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# The Church Times.

"Coangelical Cruth--Apostolic Order."

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## Ealender.

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a To verse 36.									

## Pottry.

NEVENTHELESS!

FROM THE GERNAN OF CLAUS HARMS. PRAIM LXXIII. 1, (in Luther's Version.) REVERTHELESS" is a noble word. "Nevertheless" my trast is; Revertheless" from my lips is heard, Whener my place in the dust is, Or .a bigb, Of w.nd Fortune's Ditour ; Reverbelous" is 117 motto ever

Though I be a benear-man, The rest in mounte, Can I peither will not can Do as they desire . Though the world's Lip is curled, Whenever & beholds me— "Netwheless" consoles me!

Nevertheless I will be still, Still in God's abiding . Revertbeless I wait His will, Trast mr Father's guiding : Nevertheless Them that seek His favour; That's my trast forever!

## Beligious Miscellany.

PATING CHURCH DESTS.

against churches, especially when the ais is quite large, are notoriously very burden is things to carry. In more ways than one they things to carry. In more ways than one they to to the disadvantage of a religious congrega-Very frequently they keep the finances of a ch in a state of continual perplexity and ember-cent. They effect injuriously the feelings, the The pulpit is not exempt from their debilita-power; and sometimes the Minister's salary is d, because interest money must have the prece. Many people are also afraid of a congre a that is heavily in debt, they are afraid to be members, less perchance their purses may be for on some unwelcome duties. They are early conservative on the side of keeping their ; and hence do not like the perils of certain ms. On the whole, except in cases of abso-ecessity, it is not best for Christian congrega-to incur debts, and when they have done so, let them shorten the days of that necessity as as possible. The sooner they see about the of payment the better. The sooner they earnsttempt the thing, the sooner they will be like complish it. believe it to be generally true, that most of

egregations that are growing under the omber-at of debts, could with proper effort relieve alres from the burden. If they could not do hole work at a single blow, they might accoun-tely quarterly instalments extending through ed of 500 or three years, or even more if neces-The main thing is to be residute, to act in M, and really set about the work. This is the line; for comparationle soldom, almost name ing; for comparatively soldom, almost never, gregation really so poor that it could not make at successfully, if its resources were thorougha out for the purpose. Let a body of reason a be resolutely determined to do a reason-ag, and they will do it. They must how-is determined, they must have the mind to ad keep this mind till the work is done.

half the money requisite, in fixing the location became involved in a strong and carnest controversy. The result was their division into two congregations; and after the division each crected for itself a separate edifice, and paid the whole expense to the very last dollar. A leading member of one of these churches, when asked to explain how this thing was done, replied: "We meant to do it; give us the same nursees, and we can divide again, and build same purpose, and we can divide again, and build four churches more." Whather these brothren were right or wrong in their motive, they had the mind to work—the mind that brought out the money; and that is the very mind that will soon money; and that is the very mind that will soon put a church debt in motion, and keep it in motion until every dollar is paid. Let those churches that are embarrassed with debt try the power of this mind. Let them say first that the work shall be done; and then secondly, let them tax their wisdom and resources to fulfil this purpose. Let each individual conscientiously put his shoulder to the wheel, and do what he can, being sure not to pinch his ability into the smallest possible estimate. Put the object into good company; and at least treat it as decentl, as some other things are treated, that are decentl, as some other things are treated, that are not as important. Christians are paying not a little for the pleasures of the eye and the ear. Their fine houses, their well furnished parlors, ahi ing mahogany, their beautiful paintings, and sometimes statuary—these, and similar items, show that they have some money to spend and that they do spend it. Perhaps they can afford it; and, if so, then they can afford to sid the church in paying its debts. Let the pleasure of seeing God's cause presperous, be to dear to them, and without doubt they will do as much to promote it. The difficulty—it is one very diagraceful to picty—is that Christians study their personal tastes and conveniences to the serious damage of Gespol institutions. In respect to the former, they often act as if they were rich; in respect to the latter, as if they were poor. Sometimes those who really have an abundance, slick out of their responsibilities with horse is wanted, either daing nothing, or doing no more than many others of nothing like equal ability. Away with this system of starving into embarrassment and properism the institutions of Religion! It is not right. It does not become those who have been bought with bleed, and expect to shine in Heaven If they can afford to spend money for snything, they can do so to build churches and pay for them, to support the ministry, and give the Gospel to the destitute. All they want is the mind that does the work. Let this be present; and we predict that, in both city and country, church debts will soon be met with a mountry transfer. prompt remedy.

A recent case has come to our knowledge which has suggested these remarks. Some three years since a church in Brooklyn urdertock to pay a debt more than \$14,000, in twelve quarterly instal ments. After cheerfully conducting the effort for this period, a dobt of \$4,000 still remained. subject being again presented, the people took hold of it with united hand and heart, raising nearly \$6, 000—enough not only to pay the debt, but, also to make important and snuch needed improvements in their church edifice. All this has been done without the slightest damage to their other contributions. Is it not better to do it than to leave it undone heartily wish that all the churches baving the occasion to do so, would try the experiment. Pay your debts
re religious congregations With suitable planning Le teligious coogregations and effort, 'you can do it quite as easily as you can carry them.—British Standard.

ON THE PRESENT GRIEVOUS LOSE OF CHRISTIAN UNITY. 42 Behold how good and how pleasant it is, for brethren to dwell together in Unity." Ps. exxxin, 1.

Tuese are few things in this world both good and pleasant at the same time. For the trying of our faith in God, that which is good is very often for the time not pleasant. But here the Psalmist speaks of something both good and pleasant. "For brethren to dwell togother in Unity," surely of this we may most confidently say, "beheld, how good and how pleasant it is," In a farally, how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in Unity. od keep this mind till the work is done. pleasant it is for brethren to dwall together in Unity. have spoken to the fallen Apostle: Could be be to rery feeble, undertook to erect an edit Kingdom, how good and how pleasant it is. In a hold that well known countenance, and again repeat to rery feeble, undertook to erect an edit Kingdom, how good and how pleasant it is. But if "I know not the man?" Could be see his Diving worship of God; but, after raising about it be both good and pleasant for brethren to dwell to blaster as a sheep before his shearers is lumb,

gether in unity in a family, parish, or kingdom; how much more so is it in the Church of Christ. Here, if anywhere, unity should be found. Here, more than anywhere clee, the loss of unity is painful, unhappy, and lamentable. Even if unity be broken to pieces and lost in every other place in the world, yet in the Church of Christ it ought to be found. For this indeed was one of the very objects for which the Church was instituted by our Saviour; namely, that it should unite all the sons of men in a naw unity, and in a hely community, in a heather new unity, and in a holy communion, in a brotherheod. But what good and perfect gift of God has not been spoilt in this world by the wickedness and sinfulness of man? In all ages, the unity of the Church has been more or less disturbed and broken; and in none perhaps more than our own. Wherever you look, you may now see a grievous less of unity. Our times are marked by nothing more stronger than by unhappy divisions. Those who call themselves Our times are marked by nothing more stronger than by unhappy divisions. Those who call themselves Christians, instead of living together in unity, as brethren of one family, are now in many places living in separation and disunion, not even worshipping the One God together. Oh, how evil and unpleasant is this! What more dreadful disunion can have the other than the short we should not be able to sant is this! What more dreadful disunion can there be than this; that we should not be able to worship the One God together? When we look around us even in our own parish, and see neighbors all separating one from another, when they worship God, what can ever be imagined more painful and distressing? Surely this is neither good nor pleasant. And yet most have now grown so accustomed to this state of things, that they feel no pain at the ed to this state of things, that they feel no pain at the sight; their principles are not shocked at it. Our notions of Christian unity have as fearfully degenerated, that many of us are now salished with agreeing to differ, which is the mere sham and shell of unity. That which the primitive Christians would have thought one of the greatest sins, gives us for the most part, no pain, no concern. And yot, dear reader, if you will only compare the actual state of distribution in which we are unhappily living with the plainest principles of posses and units, surely you must feel perplexed and distressed.

In the great heathen city of Madras, in India, from the top of one of the buildings you might count up, scattered among the heathen tomples and the Mahomedan mosques, as many as nine meeting honsea of different sects professing the Christian religion, all of them calling upon the heathon to change their religion and to come to them to be taught.— Well do the heathen asy that they are perplexed; that they wish the Christians were united among themselves, before they call apon others to join them. The claver Brahmins are greatly hindered by those divisions, when they see nine different bodies, all worshipping God apart from one another, in separate and independent societies, well do they say, which one are they to believe?" is not this enough to make as weep, to think that the very heathen are hindered by our divisions? For was not one of the petied by our divisions: For was not one of the pertions of our Lord's lest prayer, for the visible unity of his Church? "That we all might be one;" to that there might be "no divisions amongst us;" that we might "be perfectly joined together."—(1 Cor. 1. 10.) Are we not all "called to the peace of God, in one body?" (Gol. 111. 15.) And for what end? Our Lord declares it, raying "That the world may believe that Thou have sont Me." the world may believe that Thou hast sent Me." (St. John xvii. 23.) But now the world seeing us not one, but divided into a multitude of assordant socis, are not able to believe that our Lord is the Sent of the Father. Thus is infidelity the sure consequence of our misegable and sinful divisions.— Toronto Church.

## THE LORD LOOKED UPON PLTER.

Surely no malefactor condemned to suffer for the violated laws of his country, ever heard the last hour strike upon the prison bell was half the agony of feeling with which that cook-crowing rang upon the ears of Peter. Still was there a sight which smote far deoper than that sound. The Lord turned and looked upon Peter." Who can pourtray the silent Who can pourtray the silent cloquence of that last look? What ruitimes must it have spoken to the fallen Apostle: Could be behold that well known countenance, and again repeat,
"I know not the man." Could be see his Divine

and again break forth into oaths and imprecations? Could he bear the repreach of that meak eye, and yet remain in the guilty scene amid those enemies of the Saviour and of his own soul?—No! that single glance was all that was required to send home the arrow of conviction and repentance to his lesom; he instantly " remembered the word that the Lord had spoken, and ho went out and wept bitterly."-Blunt.

## News Department.

From Inpers by R. M. S. Africa. May 26.

## LNGLAND.

QUEEN's LETTERS.-Many persons have been asking why the annual " Queen's Letter" has not made its appearance. Lord Shaftesbury could perhaps give the best answer to the inquiry, if he would tell the whole story. For the present, however, we must be content with what we learn from a correspondence between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the successive Home Secretaries, Lord Palmerston and Sir George Grey. Lord Palmerston's first letter to the Archbishop is not printed in the series; but we gather that he retused to advise her Mujesty to grant the Letter, because he considered the issue of such documents "objectionable upon principle"—on what principle we are left completely in the dark. The old epigram would perhaps have given his lordship as estisfactory an account of his motives as it would have been convenient to publish—" the reason why I cannot tell." Meanwhite we can all draw our own inference from certain notorious facts.

