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# The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1886. NO. 23.

## CALENDAR.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. June	10	1st. Tris. Job. 10; Mark 11.	2d. Cor. 8
M.	11	S. Barn. A. & Troph. 10; Acts 14.	Evangel. 12; Ac. a 15
T.	12	(M.) Job 18; Mark 13.	Job. 17, 18; Cor. 9
W.	13	19; 13.	20; 10
T.	14	21; 14.	22; 11
F.	15	22; 15.	23, 25; 12
S.	16	26, 27; 16.	26; 13

a To verse 26.

## Poetry.

### NEVERTHELESS!

FROM THE GERMAN OF CLAUD HARMIS.

PSALM LXXIII. 1, (in Luther's Version.)

"NEVERTHELESS" is a noble word,  
"Nevertheless" my trust is;  
"Nevertheless" from my lips is heard,  
Whether my place in the dust is,  
Or a high,  
Or a sky

Of God Fortune's favour;  
"Nevertheless" is my motto ever

Though I be a beggar-man,  
The rest of my course,  
Can I neither will nor can  
Do as they desire.

Though the world's  
Lip is curled,  
Whom ever he beholds me—  
"Nevertheless" consoles me!

Nevertheless I will be still,  
Said in God's abiding,  
Nevertheless I wait His will,  
Trust in Father's guiding:  
Nevertheless  
He will bless  
Them that seek His favour;  
That's my trust forever!

—REV. G. T. BROOKS.

## Religious Miscellany.

### PAYING CHURCH DEBTS.

Debts against churches, especially when the amount is quite large, are notoriously very burdensome things to carry. In more ways than one they lead to the disadvantage of a religious congregation.

Very frequently they keep the finances of a church in a state of continual perplexity and embarrassment. They affect injuriously the feelings, the joy, enjoyment, and even the spirituality of good members.

The pulpit is not exempt from their debilitating power; and sometimes the Minister's salary is reduced, because interest money must have the preference. Many people are also afraid of a congregation that is heavily in debt, they are afraid to become members, lest perchance their purses may be required for some unwelcome duties. They are especially conservative on the side of keeping their money; and hence do not like the perils of certain investments.

On the whole, except in cases of absolute necessity, it is not best for Christian congregations to incur debts, and when they have done so, let them shorten the days of that necessity as far as possible. The sooner they see about the matter of payment the better. The sooner they carry out the thing, the sooner they will be likely to accomplish it.

We believe it to be generally true, that most of the congregations that are groaning under the burden of debts, could with proper effort relieve themselves from the burden. If they could not do so by quarterly instalments extending through a period of two or three years, or even more if necessary. The main thing is to be resolute, to act in a way, and really set about the work. This is the secret, for comparatively seldom, almost never, does a congregation really so poor that it could not make good its debts, if its resources were thoroughly set out for the purpose. Let a body of reasonable men be resolutely determined to do a reasonable thing, and they will do it. They must, however, be determined, they must have the mind to keep this mind till the work is done. Remember an instance in which a church, supposed to be very feeble, undertook to erect an edifice for the worship of God; but, after raising about

half the money requisite, in fixing the location became involved in a strong and earnest controversy. The result was their division into two congregations; and after the division each erected 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 purpose, and we can divide again, and build four churches more." Whether these brethren 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 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 decently, 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, their 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 aid the church in paying its debts. Let the pleasure of seeing God's cause prosperous, be so dear to them, and without doubt they will do as much to promote it. The difficulty—it is one very disgraceful to piety—is that Christians study their personal tastes and conveniences to the serious damage of Gospel invitations. 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, shrink out of their responsibilities, and the work is wanted, either doing nothing, or doing no more than many others of nothing like equal ability. Away with this system of starving into embarrassment and pauperism the institutions of Religion! It is not right. It does not become those who have been bought with blood, and expect to shine in Heaven. If they can afford to spend money for anything, 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 prompt remedy.

A recent case has come to our knowledge which has suggested these remarks. Some three years since a church in Brooklyn undertook to pay a debt more than \$14,000, in twelve quarterly instalments. After cheerfully conducting the effort for this period, a debt of \$4,000 still remained. The 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 much 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? We heartily wish that all the churches having the occasion to do so, would try the experiment. Pay your debts by religious congregations! With suitable planning and effort, you can do it quite as easily as you can carry them.—*British Standard.*

### ON THE PRESENT GRIEVOUS LOSS OF CHRISTIAN UNITY.

"Behold how good and how pleasant it is, for brethren to dwell together in Unity." Ps. CXXXVII, 1.

