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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1856. NO. 88.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Month	Day	Lesson	Evening
June	1	1st Matt.	181st John
	2	2nd Mark	82nd Cor.
	3	3rd Luke	5th 1st
	4	4th John	7th 2nd
	5	5th Acts	9th 3rd
	6	6th Rom.	11th 4th
	7	7th 1st Cor.	13th 5th
	8	8th 2nd Cor.	15th 6th
	9	9th Gal.	17th 7th
	10	10th Eph.	19th 8th
	11	11th Phil.	21st 9th
	12	12th Col.	23rd 10th

* The Athanasian Creed to be used.

Portry.

HYMN.

Wor. of God, the bright expression
Of the Father's hidden face
Fount of light's unborn procession
First of man's regenerate race.

Waiting where Thy throne dost dwell,
Thee we praise and own Thee Lord,
The Almighty, the All-Holy,
In a Virgin shrine ador'd.

Stooping down to earth from heaven,
Without motion Thou art here:
Heavenly power to earth is given,
For Thyself art everywhere.

Many substance, Thy creation,
With Thyself Thou makest one:
Author of Divine Salvation,
Making new a world undone.

Word from God the everlasting,
Issuing inseparably,
At whose mandate time came hasting
Through the still eternity.

Thou Thy presence manifestest,
Where of old Thy power was shown,
Created things Thou rearest,
For we see these things alone.

Old mystery here appeals us,
God in human form display'd:
None of old from nothing calls us:
One of us Himself is made.

Thy thought can ne'er inherit,
Heavenly truth, nor man proclaim
The omnipotent spirit
Something not Himself could frame.

And we only own our weakness,
When our dignity we tell;
How the mighty comes in meekness,
Thou art unchanged Emanuel.

How didst call this changeful being
Out of nothing to arise
How uphold'st it still, foreseeing
For its thirty vanities.

How, Thine unchanged Self, supplies
That alone which all require,
How with flesh thou satisfiest
All creation's whole desire.

How Thy wondrous Presence hailings,
Worship us with woful love,
How a Victim all-prevailing
Thou dost plead in Heaven above.

How we watch for thine appearing
Offspring of the Virgin's womb:
How each us to be loving, fearing,
Mindful of the burning tomb.

How we ever to adore Thee,
Looking to thy Judgment Throne,
How when all shall stand before Thee,
Thou may'st claim us for thine own.

Religious Miscellany.

LETTERS.

... school in St. Paul's, Halifax,
... the St. George's Charitable Society, Ap-
... 1856, by the Revd. Reginald Heber Dal-

... can study the history of Israel without be-
... with the comparison between their man-
... their conquests: their limited population,

... is to be published at the request of the
... society, and will be sent to the Editor. To
... (Boston) No. 21, State Street, 21, State Street.

and the mighty territory they traversed and won—a little and an enslaved nation, hurrying from their captivity, to make a triumphant march, conquering every foe that opposed their passage—wresting from nations greater and mightier than themselves, the land which became their empire, the fame of which was throughout the world. Was this the result of accident, or the fruit of mere human legislation, or the decree of fate? Was it not the favor of heaven—the protection and guidance of God their King that exalted this little one to become a thousand—this small one a great nation? That throne was set up not by might nor by power, but by the Spirit of the Lord of Hosts. View them when pursued by the horsemen and chariots of Egypt—do they not seem doomed? But they call upon their God—and the response sent through their leader was—"The Lord shall fight for you,"—and when the elements were sent as God's resistless arms, the battle song arose from the victors, "I will sing unto the Lord for He hath triumphed gloriously. The Lord is a man of war, the Lord is His name."—From that day forward visit all their fields of triumph, and you will find some tokens of God's presence, the God of the armies of Israel,—you will hear how the arm of heaven was invoked, and the victory commemorated by some mark of gratitude, or song of praise, or an altar inscribed with *Shemoah Nissi*, The Lord is my banner,—visit all the scenes of their defeat, and you will find that it was because God was not in their camp, that He did not go forth with their hosts, that some such warning as this was given—"Go not up, neither fight, for I am not among you." As a constant monitor of the necessity of God's presence for the success of their nation, the ark accompanied them in all their journeys—the pillar of the cloud was their mysterious guide, on which might have been inscribed, the truth of the Christian hope, the motto that graces the emblem of England's confidence—"Under this sign thou shalt conquer." To remind them of their reliance on the aid of God, before every battle a priest proclaimed, "Hear, O Israel, ye approach this day unto battle against your enemies, let not your hearts faint, for the Lord your God is He that goeth with you to fight for you against your enemies," which was so manifestly true, that their foes in panic could not forbear to acknowledge, "The Lord fighteth for Israel." In the full manifestation of God's authority as King, warrior and legislator, for a portion of the human family, Israel stands a peculiar example—in the history of nations we do generally see some connexion between a great and wise statesman and a flourishing empire, between valiant and discreet leaders and victorious armies, but with Israel it was not so.—God had declared Himself to be the King of that people in a manner more especial than ever before or since known, and so jealous was He of His honour, that He would allow no second causes to come between Himself and His people's success. Though in conflict with nations who strengthened their forces with horses and chariots, by a most positive command, no horse, no chariot was to be seen in their ranks,—when Gideon with an army of 32,000 was to march against the Midianites, God refused to go with such a force, lest Israel vaunt itself against Me, saying, "Mine own hand hath saved me,"—so from the day in which Egypt with its ancient soldiery, led by princes, supported by cavalry, were unable to prevail against a mixed multitude of women and children, and men trained in slavery, until the day that God forsook His people—was the expression of one of its most celebrated kings most clearly proved,—"Thy people gat not the land in possession, neither did their own arm save them, but Thy right hand and thine arm and the light of Thy countenance, because Thou hadst a favour unto them." They were never so weak as when they relied on their own strength, they were never so strong as when leaning on the defence of God—so that whenever we see them vanquished, we are prepared to find some token of their revolt from God—some breach of His covenant, some idol or rival altar in their land. Why did Judah, though small, survive Israel in dominion, after the revolt of the ten tribes? Those idol altars at Dan and Bethel answer, that "it is an evil and bitter thing to depart from the living God." How could that nation flourish which insulted the majesty

of heaven by turning the glory of God into the similitude of a calf that eateth hay? God avenged the insult by setting ungodly men to be rulers over them, men to whose character is attached the stigma, that "they departed not from all the sins of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin"—while in Judah, where the worship of the true God was preserved and cultivated—where their rulers were better Kings because better men—where the Law of the Lord was their Statute Book, His aid their trust—where idols erected by one sovereign, were destroyed by another—where prayers were wont to be made for the help of their God,—there freedom flourished, there virtue was respected, there glory crowned their expeditions, and peace adorned their home. They were great because God was near them, and they shewed faith in His presence by calling upon Him—and while the song of praise to the true God went up from their temple, their rivals prayed in vain to their dumb idols, and the history of those two nations now both cast off, for throwing away their trust in God, is ever sounding forth to the nations a warning direct from heaven, "Righteousness exalteth a nation but sin is a reproach to any people."

"Let us now turn to England, and apply the text to those broad features in her constitution and her national character, which we believe are the preservers of her liberties and greatness. The whole secret of her success lies in her religion. Her strength is in the hearts of her children who plead for her at the Throne of grace, and every page of her victory might justly be subscribed with the confession of the Psalmist—"Not unto us O Lord, not unto us but unto Thy name give the praise." Every shock she has sustained from the foes of her faith, or her policy, should have called forth the admission of her sons who gloried in her triumph—"God was in the midst of her, therefore was she not moved." Her church is to her what the ark was to Israel, the depository of all her most precious things, a token of God's presence and protecting power among her people—and if ever the evil day shall come, when through the length and breadth of our land there arises the wail, "The ark of the Lord is taken"—it will call up some sorely vexed Eli to write upon the tottering column of our constitution, "The glory is departed from (England) because the ark of God is taken." But as long as true religion is the leaven of our land, we fear not the traitor in our camp, or the enemy in the field; as long as God is on our side we fear not what man can do unto us, as long as our banners are unfurled and our swords drawn under His favour and in His cause, we fearlessly throw our country into His care, who ever shelters those who draw near to Him, and will not suffer the enemy to prevail over those who range themselves on His side, although they be the few against the many, the weak against the strong.

"And thank God we have in England signs which may not be mistaken, which make us confidently believe that "God is our strength, and the High God our Redeemer—that the Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Israel is our Refuge,"—and first among these signs is the truth, that England preserves her faith in God, and professes that faith in the purest form under Heaven—that while protesting against all error, she does not neglect the truth—that she shews a godly jealousy for the honour of her God, and her sons would rather die than betray the trust handed down to them as the priceless legacy of their martyred ancestors; and while we point in joy to our unrivalled constitution, our free people, our conquest by sea and land, we point also to what we believe under God to be the palladium of our country, its pure and Protestant faith—we glory in the title of the Protestant realm of England—we view as one of the best and noblest titles that belong to our beloved Queen—The Defender of the Faith. England has never had cause to repent of her Reformation—she will guard from every blast the candle lighted three centuries ago—her best blood will flow again rather than a spark of that hallowed flame should die—she looks upon the spiritual victory of the Reformation well worth maintaining, and though sincerely loving peace, will consent that life's holiest charities shall again be rudely rent asunder, and her Church will open again the book of her martyr, to enrol fresh volunteers for their baptism of blood,

rather than give up one iota of the unchangeable truth of God. Intact, uninjured, must it be handed down as a sacred heirloom to our children, the price of blood, the achievement of faith, the safeguard of Christianity, the charter of liberty to our nation, the foundation of our throne. But let us all who love our country take care that we do not disgrace the name of Protestant—let it be the name of men who live holily, justly, unblameably—let it mark faithful valiant soldiers, active servants of Jesus Christ; let all who bear it, while protesting against error, love and do the truth; whatever we protest against let us follow after its opposite virtue—not only abhor that which is evil but cleave to that which is good, and while ceasing to do evil learn to do well; and among ourselves let there be peace and concord—let there be heard no name of division among us who are brethren—no sign of discord in the camp of fellow-soldiers of the Cross. Let not us who are brethren contend, but in giving honour to each other, and glory to God, contending earnestly for the faith but not to the breach of charity, or the denying of each other's hope; but let us dwell together as citizens of the same country—members of the same Holy Church should live—that our prayers for the prosperity of our native land in peace, her success in war, may not be hindered."

News Department.

From Papers by B. M. S. America, May 12.

