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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1856. NO. 84.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MOORNING.	EVENING.
S. June 18	2 S. Mt. Trin.	Judges 4	Luke 1
M. 19	Job 31	Luke 2	Job 33
T. 20	Job 32	Luke 3	Job 34
W. 21	Q. Vts. Ac. 187	Job 33	Num. 12
Th. 22	Job 34	Luke 4	Job 35
F. 23	Job 35	Luke 5	Job 36
S. 24	Job 36	Luke 6	Job 37
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unhappily 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? Who can answer whether the faith of the child or of the minister shall suffice, though there be no more faith on the part of parents or sponsors than there can be in the infant child? Upon all these points we form inferences, offer plausible arguments, and strong opinions; but we shall never satisfy those who refuse to be satisfied till we can prove from Scripture the unconditional efficacy of Baptism as plainly as we can show the general necessity of Baptism to salvation. Meanwhile it is surely one among the subjects which is calculated to excite, to minister questions rather than to give edifying. Practically, 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 birth unto righteousness, 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 renewal, 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.

ENGLAND.

The House of Lords last night discussed Lord Almarley's motion for further restrictions on trading with Russia. The noble lord declared that this country 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 imposed by the present blockade had reduced the trade 50 or 60 per cent. More stringent ones would only recoil 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 Ravensworth 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 agreed 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 past 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 0s. 11d., being an increase of £1,316 13s. 9d. on the preceding year: the expenditure, £14,109 2s. 11d. The meeting was addressed by the Bishop of Meath, the Rev. C. F. Childs, the Bishop of Melbourne, the Rev. J. C. Hyle, and others.

The *Kentish Gazette*, after observing that no intimation has been received from Mr. Villiers with respect to the representation of Rochester, mentions that at a meeting of the Local Conservative Committee in that city, it was stated that 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 seats in the House of Commons are generally vacated is not open to the Honourable F. Villiers, since, should he apply for the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, the Crown would not grant office to one whose character has become notorious.

The *Sinla* arrived last week from Balaklava, bringing home Russian prisoners, and amongst them the Governor of Balaklava, who was first seized by the English army. In the confusion of the capture the Governor lost his wife and daughter, and has never heard of them since. He appeared quite broken-hearted on account of his misfortunes.

Abd-el-Kader is to be one of the lions at Paris during the Exhibition; he has asked and obtained permission to visit the capital.

Count Nesselrode has published a circular note, giving a Russian version of the proceedings at Vienna,

the object of which is to show that the Conference were suspended by the allies and not by their opponents. He says—

"It was only with a view of exhausting all the means of negotiation in its power that the Cabinet believed it met 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 adopt this mode of conciliation completely exonerated the Imperial Cabinet from insisting 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 sense 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 plead the cause of opening the Black Sea, rejected as it was by our adversaries themselves, resumed at liberty to propose a new plan.

"This comprised two articles. The first confirmed the ancient rule of the closing of the Straits. The second left the Sublime Porte 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 fleets of the Western Powers or those of Russia.

"The French Minister for Foreign Affairs, reiterating the declaration that he considered his instructions to be exhausted, did not think himself authorized to discuss the project thus actually offered for deliberation. The Ottoman Plenipotentiaries abstained from giving an opinion upon its merits. The Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in taking into consideration this proposal, saw with satisfaction that in Article 1 the principle of the closing had 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 fleets, 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 twelfth conference, placed on the protocol the 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 French 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 enough to establish the facts and their connection, to enlighten you as to the intentions which the Imperial Cabinet has prominently 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. He took it in the sense of the well-being of the Principalities, of which Russia had promised to guarantee 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 equilibrium, 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 decision.

"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 pacification that might be worthy of being invested with the sanction of all the Sovereigns of Europe. The Plenipotentiaries of England and France even refused to entertain this question of religious interests before the one that concerned the navigation of the Black Sea should be arranged.

"After this explanation, we have nothing to add to the recital which I have just made."