There 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 together in Unity," surely of this we may most confidently say, "behold, how good and how pleasant it is." In a family, how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in Unity. In a Parish, how good and how pleasant it is. In a Kingdom, how good and how pleasant it is. But if it be both good and pleasant for brethren to dwell to-

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 else, 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 new unity, and in a holy communion, in a brotherhood. 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 loss of unity. 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 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 sight; their principles are not shocked at it. Our notions of Christian unity have so fearfully degenerated, that many of us are now satisfied 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 yet, dear reader, if you will only compare the actual state of disunion in which we are unhappily living with the plainest principles of peace and unity, 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 temples and the Mahomedan mosques, as many as nine meeting houses of different sects professing the Christian religion, all of them calling upon the heathen to change their religion and to come to them to be taught.—Well do the heathen say that they are perplexed; that they wish the Christians were united among themselves, before they call upon others to join them. The clever 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 us weep, to think that the very heathen are hindered by our divisions? For was not one of the petitions of our Lord's last prayer, for the visible unity of his Church? "That we all might be one;" so that there might be "no divisions amongst us;" that we might "be perfectly joined together."—(1 Cor. i. 10.) Are we not all "called to the peace of God, in one body?" (Col. iii. 15.) And for what end? Our Lord declares it, saying: "That 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 discordant sects, are not able to believe that our Lord is the Sent of the Father. Thus is infidelity the sure consequence of our misgiving and sinful divisions.—*Toronto Church.*

### THE LORD LOOKED UPON PETER.

Surely no malefactor condemned to suffer for the violated laws of his country, ever heard the last hour strike upon the prison bell with half the agony of feeling with which that cock-crowing rang upon the ears of Peter. Still was there a sight which smote far deeper than that sound. The Lord turned and looked upon Peter. Who can portray the silent eloquence of that last look? What volumes must it have spoken to the fallen Apostle! Could he behold that well known countenance, and again repeat, "I know not the man?" Could he see his Divine Master as a sheep before his shearers is dumb,

and again break forth into oaths and imprecations? Could he bear the reproach of that weak 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 loom; he instantly "remembered the word that the Lord had spoken, and he went out and wept bitterly."—*Hunt.*

### News Department.

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

#### ENGLAND.

**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 refused to advise her Majesty 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 a satisfactory account of his motives as it would have been convenient to publish—"the reason why I cannot tell." Meanwhile we can all draw our own inference from certain notorious facts.

Queen's Letters, authorising 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. Lord Palmerston's refusal has fallen 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 grumbling, and in a few cases provoked a decided resistance from clerical malecontents. 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 whose proceedings they disapproved. 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 National Society, indeed, a pamphlet was circulated, which quoted certain objections made by Mr Colquhoun against the committee, to which he had lately 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 Gospel, we have the authority of a very unfriendly 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 parizan character, 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 an unmixt evil. Whatever we may think of Lord Palmerston'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 pecuniary 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-and-twenty 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. The 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.—*Guardian.*

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 reference 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 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."

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 hostilities, 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. Disraeli's motion, the *Times* this morning declares the Cabinet is divided on the question of peace or war. "It is understood that the minority, comprised of men considerable from their position and their talents, is in favour of war, while the remainder, less individually distinguished, 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 that 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 discreditably, and is fast becoming dangerous."

The *Post* says—"The resolution of Mr. Disraeli bar, at all events, this merit—though it be neither politic in 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 middle course to anybody, and it admits of no subtle interpretation or nice shades of meaning. The man who supports it supports the substitution of Lord Derby for Lord Palmerston; of Lord Ellenborough for Lord Palmerston; and of Lord Malmesbury for Lord Clarendon. If Parliament should consent, at the bidding of Mr. Disraeli, 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 elected 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 humble us in the presence of Europe. Mr. Disraeli'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 fastidious 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 Englishmen, for it affirms the principle of invincible hostility to Russian aggression, her power and her policy, while it vindicates the insulted authority of Parliament."

It is said—and we believe is correctly said—by well-informed 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.—*Athenaeum.*

Friday night's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has been pleased to constitute the island of Labuan and its dependencies to be a Bishop's see and diocese, to be called the Bishopric of Labuan, and to appoint the Rev. Francis Thomas McDougall, D. C. L., to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the said see.