ENGLAND.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The following were the chief items of the reports:—

"There had been issued in the year from the depot at Paris, a total of 13,235 copies of the Scriptures, being an increase of 18,783 over those of the preceding year. The distribution in Germany was 77,835 copies. The issues from Brussels were 27,000; Amsterdam, 29,000; Breslau, 32,000. In Switzerland and North Italy the issues amounted to 20,000, the sale by the agent having nearly doubled. In the autumn of last year the agent paid a visit to the island of Sardinia, where he established three depots, 3,000 copies were distributed within the year in the kingdom of Sardinia. At Stockholm there was an increase of 12,429 over the issues of the preceding year. The committee had watched the progress of the political convulsions in Spain with peculiar interest, in the hope that they might afford openings for the Society, but the authorities had not become more favorable to the circulation of the Scriptures. As to Southern Italy it was remarked, that before it was delivered from the grinding yoke of superstition, it was but little that a Bible Society could be expected to accomplish. The committee congratulated the meeting on the fact that the Archbishop of Florence had lately published an edition of Martin's version of the New Testament, with notes.—The agents at Malta announced that the Scriptures had been forwarded to Aleppo, Alexandria, Corfu, Tunis, and other places in the Mediterranean, the total number of issues being 12,467. Under the head of Turkey, it was remarked that the affairs of the East having assumed a position of such great importance and general interest, the committee had employed a special agency for the dissemination of the Scriptures where its injunctions and consolations seemed to be most needed. Among the incidents mentioned was a case in which the colonel of a French regiment in the Bosphorus undertook to distribute fifty copies among his men. The committee had authorized Mr. Barker to provide for the distribution of the Scriptures in the Danubian provinces, and the supply of all connected with the allied armies in the Crimea. Two colonels had been sent out—one to supply the Scriptures to our own troops, and the other to supply them to the French. With regard to Russia, it was stated that in consequence of the disturbed state of the capital, the Society's agent, the Rev. Mr. Ellerby, had been compelled to resign his charge, and return to England. The stock belonging to the society was left in the care of a gentleman residing in St. Petersburg. The issues in that city during the year amounted to 6,819 copies. The society's correspondent stated that, after some consideration, he determined to offer 500 copies of the Slavonian Testaments on loan to the Grand Duchess Helen, for distribution among the sick and wounded soldiers of Rania, and that the result was, that the duchess accepted the offer, and undertook to have the 500 copies distributed at her own expense. In India there had been a larger circulation than in any previous year. The issues at Calcutta amounted to 36,033, at Madras to 36,000, at Bombay, 8,359. The committee

would be glad to be able to report a greater distribution of the million copies of the Chinese New Testaments, but the work had been impeded for the want of openings and agents. 3,000 copies had been issued within the year from the depot at Sierra Leone, making the total distribution from the commencement 28,849. The report from Cape Town was favourable.—The contributions to the parent society during the year amounted to £550, and the issues to £4,949. The Bishop of Natal, before returning to his diocese, obtained a grant of the Scriptures printed in Dutch. Large orders had been received during the year from British North America, Toronto alone having required to be supplied with 35,800 copies. Allusion was made to the deaths, within the year, of Dr. Vidal, Bishop of Sierra Leone, and Viscount Lorton, both of whom were vice-presidents of the society. The receipts of the year ending March 31, 1855, were larger than those of any preceding year, with the exception of the Jubilee Year. The amount of receipts from the ordinary sources of income was £124,478 9s. 6d., adding to which £8,694 4s. 11d., further contributions to the Jubilee Fund, and £7,000 1s. 3d. to the Chinese New Testament Fund; making a grand total of £139,032 15s. 8d. The issues of the society for the year were as follows:—From the depot at home, 1,018,882 copies; from the depots abroad, 431,994 copies; 1,450,876 copies; being an increase of 83,348 over those of last year. The total issues of the society now amounted to 29,389,507 copies.

"The last subject referred to in the report was the war. There had been forwarded to the Naval and Military Bible Society, in connection with the war, 3,000 copies, to the Constantinople depot, 34,000, to the Paris depot, 38,000; to other societies and depots, 18,000 copies, to Miss Nightingale sixty copies, with permission to draw supplies to an indefinite extent from the depot at Constantinople, various numbers to other individuals, and the prisoners of war had not been neglected."

Among those who took part in the proceedings were the Bishops of Meath, Cassel, and Melbourne, Lords Chulmondeley, Calhorne, and Eborac, the new doctor of Marylebone, the Hon. and Rev. J. T. Pelham, Mr. Norman Macleod, the well known Presbyterian Minister, from Glasgow, Mr. John Farrar, President of the Wesleyan Conference, &c. The following is an extract from the Bishop of Melbourne's speech:—

"The British and Foreign Bible Society has done much in uniting Christian brethren in England who differ from one another upon subordinate points of doctrine and particulars of Church government, but who are agreed with one another upon all the great doctrines of the Gospel. It has done much in England in uniting them in mutual love and esteem one with the other. Some of you doubtless, listened to the admirable address of the Rev. John Angell James, at your jubilee meeting—a speech which I read with the greatest delight in Australia—in which he testifies to the influence of the British and Foreign Bible Society upon himself. Now, if the society has done much in England, I can testify that it has done much in the colonies, at least in that particular colony with which I am myself connected. That colony contains a population consisting of many Scotch Presbyterians, English Baptists, and English Wesleyans; and I need not say to you that, born as some of us have been in different countries, and brought up under different systems of worship, in different branches of the Church of Christ, there was much to separate us from one another. Yet, my friends, I thank God that I can number among my friends clergymen and laymen of the Established Church of Scotland and of the Free Church, and also ministers and laymen of the Wesleyans, Independent, and Baptist denominations.—(applause)—and I owe this to the British and Foreign Bible Society. (Hear, hear.) I have the honour of being president of our Colonial Association. I make a point, whenever I am in Melbourne, of attending the meetings of the committee. At these meetings I see many lay and clerical brethren of these different denominations. They converse with one another, and consult together upon the best mode of circulating the scriptures, they pray together, and they learn to feel that their differences upon subordinate points of doctrine and of Church government may consist with a common love of the Saviour, and a common zeal for the propagation of the truth as it is in Jesus. Speaking, then, simply as a Christian man, I recommend the British and Foreign Bible Society to your support on this ground; for I feel it has conferred a benefit upon myself. I alluded just now to the Rev. J. Angell James. He is a minister of a Congregational Church, and I am a clergy-

man of an Episcopalian Church. He thinks, I believe, an Established Church to be an evil, I am not blind to some of the evils connected with our Church, yet I can thank God for the existence of the Established Church of England. These, so far as I know, are the only points of difference between Mr. James and myself. What are the points of agreement between us? They are all the great doctrines of the Christian Faith and Christian practices. (Applause.) We are agreed upon the doctrine of a triune God, upon the doctrine of the fall of man and salvation by Jesus Christ, upon the doctrine of original sin, justification by faith, regeneration by the Spirit, and holiness of life as evidence of real faith and regeneration. (Applause.) Is there, then, not enough upon which we are agreed to make us friends one with another? Is there not enough of what we mutually like and dislike to establish the grounds of friendship between us? Are we to regard one another as antagonists? Are we content to remain strangers to one another in the flesh, that what God should bring us together? I hold no sympathy with those who would be content to continue in a state of separation from others who are agreed with them on those great points, and who are carrying on, as they believe, the great work of the Gospel. Does my Church-membership require me to separate from such a man as I have mentioned? No, I thank God that it does not. (Applause.) I believe in the real Catholic principles of the Church of England. I believe that she requires of me to carry on a warfare against infidelity, against Romanism, against Mahomedanism, but I do deny that she requires me to carry on a warfare against the principles that are preached by such a man as Mr. James, of Birmingham. (Applause.)

A few weeks since the Rev. Dr. Vidal, Bishop of Sierra Leone, died, and the Government offered me see to the Rev. T. W. Weeks, incumbent of St. Thomas' Church, Lambeth. The Reverend gentleman intimated his willingness to accept the appointment upon one condition, namely, that his letters patent should not confer upon him any right or title to be called "My Lord," as is the case with all the other Colonial Prelates. This somewhat singular request has been complied with by the Government, and the new Bishop's designation will be not "my Lord," or "my Lord Bishop," but "Right Reverend Sir."—Herald.

THE CHINA.

The taking of the rifle-pits, on the 19th, in front of the Redan, is described as a very gallant affair.—"About eight o'clock the party of the 72nd, under Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton, supported by a wing of the 33rd, under Lieutenant-Colonel Mundy, moved down the traverses towards the rifle-pits. The night was dark and windy, but the Russian sentries perceived the approach of our men, and a brisk fire was at once opened on them by the enemy, to which the troops scarcely replied, for, firing a terrible volley they rushed upon the enemy with the bayonet, and, after a short but desperate struggle, drove them out of the rifle-pits and up the slope behind them. Once in the pits, the engineers, officers, and the sappers and miners set to work to strengthen the defences, and threw up a gabionade in front, and with great coolness and courage proceeded to connect the trench of the nearest rifle-pits with our advanced sap. The enemy opened an exceedingly heavy fire of round, grape, and shell upon them, and the Russian sharpshooters from the parapets of the batteries and from the broken ground behind the abatis, kept up a very severe fusillade; but the working party continued at their work in defiance of the storm of shot which rained upon them. In such a contest as this it could not but be expected that our loss would be considerable. Captain Owen, R. E., so well known in England as an officer of high scientific attainments, and who has devoted himself to the more arduous duties of his profession with great zeal and ability since he came out here, was severely wounded, he left thigh being so shattered by a rifle ball as to require amputation. Lieutenant Haynes, a very active and brave young officer, was also struck down by a bullet, being shot through the chest and left arm, and is now in some danger, though his attendants think his life is safe. Captain Lomprière, of the 72nd, a very young officer, who has served throughout the campaign with his regiment, and who has never left it from the time they landed in Bulgaria, was killed. A boy a year and a half in stature, he behaved like a veteran soldier. Lieutenant Knight, of the same regiment, also distinguished himself in the attack, and escaped unhurt. He was the first to leap into the rifle-pit, and his example encouraged his men at the time they were staggering under the tremendous fire directed against

Our men remained in possession of the larger of the pits under the trying circumstances I have mentioned without any decided attempt being made to turn them out. The general of the day or the night attack telegraphed to head-quarters that our troops had gained the pits, and he received directions in reply from Major-General Jones to keep them at all hazards. At two o'clock in the morning a strong column of Russians, certainly double the strength of our men, advanced against the pits, and the combat was renewed. The English troops fought with the "immoveable solidity" for which, in the opinion of our allies, they are so celebrated. The enemy charged them with the bayonet, but they were met with courage more cool and arms more nervous than their own, and by the bayonet they were thrust back again and again, and at its point they were driven up to their batteries once more. It was while setting an example of conspicuous bravery to his men that Colonel Egerton fell mortally wounded. Her Majesty's service could boast no more valuable officer, nor was there one who was more esteemed by officers and men—more deserving of the kindest esteem and respect. He was an excellent drill and disciplinarian without being a martinet, and his exertions had brought his regiment to a state of singular efficiency. He commanded his regiment at Alma and Inkermann, and was as brave as he was kind. The rifle-pit is now in our hands, and a smart fire is kept up from it. Its fire is most serviceable, not only against the embrasures of the Redan, but in reducing and disturbing the fire of the Russian rifle-pits on its flank. Lieutenant-Colonel Mundy, 33rd Regiment, is at present in command of the party in the pit. The Redan is scarcely able—or, at least, seems diminished (meaning by the Redan the men inside it)—to fire a shot. The second rifle-pit we could not hold, but no doubt it will be attacked—and, if we attack it, it will be taken—to-night."