ITALY.

An eruption of Vesuvius having just broken out, a correspondent of the *Times* sends the following graphic account:

"You may conceive my delight this day last week, the 1st of May, when I came to dine at—, and the servants told me that Vesuvius had broken out in a violent state of eruption. I thought the dinner would have never ended, I was so impatient to go and see it; however, at nine o'clock—ordered his carriage, and we drove to Santa Lucia, which is, you know, the quarter of the Vesuvius side. It was a lovely night, without a cloud, and the moon 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 heavens, and a broad stream of lava slowly rolling down its cone, and from the summit a 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, lay curling over like the foliage 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 crawl along until it reached the edge of the old crater that forms the vacuum between Vesuvius and Monte Somma. Here it found itself arrested on the brink of an abyss some 200 or 300 feet wide; and from the distance we were at, we could see the stream of fire rushing over like a vast cataract, 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 Capri and the Sorrento coast. The best remains to be told.

—proposed going on to Portici to see the eruption nearer. When we got there I suggested Messina as preferable; and, in short, if ended by his taking a donkey 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, *saute de mieux*, I lit a cigar from the edge of the torrent as it rolled over the edge of the mountain.

We remained there some three hours, which passed 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 last week. As you may suppose, the lava has made great 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 Sebastiano, for it has already got into the plain, and had destroyed an infinity of property. I hear to day that the stream is 600 feet in breadth, and has engulfed three houses. They have sent firemen to build walls to try and turn the direction of the stream. However that won't do much good. When I was there last Saturday, it was a curious sight to see the wretched proprietors 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 cease 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 it is thundering and lightning and raining torrents, such torrents as are only seen in Naples. If it clears up—and I am going this evening to see 'the village destroyed.' People talk of it as if they were going to the Surrey Gardens. However, it is a 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 to-morrow he will have an unpleasant neighbour in his flower-garden. This is the most popular eruption, they say, that has ever been known, and all the world goes to Vesuvius of an evening. The King and

Queen went there the other night, and spent it on the mountains. The last three or four eruptions have always taken place on the other side, and consequently have been difficult to get at, and but little has been seen from Naples. This one, if it goes on, will do a great deal of damage, as there are three villages between it and the sea, and the ground is much cultivated. I shall be able to tell you more about it in my next letter, as I have not given you much of an idea of what a grand sight it is. The fact is, it would be very difficult to do so, as any description would fall very far short of the reality. I had heard a great deal of the effect of eruptions, and pictures representing them are not scarce, but I can assure you that nothing I had seen or heard gave me the slightest idea of what it really is."

FRANCE.

The increased prices of which I spoke last week are becoming matter of public discussion and alarm. The *Constitutionnel*, in an article on the *cherie dans Paris*, shows the height to which it has risen. "Articles of food," it says, "with fire and lodging, have become objects of luxury. Restaurateurs, lodging-house-keepers, and proprietors, all seem gone mad. From the 1st of May the price of furnished lodgings has been doubled; the table d'hotes have been raised by one or two francs: the old restaurant of two francs threatens to disappear, and the dinner at three or four francs, which is no better, to be substituted for it. Since April term, house proprietors have been known to demand, for six months, the amount of a year's rent, to be paid in advance. Upholsterers have furnished empty apartments to be let at exorbitant prices; one of them is known to have offered 60,000 francs 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 pound, the better three francs, and many butchers 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 butter to three and a half francs a pound. Onions are dearer by 400 per cent; potatoes are risen to two francs twenty-five centimes the bushel; small haricots have doubled in price, &c." with a long list of almost famine prices.

SPAIN.