Queen's Letters, nuthorising collections to be made in all churches and chapels, have for some time been granted in a triennial course to the three incorporated Church Societies—the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the National Society, and the Church Building Society. the Gospei, the Evanoral Society, and the Church Building Society. Lord Palmerston's refusal has falten in the present instance on the last of the three; but the blow was probably aimed at the two first. The National Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel have (it is well known) been for a long time objects of suspicion and distrust to the religious party of which a noble connection of Lord Palmerston is the recognised chief. The collections under the Royal Letters for their support furnished a constant occasion of grambling, and in a few cases provoked a decided resistance from clerical malcontents. They thought it hard, they said, to have their loyalty to the throne questioned, and harder still to recommend societies at the Royal command, of where proceedings they disapproved. The grounds for that disapproval we shall proved. The grounds for that disapproval we shall not discuss, for the best of all reasons—because we could never find out what they were. With respect to the Astrona Society, marcid, a pamphlet was circulated, which quoted certain objections made by Mr Colquboun against the committee, to which he had laterable beloaned. The objections we doubt extrafact the ly belonged. The objections no doubt satisfied that gentleman's mind,-or, we should rather say, pleased his imagination, for out of his own imagination they had no existence whatever; the Secretary's letter showed that they were entirely deficient in a very important element—a basis of fact. Then with regard to the Society for the Propagation of the Gaspel, we have the authority of a very unirrendly critic, the Archbishop of Dublin, who has satisfied himself, after careful enquiry, that no grounds existed for the charge made against it, that its administration bore a partizan cha racter, or had been devoted to the dissemination of doctrines peculiar to an isolated school.

It must not be inferred from what we have said, that the discontinuance of the Royal Letters appears to us are commixed evil. Whatever we may think of Lord Falmerston's motives for the refusal, or of the influence by which he was led to it, we are not the less sensible of the inconveniences belonging to the system of Royal collections. We are not sure that good may not arise out of the refusal in more ways than one. But for the present there is a direct preuniary difficulty to be met. There is the Church Building Society, for instance, suddenly deprived of a source of income, from which, for the last three-andtwenty years, it had received funds at the rate of £11,000 a year, and from which it had largely assisted the efforts made in all parts of the country for the extension and adaptation of the parochial system. loss is palpable and the consequences plain. It will not be enough to abuse Lord Palmerston, or to petition the Queen; we must provide a remedy-and that speedily-for the deficiency which has arisen. - Guar-

From the votes of the houses we learn that the terms of Mr. Disraeli's motion are-

" That this house cannot adjourn for the recess without expressing its dissatisfaction with the ambiguous language and uncertain conduct of her Majesty's Government in relerence to the great question of peace or war; and that, under these circumstances, this house feels it a duty to declare that it will continue to give every support to her Majorty in the prosecution of the war, until her Majesty shall, in conjunction with her allies, obtain for this country a sale and honourable peace.

Sir Francis Baring will move as an amendment-"That this house having seen with regret that the Conferences of Vienna have not led to a termination of hostileties, feels it to be a duty to declare that it will

continue to give every support to her Majesty in the prosecution of the war, until her Majesty shall, in conjunction with her allies, obtain for this country a safe and honourable peace.

Remarking upon Mr. Disrach's motion, the Times this morning declares the Cabinet is divided on the question of reace or war. " It is understood that the minority, comprised of mon considerable from their position and their talents, is in favor of war, while the remainder, less individually datinguished, but more numerous, decidedly inclines to peace. In other words peace or war is in the present Cabinet an open question." This ought not to be. Therefore let "the House of Commons clearly and distinctly pronounce its opinion on the subject, and when it has done so let that portion of the ministry whose views are not in harmony with those of the house, retire and make way for men who represent the feeling both of the house and of the nation. We have sacrificed many things tant we might have a homogeneous Cabinet, and the result is, that in the present Ministry, with far less talent than the last, we have secured no greater harmony of opinion. We shall rejoice at anything which puts an end to so alarming a state of things, and regard the vote of Thursday next as a welcome escape from a situation which has long been discreditable, and is fast becoming dangerous."

The Post says-" The resolution of Mr. Disraeli bas, at all events, this morit-though it be neither politicin tendency, nor true in assertion, it is unmistakeable as regards its scope and its object. It is simple, and yet a vote of censure upon the Government, and its object is simply the destruction of Lord Palmerston's Administration and the upbuilding of Lord Derby's and Mr. Disraeli's upon its ruins. It leaves no doubtful or mildle course to anybody, and it admits of no subtle interpretation or nice shades of meaning. The man who But ports it supports the substitution of Lord Derby for Lord Palmeiston; of Lord Ellenborough for Lord Panmure; and of Lord Malmesbury for Lord Clarendon. If Parliament should consent, at the bidding of Mr. Distaeli, thus to express itself, of course there will be but two alternatives for the Government-to resign or to dissolve the Parliament, and appeal for a new trial, as the Constitution provides, from the representative body cheeted previous to the war, to the country at large."

The Herald rejoices that further "trifling with this momentous question is not to be permitted. These contemptible negotiations only serve to paralyze our arms and to bumble us in the presence of Europe. Mr Disraeh's well-timed resolution will, it may be hoped, fairly raise the question on which the mind of the nation is fixed with absorbing anxiety. In that resolution there is not a word which need alarm the most fastulious of the Conservative party, calculated to create a difficulty, or disturb, it is hoped, its unanimity.-It is framed so as to ensure the support of all true Englishman, for it affirms the principle of invincible hosti-Lty to Russian aggression, her nower and her policy. while it vindicates the insulted authority of Parliament-

It is said-and we believe is correctly said-by wellinformed persons, that the scientific commission appointed to consider the feasibility of Lord Dundonald's plan for destroying the arsenals and fortresses of the Russians, have reported in favour of the project, subject to certain conditions, which will have to be decided by military engineers .- Athenaum.

Friday night's Gazette announces that the Queen has been pleased to constitute the island of Laboan and its dependences to be a Bishop's see and diocese, to be called the Bishopric of Labuan, and to appoint the Ray. Francis Thomas M Dougall, D. C. L., to be ordained and consecrated Biskop of the said sec.

## THE CRIMEA.

The expedition to Kertch of forly sail and 12,000 troops, and its sudden recall, affords much subject of speculation and bitter regret. On the 2nd, forty-six picked Dragoons, under Colonel Low, accompanied by a battery of Artillery, consisting of 134: horses and 180 men, and thirty. Suppers, were embarked. The infantry was chiefly composed of French troops, the whole British force mustering about 2,800 mon, with 780 borses and transport animals. Sir George Brown was entrusted with the command-in-chief of the expedition. Colonel Cunninghame accompanied as Quartermaster-General, and Major Hellowell and Captain Barnston as Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-Guberals to him? Capt Field, R. A., as Deputy Assistant Quartermater General to that branch of the service, and Lieut.-Colonel Browneigg at Amistant Adjutant-General, with Lord Burghershapebially attached. Colonel Cameron, of the Highland Brigade, was round in command, and embarked with the 93rd Highlanders and the second battal on of Rifles on the following morning. Each

man of the expedition, writes the correspondent of the Post, had fifty rounds in pouch, and a 100 per man in reserve :---

" One waggon for rockets attended the battery of artillery. The Commissatiat had fourteen days' provisions with them. The destination of the expedition was Kertch Straits, where they were to land at a small bay, just beyond Kamlesch Point, and about ten miles from Kurtch. Their first endeavours were to have been directed to an attack by land and sea on Fort St Paul, lying about eight miles from Kertch, a fortress mounting twenty-one guns. It was intended to march along the shore and attack it in rear, whilst the fleat bombarded it in front. After having dismantled the place, they were to proceed on to Kertch. The main object of the expedition was to destroy the depots of reserve stores stationed there by the enemy, and to open a road into the Sea of Azoff. Major Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, accompanied a reconnaissance to this place some time since, and it was from his report that the expedition had its origin. The enemy are said to have sunk a considerable number of vessels from Fort St. Paul to the sand banks from the Asiatic side. and also some in the Straits of Yenikale. The datance of Kertch from this place is about 180 miles.

"The return to Balaclava, early this morning (May 6), of the whole expedition, has filled every one with surprise and astonishment. The expedition had reach ed its destination, or, at any rate, within a few miles of it, at daylight yesterday morning, and were preparing to disembark, which they anticipated would be as complished by eight a.m. They could see the forts a about eight miles' distance. At this moment a sign ! was hors'ed from the Admiral's thip for captains t come on board, and on their return the order was ga en to return to Balaclava. Never were men's minds more disappointed; and never did-men and effices awar more vehemently at the ill-luck which had over taken them. The whole force had been highly delight ed with the prospect of breaking the monotonous scene in front of Schastopol; and they looked upon the expedition as an agreeable trip rather than a serious attack on the enemy. Volunteers have sprung up in even corner, and those who were lucky enough to get an appointment thought themselves lucky indeed. The guess the disappointment when the news came to return to Bulnelaya. They had gone sufficiently far to see and be seen; they saw their intended work, but were unable to accomplish it-for what reason this has been brought about mone at present seem to know, or else they are too sulky to tell. At one particular quarter l am told that news had been received by the Admirals from the Emperor. Of what nature this news was! cannot say, but it is generally supposed to have bet the effect of countermanding the expedition. I know that a despatch was received yesterday by the Admiral of the French, which was communicated last night to Lord Raglan. Another rumour states that "a screw is loose;" that the French objected to the expedition and, faither, that if it went, for the troops to land at KaTa Bay, then to pass over to Arabat, and afterwards take the Kertch peninsula in front of them. On this point, it is said, the allies disagreed. I cannot, however, think that the French would have given their adhesion so far as to start the expedition, and then to recall it. The true reason for its recall I don't know, and I have only given the rumours; but I can assure you that every one is sadly disappointed at the affair, and reckons it as one of the blunders of the Crimean war. Sir George Brown has landed and tepaired to head-quarters; and also Admiral Lyons, both in a very sore state of mind. The troops have not jet disembarked. Admiral Lyons is terribly disappointed. When the news was first communicated to him, he paced to and fro in his cabin, and was scarcely able to contain himself."

"And now our readers will naturally ask, why did we return? The answer is the simplest in the world -because we were all recalled by a message from Lord Rigian and General Canrobert, who had recened a despatch from the French Emperor, ordering the allied troops to be concentrated with all speed. This is the only reason—hardly a sufficient one—as it now turns out that a great mistake has been made, and the electric telegraph message mistranslated. The message was, that if the details of the expedition to Kerch were not afready arranged, the allied troops should be concentrated, and the expedition abandoned. But the first and most important part of the mersage was over-looked-only the order for the concentration of the allies was translated, and though the expedition was arranged—had started—arrived—and in two hours more would have laided, this was deeped sufficient to abandon the whole ilengm, and rotuin the troops to their different quarters! The authorities are now anmoved that the message was misunderstood—the troops that it was eyer sont; only the Russians are pleased, se only to them, like our too-extended position at Balaclava on the 25th October-like the galo of the 14th of November—like the present positions of our attacking batteries—has it proved most fortunate. All here who are well acquainted with the Crimes and its inhabitants consider that the failure of this expedition is tantamount to a defeat. They say that as regards the fortunes of the campaign the capture of Kerich would be sittle feet important than that of Sebanopol-iteelf. The troops, the ammunition, and immense supplies of all kinds, which are now neceived by that route from South

G. D. S.

Russia, would all have fallen into our hands almost without a blow. Now our chances have gone, and gone for ever. The Cossacks from the heights saw us, and watched and communicated the destination to the enemy, and in a few days all its details will have transpired; the Russians are sure to take proper precautions against another attack—the rear of Kort will be made to bristle with carth-works, like another weesstopel; all chance of a coup de moin is out of the question, and a general siege, nimost equally so. And all this because the allied commanders did not know their minds in due time, because their messages are mistranslated. I do not exaggerate when I say that the failure and abandoment of the expedition has produced an expression in the allied troops which I could hardly have be-lieved that even a defeat would have caused."