According to the *Daily News*, "the capture of these ambuscades has since been found of great value, not only on account of the removal of an impediment to the progress of our sap in this direction, and of the annoyance caused by the fire of the Russian rifle-men against our artillerymen, but also on account of the opportunity it has afforded our men of interrupting the Russian artillerymen in the Redan. The ambuscade, first taken, and now connected with our trench, at present forms a miniature bastion, as it were, and from its loopholed wall, turned towards the enemy, our men discharge their Minies with impunity. The work is so close to the Redan, and in such a position, that its guns cannot be sufficiently depressed so as to bear against it. Some men of the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade have been also placed under cover on the opposite side of the left ravine—near to which, on the right, our zig-zag is being formed—and have thus been brought to act in concert with the troops in the advanced trench on the right attack. The united fire of these two bodies has for the present almost silenced the Redan: a gunner could not show himself near any of the embrasures but he was at once marked down, and the Russian artillerymen were compelled to close these openings. In turn the enemy is constructing another formidable cover for his rifle-men, taking advantage in its formation of a large quarry a short way below the abatis, which extends in front of the battery above.—This work threatens to be strong and formidable. It assumes at present the appearance which would be given by a number of crescent-shaped ambuscades joined together at the free extremities of their parapet. It will give cover to a large body of rifle-men, who will have the opportunity of throwing out a diverging fire of a very considerable range. The part of the Redan hill on which it is placed has a steep incline, which will add to the difficulty of dislodging the enemy from this situation."

The same writer describes the funeral of the heroes, and their burial places:—

"Colonel Egerton, Captain Lampriere, and four soldiers of the 77th regiment, all of whom were killed in the first attack on the rifle pits, were interred a little after 10 a. m. to day. Lord Raglan, and a very numerous assemblage of staff and other officers, attended the funeral. They were buried on a gentle declivity, where the hill in front of the Light Division slopes down toward the left ravine. The Woronzoff road to Sebastopol skirts the burying place, and a neatly cut vest-stone marks the distance—five versts—from the city. The picket house, which has been so often spoken of, is a little way on in front. Formerly the burials from this part of the camp took place in the low ground of the ravine itself, but many objections to this site were discovered, and the present cemetery was se-

lected. The ground is not enclosed, but already a few unpretending head-stones tell the names of some of the English soldiers whose remains lie beneath. There are nearly a hundred graves here. Nothing can exceed in beauty the magnificent prospect which opens on the view at this point. It is here that, on ascending the hill from the plateau, a traveller approaching by the highroad would first perceive the city and roadstead of Sebastopol. They lie stretched at the feet of the spectator, like a map spread out before him, while the hills on the north side and a vast expanse of ocean complete the picture. The Chersonese Cape and its lighthouse, the long line of ships off the coast, from the vessels guarding Kamiesch to the sentry ships on watch before the mouth of the great harbor, the works of the French and those of our left attack are all visible at a glance. When there were vineyards and groves in the valleys, and flocks and herds grazing on the hills, and ships gliding in and out of the roadstead, the prospect must have been indeed charming—one of the finest in the world. Now, the serried lines dividing the besiegers and the besieged—the barriers closing the harbor—the lifeless ships, prisoners in their own port—the ground furrowed by trenches in which the plough has had no part—the scattered encampments, French, English and Russian—the wreaths of smoke from many batteries, and the booming of the guns—all these awaken far different emotions than would have been evoked by the more peaceful prospect of former days."

The *Times* says a Polish deserter reports that we missed a golden opportunity last Monday, the 13th ult.—"It appears that the Russians were apprised of the landing and march of the Turks, and received information which led them to believe we were about to attack Liprandi's army. Every available man was sent out of Sebastopol on Sunday last, and when we opened fire on Monday morning they had only 8,000 men in the place. This accounts for their silence and their surprise. For two days they worked night and day to get their men back from Liprandi's army to the town again, and they have now 28,000 men inside. The deserter says "the place is a perfect hell."

We have some notes of the fleet beginning to take an active part in the siege. "On the night of the 14th, the *Valorous* first and then the *Gladiator* ran in towards the forts, and, after firing shot and shell into the batteries, retired. Only one shot from the batteries struck the *Valorous*. For the rest of the night the casemates were lighted up. On the night of the 17th, the gun-boat *Wrangler* followed this example. A thick fog overpread the sea. Preceded by a boat with muffled oars, sounding as it advanced, the *Wrangler* steamed slowly in, and approached, it is stated, "within four fathoms of the forts." From a little after seven until past one, she kept up a fire of shot, shell, and rockets, from her Lancaster guns; and retired, having "suffered no further injury than the cutting of one of her stays." On the night of the 18th, the *Furious* and *Tribune* went in and fired 68-pounder shots into the forts and the town, but the night was fine, and they could not remain long. On the 20th the *Dauntless* ran in, but was forced to return at the second broadside, because one of her guns burst and set her on fire. The fire was speedily extinguished, but four men and a boy were wounded. These attacks keep the Garrison on the alert."

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* announces the total destruction of Broussa by another shock of earthquake, which, on the 11th ult., levelled to the ground the greater part of the ancient city, and destroyed some of the finest monuments of Roman, Byzantine, and Mussulman art which Turkey can boast of:—

"Since the first shock, on the 28th of February, the population had taken precautions in case of a recurrence of the calamity, and it is to these that the small number of casualties is due. Every one who had an open space before his house pitched a tent, where the family passed most of its time, and very often remained during the night. The upper stories of the houses were abandoned, and the household lived in the hall with open doors, so as to be ready for immediate flight whenever the subterranean roar of the earthquake should make itself heard, and the trembling of the furniture denote the approaching destruction. The previous warning, and the fact that the fall of buildings does not take place until the end, and sometimes not till after the cessation of the vibration, is the reason that out of a population of 70,000 souls not more than one hundred have been killed or wounded by a catastrophe which has made half of them houseless and destitute. On the 16th the full extent of the calamity was known at Constantinople. The great shock of the 11th was only the first of a series almost innumerable. At least forty vibrations were felt during the first night, and not a day has passed since without three or four of more or less severity."

Taking advantage of a steamer sent for the relief of the English residents by Lord Stratford, the *Times* correspondent visited the spot. From the summit of the line of hills overlooking the plain of Broussa, there was not a bridge, a wall, or a house which had not more or less suffered. "The road was thronged with fugitives—veiled Turkish women, carrying with

them all their goods on the back of a miserable horse to obtain which they had probably parted with a number of necessaries. The very poor, mostly Armenians and Jews, were on foot, bedding under the weight of counterpanes and kettles, and dragging after them their weeping and footsore children, who would be a couple of days in making the weary journey of twenty miles through the bush and quagmire before they arrived at Gzemlik. The most fortunate were the peasantry, who lived at a distance from narrow lanes and crumbling mosques. Most of these had their cottages destroyed, but they had quietly erected rude tents among the mulberry trees, and were living as happily as if nothing had occurred. On approaching the city the results of the convulsion were visible on every side. The village of Tchepelik was in ruins, the houses seeming as if they had been crushed in by the fall of some enormous weight on their roofs. At last Broussa was plainly visible, its snowy mosques and dark red houses standing out against the green sides of Olympus, which towered up above with its crown of snow. Perhaps no more romantic spot can be found in the world than this, which has been the site of an imperial city for more than 2,000 years. The rapid torrent which passes through the midst of the city and across its plain, is crossed by massive stone bridges, two of which date from Roman times. The most solid of the structures, a work of the early Cæsars, is now shattered, and impassable. Huge masses of masonry have been hurled down into the stream beneath, and the solid arch is cleft in two. The greatest aquarian loss which the place has suffered is, however, in the demolition of the great mosque, formerly the Convent of the Virgin, an edifice erected shortly after the age of Justinian, and second to St. Sophia alone for vastness and beauty. The lofty dome is crushed, the mosaic work, fresh and beautiful as if not ten years old, is scattered over the pavement; the minarets—of course a Mussulman addition—are broken short off at a third of their height from the ground, and the structure, which lately was filled with worshippers, is now deserted by all but the Turkish guard which is placed at the gate to prevent the depredations which often follow a general calamity. The tomb of Sultan Orchan, son of Othman is also crushed. The monarch who made Broussa the capital of his warlike State, and who has rested peacefully in the grave for 300 years, now lies under the ruins of his ancient city. Whole quarters of the town are levelled with the ground, not a house remaining. The Jews with their lofty head-dresses, were to be seen sitting amid their fallen walls, desolate and desolate. Not even at such a moment does compassion subdue the Jack aversion which separates this unhappy race from the people among whom it lives. Who will care for a Jew? not a piece of bread or a cup of water will Turk, Greek, or Armenian give to the expiring Hebrew, even at a time when the judgment of Heaven has involved all in a common misfortune. From the European residents alone have the poor of all classes received help heretofore, and now the Europeans, even the consuls, have fled the place."

CANADA.—The Imperial government has proposed to the Canadian government to cede to the province all ordnance lands which are not required for military purposes, and also the garrison at Toronto, Niagara, London, Penetanguishine, on condition of the province maintaining them in good military repair—the garrisons to revert to the crown in case of actual war.—The home government will, however, retain the more important forts at Kingston, Montreal and Quebec. It is believed that such arrangement as this will prove mutually advantageous. The question of the removal of the seat of government has, it is thought, been set at rest by the determination of the government to make it a cabinet question, and to insist upon the carrying out the original intention of removing it to Toronto next autumn.—*St. John Courier*.

Up to the present date the trade of the port of Halifax has increased beyond that of the corresponding period last year. This is contrary to the expectation of many shrewd persons.—*Chronicle*.

Henry Chubb, Esq., for many years senior partner in the firm of Chubb & Co., proprietors of the *St. John N. B. Courier*, died at his residence in that city on Sunday, 20th inst. He was the Nestor of the press in New Brunswick, and was much esteemed.—*Ibid*.

The Cunard line ever since the withdrawal of the New York boats, has made faster passages than usual, whilst the slow time made by the Collins line arises from the fact that they now carry large cargoes, and drawing more water cannot make the time accomplished when comparatively empty.—*Ibid*.

EXPORTS FROM CANTOWN, P. E. I.—*Hazard's Gazette* furnishes the following information. Cleared at the Custom House, Cantown, between April 18, and May 5, 1855:—

8,726 bushels Oats	30,680 bush. Potatoes,
1,775 ditto Barley	1,000 ditto Turnips,
50 tons Oatmeal	34 kegs Lard,
57 bags Pearl Barley	144 brls. Flour,
20 ditto Hayseed.	

Missionary Intelligence.

JERUSALEM.