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 ecclesiastics. 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:

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 Espartero that Monsignor Franchi, the Pope's Nuncio, 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 Gurra, for Aranjuez, and there he found the tempter at his work, like the Serpent at the ear of Eve, and the trembling conscience-stricken, superstitious woman, shrinking under his menaces. Franchi, of course, retired, and the Queen told Espartero that the Pope had sent him to threaten to refuse to give her absolution on her death-bed if she consented to ratify the "accursed spoliation deed." She entreated Espartero to allow her a few hours to consult with some of the most learned and pious fathers of the Church from whom she had been wont to seek for counsel in her troubles. Espartero replied that any delay might be fatal 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 committee-rooms of the Cortes. A member 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. Senor Ribero proposed that the Throne should be declared vacant should the Royal sanction to the bill be withheld. Things were beginning to assume an angry look, when a telegraphic despatch was brought in, announcing that the Queen had yielded to Espartero's remonstrance; and in another quarter of an hour a second despatch told that the bill was signed.

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

The tunnel between Syracuse and the Island of Ortygia has been at length entirely re-opened, and is found to be twelve feet high by six wide, and is about an English mile in length. The tunnel said to be quite equal in all respects to that under the Thames, was built during the occupation of Sicily by the Greeks.

UNITED STATES.

The Baltimore Patriot of Saturday says that rain had been falling in that city with slight intermission

since Thursday. And, in connection with the rain, the Patriotic gives a pleasing incident which occurred on Friday night, at the close of the Episcopal Convention. As is usual, the Bishop closed the exercises with prayer, and at the conclusion gave full vent to that one returning thanks to the Giver of All Good for the refreshing showers. Just at that moment the rattling 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 country gave one of the loudest and most heart-gushing Amen's to the prayer that ever was heard in old St. Patrick's.

Errors of the War.—The New York Herald in a lengthy article respecting the effects of the war upon the business of the United States, remarks—

"As soon as England and France have exhausted all their disposable means, they will begin calling in the debts due to them, and as we are becoming their largest debtors, we shall be the first to feel the pressure of the screw. The immediate effect of the exhaustion of the means at present at the disposal of the allies will be the suspension 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 support of the armies which they are obliged to keep on foot. For this purpose the allied governments will be under the necessity of draining the vaults of their banks of their gold, and of resorting to a paper currency for the transaction of all business within their own limits. In calling in, as they will be compelled to do, the debts 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 undermine the extended currency of this country, numbering at the present moment over eleven 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 breadstuffs which has been created by the war may benefit certain special interests here, it can last but for a brief season, and that should hostilities continue for any considerable period, they must have a most injurious effect not only on our commercial relations, but on all the home interests that are now flourishing."

CANADA.

Toronto Post Office.—A young man of the name of Robert C. Backus, an employe of the Toronto Post Office, has been committed to take his trial for abstracting money letters. Suspicions had been raised that several money letters on their transit through the Post Office were there detained, and a decoy letter containing 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 afterwards 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 Secretary 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.

Editorial Miscellany.

Telegraphic despatches via New York, convey news from the Crimea, of great importance. It would seem that a change has at length taken place in the fortune of the war, and that relieved of the incubus of Austria, and under the influence of more determined counsels, the allies are at last destined to prevail 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 steamers—a prize of no inconsiderable value to the brave fellows engaged in this service. The desperate battles fought in the vicinity of Sebastopol, 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 sanguinary struggles, in which the loss on both sides must have been immense. As the next steamer will bring dates five or six days later, we may hear of important movements, 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 retreat which is spoken of, appears to have been undisturbed by pursuit. They have, no doubt fallen back upon other strong positions, and the news by every packet, for some time to come, will most likely be a record of hard contested fields of battle—of which the result, although may exhibit a deplorable loss of life, can hardly be doubtful. We hope that the vigour of these proceedings will demonstrate to Russia the futility of the contest; and that Austria, left to her meditations,

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

An adjourned Parish Meeting of St. Paul's Parish, took place on Wednesday, to hear the report of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting, concerning 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 Parishioners. This is perhaps the fairest way of apportioning the amount required, although it is a revival of the objectionable principle of assessment—the only satisfaction in the contemplation of which, must be a belief that those entrusted with the business, have exhausted every other means of realizing the object sought to be attained.