Speaking of the sorice, the same writer says.... Al-

though we have not assaulted the town nor taken any portion, or mined and blow up no portion, the Russians bays not had very cheering successes from their repeated sorties and at courts upon us. On the comraon all eccations. These attacks have cost us a great aumber of mon—say 500 killed and wounded since the 9th inst. (Eurlish only.) The enemy must have counted in that space of time their loss by thousands. They have attacked both the French and English by night, and the French by day, and the latter with less success than their night attacks. The French will not allow them the chance of nearing their lines, but mow them down, if I may use the term, by hundreds, and drive them back in confusion into the town.

The Daily News correspondent says the Schastopol front is the "torbidden subject" in the camp. " Evezy one wishes to forget that the siege is being carried on-no one dares to speak of it. There is a prevailing opinion that we are carrying on a profitless struggle; that much useful energy and streams of precious social are wasted without the alightest chance of success, if the siege is carried on in the manner in which it is obmion that we are carrying on a profitless struggle now proceeding. Men and officers in the Subastopol front do their duty, and their ment is the greater because they do it without the slightest hope of success— to that the army despairs of taking Sebastopol; it only desparts of theme it by pitting our engineers against those of the Russians, and staking the lives of our troops upon the result. The work in the trenches is deadly, more especially at night, when, amidst the din of the siege, the round shot comes among us unleard and unreen. The gallant I no regimens that support the batteres are giving proof of the highest courage that human nature is capable of. It is not a battle, not the movement, the excitement, the tury of a conflict, which probes a man to the heart, but this standing or crouching in utter darkness to be shot at ; awaiting death, which may come at any moment and in any shape, without moving a hand or an arm, without being able to do aught in self-detence. And yet that is the condition of the officers and many of the men that do duty in the treaches. It is a necessary duty, but in most sieges the Generals are sufficiently prudent and lumane to make this time of severe probation as short as possible. Our troops, and those of our allies, have nearly six months borne with the ordeal, and unless the Emperor's arrival produces a decided change in the operations, there is no saying when this evil time

Neckerchiefs have been issued to the men gratis, which they are to wear in lieu of stocks. This procreding has ball d Sir G. Brown in his orders about the 'ch-kers.' Sir George, true to his faith, has not the blemish of a hair on his features, and the moustache is foreign to his lip. A keen razor passes over his chin daily, I am sure.

The weather in the morning is now oppressively hot from seven to about ten, when the wind rises and blows strongly from the east. This brings a kind of kinguor and sleepiness, which, unless very actively employed, is sure to overcome one. The wind has been in the same direction these last ten days, and it rives to almost a hurricane towards middey. At night it is remarkably still.

Lord Lansdowne said the other evening in the house of Peers, that the Russian less since the commencemeet of the war had been 217,900 men. The following are further details:-

"In the month of January last a report was presented to fue Emperor Nicholar, stating the loss of the army at 187,890 men, including those who died under the severety of the long marches and of sickness. A new report was presented to the Emperor Alexander in April, fixing the total loss of the army to March 31, at 250,000. In this report special stress was laid upon the effect of the marches, and some disastrous incidents were particularized. It was stated that an entire com-Jany had perished under the snows between Odessa and Perckop, and another between St. Petersburg and the south. An entire battery had been lat in the same manner, with the men and borses. The guns were found after the thaw, and are again in use.
The English fleet in the Haltic have recognificed

Revel and Sweaborg, and the former is, it is said, shortly to be bombarded. Eight Russian merchantmen have been captured off Danamunde. The Imperiousand Tartar have been damaged by a collision, and sent come for repairs.

The Herald and Standard print a statement that Count Nesselrode has resigned his office of Chancellor in the Russian Ministry, and that he has been succeeded by Prince Yarmaloff. It has not, however, been vafirmed.

A telegraphic despatch received yesterday from Vir

enna states that Austria has submitted to Franco and England, proposals for adoption on the Third Point.

A French private despatch, published in the Patr's of last night, announces that, on the nights of the 22nd and 28rd of May the French wied by assault the intenched Russian camp near the Quarantine Bastion, which was defended by the whole garrison of Secastopol. The same despatch states that the expedition against Kertch had again sailed.

PARTIE, Saturday, May 26th -A despatch to the fol-lowing effect has been received from Gen. Pelissier: SKHASTOPOL, May 24.- A very lively combat, di-

rocted against our important position, has lasted all night. Wo obtained a complete success. The enemy's loss was enormous and ours sensible.

### INDIA.

The Indian Mail, with news to the 11th of April, brings the intelligence that a treaty was signed with Hyder Khan at Peshawur, on the 30th March, by Mr. Lawrence, containing three articles :

"1. Perpetual peace between Dot Mahommed and the English.

"2. The English to respect the territories of Dost Mahomed. -3. Dost Mahomed to recognise the territories of

the East India Company."

There are rumours of hostile preparations at Ava a-gainst the English. There has been fighting between Gholab Singh and his nephew. The Africedees have been chartsed by Colonel Craigie. Lord Dalhousie's health at Ostacamund has greatly improved.

## KEW BRUKSWICK.

We are glad to be able to publish the following proclamation of His Excellency the Leutenant Governor, appointing Thursday, the 14th June, as a Day of Humiliation and Prayer on account of the war. The tone of this document is excellent :-

By His Excellency the Honourable Joun Henny THOMAS MANNERS SUTTON, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, No. No.

J. II. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Bel eving that the destinies of Nations are under the guidance and control of D vine Providence, and being impressed with the justice of the War in which Her Majesty is now engaged, I do, by and with the silvice of my Executive Council, appoint Thursday the fourtrend day of June next, a Day of Humiliation and Prayer, to be observed in the Province, so that we and all her Majesty's subjects, in the most humble and de-yout manner, may implore the Almighty God to grant His heavenly benediction and aid to our Arms, and to restore to our Nation the blessing of Peace

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lind one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. and in the eighteenth year of Her Majesty's Reign. By His Executency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

# Correspondence.

## FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

On Wednesday the 15th of May, the Bishop, arcompanied by the Rev. Henry Owen and Rev. Henry Snyder, arrived at Bridgewa'er, whence he proceedof immediately to hold Service in the Lutheran Church. Although political excitement tended much to keep many people away, sull a large and attentive Congregation had assembled together. The Prayers having been read by the Royd, Honry L. Owen, and the Lessons by the Rev. Henry Snyder, his Lordship addresed the Candidates for Confirmation in an affectionate, yet carnest and solemn manner, and few I imagine of those who came forward to receive that holy rite, were not made deeply to feel the responsibihty they then took upon themselves. The number of Candidates had originally been thirty, but owing to some of them having withdrawn from conscientions scruples, and others (being Lucherans, from the fact that a "Clergyman of their own persuasion was slore? ly expected) the number was reduced to fourteen. Among them were two persons who had lately juned our Communion, and now had an actual real zation of one of the most important ceremonies of the Church. This the first Confirmation ever held at Bridgewater, file I the hearts of every true resident Charchman with feelings of joy, for in that youthful land he be-held the future pillars of the Church, who by God's bely were to fight under Christ's banner against the world, the firsh and the devil, and he faithful soldiers of the cross even unto their lives end. His Lordship's Discourse after the Confirmation was pregnant with sound doctrine and good practical advice, so that many who came either from motives of curiosity or to make light of what they really know nothing about, remained to reverence and admire what they had before contemned.

At two colock, r. M. his Lordship was waited upon by the Wanters and Vestry, when the minutes of the last Easter Alecting having been read, his Lordsh p kindly entered into their plans and wishes for the fature, and particularly in their laudable desire to crect a Parish Church. The present business having been satisfactorily arranged, his Lordship proceeded to vi-sit the two sites recently offered for Church purposes.

In the evening his Lordship, accompanied by his amiable Lady and Clergy, walked round the environs and admired the scenary of our truly picturesque and beaut ful river. Early on the next day, attended by the Reve. Henry Snyder and Bavd. Henry Deblon, his Lordship left for New Dublin, leaving behind him (from his Vintation) much good effects, as I hope by the blessing of God will not speedily be oblicerated.

## Bridgewater, Co. Lunenburg.

The Clergyman at Bridgewater having hitherto made use of the Lutheran Church, now feels that a strong necessity exists, since the arrival of an English Luther a Minister at that place, for the erection of a Parish Church, wherein he may be enabled to assemble his Congregation on such occasions as may be deemed accorsary for the public worship of God.-The people poor and scattered, have come notily forward and done heir utmost,—their Paster therefore confidently appeals to all true lovers of the Church, to give their mite for this important and pressing object. The sum in orded is £100. To those who have assisted him he tenders his warmest thanks, and any donations forwarded to his address will be thankfully received.

HENRY DEBLOIS, Bridgewater, Co. Lunenburg.

He begs leave to acknowledge the following subsubscriptions:

Air. Rayner	•		•	£1	0	0	
A Friend	-	•		12	10	0	
				Moisty	of	£25.	
Wm. Pryor &			-	1	Ú	0	
James Tremain	n, Esq.	-		1	Ú	0	
Mr. Fenc'ý (b	aker)		-	1	0	0	
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## FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE BISHOP AT NEW DUBLIN.

After the Bishop's visit to Lunenburg and Bridgewater, as the Church Times lately informed its readers, his Lordship, accompanied by Mrs. Binney, Arove down the La Havo from Bridgewater to St. Peter's, New Dablin, on the morning of Thursday May 17th. The Rev. W. H. Snyder and Ludy, and the Rev. H. De Blois also accompanied his Lordship. At the house of Mes. Weeks the party were met by the Rev. J. Ambrose. Rector of the parien, who conducted them to the Church, where a large congregation had already assembled. Morning service having been led by the Rev. Mr. Snyder, assisted by the Rev. Mr. De Blois, the Bishop in his usual salema and impressive manner addressed the candulates for Confirmation, taking occasion to remind the prople not only of the importance and solemnity of the Bajdismal covenaut, bot also of the preessity of that covenant even at the earliest period of life. Having confirmed the candidates, including an adult person whom he had baptised after the second lesson, his Lordship preached in his accustomed earnest style. The Holy Eucharist was then celebraved and the services concluded, after which the Bishop and Mrs. Binney proceeded to Petit Riviere.

On Friday morning, the Bishop, accompanied by the Rev. J. Ambrose, went to Conquerall-a thriving settlement about nine miles to the northward of Petit Riviere, where the people are about building a church. After service his Lordship preached to a large and at-tentive congregation, and in the course of his remarks expressed his gratification at the very laudable exertions now making by the people in the erection of the church. On visiting the sits of the church be also gave them some very valuable advice as to the proper ecclesiastical proportions and architectural style of such a building, much approving of the vertical boarding and battening with the same finish, as being suitable to the climate, and also to the means of a rural

Meantime, with an appreciation of the scenery of our own province, highly worthy of imuation, Mrs. Binney climbed the Parsonage hill celebrated by Judge Halliburton, and enjoyed a birds-eye view of the far-famed leveliness of Petet Riviere, and also visited the rugged beauties of Daulin Shore.