The anniversary meeting of the supporters of the Jerusalem Diocesan Fund, in aid of Bishop Gobat, was held on Monday evening in St. Martin's-Hall. The report stated that of an income of £1,900, £1,291 had been sent to the Bishop, £607 spent in other ways, leaving a balance of £162. During the same period the Bishop had spent £838 more than he had received, and was about to incur an expense of £600 in sending six more missionaries to Abyssinia. The *Earl of Shaftesbury*, in opening the proceedings, is reported to have stated his belief that the restoration of Christianity to Jerusalem was reserved to the Church of England:—

"The Bishop whom they had sent out to Jerusalem was essentially a missionary Bishop, and his missionary labours were not confined to the Jews, but extended to the professing Christians belonging to the Greek Church, and to the Mahometans, and other sects scattered over about one-half of Asia, Egypt, and Abyssinia. With regard to the Christians of the Greek Church, these who receded from it to join Protestant congregations had their right to do so fully recognised by the Sultan, so that those who made converts of them neither violated the law of the country nor exposed the people themselves to persecution. Every thing denoted a breaking up of the Turkish system, and as the people themselves had hitherto seen only the heinous idolatry of the Greek Church passing as Christianity, there was every reason to expect that they would adopt, in its purity, the Gospel as preached by the Church of England. His lordship particularly referred to the tolerance and generosity of the Sultan, in reference to the Protestant Cemetery at Constantinople, and to the fact that Bishop Gobat was about to consecrate a church at Grand Cairo, situated on a piece of ground granted to the Christians of that city by the late Mahomet Ali, as signs that the Turkish system was giving way."

The *Earl of Chester* presided yesterday at the fifty-sixth anniversary of the Church Missionary Society, at Exeter-Hall, supported by the Bishops of Winchester, Meath, and Melbourne, Bishop Carr, the *Earl of Shaftesbury*, Lord H. Cholmondeley, &c. The speakers were the Bishop of Meath, the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle, the Ven. Archdeacon Hunter, Mr. J. F. Thomas, late member of Council at Madras, the Bishop of Melbourne (who gave an interesting account of his own Diocese), Canon Miller, the Revs. F. Close, of Cheltenham, and E. H. Bickerseth, and Macleod Wyne, Esq., Magistrate of Calcutta. The report expressed regret that during the last year the Colonial Church has sustained a deep loss by the death of Dr. Vidal, Bishop of Sierra Leone; and added, that it was satisfactory to state, that the Government had appointed a very able successor in the person of the Rev. J. W. Weeks, incumbent of St. Thomas's Church, Lambeth, who would be consecrated in the course of a few weeks:—

"The income of the society during the past year amounted to £107,348 2s. 9d. The expenditure to £116,256 10s. 8d. It would be seen from this statement that the expenditure of the year had exceeded receipts by the sum of £8,913 7s. 11d. but as there was a balance in hand at the commencement of the year of £3,292 5s. 9d., the actual excess of expenditure was £5,621 2s. 2d. The society had connected with it in various heathen districts 121 stations, 189 clergymen, 39 schoolmasters, &c., 11 European female teachers (exclusive of missionaries' wives), 1,697 native and country-born catechists and teachers of all classes, and 17,899 communicants."

Appended to the report were lengthened details of the Society's operations in West Africa, the Mediterranean, India, China, New Zealand, Rupert's Land, and other parts of the world.

CHRISTIAN INFLUENCES IN POLYNESIA.—Bishop Selwyn, in one of his recent speeches in England, in furtherance of missionary efforts in the Pacific, thus spoke of Polynesia:—

It is a most hopeful field of labour to which I would invite you. There is not a single child in the Pacific islands, even of that island in which John Williams lost his honoured life, that in a few years could not be trained to exhibit all the graces of a Christian life. A kindly spirit prevails even among the natives of that very island, in spite, too, of the barbarism sometimes practiced by the English seamen. I will give you an instance of it. A young chief of an island had gone aboard a trailing vessel, the captain of which he had

previously received at his house and treated with kindness: a brawl ensued, and the captain, who was intoxicated, drawing a knife, stabbed him. The poor youth jumped overboard in his agony to swim ashore, but was unable to do so; he came back, cried out for a rope, was hauled on board the ship again, and on her deck died. He was chief of a part of the island where a poor English carpenter, who was sick, had been left alone, and who with tears in his eyes related the fact. This man stated, that when put on shore, all he remembered during his delirium was, that the natives came and forced open his mouth and gave him nourishment. His life, he said, had been saved by them. On another part of the island of which I now speak, there is a hot spring bubbling up. By the side of it I found a poor English seaman living alone in a little hut that the kind hearted natives had made for him. They were in the habit every day of bringing him provisions, and coming daily at the right time to put him into the pool. There was a little native boy, twelve years old, who had come from Karotonga—that very island from which it might be thought no good could come—and that little boy devoted himself to the care of the spring. How the boy and the sailor came into company I cannot tell, but it was the simple fact, that the boy devoted himself to the care of the seaman. When first I saw the boy, he was crouching before the door of the hut, watching every gesture of the sick man, fetching every thing that could alleviate his suffering. The man begged me to take him to Sydney, and when they reached that place, the poor boy actually cried to be allowed to accompany the seaman to the hospital. Of course, I took him into my care; and we all found the same thing when there was sickness; the native boy was always ready to help: and so he went on, winding himself round our hearts, until there was not one of us who would not have adopted that little boy, loving him for his devotion. However, we carried the boy back to his native island, at a spot five miles from the spot where John Williams died. One of the natives came off, and told us that he did not know where we would find the boy's father; that he had been driven back to the bush, and despoiled of what little property he had: and he advised the boy not to come on shore. "Well then," continued the Bishop, "he became my own son, I took him to my own home, and to my own heart, but it was not long that he continued with us. He accompanied us to sea in our voyages, and gradually sank and died, and it was to my enjoyment to hear him call me by the same names that he would have called his own father and mother in his own country. They were exactly equivalent to the terms of endearment, "papa," and "inamama," which we used to avoid the dry cold terms "father" and "mother." In the middle of the night he was always so considerate as to say when you were watching him, "Why don't you go to bed? you will be very tired." In the middle of the night he called to me, "papa," and putting his arm round my neck he died peacefully; and I felt his death as if he had been my own child, so completely had this poor boy entwined himself round my own heart.

Selections.

THE "GOLDEN LECTURE."—Melville preaches the "Golden Lecture," so called, every Thursday morning at eleven o'clock. We have nothing in our country on this plan, but I wish we had. A good man in his will, or by gift antecedent, devotes a sum of money the interest of which is to be paid to some preacher, whom he also makes provision to appoint, on condition that he will deliver in a certain place a lecture on a given day in the week. Perhaps he desires to have a certain doctrine defended and system of errors opposed, and requiring them to be the subject of discussion, for successive generations, he being dead, secures the delivery of discourses that propagate the truths he loved, and which he believes to be for the happiness of his fellow-men. Error seldom makes such provision for its perpetuation and extension. Some of the most learned and powerful treatises in defence of truth have been procured by this measure, Melville's lecture is established in this manner, and I was told that he receives £400, or \$2,000, per annum for the weekly discourse. Besides, he is chaplain of the Tower, for which he receives as much, and as principal of a college an equal sum, so that his income must be about eight or ten thousand dollars. He delivers this weekly lecture in a church—St. Margaret's, Lothbury—by the side of the Bank of England, in the busiest part of all London: as much in the way of business and out of the way for preaching on a week-day, as the First Presbyterian Church in New York was in Wall street, before they took it, stone by stone, and put it up in Jersey. I

supposed a few men, and more women would struggle in, and make an audience sparse and few, and the lecture would be a *form*, elegant undoubtedly, but uttered to empty pews, and therefore cold. But the house was crowded before service began. In the middle of the day, in the rush and maddened whirl of business, under the eaves of the eight-acre temple of Mammon, to which all the world sends its daily offerings, this house of God was thronged with worshippers, or at least with hearers: and what was worthy of remark, the greater portion of them were men. They seemed to have dropped their pens, and rushed from their counting-rooms at the hour of service, to receive the instructions of the preacher, and they now sat reverently to hear his message. The pews were full, the aisles were partially filled, and a stranger made room for me on a bench in a favorable situation.

Melville came from the vestry and passed near me to the desk. His hair was quite gray, his face strongly marked with benevolence and thought, high cheek-bones, and large mouth, tall and slightly bent, his whole appearance fitted rather to impress you that he is a good man than great. He is decidedly both. His lecture was adapted to the day in the Church of England, the Feast of the Pentecost, and was on the personality and work of the Holy Ghost. It was a compact and striking exhibition of the argument against the Unitarians, delivered with earnestness and much feeling. The man who sat next to me, and who had given me a seat, annoyed me by constantly assuring me that it was *excellent*, but I thought so in spite of this provocative to dissent. It was sound, evangelical, Calvinistic, and uttered with so much unction, that it did not fail to move as well as to please those who heard. Some of the expressions, and now and then a whole passage, were very fine; but as a whole it was far below my anticipations as an intellectual effort, and far above them as a spiritual and instructive discourse.

When he left the pulpit after service, I met him at his vestry, and had a few words of genial conversation, in which he expressed himself pleased to hear the estimation in which his sermons were held abroad, and when I rejoiced to hear such sentiments as he in the Church of England pulpits, he declared his belief that the apprehensions of a tendency to Romanism had been greatly overrated. He trusted in God there was no danger of such a calamity. When I left him, it was with thankfulness that this Church has such men in it, and that the city of London, given as it is to the worship of material wealth and power, is nevertheless pervaded with such influences as these lectures, crowding upon the hours of business, tracking the Mammon worshipper to the very doors of his gods, and attracting him by the charms of scrupulous eloquence, as well as the voice of conscience and eternal truth, to turn from his idols, and give even the best hour of the day to the contemplation of Him who has the hearts and coffers of all men in his omnipotent hand.—*Practical Travels.*

FRANCE.—At Lyons, one would think the laws are not the same, for, here a poor old man, admitted into the barracks to partake of the soldier's humble fare, has been permitted by the Colonel of the regiment freely to give religious tracts to the troops. The greatest facilities have also been afforded to the pastors of the Evangelical Church for the distribution of the Scriptures among the soldiers leaving for the Crimea. Upwards of 4,000 copies of the New Testament have thus been distributed, and received with pleasure and even with earnestness in every case but two. A few days before the same troops had received from another quarter brass medals of the Holy Virgin. Such are, respectively, the gifts of Protestantism and Popery.—*News of the Churches, April.*

FLORENCE.—During Easter week in one of the most gorgeous halls of the Pitti Palace, in the midst of the Ministry, the diplomatic body, and the chief officers of his Court, the Grand-Duke Leopold washed and kissed the feet of twelve aged men. The Grand-Duchess performed the same ceremony to twelve aged women. They sat at a long table loaded with every delicacy, were served reverentially by their Sovereign, and afterwards conducted to their homes by the Grand-Ducal servants. Had these aged men dared, in the privacy of their own houses, to read in their native tongue, the account of the very supper which they thus commemorated—had they ventured to read together the 15th chapter of the Gospel of St. John—they would, like Count Guiccardini and his friends when engaged in the same task, have been thrown into a dungeon with highwaymen and murderers, and deemed themselves very fortunate if allowed to escape the dire offence by a speedy banishment from their native land.

