if disappointed of a "Vesuvius," they will be charmed with the trip, and with the beautiful country which they will visit :-

EARTHQUAKES IN NOVA SCOTIA.—As a proof that carthquakes are the result of operations going on in the bosom of the earth, in consequence of subterranean combustion and explosions, I beg to call your notice to an extraordinary phenomenon developing itself in Nova Scotia, on the South east side of the Granville mountain. I know not the distance from the waters of the basin, -- are opening took place, and a large quantity of smuke was seen to issue during the remainder of the day. Supposed, however, to be a mist or vapour arising, it attracted no particular notice, until about a fortnight since the ground in the neighbourhood was violently shaken; a chasm suddenly opened, and a volume of smoke continued to issue for some time. Agitations of the surface kept going on sill the sloping ascent for some distance is converted into a level steppe, h ring from Digby, the appearance of a well ploughed field. Not long after the clease thus opened there issucd with great violence a huge fragment of rock, which precipitated itself down the hill with such yelocity as to completely penetrate the side of an inhabited conage, the inhabitants of which, startled by such an extraordinary visitant, impediately removed to a distance. The chasmstill tremains open, similar eraptions bave been going no person venturing close enough for a minute examination. - Cor. of Morning

The Railroad Cars, on Friday the 8th June, although a portion of the day was very unpleasant, made a good fraffic. About 500 persons went up to Szekville.

المسلمان المتحادث المساورة The Editor of the Cape Breton News is about to ealarge his paper, in dependence, that he will thoroby gain an increased support. The News is a very michil paper, and we hope the reasonable expectations of its Editor and Proprietors will, be realized.

Hon. Joseph Howe went passenger in the R. Mr. Min'sted for England:

The Bermuda periodium was repend day. 24, by His Excellency Colonel Freeman Murray at 1 ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

The following important intelligence was received by Telegraph at the Merchants News Room on Wednesday last:—

The American Steamship Atlantic arrived at New York this morning (Wednesday).

News is the most important since the battle of the

The Allies have gained three victories.

Desperate engagement on night between 22d and 23rd, before Schastopel. Brench took and retained an important position of

Kight thousand killed and wounded.

Allies made rapid advances and retained the Russian lines on the Tcherpnyn. Russians retreating to the hills. Allies took Kertch and command of

Prance and England decline further conference. At Vienna hopes of peace prevail.

Consols for money quoted at 921. Money mar-

A moderate business doing in Flour, which, with wheat, is hold for higher prices.

Provision market firm—higher prices asked.

Coffic-demand moderate--lower rates accepted. Sugar firm-no advance in prices.

ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Right thousand is the total loss. General Pellissier says—Russian loss enormous—his own consi-

SECOND DESPATCH.

Despatch from Prince Gortschakoff acknowledges loss of 2,500 Russians on the night of 28rd May.

Kertch was captured May 24.
Rour Russian Steamers and Twenty Transports,

with large Magazines of Corn, &c., destroyed. . The Allied Fleet has taken Arabat and destroyed one hundred Merchant vessels.

The capture of Kertch will cut off supplies from Sebastopol.

A riot, growing out of the Maine Liquor Iaw, took place at Portland, Maine, on Saturday, June 2, which resulted in the death of one man, who was shot by some person acting under the authority of the Mayor. It appears that the law authorizes a city agency for the sale of spirituous liquors, under pertain restrictions, - and no agent having been appointed, the Mayor, Neil Dow, a famous Temporance man, undertook to buy and sell the commodity himself as the agent. The people thought this rather inconsistent, and attacked the agency, which the authorities defonded. The Mayor caused the rittle and the manufacture with 7 ot act to be read, and the result was as abore, with 7 wounded. Great excitement prevailed, and a pub-lic meeting had been called, for the purpose of investigating the legality of the course pursued by the authorities.

The Royal Gazette enumerates the representatives returned to serve in General Assembly, as fullows :-

· • 1 . COUNTIES.

Halifax-John Esson; William Annand.

Lunenburgh-Benjamin Rinbard, George Gelden. Queen's County-John Campbell, Edward E. Dan-

Shelburne-Cornelius White.

Digby-Francis Bourneuft. Annupolis-The Hon, James W. Johnston.

Ling's County-Caleo R. Bull. William B. Webxer-Hants-Ichabod Limock, Francis R. Parker-Colchester-Adams G. Archibald, Glorid W. Mclei-

Cumberland-Charles Tupper, Alexander McFar-

Pictox-George McKenzie, Alexander C. McDonald. Guysborough-Stewart Campbell, John J. Mantall. Sydney-John McKinnon, Hontile. Wm. A. Henry. Cape Breton-Honble. James McLeod. lichmond-T. H. Fuller.