#### THE CRIMEA.

The expedition to Kertch of forty 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 Sappers, were embarked. The infantry was chiefly composed of French troops, the whole British force mustering about 2,800 men, with 780 horses and transport animals. Sir George Brown was entrusted with the command-in-chief of the expedition. Colonel Cunningham accompanied as Quartermaster-General, and Major Hollowell and Captain Barnston as Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-Generals to him; Capt. Field, R. A., as Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General to that branch of the service, and Lieut. Colonel Brownrigg as Assistant Adjutant-General, with Lord Burgher, specially attached. Colonel Cameron, of the Highland Brigade, was second in command, and embarked with the 93rd Highlanders and the second battalion 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 Commissariat 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 Kertch. 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 fleet 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 distance of Kertch from this place is about 180 miles.

"The return to Balaklava, early this morning (May 6), of the whole expedition, has filled every one with surprise and astonishment. The expedition had reached 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 accomplished by eight a.m. They could see the fort about eight miles' distance. At this moment a signal was hoisted from the Admiral's ship for captains to come on board, and on their return the order was given to return to Balaklava. Never were men's minds more disappointed; and never did men and officers swear more vehemently at the ill-luck which had overtaken them. The whole force had been highly delighted with the prospect of breaking the monotonous scene in front of Sebastopol; and they looked upon the expedition as an agreeable trip rather than a serious attack on the enemy. Volunteers have sprung up in every corner, and those who were lucky enough to get an appointment thought themselves lucky indeed. They guess the disappointment when the news came to return to Balaklava. 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 none at present seem to know, or else they are too sulky to tell. At one particular quarter I am told that news had been received by the Admirals from the Emperor. Of what nature this news was I cannot say, but it is generally supposed to have had 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, further, that if it went, for the troops to land at Kertch 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 repaired to head-quarters; and also Admiral Lyons, both in a very sore state of mind. The troops have not yet 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 Raglan and General Canrobert, who had received 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 Kertch were not already arranged, the allied troops should be concentrated, and the expedition abandoned. But the first and most important part of the message was overlooked—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 landed, this was deemed sufficient to abandon the whole design, and return the troops to their different quarters! The authorities are now annoyed that the message was misunderstood—the troops that it was ever sent; only the Russians are pleased, so only to them, like our too-extended position at Balaklava on the 25th October—like the gale of the 14th of November—like the present position of our attacking batteries—has it proved most fortunate. All here who are well acquainted with the Crimea 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 Kertch would be little less important than that of Sebastopol itself. The troops, the ammunition, and immense supplies of all kinds, which are now received by that route from South

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 Kertch will be made to bristle with earth-works, like another Sebastopol; all chance of a coup de main is out of the question, and a general siege, almost 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 abandonment of the expedition has produced an expression in the allied troops which I could hardly have believed that even a defeat would have caused."

Speaking of the sortie, the same writer says—"Although we have not assaulted the town nor taken any portion, or mined and blown up no portion, the Russians have not had very cheering successes from their repeated sorties and at empty upon us. On the contrary, they have been beaten, and that with fearful loss, on all occasions. These attacks have cost us a great number of men—say 500 killed and wounded since the 9th inst. (English 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 Sebastopol front is the "forbidden subject" in the camp. "Every 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 blood are wasted without the slightest chance of success, if the siege is carried on in the manner in which it is now proceeding. Men and officers in the Sebastopol front do their duty, and their merit is the greater because they do it without the slightest hope of success—not that the army despairs of taking Sebastopol; it only despairs of taking it by putting our engines 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 unlearned and unrecked. The gallant line regiments that support the battalions are giving proof of the highest courage that human nature is capable of. It is not a battle, not the movement, the excitement, the fury 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-defence. And yet that is the condition of the officers and many of the men that do duty in the trenches. It is a necessary duty, but in most sieges the Generals are sufficiently prudent and humane 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 will end."

Neckerchiefs have been issued to the men gratis, which they are to wear in lieu of stocks. This proceeding has built 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 forehead, 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 languor 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 rises to almost a hurricane towards midday. At night it is remarkably still.

Lord Lansdowne said the other evening in the house of Peers, that the Russian loss since the commencement of the war had been 217,000 men. The following are further details:—

"In the month of January last a report was presented to the Emperor Nicholas, stating the loss of the army at 187,000 men, including those who died under the severity 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 company had perished under the snows between Odessa and Perikop, and another between St. Petersburg and the south. An entire battery had been lost in the same manner, with the men and horses. The guns were found after the thaw, and are again in use.

The English fleet in the Baltic have reconnoitered Revel and Sweaborg, and the former is, it is said, shortly to be bombarded. Eight Russian merchantmen have been captured off Danamunde. The Imperieuse and Tartar have been damaged by a collision, and sent home 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 confirmed.

A telegraphic despatch received yesterday from Vi-

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

A French private despatch, published in the *Paris* of last night, announces that, on the nights of the 22nd and 23rd of May the French were by assault the entrenched Russian camp near the Quarantine Bastion, which was defended by the whole garrison of Sebastopol. The same despatch states that the expedition against Kertch had again sailed.