On Saturday morning, the Bishop held a Confirmation and preached at Broad Core, and in the afternoon proceeded to Liverpool, thus terminating a visitation which we have wason to hope will prove of much spiritual benefit to the parish of New Dublin.

## Belections.

MR. HUNT ON MINING.

The paper read at the Society of Arts, on Wednesday evening, by Robert Hunt, Esq., F. R. S., and Keoper of Musing Records, " Oa the Mineral Industries of Great Britain," excited deep interest. Mr. Hunt announced that he had only within the preceding 48 bours returned from a general tour through the mining districts, undertaken for the purpose of obtaining information and statistics with respect to the mineral productions and mining interests of the country; that he had collected a vast mass, which he was bound, in the first instance, to submit to the Government, but he hoped before very long to be able to present it to the public in a condensed form, through the medium of that society. His paper was, therefore, he regretted, neccesarily confined to previously acquired knowledge on the subject, which was, however, quite sufficient to catablish that Great Britain stands remarkable amongst the nations of the earth for the abundance and variety of her productions. Long before the Romans thought of visiting the small Islands of the West, the merchants of Tyre sought for the tin which Cornwall produced, and the Phonician mariners brought from our shores supplies of metals employed in manufacturing bronzes of the Egyptains in the days of Moses, and those which decorated the palaces of the Assyrian kings in the meridian glory of that mighty empire. The Roman conqueror has recorded that he was led to the invaeion of Britain by the reports of the wealth of the inhabitants in the useful metals, and even in the more precious metals of gold and silver. There are ample evidences that the Romans made great excavations in search of tin; but, subsequently, the tin trade of Cornwall passed into the hands of the Jews, and the remains of Jews' workings, Jews' houses, &c., as they are called, sufficiently prove the extent of their search.

Although the streamer has been hitherto confined within very circumscribed limits—the districts of St. Just, of Helston, and St. Austell, being the most marked-Mr. Hunt expressed his conviction that many valleys, formed by the vast granite ranges of Dartmoor, and other places, would prove remunerative to the labours of honest industry. Tin mining has for some time been carried on to a great extent, and it is considerably extending. The total quantity of tin ore raised in Cornwall and Devoushire in 1853 was 8866 tons, the average value of which was about £68 per ton. The black tin, or tin ore, produces on the average 65 per cent of metallic, or white tin, as it is called. The quantity of this metal of British produce brought into the market is about 6000 tons annually. Our annual imports of tin from Singapore, our Indian territories, from China, Peru, and Brazil, amounts to 2500 tons. Of this foreign tin there is re-exported about 1000 tons, and of British tin rather more annually. The actual produce of five of the principal tin mines may be given. In 1853-

 Polberro produced
 282 tons worth
 £18,998 12 0

 Lewis
 262
 17,816 16 0

 Great Polgooth
 260
 17,745 0 0

 Boscundle
 217
 14,507 0 0

 Drake Walls
 203
 15,397 11 0

It was formerly considered that tin was one of the superficial formations, and that it was useless to seek it any great depth below the surface. A remarkable example of the incorrectness of this view exists in Dolcoath Mine, near Camborne. This mine was, more than a century since, worked as a tin mine, and was exceedingly productive. As it incressed in depth, the mine became poor for tin, and exceedingly productive for copper, and as a copper mine was profitable for a long period. Eventually this mine became so poor, that the water was allowed to accumulate in all the lower levels, and those near the surface alone were worked. At length a mining captain advised the removal of all the water from the mine. The recommendation was adopted, and now, at the depth of nearly 300 fathomsfar below the copper-an immense formation of tin is being worked. In 1853, there was produced from this formation 120 tons of tin ore, which was sold for £7658 5s 2d. Huel, commonly known as Wheal Basset (Mr. Hunt having explained that the modern word Wheal was a corruption of the ancient Saxon word Huel), Heel Buller, South Huel Frances, are, strictly speaking, copper mines, producing, however, large quantities of tin at considerable depths.

Out of the tin produce arises another, but not very extensive, branch of mineral industry—the production of arrenic; most of the tin ores contain both that substance and sulphur, which are got rid of by exposing the powdered ores in peculiarly constructed furnaces to the action of fire. The quantity of arsenic annually pro-

duced has been estimated at 2000 tons; the chief market for it is, however, now closed, the principal portion of it having been used in the preparation of Russian leather.

Copper for a long period appears searedly to have attracted attention. Tin mines were abandoned when the miner came to the yellows-the yellow copper pyrites. "The yellows cut out the tin," was a common complaint. About a century since attention was more particularly directed to the value of the copper ores of Cornwall; and from that time to the present the value of our copper mines have been continually increasing, until, in 1853, the coppor ore raised in Cornwall alone was sold for £1,155,167 3s #d; and in addition to this Ireland produced 11,278 toni of copper ore, and some hundreds of tons were produced in Wales and the northern English counties. The importance of some scientilio knowledge to our mining population is well exemplified by the fact, that hundreds of tons of the grey sulphuret of copper have been thrown over the cliffs of the western shores into the Atlantic ocean, and hedges bave been built with copper ores of twice the value of the ordinary copper pyrites. Immense masses of the black oxide of copper had from time to time been thrown aside; eventually, the miner became acquainted with the value of these ores, and they are now, of course, carefully preserved whenever they occur.

Mr. Hunt here entered into details of the produce of the principal copper mines in Cornwall, whence all the copper ore raised is sent to Swansca, the trade employing about 150 vessels and 800 seamen The ships carry back coal to Cornwall, which is employed chiefly in the production of the mechanical force by which the water is pumped from the mines and the ores raised. The smelting establishments of Swansea support, by their direct or indirect influence, nearly 15,000 people: thus we have an example of the effects of a peculiar branch of industry rising up at a distance from the locality in which the material sought for is produced-The importation of copper ores from the mines of Cuba, Chili, &c,, would, it was feared, greatly reduce the value of the British ore. Now, although Cuba sends us 15,000 tons of her rich ore annually, Chili at least 18,000, and Peru, Spain, South Australia, and our other colonies, about 20,060 tons more, the value of our Cornish copper ores have steadily increased, the combination of the two being necessary for the production of the best kinds of metal.

M. Hunt here described the Cornish pumping engine as, perhaps, the best example of steam as a motive power which the pold had yet produced. The superiority he attributed to the necessity imposed upon the engineers of effecting a great economy of fuel, in a locality so far distant from the coal fields; and, again, to the circumstance that the duties of the engines were regularly reported in what are called "duty papers." The sizes of these fine engines will be understood when the diameters of the cylinders of a few of them are given.

At the Consolidated and United Mines they are 85 & 90 in. At Poldice, - 90 " At Huel Vor, - 100 "

The duty of a Cornish pumping engine is cetimated by the number of pounds lifted a foot high by the consumption of a bushel of coals. Taylor's engine, at the United Mines, reached the high duty of lifting 110,-000,000 nounds. The average duty of all the engines at work is 51,620,000, while the average duty of the best engines amounts to 99,000,000. This enormous power which may be estimated at equal to the power of 5500 horses, is employed to raise more than 9000 gallons of water per minute from the mines, and to lift a large portion of the ore which is raised. The manufacture of these engines give rise to other and important industries, each of these large engines costing from £2000 to £4000. The machinery at one of the largest mines in Cornwall has been estimated to be of the value of £75,000. The steam engines are made in Cornwall, and the foundries employed in their construction are also largely engaged in supplying the water works of the metropolis and other districts with pumping engines. From ostimates which have been carefully made, it appears that last year nearly 30,000 persons were employed in and about the Cornish mines, of these 5500 were women, and 5500 chiklren, the women and children being employed on the surface only. In one way or another at least 100,000 persons derive their means of subsistence from the tip and copper mines of western England.

Lead is found over a very extensive range of these islands, the total produce being 85,121 ions of lead ore, or 91,021 tons of lead, and nearly all the lead ore raised in this country contains more or less silver; those of Derbyshire and the northern counties containing the least, while those of Devoushire and Cornwali

contain the most. The average produce of silver from the lead over of Devonshire is 40 oze. to the ton, those of Cornwall 35 one, those of the Jale of Man 20 one, of Wales about 15 ozs., of Ireland 10 oze., and of our northern counties about 6 or 7 cm. Formerly it was not profitable, by the presess acopted-the exide. tion of lead-to separate the silver when it existed in less proportions than 15 ons. to the ton. By the process of desilveration introduced by Mr. Hugh Lee Pattinson, it is now economical to separate the silver when not more than 5 oze. exiet in a ton of lead. From this precess an enormous amount of wealth has been add. ed to the national store, as we now obtain from our lead ores at least 700,000 oze. of silver, which may be valued at £92,500. A process has lately been introduced in which zine is employed in corebination with the fused metal : by the actions of affinity the silver is thus readily separated, but as yet this process is not extensively employed.

Beyond the important uses to which lead is applied, we have the obestical processes of white lead manufacture, in which, by a slow and interesting process, the lead is oxidised, and converted into the carbonate or white lead. There is also the less known manufacture of a new white lead, which is an exy-chloride of lead. This is produced by treating the ore directly with muriatic acid, precipitating by lime and the action of the oxygen of the air; and it appears that this variety of white lead is coming into extensive use, the great value being that it can be manufactured without acting injuriously upon the health of those who are engaged in the operations. At the present time we are importing large quantities of silver ore from South America-These are smelted principally at Swansea, and in the neighborhood of Liverpool, but there is some difficulty in obtaining an exact return of the quantity.

Mr. Hunt entered into details relating to zinc, manganese, clays, coal and other mineral products, for which we have not space, and in a concluding summary of his observations said that the raw mineral material taken from England represented an annual increase of our wealth to the extent of thirty millions of pounds.

On the conclusion of the papers a unanimous feeling pervaded the meeting of grateful acknowledgment to the Government, for its selection of Mr. Hunt for the important department which he fills, connected with the national establishment for promoting the educational improvement of our mining population.

ANECDOTE OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND .- AD extraordinary affair happened about the year 1740. One of the directors, a very rich man, bad occasion for £30,000, which he was to pay as the price of an estate he had just bought : to facilitate the matter, be carried the sum with him to the bank, and otained for it a bank note. On his return home, ha was suddenly called out upon particular business; ha threw the note carelessly upon the mantel-piece, but when he came back a few minutes afterwards to lock it up, it was not to be found. No one had entered the room; he could not suspect any person. At last, after much ineffectual search, he was persuaded that it had fallen from the mantel-piece into the fire. The director went to acquaint his colleagues with the misfortune that had happened to him, and, as he was known to be a perfectly honourable man, he was readily believed. It was only about four and twenty hours from the time that he had deposited his money : they though, therefore, that it would be bard to refuse his request for a second bill. He received it upon giving an obligation to restore the first bill if it should ever be found, or to pay the money himself, if it should be presented by any stranger. About thirty years afterwards (the director baving been long dead, and his heirs in pomession of his fortune), an unknown person presented the lost bill at the bank, and demanded payment. It was in vain that they mentioned to this person the transaction by which the bill was annulled; he would not listen to it; he maintained that it come to him from abroad, and insisted upon immediate payment. The ble to hearer, and the to sustain the loss. It was discovered afterwards that an architect, having purchased the director's house. had taken it down, in order to build another on the same spot, bail found the note in a crevice of the chimney, and made his discovery an engine for robbing the bank.