We 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 spectacle, 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 shores 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 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 call them.

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

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

His Excellency the Lieut.-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 Pictou.

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 tenders for taking up the submarine cable, and relaying the same across the Straits between Capes Tormentino 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 Barbadoes, by which that colony and the Canadas bind 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 Colonies in the year 1602. Not less than 150,000,000 bushels are now raised within the same limits.

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

CONTINUED LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE CHURCH AT BRIDGEWATER.

William Cunard, Esq.,	20	0	0
William Hare, Esq.,	2	10	0
John Fay, Esq.,	1	0	0
W. N. Silver & Sons,	0	15	0
Nepean Clarke, Esq.,	1	0	0
Fritch & Harvey,	1	0	0
Judge Blist,	2	10	0
T. A. Brown, Esq.,	1	0	0
Edward Albro, Esq.,	1	0	0
Capt. T. N. Hill,	2	0	0
A Friend,	1	0	0
Mr. Wier (Erm Albro & Wier),	0	10	0
[and keg of Nails.]			
Mr. R. Patillo,	0	10	0
J. C. Allison, Esq.,	1	0	0
S. S. H. Smith,	0	5	0
F. Charman, Esq.,	1	0	0
Collected by Miss Pyke.			
Mrs. Stephen Rogers,	0	10	0
Mrs. Newton Binney,	0	5	0
Miss Yocum,	0	5	0
F. Twining, Esq.,	0	2	6
A Friend,	0	2	6
His Worship the Mayor,	2	0	0
Miss Cogswell,	1	0	0

(To be Continued.)

Stationary Intelligence.

April Meeting Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

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

The applications received by the Society for books for Balaklava have been from the Assistant Adjutant-General, in behalf of the 2nd Division; and from the Chaplain-General, requesting a supply for the camp and hospital.

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

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

On March 30, two cases, 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, Balaklava.

On March 30, 4133 Books and Tracts, and 50 Common Prayers, large type, for the 2nd Division in one case.

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 received by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1854-5:—

The following were (with enclosures from private donors) sent in ten cases to H. M. dockyard, Portsmouth, a portion being shipped in the "Cosmopolitan" for Miss Nightingale. Also for Rev. J. Lewis, Common Prayers and Psalters, 57 Library Books, 200 Tracts and Turkish Common Prayers. C. Bracebridge, Esq.: 150 Library Books. Rev. J. E. Sabin: 280 Bibles, 275 Common Prayers, 224 Library Books, 3627 Tracts.

In addition to the above, a supply of books has been despatched to the Chaplain of the hospital at Kuluca. 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 hospital.

The last packet of this class sent to Scutari was the gift of M^s. Lawton, Lawton Hall, Chesham: 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, Feb. 22, 1855, wrote as follows:—

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

"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, yet, on the whole, there is great courage, contentment, and improvement."

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

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

Turkish and Arabic Books. Although many boxes have arrived from the Society, I do not find upon inquiry at the barracks where they were unpacked, that any one has arrived answering the description in your letter. Ours I applied you before, had reached this hospital.

"We have some of us formed the acquaintance of the Armenian Archbishop at Scutari, 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 tolerant of all forms of religion but idolatry, and one of them told us a few days ago that they were suspected by the strict Mohammedans of being Giaours.

"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 great here. 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 Crimea; 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. Lewis' letter.

Selections.

A JAMAICA MOUNTAIN CURACY.—The following account of the operations of the Anglican Church, among emancipated 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 seating from 300 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 torrents, forded at considerable risk.

The congregation, consisting of black and coloured persons (late 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 villages 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 Psalms are led by amateur singers of the congregation, unaided by instrumental accomplishment. (Sacred 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 precedes 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 twice a quarter, to numbers varying from 250 to 300, 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 seventy negro children, taught by a native schoolmaster, who is paid by a grant of a local Society. The parochial visitors of Jamaica have withdrawn all school grants; and the House of Assembly contributes only £200 per annum, 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 improvement, the schoolmaster teaches a weekly adult class, to which all that will come are admitted gratis.