PARIS, Saturday, May 26th.—A despatch to the following effect has been received from Gen. Pélissier:—  
SEBASTOPOL, May 24.—A very lively combat, directed against our important position, has lasted all night. We 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 Peshawar, on the 30th March, by Mr. Lawrence, containing three articles:—

"1. Perpetual peace between Dost Mahomed 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 against the English. There has been fighting between Gholab Singh and his nephew. The Afghans have been chastised by Colonel Craige. Lord Dalhousie's health at Ootacamund has greatly improved.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We are glad to be able to publish the following proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant 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 JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS SUTTON, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c.  
J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

Believing that the destinies of Nations are under the guidance and control of Divine Providence, and being impressed with the justice of the War in which Her Majesty is now engaged, I do, by and with the advice of my Executive Council, appoint Thursday the fourteenth 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 devout 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 Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and in the eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.  
S. L. TILLEY  
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

ON Wednesday the 15th of May, the Bishop, accompanied by the Rev. Henry Owen and Rev. Henry Snyder, arrived at Bridgewater, whence he proceeded immediately to hold Service in the Lutheran Church. Although political excitement tended much to keep many people away, still a large and attentive congregation had assembled together. The Prayers having been read by the Rev. Henry L. Owen, and the Lessons by the Rev. Henry Snyder, his Lordship addressed the Candidates for Confirmation in an affectionate, yet earnest and solemn manner, and few I imagine of those who came forward to receive that holy rite, were not made deeply to feel the responsibility they then took upon themselves. The number of Candidates had originally been thirty, but owing to some of them having withdrawn from conscientious scruples, and others (being Lutherans, from the fact that a Clergyman of their own persuasion was shortly expected) the number was reduced to fourteen. Among them were two persons who had lately joined our Communion, and now had an actual realization of one of the most important ceremonies of the Church. This the first Confirmation ever held at Bridgewater, filled the hearts of every true resident Churchman with feelings of joy, for in that youthful land he beheld the future pillars of the Church, who by God's help were to fight under Christ's banner against the world, the flesh and the devil, and be 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 o'clock, P. M. his Lordship was waited upon by the Wardens and Vestry, when the minutes of the last Easter Meeting having been read, his Lordship kindly entered into their plans and wishes for the future, and particularly in their laudable desire to erect a Parish Church. The present business having been satisfactorily arranged, his Lordship proceeded to visit 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 scenery of our truly picturesque and beautiful river. Early on the next day, attended by the Rev. Henry Snyder and Rev. Henry DeBlois, his Lordship left for New Dublin, leaving behind him (from his Visitation) much good effects, as I hope by the blessing of God will not speedily be obliterated.  
G. D. S.

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 Lutheran 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 necessary for the public worship of God.—The people poor and scattered, have come nobly forward and done heretofore, their Pastor therefore confidently appeals to all true lovers of the Church, to give their mite for this important and pressing object. The sum needed is £100. To those who have assisted him he tenderly 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 subscriptions:

Mr. Rayner	-	-	£1 0 0
A Friend	-	-	12 10 0
			MONEY OF £25.
Wm. Pryor & Sons	-	-	1 0 0
James Tremain, Esq.	-	-	1 0 0
Mr. Feney (baker)	-	-	1 0 0
Hon. S. B. Robie	-	-	2 0 0
Hon. M. B. Alton	-	-	5 0 0
John Whitman, Esq.	-	-	1 0 0
Thomas Whitman, Esq.	-	-	2 0 0
James Croighton, Esq.	-	-	1 12 6
Aylwin Croighton, Esq.	-	-	1 0 0
James Moxel, Esq.	-	-	1 0 0
Mrs. Cogswell	-	-	1 0 0
James Cogswell, Esq.	-	-	10 0 0
Mr. Tully	-	-	0 12 6
C. Allison, Esq.	-	-	1 0 0
Thomas Adams, Esq.	-	-	1 0 0
Joseph Jennings, Esq.	-	-	0 12 6
T. C. Kinnear & Co.	-	-	0 12 6
James Allen, Esq.	-	-	1 0 0
Messrs. Bessonet & Brown	-	-	1 0 0
Edward Albro, Esq.	-	-	1 0 0
William Sterns, Esq.	-	-	1 0 0

(To be Continued next week.)