Inverness-Honble. William Young, Peter Smyth. Fictoria-Charles J. Campbell, Hagh Munro.

1.

TOWXBILLS. Halifax-Benjamin Wier, John Tobin-Lunenburgh ... Henry Bailey. Liverpool-Matthewilde Clearn . . Skelburne-John Locks, Janiar. Barrington-Bobert Bobertson. L'armoulhe Nathan Moore 

-Clare-Alsterin Robickesu... 🗷 🔧 sdesepolis : Alfred Whitman . . . . Genrille-Stephens. Thorne ... ...

Cornwallis-Samuel Chipman. Morton-Edward L. Brown. Withink. Suport-William Chambers. Fulpiouth-Egra Churchill. Truro-Hiram Hyde. Londondery-Thomas T. Morrison. Anherst-William B., Bant. Pictou-Mertin I. Wilkins. Sydney-James McKeis-or Arichet-Henry Martell.

Arthur Paushawe, Captain Glanville, arrived on Thursday evening last, in 7 days from Bormuda.

The Sermon preached by the Rev. R. H. Bullock before the St. George's Society is published, and members of the Society and others can procure a Copy at W. Gossip's Book Store, 24 Granville Street.

# LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev Mr. Yevens. C. Bowman, Esq., attended to. C. B. Dowolf. Esq., Pugwash—shall attend to directions. Jas. P. Ward, Esq., with remittance—have corresponded by mail.

On Wednesday, 7th inst., by the Ven. Archdecon Wills, Private Josian Houpen, 76th Regi., to Mary Cooren.

Died. On Thursday morning, suddenly, Mr. Jonx McDonato,

On Thursday morning, suddenly, Mr. John MoDonald, in the 60th year of his age.

At Mahono Bay, on the 8th May, Mrs. Zwicker, the beloved wife of Mr. Peter Zwicker, aged 83 years five months and fifteen days; the deceased and her husband fived in happiness 62 years, she leaves an aged husband and many relations to mourn their loss.

At Upper Buswiscke, on the 6th inst., Mr. Noah Brater, in the 61st year of his sgc. His death was very sudden, having been taken with slight indisposition only on the Saturday previous.

At Liverpool, N. S., on the 10th inst., after a protracted filmess, Janes R. Dewolf, Req., in the 67th year of his age.

# Shipping List.

#### ARRIVED.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, June Oth.—Brig Florida, Aristroup, Cienfuegos, 16 days; R. M. S. Curlew, Sampson, Bermuda, 3 days—20 passengers—3 for the Foreign Legion, schrs. Sarah and Adeline, Kay, New York, 4 days; Zealous, Ryder, Mayarucz, 16 days; Ann., Burke, Cienfuegos, 27 days; Am. Clipper ship, W. M. Rudgers, Liverpool, G. B. 20 days.

Monday, June 1ith.—Brig Cirde, Whipple, Glargow, 40 days; Government schr. Daving, Daly, Sable Island; schr. Alice Rogers, Laybold, Montreal, 14 days; schr. Ori. Anderson, Miramichi, 7 days; schr. Uncle Tom, Griffin, Richmond, 10 days.

Tuesday, June 12th.—Packot brig Africa, Meagher, Hoston—17 passengers; brig Annette, McDonald, Clenfuegos, 20 days; schr. Montana, Reynolds, P. E. Island. Wednesday, June 13th.—Brig Triumph, Atkinson, Wilmington, 9 days; schr. W. H. Hart, Risan, La Polle, Nfd., 9 days; schr., Ex'le, King, Newfoundland.

Friday, 15.—Am. ship Eliza Mollorny, Welton, N. York, 7 days—reports löst main son disizen top masis, ect. on Sunday last; schr., Ohn Benson, Flint, Baltimore, 12 days; schr. Villager, Watt, Dalhonsie, 8 days; schr. Alexander, Sheinut, 3 days from Tracadio; schr. Trusty, Heron, 10 days from Pathurst;

days from Pathurst;

Shelnut, S days from Tracadio; schr. Trusty, Heron, 10 days from Pathurs;

CLEARED.

Monday, June 11th.—Schrs. Lady Eilen, Miller, Labrador; Gold Hunter, ditto.

Tuesday, June 12th.—Schrs. Matchless, Bay Chaleur; Pauline, Turner, Labrador; Caroline, Baine, P. E. I. Wednesday, June 13th.—Brig America, O'Brien, Boston, brigt. Martha Sophia, Boudrot, Canada; schrs. Triumph, Dowsler, B. W. Indies; Gold Hunter, Kenny, ditto; Daring, Louis, Labrador; Earle, Leslie, ditto.