ENGLISH LADIES AT THERAPIA.—A hospital surgeon, writing home, remarks on the lady nurses at Therapia. He says:—"The lady nurses who are here have been most kind and attentive to the sick and wounded, sitting by their bedsides reading to them, &c. Before they arrived many men were discharged from the hospital for passage to Malta or England very thinly clad. Now they have nice warm comforters and clothing given them. Imagine, if possible, the daughter of a baronet in Belgrave-square, with good property, (and not at all bad-looking), laying on one side all her wealth, and leaving a comfortable home to come here and stand at the washing-tub, in an underground back-kitchen. This she has done daily for the last fortnight, even when snow and frost have been on the ground. Also, Miss —, another daughter of a baronet, going from the bedside to the kitchen, ironing, &c. Well may Old England be proud of her daughters, when we see what sacrifices they are ready to make in order that they may fully carry out the Divine precepts of love and charity; and so high is the standard of the ladies of our country, that it is of little consequence what offices they perform, for whether at the washing tub or in the drawing room, they are the same in all that renders them high in the estimation of God and man."

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. America, May 13.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.

Lord John Russell took the oaths and his seat for the city of London on Monday, appearing in the House of Commons for the first time since his re-election. His lordship's return from Vienna led to some questioning in both houses, as to when the results of his journey would be formally made known to Parliament. The subject was pressed by Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli for an early day, which was promised by the Marquis of Lansdowne in one house, and Lord Palmerston in the other; subsequently Lord John Russell, who, on rising in his place, was received with cheers, made the following statement:—

"The first meeting of the Conference took place on 15th March, and the negotiations with respect to the first two of the Four Points lasted until March 26. Upon the 26th March, the third point came under consideration. It was then suggested by the Plenipotentiaries of Austria that the Plenipotentiaries of Russia should themselves make proposals calculated to satisfy the exigencies of the occasion. The Plenipotentiaries of Russia said that they had no instructions to make propositions, but asked for time to refer to their own Government. The Conference was then adjourned, and that no meeting for the transaction of business took place until the answer arrived from St. Petersburg. On the 17th April another Conference took place, when the Plenipotentiaries of Russia informed the conference that they had received instructions from their government not to take the initiative in any propositions, but that they were ready to hear and discuss any propositions that might proceed from the other side. The representatives of the allied Powers then requested forty-eight hours to consider the form in which they should make their proposals, and on the 19th instant the Plenipotentiaries of France and Great Britain, supported by the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, laid their propositions before the Conference. The Russian Plenipotentiaries requested forty-eight hours to make their answer to these propositions. On the 21st accordingly, they made their answer to these propositions, totally rejecting the propositions that had been made to them. They stated, at the same time, that they had propositions to make on the part of their Government, which, as they conceived, would be in accordance with the demand that Turkey should be united more completely with the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe, and that an end should be put to the preponderance of the power of Russia in the Black Sea. The Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, and Great Britain, found the proposals of Russia entirely unacceptable, and refused to consider them in detail. The Plenipotentiary of Austria then said that, although these propositions had been rejected he trusted that all means of reconciling the belligerent parties by peace were not exhausted. To this the Plenipotentiaries of France and England replied that their instructions were exhausted, and that they had no further powers to consider any other propositions. I then considered it my duty, and the best way in which I could perform my duty, to repair to my own government and lay before them the whole state of the case with respect to the negotiations at Vienna and the manner in which the Conference had been suspended.

The French Minister for Foreign affairs, two or three days later, having requested the orders of the Emperor, came to a similar conclusion, and I believe he was to arrive last night at Paris, where, no doubt, he will duly inform his Government of what took place in the course of the negotiations at Vienna."

Replying to further questions from Mr. Disraeli as to papers, Lord Palmerston declined at present saying what papers, beyond the protocol of the proceedings at Vienna, Government would lay upon the table.

Mr. Duncombe wished to know whether negotiations of any kind had been resumed by the gentlemen left behind at Vienna. (A laugh.)

Lord Palmerston—There has been a conference held since my noble friend left Vienna, at which some proposals were made by Russia which were not considered by any other parties to be calculated to lead to the termination of the war.

In reply to Mr. Bass, Lord J. Russell said that throughout the negotiations the Turkish Plenipotentiaries were of the same mind as those of Great Britain, France, and Austria.

THE ARMY AND THE WAR.

There was some questioning in both houses on Thursday respecting the opening of the telegraph from Balaklava to this country. The Earl of Harrowby said the first Lord of the Admiralty had received a telegraphic communication the previous day in less than twenty-four hours, but it simply announced the opening of the communication. Lord Palmerston and Sir C. Wood in the Commons, raised considerable laughter by the curt replies they gave to questions whether it communicated any intelligence of the bombardment.—The Premier jauntily replied, "The telegraphic message does not bear upon that subject." The First Lord of the Admiralty states that there is still a break between Varna and Cape Kelerga. Pressed by Mr. R. Lubbock, amidst the evident sympathy of the House, Lord Palmerston said it was the intention of Lord Panmure to urge upon the Commander of the Forces the necessity of daily intelligence from the seat of war.

The subject was again noticed by Mr. Warner on Monday, when it is reported:—

Sir C. Wood had to say in answer to the hon. member's questions that the telegraph was, they believed, completed throughout, excepting across the Danube. He had stated three or four days ago that the line had been already carried from the Crimea to the Turkish coast, and he believed that it was now completed from the English coast to Rutschuk. It was also completed on the other side from Giurgevo forward, but they were not aware whether it had been yet laid across the Danube. The last despatch from Lord Raglan was dated yesterday, but it conveyed no news. It contained no account whatever of the raising of the siege, nor was there any fact bearing on it stated, further than that there had been a temporary discontinuance of the fire on Sebastopol.

Mr. Grogan asked if the right hon. gentleman, when he received any further information as to the operations of the siege, would communicate it to the house?

Sir C. Wood—When anything of special interest—(a loud ironical cry of "Hear, hear," followed by laughter in the house)—What I was about to say was, that when the telegraphic despatch contains anything of sufficient interest to render it necessary or advisable, or interesting, in fact, to anybody, to communicate it to the house, there cannot be the least doubt that her Majesty's Government will think it proper to do so. I have not the slightest objection for the satisfaction of the hon. gentleman who cheers so contemptuously, to state the whole purport of the telegraphic despatch received by us to-day. Lord Raglan acknowledges the receipt of a despatch from Lord Panmure, and asks when the Sardinian Contingent would sail? (Some laughter.)

Replying to some observations of Lord Ellenborough, the Secretary of War stated on Monday that the Sardinian Contingent in the Crimea would be supplied by the English Commissariat on the terms that they paid for what they received; and he was informed by Sir John McNeill that Mr. Filder was fully prepared with ample means to meet such calls as may be made upon him. The Turkish contingent and the troops under General Beatson would be supplied from other sources.

The Marquis of Salisbury complained of the Guards being sent to Portsmouth, and finding no preparations made for their embarkation, at last they were sent with their old clothing, without any sufficient provision for the summer months, and without the new clothing which at this season should be supplied to them. They were also sent with their old arms, and without that invaluable and indispensable arm, the Minié rifle.

Lord Panmure could not believe the last to be the fact, as all troops in the Crimea were supplied with the Minié rifle. Soldiers were always sent put in their old clothes, and the new sent after them. The Duke of Cambridge said it was possible the Guards might get the Minié rifle on arriving at Constantinople, but they certainly took only their old arms with them. By a mistake their shoes, most necessary for them, were left behind on the beach. Lord Panmure said the articles left behind would overtake the detachments shortly after their arrival in the Crimea.

The Marquis of Blandford inquired on Monday if it was true that the Naval Brigade, as stated in the *Times*, had been for eight months without a chaplain. Sir C. Wood replied that it had not been so long in the Crimea. "He did not know whether any chaplains were attached to it. It is not usual to attach a chaplain to a body of men intended for a temporary purpose; but, if it should appear desirable, the Commander-in-Chief would provide the assistance of one of the chaplains of the forces."

According to Mr. F. Peel, the cavalry force in the Crimea has been increased by bringing from India two cavalry regiments; in addition 550 men and double that number of horses were now on their passage from this country to the Crimea; and upwards of 1,100 men and horses ordered to proceed to the same destination. It was intended to form a reserve at Scutari of 150 men and horses for each of the regiments.

On Friday the Earl of Albemarle complained of the insufficient blockade against the trade of Russia. Means should also be taken to stop the land transit trade carried on so largely through the Prussian territory, the existence of which rendered the maritime blockade altogether abortive. Lord Stanley of Alderley repeated the explanations showing the necessity for the lenity of last year's blockade. In the present year the Black Sea ports belonging to Russia were blockaded, as those in the Baltic would be as soon as the navigation was open. With respect to the general commerce of Russia, he read returns showing that she had lost nearly half her export trade, and asserted that she had been seriously crippled in every branch of her resources.

Mr. Layard has given notice of his intention to move the following resolutions on an early day:—

"That this house views with deep and increasing concern the actual state of the nation.

"That, while at all times the administration of public affairs should be intrusted to those best qualified to discharge the duties imposed upon them, it is the more necessary that it should be so at a moment of great national emergency.

"That the manner in which merit and efficiency have been sacrificed to party and family influence, and to blind adherence to routine in appointments to the great offices of state and to posts in diplomacy, the army, and other branches of public service, is opposed to the best interests of the State, has already given rise to great misfortunes, threatens to bring discredit upon the national character, and to involve the country in serious disasters.

"That this house will give its best support to any Ministry which in the present emergency shall propose to itself as its main objects the efficiency of the public service and the vigorous prosecution of the war, as the only means of securing an honourable and lasting peace.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR.—I presume that you expect some information respecting the proceedings of our Bishop to be communicated from each locality which he may visit, as such information conveyed through your columns must be interesting to all members of the Church.

Thursday, the 10th instant, was the day appointed for administering the rite of Confirmation in Trinity Church, Sherbrook, and on the previous evening his Lordship, accompanied by the Rev. C. Shreve, of Chester, arrived in that Settlement, and were hospitably entertained at Rose Bank Cottage, the residence of George Rose, Esq. Notwithstanding a severe snow-storm that prevailed throughout the following day, the congregation was as large as the limits of the Church would permit. The day's solemnities were to have commenced with the consecration of a burial ground, which now, for the first time, had been enclosed with a coat fence, and as the weather did not permit the usual service to be performed at the Burial Ground—which is detached from the Church—the Petition and Sentence of Consecration were read in the Church. After the Morning Service the Bishop addressed the candidates for Confirmation in his usual effective style, combining explanation and solemn admonition with affectionate advice. Twenty-two persons were

confirmed, who afterwards remained to partake of the Lord's Supper with the other communicants, and it is humbly to be hoped that they shall ever have reason to bless the day that they solemnly took upon themselves their baptismal vows. The Bishop's sermon was listened to with the deepest attention, having been very happily adapted to his audience.