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, drove down the La Havo from Bridgewater to St. Peter's, New Dublin, on the morning of Thursday May 17th. The Rev. W. H. Snyder and Lady, and the Rev. H. De Blois also accompanied his Lordship. At the house of Mrs. Weeks the party were met by the Rev. J. Ambrose, Rector of the parish, 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 solemn and impressive manner addressed the candidates for Confirmation, taking occasion to remind the people not only of the importance and solemnity of the Baptismal covenant, but also of the necessity 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 celebrated 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 attentive 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 site of the church he 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 population.

At Antigonish, with an appreciation of the scenery of our own province, highly worthy of imitation, Mrs. Binney climbed the Parsonage hill celebrated by Judge Hallburton, and enjoyed a bird-eye view of the far-famed loveliness of Petit Riviere, and also visited the rugged beauties of Dublin Shore.

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

A.



ble to begin by confining themselves to the exploration of ancient Babylon. The task 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 Paris, and which will be described hereafter. He next, in obedience to the special orders of his government, took measures for ascertaining the precise 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 plans 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 astounding figure of 600 square kilometres, French measure, (the square kilometre is 1196 square yards.) This is very near eighteen times the size of Paris.—But, of course, he does not say that this enormous area 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 event of a siege. M. Oppert has discovered the Babylonian and Assyrian measures, and by means of them has ascertained 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 ruins, 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 famous Tower of Babel—they 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 sovereigns named Narambel, that is, somewhere about one thousand six hundred years before Jesus Christ: also a number of copies of cuneiform inscriptions, which he will be able to decipher.—*Literary Gazette.*

**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, if 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 children, frequently from sheer ignorance. Putnam's Magazine says, there is a youth now living in Philadelphia who was named *Commodus*, after one of the most infamous Roman 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 squire Dimpkins, or Captain Frizzlebottom.

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.

"Marcus Tullius Cicero," answered the father.

"What?"

"Marcus Tullius Cicero."

"Tut! tut! with your heathen nonsense! Peter, I baptize thee," and the child was Peter thenceforth and forever.

**ACCOMMODATION FOR THE POOR.**—The Provincial Bishop of New York has recently ordained three deacons, 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, Beekman-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 diocese 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 end. 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 kiss 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 deceitful 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 and sin?

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 because he is delivered from all evil, and set in a blessed and happy 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 Oregon 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 erected our first church, and since its consecration, the congregation has been quite promising, usually from 50 to 100. The commercial embarrassments are falling heavily upon them; but still I hope at no distant day to see a permanent, self-supporting parish here.

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 here 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 China, Japan, Australia, &c. As yet it is the day of small things, and we have our full share of toil and discouragement. But we know

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 Niagara 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 wire—all 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 its appearance again on the surface, about 100 feet down the stream and skipped along like a chip, until it was checked by the wire. We then commenced hauling 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 60 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 defalcations, as so large a number 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 of 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 Minister 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 against the promulgation of the law.

The report of committee on the Project of Cemeteries 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 DUMB BY A SHELL.**—A serjeant of the 39th regiment, named Tourville, who was struck deaf and dumb in the siege of Sebastopol, 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 shell 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 scarcely any hopes of his cure are entertained.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1865.

## THE QUEEN'S LETTER.

The discontinuance of the Queen's Letter, directing that a Sermon should be preached and collections made in behalf of certain Societies connected with the Established Church, will be a discouragement to the work of those Societies at home and abroad, and will be felt most in the places most destitute of the means to provide religious ordinances. Various causes are alleged to account for this action. Hatred of usefulness, rivalry of opposing Societies, envy of the Church, that vindictive desire of the human heart which disguised in whatever way under the cloak 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 fellow-men, by their proceedings, who indulge 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 dependance upon 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 basis 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 Apostles, and evangelized truth. The benefit which this Diocese has received from the people of England, through two of them\* can never be forgotten until gratitude becomes a bye word; and up to the present time they may be considered as the chief upholders 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 christianizing 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 through a desire to conciliate extraneous influences, a British administration withhold the countenance and the confidence of the Sovereign from Societies which have been honored with both, which have never forfeited them by abuse, 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 its 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 the 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 flag.

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

By the R. M. Steamship *Africa*, British dates to the 29th May have been received. Their intelligence indicates a different policy with reference to the prosecution of the war in the Crimea.