BABYLON—TOWER OF BABEL.—The French Government, two or three years ago, sent three gentlemen to make scientific and artistic researches in Media, Mesopotamus, and Babylon. One of them, M. Jales Oppert, has just returned to Paris, and it appears from his report that he and his colleagues thought it advisa-

ble to begin by confining themselves to the amploration of ancient Babylon. The tack was one of immense difficulty, and it was enhanced by the excessive heat of the sun, by privations of all kinds, and by the incessant hostility of the Arabs. After a while M. Oppert's two colleagues fell ill, so that all the labours of the expedition devolved on him. He first of all made excavations of the ruins of the famous suspended gardens of Babylon, which are now known by the name of the Hall of Amran-ibn-Ali; and he obtained in them a number of curious architectural and other objects, which are destined to be placed in the Louvre at Latis, and which will as described bereafter. He next, in obedience to the special orders of his government, took measures for ascertaining the procise extent of Babylon-a matter which the reader is aware has always been open to controversy. He has succeeded in making a series of minute surveys, and in drawing up detailed place of the immense, city. His opinion is that the largest calculations as to its vast extent are not exaggerated: and he puts down that extent at the actounding figure of 500 equate kilometres, French measure, (the square kilometro is 1196 square yards.) This is very near eighteen times the sixe of Paris .-But, of course, he does not say that this enormous arer was occupied, or any thing like it; it comprised within the walls huge tracts of cultivated lands and gardens, for supplying the population with food in the ovent of a siege. M. Oppert has discovered the Babylonian and Assyrian measures, and by means of them has accertained exactly what part of the city was inhabited, and what part was in fields and gardens. On the limits of the town, properly so called, stands at present the flourishing town of Hillah. This town, situated on the banks of the Euphrates, is built with bricks from the rujus, and many of the household utensils and personal ornaments of its inhabitants are taken from them also. Beyond this town is the vast fortress, strengthened by Nebuchadnezzar, and in the midst of it is the royal palace, itself almost as large as a town. M. Oppert says, that he was only able to distinguish the ruins of the famons Tower of Babelthey are most imposing, and stand on a site formerly called Borsippa, or the Tower of Languages. The royal town, situated on the two banks of the Euphrates, covers a space of nearly seven square kilometres, and contains most interesting ruins. Amongst them are those of the royal palace, the fortress, and the suspended gardens. In the collection of curiosities which M. Oppert has brought away with him, is a vase, which he declares to date from the time of one of the Chaldean soversigns named Narambel, that is, somewhere about one thousand six hundred years before Jesus Christ: also a number of copies of cunciform inscriptions, which he will be able to decipher.-Literary Gu-

GIVEN NAMES .- It is common to call the first, or " given name," of a person his Christian name. But it is, in many instances, a decided misnomer. For that name is as apt to be a heathen, or a Jewish, or a mere sentimental, it not an entirely nondescript name, as a Christian one.

When Mr. Cohen appeared as a witness in a certain court of justice, he was asked by the clerk what his Christian name was? He replied, "I have none-I am a Jew; but my first name is Moses."

There are some ridiculous names given to chiklren, frequently from sheer ignerance. Putnam's Magazine says, there is a youth now living in Philadelphia who was named Commodus, after one of the most infamous Bovan Emperors!

We lately saw in print the given name of a person called Commodore Perry! No doubt the parents were of the opinion, that " Commodore" was the given name of that brave and naval officer. They might as well call another son General Jackson, or squite Dimpkine, or Captain Frizziebottom.

The late Bishop Chase of Illinois had a dislike to having Greek and Roman names imposed upon children, which he displayed very pointedly on one occasion when a child was brought to him to be baptized,

- "Name this child," said the Bishop.
- "Marous Tullius Cicaro," answered the father.
- " What ?"
- "Marcus Tullius Cicero."
- "Tut! tut! with your beathen nomense ! Peter, I baptize thee," and the child was Peter thenceforth and forever.

ACCOMMODATION FOR THE POOR,-The Provincial Buhop of New York has recently ordained three descons, under a revised canon of the last General Convention, especially for carrying out the missionary

work of the Church among the humbler classes. The Ordination took place in St. George's Chapel, Beckman-street, in which arrangements have been made for the abolition of the pew system, making the Church free for all who choose to worship within its walls. On this subject the New York Churchman remarks:

There was nothing occurred in our Church for a long time that has been so promising to her progress and her usefulness, while it is so true to her real character as a branch of the Church Catholic and Apostolic, as the acting Bishop of the diocere thus coming prominently forward to countenance and support the movement so happily begun in that direction. It is the breaking down of barriers which have hitherto kept the people from having any participation in her communion, her ordinances, and her influences, as they had a right to expect, and as it was her duty to provide. The Bishop had thus begun at the right and He has sought first to apply the exercise of his Episcopal functions to those who are too generally thought of last, even in the Church. And it is impossible, when considering this, not to remember how faithfully in keeping it is with the Apostle's declaration-"Not many wise, not many mighty, not many noble are called;" for " Hath not God chosen the poor of this world, rich in faith, and heirs of the kingdom?"

SELECTED FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

## HINTS FOR MEDITATION.

Spirit of purity and grace, Our weakness pitying see; Oh! make our hearts Thy dwelling place, And worthier Thee.

May I still bless Thee, gracious God, And grateful kies each chastening rod; Assured its heaviest strokes but prove A Father's care, a Father's love.

BRECON well says :- O Lord, what is to be found in us being our own, that may make us to glory in ourselves, and to be proved? As to our body, what is it but earth—ashes—dust? As for the beauty and favour of it, O! how decentful and vain it is! As touching our soul, if it be not regenerate by the Holy Spirit, what other thing is it than the bond-slave of Satan

WHY mourn for the believer when he dieth? Because good things have happened unto him? Because he hath passed over the dangerous sea, and is come over to the haven of quietness? Or becouse he is delivered from all evil, and set in a blessed and bappy state? In the sight of the unwise he seemeth to die, but-he is in peace .- 5 Wisdom.

WHAT is grace? The good will of God toward us: His favor and bountiful goodness freely employed on all, without our deserving.

OREGON .- The Recorder gives a letter from the Missionary Bishop of Oregen to a Clergyman, in which he thus speaks of the work before him:--

It is difficult to imagine any region of our widely extended country calling more loudly for a few devoted ministers of our Church than these territories.

But for the present, I am specially anxious to secure the services of some good brother for this city (Portland.) It is a young place, containing population of 1500 or upwards, and gives every promise of being, at no distant day, a place of considerable importance. Here we crected our first church, and since its consecration, the congregation has been quite promising, usually from 50 to 100. The commercial embarranments are falling heavily upon them; but still I hope at no distant day to see a permanent, self-supporting

It is true, we can offer you neither the congregation, nor the salary, nor the comforts we have in Philadelphia. But then this is a missionary field of great promise, and bearing directly upon the interests of our Church throughout the territory. I should desire the minister bere to make frequent excursions into the surrounding country as the occasion might offer. Then, our Diocesan School will probably be located within five miles of this place. We have a delightful climate, and abundance of all the necessaries of life.

But the great argument is found in the character of the field. We are founding the institutions of young States upon the shores of the Pacific. They will one day be filled with a large and enterprising population, controlling the commerce of the Pacific, and thus mingling with the destinies of Chins, Japan, Australia, &c. As yet it is the day of small things, and we have our for whom and for what we labor, and that our labour shall not be in vain in the Lord. It is true we are labouring for a present result in the salvation of souls, but the comparative value of our labors is in preparing the ground and sowing the seed for a future harvest.

~\*\~**~~~~** Sounding the Niagara River.-A second attempt to sound the Ningara river at the Suspension Bridge was made a few days ago by the accomplished engineer John A. Roebling, but without success. In a letter written by Mr. Roebling to the Buffalo Democracy he gives the following particulars:-

Another attempt was made with a similar iron of about 40 pounds weight, attached to a No. 11 wireall freely suspended, so as not to impede the fall of the weight, I then let the weight fall from the bridge, a height of 225 feet. It struck the surface fairly, with the point down-must have sunk to some depth, but was no sooner out of sight than about one second, when it made in appearance again on the surface, about 100. feet down the stream and skipped along like a chip, until it was obecked by the wire. We then commenced bauling in slowly, which made the iron bounce like a ball, when a cake of ice struck it and ended the sport. I am satisfied that no metal has sufficient specific gravity to pierce that current, even by the momentum acquired by a fall of 225 feet ! The velocity of the iron when striking must have been about equal to 124 feet per second-and consequently its momentum near 5,000 lbs. . Its surface opposed to the current was about 50 sup. inches. This will give an idea of the strength of that current, and at the same time hint to the Titan forces that have been at work to scoop out the Bed of the Niagara river .- Globe.

······ DECLINE OF POPERY IN FLORENCE.—It is stated on good authority that no less than five thousand individuals in Florence have failed to come forward at the Easter communion. Before Easter, the priests visit every house and leave a ticket to be given in when the person receiving confesses and communicates. An accurate register is kept, so that the parties absenting themselves are known. The Government has been quite alarmed at the present enormous defaications, as so large a unmber has not been known before to absent themselves from the Easter communion.

THE ABOLITION OF CHURCH RATES .- On Saturday Sir W. Clay's bill, to abolish church-rates in England and Wales, except under local Acts, was printed. It contains eight clauses. Church-wardens may receive voluntary contributions for the purposes ("The parochial church. Payment is to be made for two-thirds of the sittings (and the money may be recovered as a debt;) and the other third to be free sittings. The preamble states that church rates have for some years ceased to be made or collected in many parishes: and in other parishes where levied, they have given rise to litigation and ill-feeling.

A despatch from Madrid, dated the 30th, says some doubts were entertained as to whether the Queen would give her consent to the bill for the sale of Church property; but the Minuter of Finance who went to Aranjuez has returned, and it is said that the royal sanction will be given without any opposition. A report is current that the Papal Nuncio has protested sgainst the promulgation of the law.

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The report of committee on the Project of Cemeleries for Non-Catholics was discussed on the 27th ult. Senor Martin opposed the clause by which persons deprived of ecclesiastical burial (suicides &c.) were to be interred in the same cemetery with Protestants and other Dissenters from Rome. The Committee in accordance with the Government, yielded to his arguments. and the objectionable part of the project of the law was struck out. This is creditable to the Chamber and the Government.

STRUCK DEAF AND DONB BY A SHELL .-- A serjeant of the 39th regiment, named Tourvioille, who was struck deaf and dumb in the siege of Sebastipel, has just arrived at the Military Hospital de Roule, at Paris. He was one day on guard in the trenches when a shell fell close to him. He immediately attempted to pull out the fuse to prevent an explosion, but was unable to succeed. He then threw himself flat on his face and awaited the explosion. The shall the moment after burst, and killed a grenadier near him. This produced such a terrible effect on the serjeant, that he immediately lost the power of speech and hearing, and has not since recovered either .--The greatest attention has been shown him, but full share of toil and discouragement. But we know scarcely any hopes of his cure are entertained.