The Clergyman's house is three miles distant from the Church, and on the higher mountains, beyond which principles, in 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.

Twelve district visitors, or "helpers," 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 visitors.

As a body, the people are anxious for religious enlightenment; are kind and considerate to their pastor; 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 praiseworthy 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 salt fish, pork, rice, &c., to defray the cost of which their head-load 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 hot, and the battle 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 best friends, and now three of our highly esteemed companions, Mr. E. Solomon, Mr. W. Metzler, and Mr. John Fennette, Nova Scotians—gentlemen whom we have known for a considerable time and who are greatly respected by all who have the honor 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 family ties, we deeply deplore the loss of their society, and feel that the blank which their departure will occasion will not be hastily removed.

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

Melbourne, Australia, Feby. 1855.

THE CRIMEA.

The Monitor advises the arrival, on the 9th, of General Marwora with 4,000 Piedmontese troops, and this is the sum of the news of the week that has been received. Prince Gortschakoff tells us, on the 8th, that the fire of the enemy (the allies) 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 declare that the virtual abandonment of the siege is determined upon, 30,000 troops are to be left in charge of the works, whilst the main body take the field, and after encountering and disposing of the main army of Lipradi, 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 rifle-pits in front of the Bedan, on the 19th ult. They are thus described by the *Daily News* 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 parapets appear to be solid and high. A covered way leads on the left down towards the lost ravine, and there appears to be also another line of communication, more in rear, towards the suburb of small houses which are thickly spread between the earthworks of the Bedan and the 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 commanding, and it is not improbable that it is projected by some of the guns on the Malakoff or M^s.

slon hills. The guns of the Redan cannot be sufficiently depressed to bear on it. Our zig-zag, which is bearing towards the Redan, will ere long have reached the lowest level of Frenchman's hill, on the left, and will then have to mount the rising ground in front. Before this can be done, however, the quarry must be 'crowned,' or the enemy within would almost look down into our trenches. The men who took the rifle pits a few nights since will not fail to take this also when the time comes: but the somewhat steep ascent of the hill, and the close proximity to other works in the rear, will make the undertaking more arduous. It must be accomplished, nevertheless, for the existence of the work will materially impede our progress, and would be still more detrimental if permitted to be armed and converted into a battery.

"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 sufficient to accomplish the desired object of silencing the hostile works, vigorous steps 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-pounders.—The late fire has shown, too, where other batteries were required, and some of these are already completed and armed, while others are in progress. The French have also thrown up a new battery on the right, and have added generally to the power of their works."

SOMEBODY 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, doubtless, the result intended by our Lord, in asking the question.

A great many people attended Church on the last Sabbath, in some instances "thronging and pressing." They have surrounded the throne of the Saviour in crowds, and yet of the multitude, 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 plague 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 faith, and give glory to God.

Many Christians on last Sabbath surrounded the Communion table; all of them handled the elements. How many touched Christ? Reader, did you touch Him? Had you no plague of sin, of temptation, or of care, to be healed? You followed in the crowd behind, as He was going to heal 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, His words would have sweetly rung in your ears, "Be of good comfort; thy faith hath made thee whole."—"Go in peace."

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH THE ENGLISH CHURCH.—The following gratifying incident is related by the *London Guardian*:

A short time since several thousand pounds, raised by voluntary subscriptions, were spent on the repairs of the noble parish church of Boston, Lincolnshire. Unfortunately, owing to the want of funds, the south-west chapel, which had for many years been neglected, part as a vestry and part 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 Episcopalian minister, in Boston, Massachusetts; and a few days since a letter was received from the latter gentleman by Pickoy Thompson,

Esq., who had resided many years in the United States, informing him that upwards of 1,200 dollars (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 conscience denied him in England, and in whose honour the then embryo town of Boston was named. This handsome present is the more gratifying from being so entirely unexpected, and many thanks are due to the Rev. Mr. Everett for collecting this very munificent 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 lasting 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 her 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 session 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 aggregates of the classified heads of expenditure are as follows:—