After the duties of the day were ended, his Lordship partook of refreshment at the residence of George Turner, Esq., Catechist, and immediately after took his departure, followed by the blessings of many poor but steadfast members of the Church at Sherbrooke.

Sherbrooke May 23, 1855

T. D. R.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1855.

TRINITY SUNDAY.

The doctrine of the Trinity has been always more or less a test of the Christian's faith. It is a mystery beyond the reach of human understanding, requiring that human reason and judgment should be humbled before the utterance of inspiration and revelation. Heathen nations have a dim conception of it, but it is only revealed in full proportion to those upon whom shine the light of Gospel truth. Known and taught by the Prophets of old, it became more clearly developed in the fulness of time, when the Son of God, begotten of the Father before all worlds, having become man, suffered in the flesh, and ascended to heaven, sent the Holy Ghost, proceeding from the Father and the Son, to teach the disciples all things. It is thus that the Church, having duly celebrated the Pentecostal effusion of the Holy Spirit, brings at once before her people, in the clearest light of Divine truth, the mystery which was then more fully shown, and which she requires of them to believe. Many have been the controversies which the doctrine has occasioned, from the earliest ages, including the Arian heresy, until now, when the Socinian in the pride of human reason, makes it a point of dispute, in some of its essential features. Yet is there none which stands more prominently forward in the profession of a Christian, none to which in all its purity he gives a readier assent, when under the influence of Divine grace. It is of great importance that it should be implicitly believed. The bulk of Christendom is agreed upon this fundamental part of all true religion; but all do not give it a prominence in their services, being content to make it the subject of exhortation or imperfect teaching. The Church of England, cannot, however, be alleged to be deficient in this respect.—It is not only without hesitation that she impresses the mind with the doctrine, she does it also under the severest penalty that can be imposed upon disbelief, pronouncing the right conception of it necessary to salvation. The doctrine of the Unity in Trinity and Trinity in Unity, is clearly set forth in the Nicene and Athanasian Creeds, (formularies of religious truth saved from the corruption and error which made the Reformation necessary,) as having been the belief of the Church during the preceding centuries of the Christian era, as it has continued to be ever since, and will remain to the end of time.—They are an embodiment, with the succinctness of inspiration, of all that the Prophets had foretold, and all that the Saviour and His Apostles had taught, of the mysterious unity and trinity of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. The proceedings of the Council of Nice, which was composed of Bishops, Presbyters, and Deacons, from all parts of the widely-extended Roman Empire, form a powerful argument in defence of the Christian belief, and a great discouragement for all time, to those who may indulge in opposite opinions. Some indeed there may be who ignorantly entertain an opinion, that up to this period the Church never had any settled belief on the doctrine of the Trinity; but this is sufficiently controverted by the unanimity which then prevailed, and the result of deliberations, which were not to enquire as to what was a heresy, but to condemn and uproot one that had already entailed pernicious consequences. Human nature, however, is too prone to persist in errors which can be plausibly supported—and hence it is that the simple faith of the Christian sits very uncomfortably upon the unregenerate mind, and the pride of human understanding is often more eager to display itself in scepticism than a confiding faith to attest a description of the feelings which prompt and justify its reliance. An able Divine of the Church who has published an admirable sermon upon this doctrine, refers to the impossibility in our present state of existence, of comprehending it thoroughly, in the following terms:—

"The mystery of the Trinity is what angels are not able to explain: no, nor ever shall be, though they spend eternity in making the rapidest advances in the knowledge of the mystery. (Job iv. 18,

xi. 7.) And our knowledge of this mystery is so little, that it shall vanish away, as more rudiments, when faith is turned to sight. (1 Cor. xiii. 12.) Some "seed of God," however, (1 John iii. 9,) some solid knowledge of God in Trinity, is certainly attainable in the present life, which knowledge will continually increase, in those who have the least spark of it. For to him that hath shall more be given."

And again—

"In revealing Himself as one God in three persons, He shows us indeed, somewhat of what He is in Himself; but chiefly what He is to his redeemed people, whom He has redeemed and saved, by turning them away from their iniquities. This should guard us against all unprofitable speculations concerning the persons of the Godhead, their councils, manner of operation, &c., considered merely in themselves. All doctrinal statements are dry and unprofitable until we have felt the force of them in our own hearts. The doctrine of the Trinity must be revealed to us there. We ought to be able to give an account, not merely of what we have heard, or read, but of what we have actually experienced in our hearts, of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost."

We cannot furnish a more appropriate conclusion to these observations than the Collect for the Day:

"Almighty and everlasting God, who hast given unto us thy servants grace by the confession of a true faith, to acknowledge the glory of the eternal Trinity, and in the power of the Divine Majesty to worship the Unity, we beseech Thee that thou wouldest keep us steadfast in this faith, and evermore defend us from all adversities, who livest and reignest ever God, world without end. Amen"

We give below, for the just sentiments on Education which it contains, the speech of Mr. Sergeant Adams, at a social gathering of the Society of St. Nicholas, to celebrate the anniversary Festival of St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint. It adds a weighty testimony to the value of the inculcation of religious principles in early youth, and in a short space contains some arguments much depended on by those who would disconnect secular education and religion:—

Mr. Sergeant Adams expressed his gratification at the sight of an assembly so different from what he had expected to meet. The scene was altogether new to him, but not the less welcome on that account. He did not in the least expect to have addressed them, and had almost said he was unprepared to do so, did he consider any man could be unprepared to speak on the vital subject of education, who had ever thought on the religious, moral, or even social condition of his fellow-countrymen. As many present doubtless knew, it was his lot to deal with youths of the metropolitan districts, but alas! no such youths as those he saw before him. Such, rather, as that the very thought of their moral condition and of their hardened indifference to its debasement, made his heart bleed. It might not be altogether unprofitable to the younger portion of his hearers to mention to them one of the results of his own experience. It was now fifty years since he first attended a meeting of the society for juvenile public education. He was then an uninitiated and ardent youth just springing into life. Those silver locks, which he wished he could say he honoured, were then as dark as any he saw before him, and if he adduced them it was the more impressively to affirm that no man who has passed fifty years of active life—conscious of his responsibilities as a Christian and a man—can have failed to observe and reflect upon the modifications and changes of the opinions, the laws, the customs and the constitution of his country, and perhaps also of his own notions and persuasions,—not, however, let them hope, of his principles; for principles are the mainspring of action, the basis on which we should aim to found all education, and therefore they should never change. Turn up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.

Now, he would speak of the change his own views had undergone, because it might be of use to his hearers to know that, like many others, he had once thought that secular might be separated from religious teaching; nor was it until about five-and-twenty years since, when he came to hold his present office, that he ascertained by its practical results the bad effects of so mistaken a system. One cause of entertaining his early opinion had been, that he had always understood and taken for granted, that children necessarily received their religious education at home, but this was begging a most important question, for the fact was, that at home they received no education at all. So far from it, he had since found there were cases where these parents on whom they were allowed to depend for religious knowledge were totally ignorant, not only of the Saviour's Name, but of even that of their Creator Himself! Thus a deplorable system was being pursued; these unhappy children were receiving a good secular education without any religious instruction whatever, and this he must assert was a most serious evil. He was persuaded education without religion was a most dangerous weapon. Knowledge alone could only furnish them with greater facilities, nay, greater incentives to crime, if uncorrected by that which inculcates

likewise the value, the importance, the responsibility, and the blessing of a right appreciation of moral and religious duties. He looked with pain at the calendar of juvenile delinquency at one period of life, rising into not more deplorable, though more rooted, depravity at a later epoch, and thought he could distinctly trace it to its source—either total abandonment, or that partial education he so strongly deprecated. He wished people could be convinced of the fact that reading and writing were not education, and it was his own conviction of the error of such a supposition which made him attach so high a value to an institution like the one to assist in celebrating which he rejoiced he had the honour of being present to-day. He appreciated it as a whole, and he appreciated each separate portion of it, and he for one would say most heartily, God bless it!

Loud and earnest cheers interrupted this and several other portions of this speech, after which the learned Sergeant made allusion to the "Winchester Ode," just recited by one of the boys, and which we understood to be an unpublished poem by Roundell Palmer. He was himself, he said, one of those "seventy Wykehamist boys," and if he gloried in that as the oldest foundation of its kind this country could boast, he had not this foundation as the newest, and thought he could not have hit upon a happier omen; he only hoped its founder would continue to walk in the steps of good William of Wykeham. The learned Sergeant further referred to the festival of which this was the anniversary, and to the circumstance of the dedication being the same as that of St. John's, Cambridge—he long a Johnian—an announcement which seemed greatly to increase his popularity, many of the Masters being also of that fraternity. The Johnians, he remarked, were characterized by a peculiar esprit de corps which united them so firmly in the bonds of sympathy and fellow feeling that although they were ready to acknowledge the colossal magnitude of their great and formidable rival, Trinity—(laughter)—yet he believed so firmly in the force of union, that he considered the Johnians as perhaps the stronger body of the two. (Loud cheers.) Even as they had just now been reminded to let the day of "Crispin Crispian ne'er go by," he would call upon them to recall and honour, as each year brought it round again, the memorable festival of St. John's College. Let its commemoration be an eternal bond, not only among the living, but one that should ever unite times past, present, and future, reminding their latest posterity of what had been done for them by their ancestors, whose memories they would thus learn to venerate and cherish with the affectionate gratitude such occasions would inspire, he hoped that all who after leaving these haunts of learning to which they would owe so much, remained within any reasonable distance of its walls, would muster within them on the day to recall their early impressions, to revive old feelings, to talk over old times and old friends, and to soften down the asperities of tougher life by these tender and ennobling recollections. (Warm and reiterated cheers.) The learned sergeant concluded by proposing the health of the worthy and excellent Head Master.

The learned Sergeant was again called up on his health being proposed as Chairman of the Middlesex Quarter Sessions.

"Sergeant Adams, who was most loudly cheered and facetiously remarked it was too bad to be called up a second time, and that, too, after he had expended all the breath he had in doing honour to the last toast which had been drunk: he would just say that he believed this to be the true plan of education, that an attempt to mix varieties of religious opinions must be followed by bad results. Let each denomination train their own children to their own opinions; the right would prevail at last. Try what plan you would, he believed in the end the Church of England would always get the lion's share, and when he got eighteen shillings in the pound he felt he ought to be satisfied. He was sure this institution deserved support, had support, and would continue to be supported. Its claims were irresistible. It had been his lot to try no fewer than 28,000 of his fellow-men, and among these, no small number of pick-pockets, but of all the pick-pockets he ever tried, he believed none had so well deserved the name as the one who filled the chair."

"With this good-humoured rally, the party broke up, after a most satisfactory gathering, to the number above 300."

A number of Wesleyan Ministers have been in town during the past week or fortnight to attend the Nova Scotian Western District Conference.

The Rev. Dr. Beecher, a deputation from the British Conference, arrived in the steamship America. The object is to organize the Wesleyan body in the Provinces into a distinct connexion with the parent body, depending upon their own resources. He left town on Thursday morning last, for Canada, by way of Amherst and St. John, N. B.