# Che Church Cimes.

## Halifax, Saturday, June 9, 1955.

THE QUEEN'S LETTER.

The discontinuance of the Queen's Letter, directing that a Sermon should be protohed and or lections made in behalf of certain Societies connected with the Established Church, will be a discouragement to the work of these Societies at home and abroad, and will be felt most in the places most destitute of the means to provide religious ordinances. Various causos are alleged to account for this action. Hatred of usefulness, rivalry of opposing Societies, only of the Church, that vindictive desire of the human heart which disguised in whatever way under the clock of christian charity, is always the uppermost feeling when an opportunity offers to display it against the State Church, or opposing persuasions—all are attributed as the many causes of this suspension of a practice which had for its objects the best interests of mankind. It is a melancholy reflection that within the Church itself a feeling has been engendered, baseless so far as any just cause is apparent, and which those who entertain it, did they search their own hearts, would find to proceed only from its "desperate wickedness," inimical to the Societies in whose favour the customary Queen's Letter has hitherto been issued. They little reck of the mischief they are inflicting upon their followmen, by their proceedings, who includes in such a spirit.— It is not too much to say of those noble English Societies, that the diversion of their systematized efforts, or the failure of their just dependanceupon national sympathy and encouragement, would be a severe blow to genuine Christianity. And grown up as they have, not by the aid or help of class interests, but by the appreciation of their noble objects, it is not too much to assert, that at the present day there are no religious Societies in existence which could take their place on the broad baris of universal philanthropy. They exhibit the development of the Church in her holiest aspect. They convey the message of salvation to the remotest parts of the earth, and provide for the spread of true religion, by their missionaries, among nations who have never known its joyful sound. They repudiate all party connection, either in or out of the Church, and take their stand upon the order instituted by the Apos-tles, and coangelical truth. The benefit which this Diocese has received from the people of England. through two of theme can never be forgotten until gratitude becomes a bye word; and up to the present time they may be considered as the chief up-holders of the Church's ministry among us. The Church in Nova Scotia cannot therefore be indifferent to any measures of the Government by which their usefulness may be sought to be diminished, at a time too, when the nation at large is generally disposed to recognize the value of their services, not only in the civilization and constianizing of the heathen, but in the spiritual assistance they have rendered during the war to the armies of Britain. An appeal to the national sympathies may indeed supply the means which the Government would deny, the Church may still further arouse her energies in their support, and prevent the evil of that denial, -but it is a bad sign of the times, when shrough a desire to conciliate extraneous influences, a British administration withholds the countenance and the confidence of the Sovereign from Sovieties which have been honored with both, which have never for-feited them by abute, and which in point of fact represent in all the world, that Protestant or Reformed Church, of which it is the proudest boast of the British Queen, to be in temporal things, on earth the Supreme Head.

\* The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, one of those alluded to here, does not receive the Queen's Letter in the favor.

The Merchants and business men of Oswego, U. S., have entered into an arrangement, in order to give additional effect to reciprocity of Trade, to take the British shilling at 25 cents-a quarter dollar, the same for which they pass current in Canada.

The Attorney General of he United States, has decided that American citizens can purchase Russian prize ships from any of the Allied powers, and vice versa. Also, that ships so purchased become entitled to all the protection of the American

The Volunteer Rifles, No. 5, of the city of St. John, N. B., commanded by Capt. Nethercy, at the close of a recent meeting, proposed to effer their services to the Lieutenant Governor to do garrison duty in any part of the Province.

Br the R. M. Steamship Africa, British dates to the With May have been received. Their intelligence indicates a different policy with reference to the prosecution of the war in the Orimes.

General Pelissier has been appointed commanderin-chief of the French force, in place of General Canrobort, who retires. He has a high character for decision and courage, established during the campaigns in Algeria: and great things are expected from his loadership. An expedition to Kortsch, of a combined force for the purpose of reducing that place, and by its occupation to retard or provent Russian reinforcements from reaching Sebustopol, in that direction, was countermanded just as the force was about to land, and every thing betokened the success of the enterprise. This countermand, it is raid, was caused by a telegraphic message from the French Emperor, conveying positive orders to concentrate all the disposable force, and gain an entrance into the interior of the Crimen. It has been the misfortune of the allies, that they have over heen too lato in all their undertakings against Russia. This resolve which would have done wonders eight months ago, must be carried out new at immense sacritice, and in the face of an enemy generally considered superior in point of numbers, backed by positions strongly fortified; and of indomitable perseverance and courage, that lucks nothing in comparison with the fine soldiers by whom they are opposed .-There is however a fair chance of complete success attending the execution of the plan, and anything is preferable to wasting the entire summer on the south side of Sebastopol. It is however somewhat inexpheable, that the expedition to Kertch, the success of which would have led the way to advantages somewhat similar, and put the allies in possession of a strong post, and was therefore a carrying out the contemplated change of operations, should have been recalled.

Mr. Milner Gibson's motion which went to declare that the propositions of Russia at the Vienna Conference contained materials for further negociations, the discussion of which would have probably decided the f.to of the Palmerston Administration, had been p stroned until after Whitsuntide. It does not appear from the sharp conversation upon the subject, that anything but a vague idea exists that peace will grow out of any propositions which Austria can make with a view to the reconciling the opposing difficulties of the Allies and Russia. The delay works in favor of Russia, confirms suspicion of Austria, and is ruinous to the Allied Powers.

Mr. Disraell's motion, which pledging the country to a vigorous prosecution of the war, was a virtual condemnation of the Government, in their dependence for peace upon further negotiations, was debated May 25, and several able speeches made.-The substance of the debate proves a strong desire for peace, and that no door should be closed by which it may honourably be obtained. It is the same lamentable want of decision which from the beginning has prevented peace bring conquered, and which will in the end lead to an ignominious conclusion of the war-if not counteracted by a change of men and counseds in the British Parliament. It is ominous of what may be expected, when Mr. Gladstone affirms in his speech that the Russian propositions contain all that is essential to the solution of Eastern difficulties. After, all the expenditure of blood and treasure on the part of the allies, British statemen are reduced to the conclusion that they have been wasted in faith, and that Russia must to ensure the peace of the world remain in her integrity, as she was before her aggressive demands upon Turkey, and the destruction of the floot at Sinope.

A bill to alter and amend the law relating to Church Rates in England and Wales, was brought before the House of Lords by the Archbishop of Canterbury, but being a money bill, was objected to by the Lord Chancellor, and withdrawn, to make its appearance it is supposed in the Commons.

A distribution of medals to the wounded officers and soldiers, and sailors, from the Crimea, was made personally, by Her Majesty, on Friday May 18. The scene was the parade ground of the herse guards, and was witnessed by thousands of all classes. Among those who received medals, were the Duke of Cambridge, General Evans, the Earl of Lucan, Lord Cardigan, and other heres. The wounded officers and soldiers, as they passed before Her Majesty, created iniugled sensations of pity and admi-

Pianori, who attempted the life of the Emperor | Som year.
On Konday, 4th inst. Mrs Martina Statleton.aged of France, has been executed.

Newfoundland impors received by the Steam ! Packet, detail the presentation of various addresses to the new Lieut Governor from the civil and religious bodies of the Colony. The Legislature has At Dartmonth, on Sunday morning, after a short fit-been opened and was proceeding with the public bu-ten, aged 6 years

siness. The following announcement, shows the working of Responsible Government in Newfoundland :-

The Colonial Secretary, the Atterney General, and the Surveyor General have tendured their resignations, and the following appointments have been made, viz.:—P. F. Little, Ewin, Atty. Gen.; Jano. Kent, Edward Hanraban, Eig., Surv. Gyn.; James Tobin and Geo. H. Emerson, Exqrs., and Dr. Rochford, Legislative Councillors. The Revenus Bill was passed through the Assembly and sent up to the Council.—St. John's Merning Post, May 26. Merning Post, May 20,

Wo are glad to perceive, that although the cople of Yarmouth are not unanimous in favour cf Railroads, they are so far alive to their own interests, as to encourage steam navigation; which howover is not likely to succeed to a great extent in any country, upless in connection with a frequent and rapid communication with populous places:-

ARRIVAL OF STRANSHIP BASTERN STATE-The

ARRIVAL OF STRANSHIP EASTERN STATE.—The corew steamship Easters State arrived here at 4 colook vesterday morning, after a passage of 70 hour from Philadelphia, bringing a cases of anthracite test.

The Eastern State is 880 tens Register, her engines are of 160 horse power, and the has three masts, with sails &c. She is constructed in the strongest manner, is described as an admirable sea boat, and everything about her seems sublimited, well arranged and is good order. She is provided with one of Frances' patent Life Boats (besides other boats), an ample supply of life proservers, life buoys. &c. She has excellent accommodations for 75 or 80 cabin passengers, with plending the commodations of 75 or 80 cabin passengers, with plending the cabin passengers. y of room for steerage passengers-and can stow 1000 bbls. freight.

The Eastern State is commanded by captain Borman Corning, a gentleman well qualified for the satur-

This Steamship is entirely owned in this town, and we believe is the first Steames plying between Nora Scotia and a foreign port, exclusively owned in the Province. We need scarcely say we wish the enterprise success.— Yarmouth Herald.

Filis Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, paid a visit to St. John N. B. on Wednesday May 31, and was worthily received by the City authorities. Next day His Excellency hell a Levee, and received addresses from the public bodies and national societies. His Excellency intended to visit St. Andrew's, and thence proceed to Fredericton.

The appointment of Auscin F. Comeau, of Clare, in the County of Digby, E-quire, to be, provisionally, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known, one of the Members of the Honorable the Legislative Council of this Province, in the place of the late Hone able Alexander McDingall, deceased, appears in the last Royal Gazette.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. H. L. Yewons-Church Times was regularly sens by mail-no liur. Reg. on hand, Rev. H. L. Owes, June 3, ditto June 6, -bave no desks on hand.

Holloway's Pills—Are an excellent Pamily Medicine and recommended to all sufferers with the diseases of the Liver and Stomach.—The surprising effect of these wonderful Pills have naturally made them a universal farounce with the Canadians, as well as to the inhabitants of all other parts of the world, as they are the heat will safest remody for all disorders of the liver and atomach and to the bilious sufferer they are invaluable. It is additionably admitted that these Pills have never beauthown to fail to care those disorders when used in secondance with the directions which accompany each box.

box.

Mr. Howay will oblige by sending another stee.

Birth.

At Tweed-dale Hall, on Tuesday morning. Mrs Noble

of a sox.

ATTUTEU.

On Wednesday the 5th inst., at the Military Charci, he the Rev De. Twining, Campuell Handy, Eq. of the Royal Artibler, to Mathema, elfost daughter of Colord Stockherd of the Royal Englicers

On Thursday morning, he the Rev. William Bullock at the residence of the brides father, James Romans. Eq. of Charlottetown, P. E. I. merchant to Many Axx. daughter of Mr. Henry Norriser, of this city.