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, . . .	\$17,205,929
Army, fortifications, Military Academy, &c., . . .	19,571,490
Indian department, naval, revolutionary, and other Pensions, . . .	4,453,536
Naval Service, . . .	15,012,691
Post Office Dep't., . . .	19,948,814
Ocean steam mail service, . . .	3,574,458
Texas debt, . . .	7,750,000
	\$71,574,957

This vast sum of \$71,574,957 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!

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 grape 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 grape 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 gallons 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 Postmaster-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, were 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 last year, and 375,000 book packets (the average weight ten ounces). There are 1,372 money order offices in the United Kingdom. The number

of money-orders granted during 1854 was 3,466,244. Their total value £10,462,411 16s. 4d., the profit on which, after paying expenses, was £16,538. The gross revenue from postage on letters and books and commission on money-orders last year was £2,687,000, and the gross expenditure, £1,419,000. The report states that a postmaster, three assistant postmasters, and seven letter-carriers, have been stationed in the Crimea; also eighteen horses and mules are specially employed for the conveyance of mail there. During eight months 282,000 letters have been forwarded from England to the seat of war by the same route. About 10,000 letters are sent to the Crimea, 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 seat of war in each month.

THE FIRST APOSTATE.—The leaven of the ancient idolatry lay secretly working in the bosoms of the posterity of Ham, although he had been mercifully 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 men, the tyrannical Nimrod, rose, like a baleful 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 Accad, and Calneh, 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 Ashur, whose dominions he had invaded. The result of the contest was, that Ashur was compelled to quit his territory, and to provide for himself elsewhere. "Out of that land went forth Ashur, and builded Nineveh, and the city of Rehoboth, and Calah, and Resep, between Nineveh and Calah." 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, because that city, when its name is mystically applied to papal 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 Mysteries of the Cabiri.*

THE EMBLEM OF THE DOVE.—The Holy Spirit has ever been emblemized 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, departed ray of Gospel truth, tinctured by superstitious regard. We have the following in Faber's *"Mysteries of the Cabiri"*—

As Brit or Bright is the divine covenant, so Columbia is manifestly the dove. This Columbia is still supposed to be the peculiar guardian of the Scottish island Iona, which has evidently derived its name from the Phœnician appellation *Iona*; for *Iona* in that language, is equivalent to *Columbia* in the Latin. The inhabitants of Iona have a notion, founded, I apprehend, upon the fluttering of the dove over the surface of the waters during the subsiding of the deluge, that, on certain evenings every year, their tutelary demi-god appears on the top of the church spire, 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 Runic altar, weed-entwined,
The vesper clock tolls mournful to the wind,
Cquits every wave-worn isle, and mountain hoar,
From Kilda to the green-ferne's shore,

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

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society last week, the president announced the receipt of three medals from the Geographical Society of Paris, to Captain McClure the gold medal of the society for his discovery of the north-west passage; to Lieutenant Inghelsh a silver medal for his discoveries in the Arctic regions; and to Mr. E. Galton a silver medal for his explorations in the Namague, Demara, and Orange countries, in South-West Africa.

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

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1855.