H. M. Brig Espeigle left at Bermuda, the Rosecawen 70, Flag Ship, refitting, to sail for Halifax about June 5th. Rosecawen will probably arrive here on or before 12th proximo.—Chron.

The original poetry entitled "The War in the Crimea," which we cannot publish in two columns of stanzas, will be too lengthy for our paper.

THE ELECTIONS.

The agitation of the public mind, consequent upon the General Election, has now in some degree subsided, and the heat of political excitement will gradually give place to a cool consideration of the result of the contest.

In previous elections to establish what is called Responsible Government, there was an ostensible object to achieve, which served to excite the ardour of the people; but this gained, and generally recognized, nothing ought now to remain, except to carry out the details in the way best suited to promote the well being of the country. Herein we conceive to be the test of the true motives which dictated the pursuit of the object. We have no doubt, whatever, that good intentions in its behalf, have been mistaken for ambitious aspirations, and that conscientious opposition, has been also mistaken for a desire to uphold abuses. It would seem therefore, to be the part of honest men on both sides, to abate their political animosity if they do not wish it to be imputed to personal causes; and to give each other credit for something better than mere selfish purposes, which as often grow out of progressive measures, as from a determined pursuit of their own interest from the beginning. Governments like individuals, often the sport of circumstances, are never so bad as they are in general described to be by their opponents—and the result of the recent election compels us to believe, that the primo movers in the attempts to overturn the administration, by their exaggeration in the press, and their ultra measures in the Legislature, have rather helped to sustain it than otherwise. We believe also, however wise and good the materials were, which endeavoured to supplant it, that there would have been little choice left, had success attended their exertions, except to follow in the track of their predecessors.

We trust that in the next Session of Assembly, party action will be entirely laid aside. It may cost the members who under the designation of a party have in former Houses led an influential minority, some self-denial. It may discountenance the violent spirit which sometimes disgraces, but never does honor to a victory. But it is a sacrifice which all, in the present condition of the country, and for the common good, cannot make too soon. Relieved from party ties, our legislators would stand forth in true dignity of mind, each to take the course which his judgment approves, and to amend or perfect all measures emanating from an administration, which in its components cannot strictly be said to be of a party character. With a single exception or so, the whole ability of the last House remains with that which has been just returned—and what is for the present lost may be easily recovered if needful.—There is no reason why it should be perverted from a proper course of action, and it will be all required to meet the exigencies of a position in which the country will soon be placed by the demand for internal improvement.

We believe too that the people are generally tired of party maneuvering. They begin to feel by sundry experiences, that neither liberalism nor conservatism, as they exist among us, however well suited they may be to help their professors to office, can do much of themselves to forward public improvement, but rather retard it by the acrimony which they engender. They have a well-grounded suspicion, that political trickery tends to tarnish public morality—that extreme popular concessions may place the intelligence and property of the country beyond the protection of the law—and that even religious freedom may be sacrificed at the altar of party ambition by the unscrupulous or designing politician.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

A Telegraphic despatch received at the Merchant's Exchange Rooms on Wednesday evening, reports the arrival at New York, same afternoon, (Wednesday) of the U. S. S. *Pacific*, with Liverpool dates to May 19,—an excellent passage. The news by this arrival is of more than ordinary interest, and on the whole by no means encouraging. Sebastopol dates are, to May 12th, at which period affairs remained without any particular change from advices previously received.

Gen. Canrobert has resigned the command of the French Army in the Crimea, and is succeeded in that important position by General Pelissier, of Algeria notoriety.

Sweden has rejected the ultimatum of the Allies. Austria and Prussia are more intimate.

An expedition of 15,000 Allies embarked and put to sea at Kamiesch, in the direction of Azoff, but had returned without landing.

Omar Pacha's force had returned to Buxstoria. Large reinforcements were expected by the Allies to arrive in the Crimea, within ten days.

The British Money market reported easy. Consols closed at 80 5/8 to 3/4.—firm.
The Paris Industrials Exhibition had been opened—opening ceremonies passed off dull.
Cotton market active—advances 1/2 per lb.
The market for Broadstuffs of every description quiet—with a limited demand.
Provisions in request—prices firm.
Sugar in good demand—prices firm—at previous quotations.

The Queen's Birth-day was observed at Pictou with all the honors. The American Consulate and the Shipping in the port were dressed for the occasion, and at noon the Volunteer Artillery Company, under Capt James Murdoch, fired a Royal salute from Battery Hill.—Chron.

A gentleman lately returned from Canada and the United States, had the happiness of traveling from New York to Niagara in one day, a distance of 500 miles, and the misery of being detained on the journey between Windsor and Halifax, 54 miles, about the same space of time.—Ibid.

Our attention has been called to several errors in our Prices Current, of late, occasioned by the inattention of our compositors. We shall look sharp after this part of our weekly information for the future.

Holloway's Pills, a certain remedy for Dropsy.—Charles Hutchinson, of Quebec, was for fifteen months a sad victim to this complaint, so bad was his one part of the time, that the water actually oozed through the pores of his skin, and three per day change of apparel became necessary. Every time his doctor called, he expected to find him dead, and in fact gave his friends no hope of his recovery, his sister, who had derived great benefit from the use of Holloway's Pills, begged him, as a favor to her, to try them; fortunately for him he did not refuse, and they soon produced a change for the better, in four weeks he was again attending to business, having thoroughly got rid of his disorder, and in the most excellent health and spirits. These Pills work wonders in liver and bilious complaints.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. T. D. Ruddle, T. P. Calkin, Esq.—attended to. Rev. G. Townshend,—will attend to direction. Rev. H. Avery—the cards were sent ten days since by mail, directed to care Post Office, Wilmot. Rev. Mr Lloyd—have attended to directions.

Birth.

On the 29th of May, at Pugnash, the wife of the Rev. HENRY STAMER, of a Son.

Married.

On Saturday evening last, the 26th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Cochran, Mr JOHN PENNY, of England, to Miss LAVINIA PENN, third daughter of the late Mr. Nicholas Penn, of Lunenburg.

At Trinity Church, Digby, by the Rev. A. Gray, Mr. Geo. H. HUND, to Mrs. A. M. TIMPANY, of that place.

DECEASED.

On the 31st May, ANN DISMOTT, aged 68 years. Funeral to-morrow, Sunday, at 4 o'clock, from her Brother's, R. Richardson, No. 18, Bishop Street.

On Sunday last, after a long and painful illness, MARY, wife of Mr. Joseph Wright, in the 56th year of her age. At New Orleans, April 20th, Mr. THOMAS J. HABERLIN, aged 41 years, a native of Halifax, N. S., and son of the late Capt. Haberlin.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, May 26th.—Barque Halifax, Larbold, Boston; brigs, Rob Roy, Cohoon, Porto Rico; Bellow, Bathburn, Cienfuegos; Anzko, Lauchner, New York; schrs, Victoria, Warner, Boston; Medway Belle, Morrison, Philadelphia, 5 days.

Sunday, May 27th.—Brig Martha, Welton, St. John's, P. R.; schrs Belleisle, Brown, New York; Julia Newell, Dean, Baltimore.

Monday, May 28th.—Brigs, Mtns, Tinton, Cuba, 15 days; Africa, Moaguer, Boston; Martha Sophia, Bondrot, Bay Chaleur; schrs, Emery, Smith, Philadelphia; Courier, Rogers, Richmond; Betsey Bridge, Boudrot, New York; Ramson, Lockhart, Baltimore; Margaret, Brough, Boston; Temperance, Dann, Liverpool; Villager, Green, ditto; Caroline and Brother, P. E. Island.

Tuesday, May 29th.—Am. brig Empire Crowell, Philadelphia; schrs, Virgin; Bears, P. E. Island; Du On, Le Dair, Bay Chaleur; Saxe Gothas, Webster, ditto; Amargent, ditto.

Wednesday, May 30th.—Packet brig Boston, Roach, Boston, 2 1/2 days—23 passengers—6 for the Foreign Legion; brig Cordelia, Morrison, St. Pierre, 42 days; schr, Regulator, Balt, La'Poile, Nfld, 6 days; schr Virgin, Martell, P. E. Island, 5 days; schrs, Univ, Stanes, Dalhousie, 6 days; Highland Jane, Sterns, Bathurst, 6 days; Velocity, Matton, P. E. Island, 6 days; Hector, Fraser, Srdtes, C. B.

Thursday, May 31st.—Schr, Belinda, Caldwell, Bay Chaleur; Margaret, Boucher, Bathurst, 8 days; Hibernia, Magdalen Isle.

Friday, June 1st.—Government schr, Darling, D Iv, Sable Islands, reports the Am. steamer "Union" ran on shore on the north side of the island, May 23,—after remaining on shore thirteen hours was got off and proceeded on her voyage; brig Lady Ogle, Wood, Mayaguez, 17 days; brig Active, Shaw, Havana, 17 days; Am. brig Daniel Webster, Campbell, Philadelphia, 7 days; schrs, Martha, Bird, Placentia, 7 days; Busker, Pve, Richmond, Va., 8 days; Waterwitch, (new) Hunt, Lunenburg, 5 hours; Olive Branch, Bonchett, P. E. Island; Aurora, Crowell, Baltimore; Sea Bird, Lovett, Liverpool; Durham, Dolliver, Port Medway.

CLEARED.

Monday, May 28th.—Melina, Irwin, P. E. Island; Flavia, Lepointe, Quebec; America, O'Brien, Boston.

Tuesday, May 29th.—Brig Oriental, Lash, P. E. Island; brig, Brisk, Morrison, Jamaica; brig, Mtn, Anderson, Kingston, Jamaica; schrs, Mary Bliss, Gaylor, Labrador; Mary, Glasgow, Montreal; Wanderer, Callahan, ditto.

Thursday, May 31st.—Barque Halifax, (pk.) Laybold,

Boston; brig Express, Frisk, Havana; brigs, Agenoria, Murphy, Jamaica, France, Hubert, Bernier, Canada, schrs Nancy, Crowell, Porto Rico Mary Jane Shelnu', Gaspc.

MEMORANDA.

The Dr schr Oregon, from Port au Spain for Halifax, put into Norfolk, 14th inst., leaking badly—cargo unladen.

The schr, Mary Ann, hence for Montreal, was stranded on the south side of Tracadie, on Thursday evening, 22nd inst.

Philadelphia May 22nd.—Ct. J. Daniel Webster, Halifax. Quebec, May 22nd.—Arr'd, brig Columbus, Halifax. Montreal.—Arr'd, brig, Mary Ann, Balcorn, Halifax May 19.—Ct. J. Amelia, ditto, Ada to leave 23th, Alcoa Rogers, 29th, and W. A. Henry, 30th, ditto. The Wm Ward from Liverpool for Halifax, has been lost off Ireland.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

Apples, per barrel	15s a 18s.
Bacon, per lb.	7 1/2d. a 8d.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	40s. a 50s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. 3d. a 1s. 4d.
Cheese, per lb.	7 1/2d. a 9d.
Eggs, per doz	10d.
Beans green per lb.	5d. 6d.
Do. smoked, per lb.	7 1/2d. a 8 1/2d.
Hay, per ton.	27 2s. 6d.
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d.
Do. all wool,	2s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	25s.
Oats, per bus.	3s. 6d.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	none.
Potatoes, per bushel,	5s. 6d.
Soaks, per doz.	11s.
Turkeys, per lb.	9d.
Veal, per lb.	8d. a 5d.
Wool, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.
Canada Flour S. F.	37s. 6d.
Am.	35s.
Rye	37s. 6d.
Corn Meal	27s. 6d.