General Pelissier has been appointed commander-in-chief of the French force, in place of General Canrobert, who retires. He has a high character for decision and courage, established during the campaigns in Algeria; and great things are expected from his leadership. An expedition to Kertsch, of a combined force for the purpose of reducing that place, and by its occupation to retard or prevent Russian reinforcements from reaching Sebastopol, 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 said, 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 Crimea. It has been the misfortune of the allies, that they have ever been too late in all their undertakings against Russia. This resolve which would have done wonders eight months ago, must be carried out now at immense sacrifice, 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 lacks 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 inexplicable, that the expedition to Kertsch, 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 negotiations, the discussion of which would have probably decided the fate of the Palmerston Administration, had been postponed 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. Disraeli'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 being conquered, and which will in the end lead to an ignominious conclusion of the war—if not counteracted by a change of men and counsels 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 statesmen are reduced to the conclusion that they have been wasted in vain, and that Russia must to ensure the peace of the world retain in her integrity, as she was before her aggressive demands upon Turkey, and the destruction of the fleet 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 horse 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 heroes. The wounded officers and soldiers, as they passed before Her Majesty, created mingled sensations of pity and admiration.

Pianori, who attempted the life of the Emperor of France, has been executed.

Newfoundland papers 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 been opened and was proceeding with the public bu-

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

The Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Surveyor General have tendered their resignations, and the following appointments have been made, viz.—P. F. Little, Esq., Atty. Gen.; Jno. Kent, Esq., Col. Sec.; Thomas Glen, Esq., Receiver Gen.; Edward Harraban, Esq., Surv. Gen.; James Tobin and Geo. H. Emerson, Esqs., and Dr. Rochford, Legislative Councillors. The Revenue Bill was passed through the Assembly and sent up to the Council.—*St. John's Morning Post, May 26.*

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

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP EASTERN STATE.—The new steamship Eastern State arrived here at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, after a passage of 70 hours from Philadelphia, bringing a cargo of anthracite coal. The Eastern State is 880 tons Register, her engines are of 160 horse power, and she 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 substantial, well arranged and in good order. She is provided with one of Frances' patent Life Boats (besides other boats), an ample supply of life preservers, life buoys, &c. She has excellent accommodations for 75 or 80 cabin passengers, with plenty of room for steerage passengers—and can stow 1600 bbls. freight.

The Eastern State is commanded by captain Bowman Corning, a gentleman well qualified for the situation.

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

His 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 held 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 Aurein F. Comau, of Clare, in the County of Digby, Esquire, 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 Honorable Alexander McDougall, deceased, appears in the last Royal Gazette.

## LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. H. L. Yewens—Church Times was regularly sent by mail—no Bar. Rec on hand. Rev. H. L. Owen. June 3, ditto June 6.—have no desks on hand.

Holloway's Pills—Are an excellent Family 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 favorite with the Canadians, as well as to the inhabitants of all other parts of the world, as they are the best and safest remedy for all disorders of the liver and stomach and to the bilious sufferer they are invaluable. It is indisputably admitted that these Pills have never been known to fail to cure those disorders when used in accordance with the directions which accompany each box.

Mr. Holloway will oblige by sending another sheet of Notices.

## Birth.

At Tweeddale Hall, on Tuesday morning, Mrs. Noble of a son.

## Married.

On Wednesday the 5th inst., at the Military Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Twining, CAMPBELL HARDY, Esq., of the Royal Artillery, to MARY, eldest daughter of Colonel Studherd of the Royal Engineers.

On Thursday morning, by the Rev. William Bellock at the residence of the bride's father, JAMES ROYAL, Esq., of Charlottetown, P. E. I., merchant, to MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. Henry Morley, of this city.

On Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Cochran, Mr. BENJAMIN JAMES, to Miss MARY J. McLEOD, both of this city.

At Dartmouth, by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Rector, Mr. DAVID HILTZ, to Miss SARAH HAWKER. At the same place, by the same on Friday evening, June 4th Mr. JAMES ROYAL, to Miss MARY SETMOOR.

## Died.

At Yarmouth, on the 18th ult., MARY TIDMARK, second daughter of Rev. J. T. Moor, in her 21st year.

On Tuesday morning, 5th inst., RUFUS SMITH, infant son of Dr. Black.

On Tuesday, the 5th inst., after a lingering illness, ANTOINETTE, relict of the late Moses Andrew, in the 82nd year of her age.

On Monday, 4th inst., Mrs. CATHERINE KELLY, in her 80th year.

On Monday, 4th inst. Mrs. MARTHA STAPLETON, aged 78 years.

On the 5th of June, after a long illness, MARIA, wife of Mr. Luke Hault, and second daughter of Thomas Finkner of Musquodouit Harbor, aged 96 years.

At Lunenburg Harbor, on the 20th of May, Mr. PHILIP LAYCO, in the 80th year of his age.

At Dartmouth, on Sunday morning, after a short illness, HENRY CANTON, eldest son of Joseph Aston, aged 6 years.