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

Time is fast approaching when our "Alma Mater" will give her annual summons to all her sons, to assemble in her Halls and witness "the distribution of her medals" to those "Alumni" who seek honour in her service and from her hands;—to hear of her progress and success—and by their presence to sympathize with her in the noble task of fitting 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 be 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 régime its members in Convocation. The cloud that for a time seemed to darken our prospect and hang ominously over our future, has by the earnest perseverance of some of its anxious and affectionate Alumni been removed, and now with renewed youth our College is taking its first vigorous steps 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 intrinsically good in the old Constitution, the new Board of Governors have rejected all that acted 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 degree 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 aim 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 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 ashamed to speak with her enemies in the gate. She can name them without a blush (except that caused by honest pride), for they hold no mean place in society—in the courts of peace, on the theatre of war, they have won 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 eloquence to plead for man, in every honoured walk of life, she has her sons whose useful lives should make all thankful for the benefits conferred on society through the training of King's College.—We therefore hope to see a crowded Church and Hall on the day of the *Knoxia*; for it is one of the good old pious customs revived by the new Board of Governors, 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 occasion be delivered by the Professor who occupies the chair of Pastoral Theology—and that it is expected that all Graduates appear in that character, habited in such Academicals as their Degree entitles them to wear. This is an admirable regulation, for it will take away from Convocation the want of uniformity which has hitherto somewhat impaired its venerable appearance. After Divine Service, the Convocation being opened by an Oratio from the President, will proceed to confer Degrees and transact such other business as shall be

brought before it—therefore if any person is meditating a day's escape from town into the bright sunshine and pure air 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 Avon will freshen up many an old and pleasant memory of the joyous days of youth—and make music in the hearts of those who since those careless hours have been in stern conflict with the world.

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

The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland and Bermuda held an Ordination on Trinity Sunday in Trinity Church, Bermuda, when Mr. John F. B. L. Lough, son of the late Rector of St. George's Parish, Bermuda, and student of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, was ordained Deacon; and the Rev. Charles P. K. Coombe, Curate of Sandys and Southampton parishes, and formerly a student of the Theological College, 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 computed that upwards of 200 persons remained to partake of the Holy Communion. The alms, collected at the Offertory, 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 Common 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's *Morning News*. It would be a world's wonder, were a volcanic eruption 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 earthquakes are the result of operations going on in the bow 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,—an opening took place, and a large quantity of smoke 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 till the sloping ascent for some distance is converted into a level steppe, rising from Digby, the appearance of a well ploughed field. Not long after the chasm thus opened there issued with great violence a huge fragment of rock, which precipitated itself down the hill with such velocity as to completely penetrate the side of an inhabited cottage, the inhabitants of which, startled by such an extraordinary visitant, immediately removed to a distance. The chasm still remains open, similar eruptions have been going on, no person venturing close enough for a minute examination.—*Cor. of Morning News.*

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

The Editor of the *Cape Breton News* is about to enlarge his paper, in dependence that he will thereby gain an increased support. The *News* is a very useful paper, and we hope the reasonable expectations of its Editor and Proprietors will be realized.

Hon. Joseph Howe went passenger in the R. M. S. *Amelia* for England.

The Bermuda Legislature was opened May 24, by His Excellency Colonel Freeman Murray.

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 Alma.

The Allies have gained three victories.

Desperate engagement on night between 22d and 23rd, before Sebastopol.

French took and retained an important position of defence.

Eight thousand killed and wounded.

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

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

Consols for money quoted at 92½. Money market easy.

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

Provision market firm—higher prices asked.

Coffee—demand moderate—lower rates accepted.

Sugar firm—no advance in prices.

ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Eight thousand is the total loss. General Pellissier says—Russian loss enormous—his own considerable.

SECOND DESPATCH.

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

Kertch was captured May 24.

Four 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 Law, 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 certain restrictions,—and no agent having been appointed, the Mayor, Neil Dow, a famous Temperance 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 defended. The Mayor caused the riot act to be read, and the result was as above, with 7 wounded. Great excitement prevailed, and a public 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 follows:—

COUNTIES.

Halifax—John Eason; William Annand.
Lunenburg—Benjamin Rimbard, George Geldert.
Queen's County—John Campbell, Edward E. Davison.
Shelburne—Cornelius White.
Yarmouth—Thomas Killam.
Digby—Francis Bourneau.
Annapolis—The Hon. James W. Johnston.
King's County—Caleb R. Bell, William B. Webster.
Hants—Ichabod Dimock, Francis R. Parker.
Colchester—Adams G. Archibald, Glorid W. McLellan.
Cumberland—Charles Tupper, Alexander McFarlane.
Pictou—George McKenzie, Alexander C. McDonald.
Guysborough—Stewart Campbell, John J. Mantall.
Sydney—John McKinnon, Honble. Wm. A. Henry.
Cape Breton—Honble. James McLeod.
Richmond—T. H. Fuller.
Inverness—Honble. William Young, Peter Smyth.
Victoria—Charles J. Campbell, Hugh Munro.