On Wednessey morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Cochenn. Mr. Benjamin James, to Miss Mart i. Mullioboth of this city

At Daylo Hilly, to Miss Sapate Hismeer, At the same place, by the same on Monday evening, June the Mr. James Romary, to Miss Maria Skynops.

Elico.

WILLO. At Tarmouth, on the 18th ult., Mary Tiduarau, see and daughter of Rev J T T Moods in her 21st year. On Tuesday morning, 5th last., Rubers Smith. infast son of Dr. Black.
On Tuesday, the 5th unst., after a lingering liling. Anidate, relies of the late Moses Andrew, in the 82th year of her age.

of her uge.
On Nonday, 4th Inst., Mrs. Cathernine Relly, in her

Ou Monday, 4th inst. Airs stanting of Jarra, wife of Mr. Luke Hoult, and second daughter of Thomas fankner of Musquodolois Harbor, aged 26 years.

At Liscomb Harbor, on the 20th of May, Mr. Philip Laiso, in the 80th year of his age.

As Darmonth, on Sunday inorning, after a short May.

On Thursdar, at Presion, sged 15 years, James, second son of Mr. James. Thomas.

Suddenly, at Melone liar, on Sunday, 26th uit., Pater sprarwater, Esq., sin old and respectable inhabitant.

At Weymouth, on the lith May, Mr. Koward Rice, aged & years, a mative of Louit.

## Shipping Rist.

ARRIVED.

ARRIVAD.

Saurdav. June 2nd.—Brig Velocity, Menn, Clenfuegos; schrs. liluo Nose, McKay, New York; Gold Hunter, Keuney, Philadelphia.

Suday, June Irli-R. M. S. Merlin, Corbin, St. John's, Nd., 4 days.

Monday, June 4th.—Brig Chebucio, Wallace, Cormogos, 25 days; brigt. Micmae, Drew, Porto Rico, 15 days; brigs. Artumeni, Niston, Sydney, C. B.; Sarah, Walsh, Cienfuegos, 25 days; schrs. Lord Regian, O'Brien, Baltimore, 7 tlays; Sultan, Day ditto 7 days. Muriper Kinney, Philadelphia, 7 days.

Tuesday June 5th.—Gehr. Ospray, New York.—U passengers for the Koneign Legion: R. M. S. Africa, Little, Livopool, G. B., 10 days.—170 passengers, 36 for H.-ly fax; schr. Chiefinin, Fraser, Clentuegos, 20 days, schr. Mary R. Smith, Govo, Boston.

Wednoaday, June 6th.—Brig. Golden Rule, Edwards, Ponco P. R., 11 days; brig Nancy, Grant, Masseyas, P. R., 18 days; brig Bossie, McDonald, ditto 10 days, schr. Napier, Lorris, Lanemburg, 6 hours—Lound to Labrador, achr. Margaet, Muggall, Sydney

Thumday, June 7th.—Brigt. Pitho, Marshall, Doston, 49 hours.

Friday, June 5th.—18. M. S. America, Lang, Boston, 60

The Active, of Yatmouth, N. S., of about 180 tons register, timber laden, was passed on the 6th May, in lat. 42, N.; Ion. 34 W., dismasted, water-logged, and abandoned.

Queenstown, May 18.—The wreck of the Vm. Ward, from Liverpool for Hallinx, which was abandoned off Cape Clear, was fallen in with 17th May, about 20 miles 

PASSENGERS.

PER R. M. S. AFERCA.—FROM LIVERTOOL FOR HALLFAX.—Mr. Thomson and lady, Rev. Mr. Tomkins, Mrs.
Tomkins, Mis. Holmes and 2 children, Edward Cullen,
lady and 3 children, John Douglas and 3 children, Mr. A
W. Doane, Mrs. Doane and child, Rev. C. Cornish, Miss
Baxter, Mr. James Peske, Mr. Peske, Mrs. Hudson, Miss
Hudson, Miss DeBlow, Miss Caroline Stanfield, John
Hulley, John Holdard, Dr. Butterfield, Mr. D. Hist, John
G. H. Mesde, Ldward Holt, Geo. Wright, Continus James,
Edward R. Thomson, Thomas Thomson, Thos. Fryer, T.
J. Pardue, Daniel D. Sargent.

## COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICKS ON SATURDAY, JUNE 9.

| •                                          |                   |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Apples, per barrel                         | 13s a 18s.        |
| Baron, per lb.                             | 71d. a 8d.        |
| Bacon, per lb                              | 404. a 50s.       |
| Butter, fresh, per lb                      | 14. 4d. n 15. 6d. |
| Cheese, per lb                             | 7kd a 9L          |
| Eggs, per doz.                             | 10d.              |
| Hams green per lb                          | 5d, 6d, *         |
| Do. smoked, per lb                         | 71d. # 81d.       |
| Hay, perton                                | £7 2s. 64.        |
| Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard          | 1. 74. 11. 93     |
| Do. all wool,                              | 2s. 6d.           |
| Ostrosi perent                             |                   |
| Oatmeal, per cwt                           | 205.              |
| Pools from non lls                         | 35, 04,           |
| Pork, fresh, per lb. Potatoes, per bushel, | R. C.I            |
|                                            |                   |
| Socks, per doz.                            | 112.              |
| Turkies, per lb                            | 90.               |
| Veal, per 10.                              | 3d. d 3d.         |
| Yarn. worsted per lb,                      | 28. 6n.           |
| Canada Figur S. F                          | 631. 94.          |
| Am                                         | G5s.              |
| Rye                                        | 42s. Gif.         |
| Am                                         | 38s. Sd.          |
| LUMBER.                                    |                   |
| Hamlock, per M                             | 41s. 3d.          |
| Soruce, per M.                             | 52s. 6d.          |
| Pins per M.                                | 801.              |
| AT THE WHARVES.                            |                   |
| wa top Attended                            |                   |

# Wood, per cold. . . . . . 28s. 6d. Coal, per chaldron. . . . 27s. 6d. KING'8 COLLEGE. WINDSOR.

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

Halifax, June 4th, 1855. JAMES C. COCHRAN

Secretary.

June 9.

## WM. GOSSIP,

IIAS JUST RECRIVED a portion of his opring.

II Supplies of School Books and Statlonery, which he will dispose of Wholesale and Retail at the Lowest prices. Drawing Materials for Oli and Water Colors. Comprising Oil Colors in tabes, Molet Water Colors: Prepared Mill Boards, Propared Canvas, Liquid Colors, Antiquarian and smaller sizes Brawing Papor: Drawing Panolis, Crayons, &c. &c. &c. No. 24 Granville Street, April 28, 1656.

## PROFESSIONAL

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. CHERR DEFICE-70 CHMAPHUE, LONDOM

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

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Medical Referee-Ewp. Junnings, M. D. Secretary-Benjamin G. Gray.

Hond Office in Hallfax-No. 60 Hollis Street. SOME of the leading advantages offered by this Company are .-

I. Assurances can be effected immediately, without the delay of first referring to England.

II. Peculiar silvantages are secured to Policy Holders whilst living, with here not to be met with in any former existing Company. There will be found fully detailed in the Pro-peculiars.

Nonce P. R., Il days; Dig Rancy, Grant, Masseyse, P.

Il., 18 days; brig Bease, ReDonald, ditto lol days, schr.
Napier, Lords, Lanenburg, a hours—bound to Labrador, achr. Mingaret, Muscali, Sydney
Thurday, June 7th.—Brigt. Pitho, Marshall, Doston, 49 hours.

Fiday, June 7th.—Brigt. Pitho, Marshall, Doston, 49 hours.

Fiday, June 3th.—Is. M. S. Awerica, Lang, Boston, 50 hours—bas 221 passengers—Co for Hallfax.

CLEARED.

Monday, June 4th.—Brig Beloug, Knowian, Matanxas, orgt. Auzika, Wood, Kingston, Ja., I-londe, Paul, Richardor, Watt, Port au Basque, Nikit, Dove, Smith, Labrador, Tuesday, June 6th.—Restun, (pkt.) Roche, Boston, Boutia, Smith, Labrador, Capray, Lookey, Julio; Bloometr, Watte, ditto; Soa Serpent, Fuscenburg, ditto.

Wednesday, June 6th.—Stewast (kmpled), Tobin, Naw-foundland; Triumph, Power, Labrador; R. M. Stannship Airica, Boston; Dit On, Le Dore, Paspebiac; Only Son: Michard, New-undland; Cordelia, Ronkey.

Thursday, June 7th.—Brigt. Harret Ann, Roy, Montego Bar; schrs. Virgin, Bears, R. E. I. Ariel, Gay, ditto; Bloing, Stone, Bay Chalour.

All Mollania.

The Active, of Yarmouth, N. S., of about 180 tons register, timber laden, was passed on the 6th May, in lat. 42. N.; Roy, 24. M. Changeliz, Cape of Good for policy of the or local directors, the Thorsday, June 7th.—Brigt. Harret Ann, Roy, Montego Shelper—E. P. ARCHBOLD.

All Mollania.

The Active, of Yarmouth, N. S., of about 180 tons register, timber laden, was passed on the 6th May, in lat. 42. N.; Roy, 24. W. diamasted, waterlooperd, and

June 9.

The following are examples of the rates of premium for assuring £100 for life:

Age 20 £1 10 2 | Age 40 £2 13 6 30 £1 10 0 | 50 £3 18 6

B. G. GRAY, Solicitor, &c. No. 60 Hollis Street, Halfax, Head Agant for Nova-Scotia.

| I.caving Sackville 9 06 9 06 9 18 Arriving at Halfax 9 30                                                                             | DOWN. A.M     | Leaving Halifax 7 50  " 4 Mrlo House . 7 42  " 9 Mrle House . 7 54  Arriving at Spekville 8 | UP. TRIP  | PASS:  N and after the Eighth day continues:                                                                                   | NOVA SC              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 6 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6                                                                                               | л. м.   г. м. | \$ 10 10 10<br>\$ 4 13<br>\$ 10 00                                                          | TRIP THIP | SENGEI                                                                                                                         | LTO                  |
| Eackville to 9 Mile House 24, 9 Mile House to 4 Mile House 74d. 4 Mile House to Halifax 74d. Sackville or 9 M. H. to Halifax . 15. 8d | FARES.        | Halifax to 4 Mile House                                                                     | FARES.    | PASSENGER TRAINS.  N and after the Eighth day of June, 1855, and until further notice, Trains will run at the following hours: | NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY: |

Children under 12 years of age, half price. Tickets for Sale at Messre. Pickford & Co.'s Store, and at the Station. June 87

# STANDARD ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS, SOLD BY WM GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street

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1. 16. Al.

LECTURES ON SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY, by Professor Finites. Exo. cloth. London, 1853. 17s. 6d.

Thosbore Works, with numerous others on band, are put at a nunch lower that that they can be imported, and if not sold soon, will be withdrawn from the Prevince.

April 26, 1853.

KING S COLUEGE WINDSOR. Maryn Tenu, 1855.

The Rev. E. Matunin, M. A.; the Rev. J. Hongreson, M. A., and J. U. Cooswalle, Lag. B. A., have been appointed Examinors.