**Poetry.**

**WHEN IS THE TIME TO DIE.**

I ASKED the glad and happy child  
Whose hands were filled with flowers,  
Whose silvery laugh ran free and wild  
Among the vine-wreathed bowers;  
I crossed her sunny path, and cried,  
"When is the time to die?"  
"Not 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 her cheeks I know,  
Like pearls they glistened there;  
A flush passed o'er her lily brow,  
I heard her spirit sigh;  
"Not now," she cried, "Oh, no! not now;  
Youth is no time to die!"

I asked a mother, as she pressed  
Her first-born in her arms,  
As gently on her tender breast  
She hushed her babe's alarms;  
In quivering tones her accents came,  
Her eyes were dim with tears;  
"My boy his mother's life must 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 woe or care.  
In angry accents he replied,  
And flashed with scorn his eye;  
"Talk not to me of death," he cried,  
"For only age should die."

I questioned age; for him the tomb  
Had long been all prepared;  
But death, 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 groaned, 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 stole  
A smile, a light divine;  
He spake the language of his soul—  
"My Master's time is mine!"

**Advertisements.**

**RAILROAD PROVISIONS.**

**CANADA HOUSE.**

**DAILY SHIP AND ARMY STORE.**

No 33 & 34, Upper Water Street.

60 Barrels Prime (new) Nova Scotia BEEF,

20 do do do	PORK.
32 do do do	Oatmeal.
45 Firkins do do	Butter.
250 Smoked do do	HAMS.
25 Quintals do do	Codfish.
15 Cwt. do do	Cheese.
15 Barrels do do	Canada PEAS.
20 do do do	Split Peas.
25 Kegs do do	Salaratus.
30 Boxes and Kegs 5, 8, 10	Tobacco.
65 Chests and half Chests	TEA.

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.

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 there. Carries 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. from London. Halifax, N. S. Dec. 16.

**LANGLEY'S**

**EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.**

—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ—

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street. July 1, 1854.

**LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT**

PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by puffing advertisements—no certificates published respecting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They 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 Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax. Nov. 20, 1854.

BILLS of LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at W.M. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street.

**THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY!  
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

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

**TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.**  
Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I suffered unceasingly from attacks of erysipelas; large purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which affected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around—so severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills: after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better;—in three months, by continuing with your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for me to request accretion. I am, Sir, yours respectfully,  
(Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

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

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

**A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!**  
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Malden, of Three 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 breast. There were several holes in it, one as large as a hand, all the devices and stratagems I tried would not heal them, but assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that time her breast was almost well, by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured and we offer you our united thanks for the cure effected. I am, Sir, yours truly,  
(Signed) HENRY MALDEN.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

Ague	Female Irregularities	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Asthma	Fever of all kinds	Sore Throats
Bilious Complaints	Stones and Gravel	Secondary Symptoms
Blisters on the Skin	Head-ache	Tic Douloureux
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion	Tumours
Colic	Liver Complaints	Ulcers
Constipation of the Bowels	Lumbago	Veneral Affections
Consumption	Piles	Worms of all kinds
Debility	Rheumatism	Weakness from whatever cause.
Dropsy	Retention of Urine	&c. &c.
Dysentery		
Erysipelas		

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 2s., and 3s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J F Cochran & Co., Newport: Ur Hardie, Windsor; G N Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chapman, Kennington; E Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwallis; J A Gibbon, Wilmet; A B Piper, Bridgetown; R Guest, Yarmouth; T R Patillo, Liverpool; I F More, Caledonia; Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs Neil, Lunenburg; B Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N Tupper & Co., Amherst; R B Huestis, Wallace; W Cooper, Peggwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T B Fraser, New Glasgow; J & C Jost, Gursborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P Smyth, Port Hood; T & J Jost, Sydney; J Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger size.

N B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.  
JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.  
Feb. 24, 1855. General Agent for Nova Scotia.

**DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES.**

TOILET REQUISITES, &c., &c., &c.,  
WM. LANGLEY Respectfully announces to his numerous patrons, that he has received from England a general supply of the above. The various articles are of the best quality and moderate in price.  
LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Nov. 4.

**SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!**

RECEIVED PER STEAMER.  
THE Subscriber has received from England, his usual Assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, which can be confidently recommended.  
WILLIAM LANGLEY, Hollis Street, Halifax.  
March 31.

**AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.**

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH. It is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel,) and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d. each. at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street Jan. 21

**ARTISTS' MATERIALS.**

W. M. GOSSIP,  
No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET,

HAS Received in recent Importations, the following Artists' Materials, which he will warrant to be of the best quality.—

**Oil Colors.**  
Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors in Opaque Tubes, as follows:—  
Madder Lake  
Cobalt  
Chinese Vermillion.  
Mogilip.  
Jilutim.  
Flake White, double tubes.  
Burnt Sienna.  
Raw Sienna.  
Burnt Umber.  
Raw Umber.  
Prussian Blue.  
Yellow Ochre.  
Ivory Black.  
Indian Yellow.  
Naples Yellow.  
Indigo.  
Vandyke Brown.  
Chrome Yellow.  
Scarlet Lake.  
Crimson Lake.  
Purple Lake.  
Roman Ochre.  
Indian Red.  
Venetian Red.  
&c. &c. &c.

**Oils.**  
Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Pails.  
Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas.  
Academy Boards, 24 x 18 lines; prepared Mill Boards for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes; Prepared CANVAS, plain and single prime—37 inches wide, of any length.

**Brushes.**  
Dristle Brushes, flat and round, all sizes: Sable, do. Large, Medium and Small; Camel Hair, do. Flat for Lacquering, all sizes. Do. Flat for Lettering, all sizes.

**Crayons, &c.**  
Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of 24, 30 and 64 shades.  
Le Franc's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes Conte Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, Black Glazed Crayons, Italian Chalk, hard black, White Crayons, square, White Chalk, round, for Black Board, Paris Crayons: Leather and Cork Stumps. Tinted Crayon Paper.

**Superfine Water Colors.**  
Tracing Papers, various sizes, for plans; Tracing Lines Cambric, for Field plans; Carbon Copying Paper; Faber's Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine; Rowney's do. do. Mapping Pens; Dividers; Parallel Rulers; Superior Mathematical Instruments; Drawing Pins, Bristol and London Board; Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c. an. 13 1855.

**BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.**

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

THE LITTLE EPISCOPALIAN; or, the Child Taught by the Prayer Book, by M. A. C. with two fine Engravings, 271 pp. 16 mo. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.  
CORNELIA; or, the Deaf Mute, by the Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D., now Bishop of Iowa. With a Portrait of the subject of the narrative, 72 pp. 18 mo. Muslin 1s. 2s. Library, 1s. 3d.  
ARTHUR GRANVILLE; or, the Gifts of God. By Anna Maria Glennie. With Engravings, 72 pp. 18 mo. Muslin, 1s. 6d. Library 10d. Paper Covers, 6d.  
TIME AS IT FLIES; The Day; The Night; The Week; The Month; The Year: 60 pp. 32 mo. Muslin, 7d.  
TALES OF INSTRUCTION AND WARNING; Fatal Wishes; The Lost ring; The Burnt Child: 83 pp. 32 mo; Muslin, 7d.  
LOVE'S LESSON: 237 pp. Muslin, 3s. 6d. Gilt Edge, 4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers.  
OUR LITTLE COMFORT: 205 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. do Gilt, 4s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.  
BARON'S LITTLE DAUGHTER: 223 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. do Gilt, 4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.

IN THE WORLD BUT NOT OF THE WORLD: 216 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. Gilt, 4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.  
HERBERT ATHERTON: OR SOWING BESIDE THE WATERS: 204 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 2s. 9d. do Gilt, 3s. 6d.  
BOXES OF CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES, Containing 6, 7 and 8 Vols handsomely bound Books, 12s. 6d. each Library.  
PACKAGES OF BOOKS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.  
HORE SACRÆ—Prayers and Meditations for Private use. From the Writings of the Divines of Church of England, with an Introduction by the Rev. John Chandler, B. A., 24 mo. 250 pp. flexible cover, 2s. 6d. extra binding, 4s.  
Daily Morning and Evening Prayers, for FAMILY AND PRIVATE WORSHIP, by a Layman of the Church of the Holy Trinity Brooklyn, L. I. 2s. 3d.  
Devotions for the Family and Closet, from the Manual of a Country Clergyman, 2s. 9d.  
Panoramic View of the Holy Land, Exhibiting the Topography of the country at a glance, 2s. 6d. each.  
Nicholl's Help to Reading the Bible, with the Panoramic View, Muslin Gilt, 7s. 6d.  
School Libraries, of 100 Vols, £2 17s. 8d.  
WILLIAM GOSSIP,  
24 Granville Street.  
March 3, 1855.

**THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE**

TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. The daily use of this much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the TEETH, prevents Tartarous deposit, arrests decay, induces a healthy action in the GUMS, and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour.  
Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London.  
Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1853.

PUBLISHED every Saturday by Wm. Gossip, Proprietor, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocess. All Correspondence for the Paper, intended for publication, or on matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, must be prepaid.  
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