Friday, June 15.—Convor, Hamilton, fishing; Micmae, Doane. Cuba; Chieltain, Fraser, Jamaica; Eizear, James, Montreal; Eagle, Romkey,

Brig Rxpress, Frith, hence, for Havana, returnel, Captain sick.

Barque Jenny Pitts, of Rockland, at Trinidad, was run into on the 12th ult., while Ising in the harbour, loading sugar for England, by Spanish Steamer Isabella, and greally injured—would have to discharge cargo—leaking 18 inches an hour.

PASSENGERS.

R. M. S. CURLEW.—BERBUIGA Med. Med. The Wells and

R. M. S. CURLEW.—BERMUDA TO HALIPAX.—Miss Murray, Miss Johnston. Miss Cutlip, Mrz. Dr. Wells and family, Mr. Outerbridge, lady and whild.
R. M. A. AMERICA.—BOSTON FOR HALIPAX.—Mrs. F. Chuard and daughter, Mr. Garrett, Lady and 3 children, Mrs. E. Collins, P. C. Hill, S. Brown and Reason.

Keagan.

Hallmax for Liverroot.—Col. Fracer, R. A. and lady, Mr. Thomas and lady, Mr. Nixbin and lady, Miss Hensler, Hon. J. Howe, Measrs, M. Peter, Masters, and M. Hill.

# DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

ARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing
I Cambric-per yard: Antiquarian, Imperial, Royal,
and Demy Drawing Paper: Bristol, and London BoardCrayon Paper—white and timted in great variety: Prepared Mill Boards, for Oil Painting: Academy Boards, do:;
Prepared Canvas for Co: Oil Colors in col lapsible tabes
Brying Oil: Nat Oil: Popsy Oil: Mols: a Water Colors;
In tabes and boxes: Liquid Sepia: Liquids; findia ink: Liquid Carmine: Water Color Medip: Prepared Gum Mater: Baporior Sables for Oil or Water Colors; Rat Tamish or Lacquering Brushes: Camel Hair Pencils: Paber's
and Rowney's Drawing Pencile: Charcoal in reeds: Drawing, Pens: Pagailel Bulera; Compasses: Mapping Pens;
Sistes: India Rubber-metallic white-wind bottle-ind
patent: Crayona—soft in square, and backing result boxe
es: Mathematical Instruments.

The above wrechiefly from the London Manufacturers
—and will be warranted superior articles.

WM. GOSSIP,
Msy 12.

COUNTRY MARKET. PRICES ON SATURDAY, JUNE 18.
Apples, per barrel 1. 15s a 14con, per lb. 15s a 180 a 180. ] 441. a. 80s. in 8d. a 1s. 4d. Eggs, per dox.

Ilams green per lb.

Do. smoken, per lb. 8d. 6d. 71d. a 81d. Li 24. 4d. 1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d Do. smoked, per 10.

Hay, per fon.

Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard

Do. all wool,

Oatman, per cwt.

Oats, per bus.

Pork, fresh, per ib.

Potatoes, per bushel,

Socks, ner dos. 25. Gd. 25s. 8s. Gd. none. 5s. Gd. Bocks, per dos. 10s. a 11s. Turkies, per dox.

Turkies, per lb.

Veal, per lb.

Yarn, worsted per lb.

Canada Flour S. F. S.L & 5d. 20. Cd. 60s. a 61s. 3d. Am.
Rye
Corn Meal 65#. 61#. 6d. 30s. Od. Hismlock, per M.
Spruce, per M.
Pine per M.
AT TAK WHAHYES.
Wood, per cord.
Coal, per chaldron.

# NOTICE.

TIME ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Admini of King's College, will be held at Windsor on Wednesday, the 27th Jane, at half-past nine o'clock, A.M., in the College Hall, for the election of a President and members of Committee, and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

Too Governors will also be elected in the place of A.M. Uniacke, Enq. and the Rev. Dr. Gray, who in the order of their election go out of office, but who may be re-elected. By order of the Committee.

P. CARTERET HILL,

2ins.

Steretary.

28s. GJ.

# KING'S COLLEGE. WINDSOR.

THE Annual Meeting of the Governors of the above Institution will take place (D. V.) in the Library of the College, on TilURSDAY, 28th June instant, when the Execute will be held, and the usual exercises will be performed. Alumni of the College and all others interested Exercisis will be included from the College and formed. Alumni of the College and in its welfare are invited to attend.

Halifax, June 4th, 1855,

JAMES C. COCHRAN,

Sceretary.

# KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

THE COGSWELL SCHOLARSHIP will be open to competition at the ensuing Encenie. The subjects of examination will bein the Greek—The Epistic to the Romans, critically and

doctrinally.

The Old Testament History during the reign of the Kinzs.

The Articles of the Church of England.

The Candidates will also be required (each) to write an Essay upon a given subject, and to produce the Certificates required by the Trust. The successful candidate must have attained the fe'll age of nineteen years.

P. C. HILL, See'ty of Trustees

Jane 2. 126. 1281.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR. Easten Term, 1855.

The Rev. E. Maturin, M. A.; the Rev. J. Honkrison, M. A.; and J. C. Cogswell, Esq., B. A., have been appointed Examiners.

THE B. A. EXAMINATION will commence on Thursday, 21st June, and will be continued on the two following days.

The TERMINAL EXAMINATION will be held also on the 21st and 22nd of June. On Monday, 25th June, there will be an Examination for the Prizes offered by the Almani. On Tuesday, 25th, the pupils of the Collegiate School, under the Rev. D. W. Pickett. B. A., Head Master, will be examined, and the School Exhibitions will be adjudged.

cd.
On Wodnesday, the 27th, the COGSWELL SCHOLAR!
SHIP will be awarded.
On Thursday, 25th, the ENCENIA will be celebrated.—
Divine Service will commence at 10 o'clock, and a Sermon will be preached by Ret. Professor Hill, M. A. At Noon the usual convocation will be held for commemoration, and conferring of degrees.
The business of the Term will be closed on Saturday 30th of June.

June 2. 3w. President.

# RAILROAD PROVISIONS.

# CANADA HOUSE. PABILE SHIP AND ARMY STORE. No 33 34. Upper Water Street.

210 00 8 03 00 00	MIL HAIRE PA	- Table -
60 Barrels Prime (now)	) Nova Scoti	a BEEF, 👐
UU 25 do do "	uo.	PORK.
32 UO . UO	. 110	Uniment.
AN FIRKIDS 40	್ರಾರಂ _	Butter.
250 Smoked ido	તોંગ,	HANS,
25 Quintals do	*do ***	Codush.
15 Cwt 49 '	. 0.60	CALDESSIA I
15 Barrela do. 🗻	. Canada	PEAS.
20 do do 3	do	Spile Peas.
25 Recre do	-	Beigrafür.
7 30 Boxes and Kees 5,	8. 19	Tohacco:
65 Cheste and half Obe	Data .	TEA.
N. B. 'A ceneral atsortm	ent of FAMIL	T GROCERIES
and SHIP STORES, 'Also	→Wines, La	thors, Cordinis.
Ale. Porter, and Cinks (not	Torbidden Jai	ce) except when
tempered with old Martell.		) (
•	' 10'	Prvyri'e

WM. RENNELS,
Wanted-An experienced Manuar the Liquor Store
March 31, 1855. 3m.

PROFESSIONAL

TIFE VERABORVIOR OOMBYNA.

Admitting on equal terms; persons of every class, to all its benefits and advantages.

Capital 2350,000

Fully subscribed for laruptourds by 1400 Shareholders
HALIFAX BOAUD OF MANAGEMENT. DIEROTORE:

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Michian Cunami, and James A. Moren.

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'srave not, by vain philosophy, to test Truths ansevealed; for ne'er was it designed For human intellect—weak at the best— To sound the depths of the Elernal Mind. Felt through creation's bircle, filling all; Then'llew we liim, whom we the Father call.

He is the mighty Father I from his hand Arose the lucid firmament in air. Rolled ocean's billows—sprang the beautous land. Bicet habitancy for the creature, rare, Made in hits image. He with reason's ray, God's name to praise, this precepts to obey

With vain presamption, seek not to anveil.
By reason's aid, the incarnate Delty.
What highle cannot fathem, thou must fail
To penetrate: enough, proud worm, for thes,
The knowledge of its mercy and its grace,
His mediation for thy failen race.

He is the Son, éterisi, whom the irre Cf prophety, in sectent days, foretold; Co-equal with the everlasting Sire, Though born of earth, and made of mortal mould. Thy taylour, Brother, Conqueror, and King; Then reverently grateful humago bring.

Dare not. with impious heart, to disbelieve Dare not. With indicate the second control of the Less by thy doubts the secret works of love. Less by thy doubts the secret God ye grieve, Till lie his holy presente far remove; And lost to light and life, thy soul shall stray in gloomy shades unpierced by smiling day. -Joys and Sorrows of the Ecclesiastical Year

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(Signed)

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