TOWNSHIPS.

Halifax—Benjamin Wier, John Tobin.
Lunenburg—Henry Bailey.
Liverpool—Matthew McLearn.
Shelburne—John Locke, Junior.
Barrington—Robert Robertson.
Yarmouth—Nathan Moore.
Argyle—John Byder.
Digby—John C. Macdonald.
Gloucester—Hesterin Robichaux.
Annapolis—Akred Whitman.
Grandville—Stephen S. Thorne.

Doctyp.

THE TRINITY.

'trains not, by vain philosophy, to test Truths unrevealed; for ne'er was it designed For human intellect—weak at the best— To sound the depths of the Eternal Mind.

He is the mighty Father! from his hand Arose the lucid firmament in air, Rolled ocean's billows—sprang the beautiful land.

With vain presumption, seek not to unveil, By reason's aid, the incarnate Deity. What heights cannot faith, thou must fail To penetrate: enough, proud worm, for thee, The knowledge of His mercy and His grace.

He is the Son, eternal, whom the thro' Of prophecy, in ancient days, foretold; Co-equal with the everlasting Sire, Though born of earth, and made of mortal mould.

Dare not, with impious heart, to disbelieve The blessed Spirit's secret works of love, Lest by thy doubts the sacred God ye grieve, Till He his holy presence far remove; And lost to light and life, thy soul shall stray In gloomy shades unpierced by smiling day.

STANDARD ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS,

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THE COTTAGE BIBLE, & Family Expositor, with practical reflections and short explanatory notes, calculated to elucidate difficult and obscure passages. Dedicated by permission to the late Right Rev. Thomas Burgess, Lord Bishop of Salisbury. By Thomas Williams. 3 vols. 8vo. cloth. £1 10.

" PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS. ?"

FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber. Spiers and Surenne's Complete French and English Pronouncing Dictionary, one vol. imperial Octavo, 1400 pp. well and strongly bound.

Dec. 12. No. 24 Granville Street.

WM. GOSSIP,

HAS JUST RECEIVED a portion of his Spring Supplies of School Books and Stationery, which he will dispose of Wholesale and Retail at the Lowest prices.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs.

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AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and awakens to the BREATH, is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel,) and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists.

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

- THE LITTLE EPISCOPALIAN, or, the Child Taught by the Prayer Book, by M. A. C. with two fine Engravings, 271 pp. 16mo Library, 4s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s 6d.
- THE WORLD BUT NOT OF THE WORLD: 216, pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 7s. 6d. Gilt, 4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.
- HERBERT AHERTON, OR SOWING BESIDE THE WATERS: 204 pp. 16mo. Muslin, 2s. 6d. Gilt, 3s. 6d.

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

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To Professor HOLLOWAY. Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY!

AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES. Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated the 29th August, 1854.

To Professor HOLLOWAY. Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of Dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; it was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT! Copy of a Letter from William Reeve, of Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward's Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

To Professor HOLLOWAY. Sir,—I am happy to say that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

- Ague Febrile Irregularity of Menstruation, or King's Evil
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- Blotches on the Face Stomach and Gravel
- Skin Gout Secondary Symptoms
- Bowel Complaints Head-ache Tic Douloureux
- Colic Indigestion
- Constipation of the Bowels Jaundice Ulcers
- Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affections
- Debility Lumbago Worms of all kinds
- Dropsy Piles Weakness from Dysentery Rheumatism whatever cause.
- Erysipelas Retention of Urine &c. &c.

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