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 Alumini On Tuesday 25th, the rupils of the Collegiate School, under the Roy. D. W. Picitary, B. A., Head Master, will be examined, and the School Exhibitions will be adjudged

on Wednesday, the 27th, the GOGSWELL SCHOLAR SHIP will be awarded.

On Thursday, 29th, the ENGENIA will be celebrated.—
Desire Service will commence at 10 relock, and a Sermon will be pread of the Res. Processor Hill. M. A. At Noon the usual Convocation will be held for commenceation, and conferring of degrees.

The business of the Term will be closed on Saturday 30th of June.

GEORGE MUS WIET.

June 2. 3ve. President.

111E Directors of the Church of England Academy at

ME Directors of the Church of Engiand Acquemy and St. Joins a Newfoundiand, will receive applications from Genicimen destrous of becoming Candidates for the situation of licad Master.

Applications, with Testimoniais, (to be sent to the Chairms, our defore the let of July next) will be received in Halfax by the Venerable Agendracon Willis, who will give all necessary information.

By order of the Directors

I necessary information.

Illy order of the Directors

THOMAS P. II. DRIDGE (Archibracon).

Chalingan.

" PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS. ?"

FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.
UST RECEIVED from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber.

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Spers and Surenne's Complete French and English PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, one vol. imperial Octavo, 14'0 pp. wall and strongly bound. (This Work has been newly composed from the French Dictionaries of the Academy, Laveaux, Roiste, Bescherelle, Landais, &c., and from the English Dictionaries of Johnson, Richardson, Walker and Webster It surpasses all others in correct and philosophical analysis of shades of meaning, in fulness of definition, and clearness of agrangement; and contains many words, particularly such as are connected with modern science, not to be found in any other work of the kind.) Frice £1.

Surenne's French and English Dictionary 12mo. do. do. Abridged School Edition Lorizac's French and English Dictionary 12mo. do. do. Bridged School Edition and Speak French. By Value.

do. do. Ry Jewett.

Key to Oliendorff's Method &c. &c. French De Fivns' Elementary French Readet.

De Fivns' Elementary French Reader, Rowan's Modern French Reader, Wanostrocht's Recuel Choisi, Rowan's Mouse.

Wapostrocht's Recuel Cub...

French Testaments,
LeBran's Telemague,
De Fivns' Classic French Reader,
Collot's Dramatique French Reader
Histoire de Charles XII, par Voltaire
Perrin's French Fables, with Key. By Bolman.

WM. GOSSIP,
No. 24 Granville Street,

Dec. 12.

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

TARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing Lambric-per ynol: Antiquatian, Imperial, Royal, and Demir Drawing Paper: Bristol, and London Boards (Crayon Paper-white and tinted in great wateley: Prepared Mill Boards, for Oil Painting: Academy Boards, do: Prepared Canvas for do: Oil Colors in col lapsible tubes: Drving Oil; Nut Oil: Poppy Oil: Molst a Water Colors in; Index and boxes: Liquid Sepia: Liquids: India Ink: Liquid Carmine. Water Color Beglip. Prepared Gun Water: Superior Sables for Oil or Water Colors: Flat Varnish or Lacquering Brushes: Camel Hair Pencils: Faber's and Bowney's Drawing Pencils: Chartoal in reeds: Drawing Pens: States: India Robber-metallic white-trup bottle-and patent: Crawons-soft in square, and hard iff round boxes: Mathematical Instruments.

The above are chiefly from the London Manufacturers: —and will be warranted superior articles.

WM. GOSSIP.

May 12.

## KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

THE COGSWELL SCHOLARSHIP will be subjects of examination at the ensuing Encende. The subjects of examination will be.
In the Greek—The Epistle to the Romans, critically and

doctrinally

doctrinally.

The Old Testament History during the reign of the Kings.

The Articles of the Church of England.

The Candidatzs. with site be required (each) to write an Essay upon a given subject, and to produce the Certificates required by ve Trust. The successful candidate must have attained on full age of nineteen years.

R. C. HILL, Secty of Trustees,

June 2. 1286.

June 2.

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CREEN PAPER, any length; Handsome Riro I Board Patterns; Painted Window Blinds; with a large and well-selected Stock of ROOM PAPERS, from 5d per roll to 2a.6d.

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DILLS of LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at Awaraiossip's Book and Sentence Store, 27 Grand ville Street.

## Mottry.

## WHEN IS THE TIME TO DIE.

I Asked the glad and happy child
Whose listeds were filled with flowers.
Whose slivery laugh ran free and wild
Among the vine-wreathed bowers;
I crossed her sunny path, and cried,
"When is the time to die ?"
"Hot yet! not yet!" the child replied,
And swiftly bounded by.

I asked a maiden · back she threw

The tresses of her hair;
Grief's traces o'er hor cheeks I knew,
Like pearls they glistened there;
A flush passed o'er her lilp brow,
I heard her spirit sigh;

"Not now," she cried, "Oh, no I not now;
Youth is no time to die !"

I saked a mother, as she pressed
Her first-born in her arms,
As genily on her tender breast
She hushed her babe's slarms;
In guivering tones her accents came,
Her eyes were dim with tears;
"My boy his mother's life muss claim
For many, many years."

I questioned one in manhood's prime,
Of proud and fearless air;
His brow was furrowed not by time,
Or dimmed with woo or care.
In angry accents he replied,
And flashed with scurn his eye;
"Talk not to me of death," he cried,
"For only age should die."

I questioned age; for him the tomb lied long been all prepared;
Butdeath, who withers youth and bloom.
This man of years had spared.
Once more his nature's dying fire
Flashed high, and thus he cried,
"Life! only life, is my desire!"
Then gasped, and grouned, and died.

I asked a Christian—"Answer thou.
When is the hour of death?"
A holy calm was on his brow,
And peaceful was his breath;
And sweetly o'er his features stolo
A smile, a light divine;
He spake the language of his soul—
My Master's time is mine!"

## Advertigements.

## RAILROAD PROVISIONS.

## CANADA HOUSE.

CANADA HOUSE.

No 33 & 34. Upper Water Street.

No 33 & 34. Upper Water Street.

Barrels Prime (new) Nova Scotia BEEF,

26 do do do PORK.

32 do do do Oatmeal.

48 Firkins do do Buiter.

250 Smoked do do HAMS.

25 Quintals do do Coddish.

15 Cwt. do do Cheese.

15 Barrels do Canada PEAS.

20 do do do Split Peas.

30 Boxes and Kegs 5, 8, 10 Tohacco.

55 Chests and baif Chests

N. B. A general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES and SHIP STORES. Also—Wines, Liquors, Cordials, Ale, Porter, and CIDER (not forbidden juice) except when tempered with old Martell.

WM. BENNELS.

WM. BENNELS.

Wanted-An experienced Man for the Liquor Store Merch 31, 1855. 3m.

## EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

With a Receipt for cooking a Curry—by an East Indian.

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident them. Curries made with it are pronounced excellent and when the accompanying Receipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment.

Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c. rom London. Hallfax, N.S. Dec. 16.

## LANGLEY'S

# EFFERVESCING APERIFNT POWDER.

-Superior to Scidlitz-

THIS POWDER forms an agracable, refreshing and salatary Draught, removing Headache, Verrigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite and ather symptoms of Dyspepsta. Sold only at Langley's Drag Store, Hollis Street.

July 1, 1854.

Store. Hollis Street.

ANGLEY'S ANTIBLIOUS APERIENT
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Apples. 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, as no
undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted
to by puffing advertisements—no certificate published respecting them.
These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious
Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Coctiveness, laedache, want of Appetite. Giddiness, and the
numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digostice organs. Also, as ageneral Family Aperient. The
do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and
are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they
may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with
perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholessie and Retail at
LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halliax.
Nov. 20. 1853.

BILLS of LADING and EXCHANGE for sele at .GOSSIP'S Book and Statlenery Store, 24 Gran-

## THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY!

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

ERYSIPPLAS OF EIGHT YEARS DURATION CURED! Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.

To PROPESSOR HOLLOWAY.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a reide in bearing winess to the wonderful benefit I hav jerived by the use of your inestimable Oliniment and riles. For eight years I suffered unceasingly from attacks of crysipelas: large purple blotches came all over my body t in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around—no severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least cesseation to my misery. At less, I determined to try your Oliniment and Fills: after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better:—in three months, by continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy fithe best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request secrecy.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully.

(Signed) GEO, SINCLAIR.

ULCERS IN THE LEG,—REMARKARLE CURE.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854.

To Proprison Holloway.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir.—My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg: in which there were several deeply scated and old wounds, defying the skill of some of the most eminent of the medical faculty, a variety of remedies were also used unsuccessfully: and it seemed to me that there was not any thing capable of miligating the agonies the endured. At length, she had recourse to your Uniment and Pills, and after using them for about five weeks, she was completely cured, after all other means had falled to afford her the slightest relief, I have no objection to these facts being published, if you feel disposed to make them known.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant, isigned! EDWD. TOMKINSON.

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Molden, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854.

Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854.

Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir.—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad bresst. There was severel holes in it, one as large as a hand, all the devices and strategems I tried would not heal them, but assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she possevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that time her breast was almost well, by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured and we offer you our united thanks for the cure affected.

[Signed] HENRY MALDEN

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointmentia

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most of the following cases:

Ague Female Irregulari-Scrofula, or King's ales iles Evil

Bilious Complaints Fevers of all kinds Soro Throats

Blotches on the Fits Stone and Gravel Skin Gout Secondary Symptomic Complaints Head-ache toms

Bowel Complaints Head-ache toms

Consipation of the Inflammation Tumours

Bowels Jaundice Ulcers

Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affections

Debility Lumbago Worms of all kinds

Dropsy Piles Weakness from

Dysentery Rheumatism whatever cause.

Erystpelas Retention of Urine &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 248

Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable

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ices.

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N. B.—Directions for the suidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

JOHN NATLOR, Halifax.
Feb. 24, 1855.

General Agent for Nova Scotla.

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## SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

THE Subscriber has received from England, his usual Assortment of Gaiden and Flower Seeds, which can be confidently recommended.

WILLIAM LANGLEY, Hollis Street, Halifax, March 31.

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Winsor & Newton's (London) calebrated Oil Colors, in Ool.
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Madder Lake Cobait, Chinese Vermillon. Muglip, Jiliumen, Flake White, double tutes,
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Itaw Sienna,
Haw Sienna,
Hurnt Uniber,
Kaw Umber,
Prussian Blue,
Yellow Ochre,

as follows:

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Indian Yellow,
Naples Yellow,
Indigo,
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Homan Ochre,
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&c. &c. &c.

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Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Phials.

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Ace/lemy Boards, 24 x 18 lins.; prepared Mill Boards for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes: Prepared CANVAS, pisin and single prime—27 inches wide, of any length.

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Bristle Brushes, flat and round, all sizes:
Sable, do. Large, Medium and Small:
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Superfine Water Colors.

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March 3, 1855.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYREH AND BORAY, PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOONE. THE daily use of this much admired Tincture preserved and beautifies the Teria, —prevents Tartareous deporit.—arrests decay,—induces a healthy action in the Gums.—and renders the Breate of a grateful odour.

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London. Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1853.

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