LUMBER.

Hemlock, per M.	41s. 3d.
Spruce, per M.	52s. 6d.
Pine per M.	80s.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord.	22s. 6d.
Coal, per chaldron.	27s. 6d.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

EASTERN TERM, 1855.

The Rev. E. MATURIN, M. A.; the Rev. J. ROBERTSON, M. A.; and J. C. COOSWELL, Esq., B. A., have been appointed Examiners.

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

The TERMINAL EXAMINATION will be held also on the 21st and 22nd of June. On Monday, 25th June, there will be an Examination for the Prizes offered by the Alumni. On Tuesday 26th, the pupils of the Collegiate School, under the Rev. D. W. PICKETT, B. A., Head Master, will be examined, and the School Exhibitions will be adjudged.

On Wednesday, the 27th, the COGSWELL SCHOLARSHIP will be awarded.

On Thursday, 28th, the ENCENIA will be celebrated.—Divine Service will commence at 10 o'clock, and a Sermon will be preached by Rev. Professor HILL, M. A. At Noon the usual Convocation will be held for commemoration, and conferring of degrees.

The business of the Term will be closed on Saturday 30th of June. GEORGE McCAWLEY, June 2. Jw. President.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

THE COGSWELL SCHOLARSHIP will be open to competition at the ensuing Examinations. The subjects of examination will be—

In the Greek—The Epistle to the Romans, critically and doctrinally.

The Old Testament History during the reign of the Kings.

The Articles of the Church of England.

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

P. C. HILL, Sec'y of Trustees

June 2. (25).

TO PRINTERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER conceiving that it would be beneficial to his brother Printers to be able to purchase in Halifax such materials as they may be occasionally in want of, will keep on hand—

- Brass Rule of all patterns, in lengths of 2 feet.
- Leads, 8vo. and 12mo. per lb.
- Space Rules.
- Quotations.
- Bookbinds.
- Points.
- Lay Brushes.
- Newspaper and Book Printing Ink.

—All of which will be sold at a small advance to cover freight, &c., for Cash only.

May 19. WM. GOSSIP.

Orders for new Presses or Type, and all Materials connected with the Printing Business, supplied from one of the best Type Foundries in Boston—and every information afforded to Parties entering upon the Printing Business, to enable them to do so with economy.

PAPER HANGINGS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

10,000 ROLLS just received—the cheapest in the market—Handsome Glass Patterns.—Country Dealers will do well to give a call.

Look for WM. GOSSIP, April 14, 1855. 21 Grand St. Street

Poetry.

THE CONTENTED MAN.

FROM THE GERMAN OF JOHAN MARTIN MILLER.

Was frag ich viel nach gold und gut?

Why need I strive or sigh for wealth?
It is enough for me
That heaven has given me strength and health.

On some what floods of riches flow!
Houses, herds, and gold have they.
Yet life's best joys they never know.

A vale of tears this world they call,
To me it seems so fair,
It countless pleasures hath for all.

For love of us, hills, woods and plains,
In beautiful hues are clad
And birds sing far and near sweet strains.

And when the golden sun goes forth,
And all like gold appears
When bloom o'erspreads the glowing earth.

Then loud I thank the Lord above,
And say in joyful mood
His love, indeed, is Father's love

Advertisements.

RAILROAD PROVISIONS.

CANADA HOUSE.
FAMILY SHIP AND ARMY STORE.

- 60 Barrels Prime (now) Nova Scotia BEEF.
20 do do do PORK.
32 do do do Oatmeal.
48 Firkins do do Butter.
250 Smoked do do HAMS.
25 Quinlets do do Codfish.
15 Cwt. do do Cheese.
15 Barrels 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
temporarily withheld Martell.

WM. RENNELS.

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

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WM. 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 Col-
lapsible Tubes, as follows:-

- Madder Lake Ivory Black,
Cobalt Indian Yellow,
Chinese Vermilion Naples Yellow,
Methyl Indigo,
Bitumen Vandyke Brown,
Flake White double Chrome Yellow,
tubes Scarlet Lake,
Burnt Sienna, Crimson Lake,
Raw Sienna, Purple Lake,
Burnt Umber, Roman Ochre,
Raw Umber, Indian Red,
Prussian Blue, Venetian Red,
Yellow Ochre, &c &c &c.

Oils.

Drying Oil, Nut Oil, and Poppy Oil, in Phials.
Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas.

Academy Boards, 24 x 18 ins., prepared Mill Boards
for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes: Prepared
CANVAS, plain and single prime-27 inches wide, of any
length.

Brushes.

Bristle Brushes, flat and round, all sizes.
Sable, do. Large Medium and Small
Camel Hair, do. for Blenders, Flat and round
do. do. Flat for Lacquering, all sizes.

Crayons, &c.

Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored-in Boxes of
24, 36 and 48 shades.
Le Franc's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes
Cotta Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3,
Black Glazed Crayons,
Italian Chalk, hard black,
White Crayons, square,
White Chalk, round, for Black Board,
Porte Crayons: Leather and Cork Stamps,
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; Rawsey's &c. do.
Mapping Pens; Dividers; Parallel Rulers; Superior Ma-
thematical Instruments; Drawing Pins, Bristol and Lon-
don Board; Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c.
an. 13. 1855.

FRIEND OF THE CANADIAN!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA!
OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston (Book
Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October, 1854.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Sir.-Gratitude compels me to make known to you the
extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the
use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards
of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of
blood, it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her
cough: I have often declared that I would give all I pos-
sessed to have cured her: but although I paid a large sum
for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About
three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might
benefit her, at all events I resolved to give them a trial,
which I did, the result was marvellous: by slow degrees
my mother became better, and after persevering with
your remedies for nine weeks she was perfectly cured,
and now enjoys the best of health, although seventy-five
years old.

I remain, Sir, your obliged,

(Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY!

AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.
Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esq., Halifax,
Nova Scotia, dated the 25th August, 1854.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Sir.-I desire to add my testimony to the value of your
Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the
greatest torture with this distressing complaint, was tap-
ped three times, and finally given up by the doctors: hav-
ing become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more
strength in me than a child just born. It was then that I
thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a
quantity and commenced using them. The result I can
scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using
them for four weeks, I felt much better, and by persever-
ing with them, at the expiration of two months, I was
completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,

(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND
LIVER COMPLAINT!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlotte-
Town, Prince Edward's Island, dated 17th Nov. 1854.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Sir.-I am happy to say that your Pills have restored me
to health after suffering for nine years from the most in-
tense general debility and languor, my liver and bowels
were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I
tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me
until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and
following the printed directions for seven weeks, I was
cured, after every other means failed, to the astonishment
of my neighbours, acquaintances, and friends. I shall
ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration
to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers,
feeling it my duty to do so.

I remain, Sir, your loyal servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM REEVES

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the fol-
lowing 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
Bilious Complaints Fevers of all kinds Sore Throats
Bloaches on the Face Stings and Gravel
Skin Gout Secondary Symp-
toms
Bowel Complaints Head-ache Tic Douloureux
Colic Indigestion Tumours
Constipation of the Intestines Ulcers
Bowels Jaundice
Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affections
Debility Lumbago Worms of all kinds
Dropsy Piles Weakness from
Dysentery Rheumatism whatever cause.
Erysipelas Retention of Urine &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 214
Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable
Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civil-
ized World, at the following prices.- 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d. 4s.
6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.-J F Cochran & Co., New-
port, Dr. Harding, Windsor, G N Fuller, Horton, Moore &
Chipman, Kentville, E Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwallis,
J A Gibbon, Wilnot, A B Piper, Bridgetown; R Guest,
Yarmouth, T B Patillo, Liverpool; I F More, Caledonia,
Miss Carder, Pleasant River, Robt. West, Bridgewater, Mrs
Nell, Lunenburg; B Legge, Mahons Bay; Tucker & Smith,
Truro; N Tupper & Co., Amherst; E B Huestis, Wallace;
W Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T B Fraser,
New Glasgow; J & C Jost, Guysborough, Mrs. Norris,
Canso, P Smyth, Port Hood, T & J Jost, Sydney, J Mathe-
son & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the large
sized.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.

General Agent for Nova Scotia.

Feb. 24. 1855.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SUBSCRIBERS for the above, or any other Eng-
lish Periodical, received by the undersigned. Or-
ders forwarded every month. WM. GOSSIP,
21 Granville Street.

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. 2 m.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE
TEETH AND GUMS. MERRH AND BORAX. PRE-
PARED WITH FEAU 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. 1855.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

THE following Juvenile Books, have been just re-
ceived, 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 Illustra-
tions, 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. 3d.
Library, 1s. 3d.

ARTHUR GRANVILLE; or, the Gifts of God. By An-
na Maria Gleanis. 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; 80 pp. 23 mo. Muslin, 7d.

TALES OF INSTRUCTION AND WARNING; Faint
Witness; The Lost King; The Desert Child; 68 pp. 32 mo.
Muslin, 7d.

LOVE'S LESSON; 237 pp. Muslin, 3s. 6d. Gilt Edg.
4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.

OUR LITTLE COMFORT; 203 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 2s.
6d. do Gilt, 4s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.

BARON'S LITTLE DAUGHTER; 223 pp. 16 mo. Mus-
lin, 3s. 6d. do Gilt, 4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper cover,
1s. 6d.

IN THE WORLD BUT NOT OF THE WORLD; 213
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 SAORAE -Prayers and Meditations for Private
use. From the Writings of the Divines of Church of Eng-
land, with an Introduction by the Rev. John Chandler,
M. A., 24 mo. 250 pp. flexible cover, 2s. 6d. extra bind-
ing, 4s.

Daily Morning and Evening Prayers, for FAMILY AND
PRIVATE WORSHIP, by a Layman of the Church of the
Holy Trinity Brooklyn, L. 1. 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 Topo-
graphy of the country at a glance, 2s. 6d. each,
Nicholl's Help to Reading the Bible, with the Pascha-
lic View, Muslin Gilt, 7s. 6d.

School Libraries, of 100 Vols, £2 17s. 6d.
WILLIAM GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street

March 3. 1855.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

With a Receipt for cooking a Curry-by an Es-
tablished 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 Re-
ceipt 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. 1854

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, and it
undoubtedly means of increasing their sale have been
resorted to by puffing advertisements-no certificate published re-
specting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious
Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Con-
stipation, Headache, want of Appetite, Ciddiness, and the
numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Di-
gestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They
do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and
are as 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.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE

TOOTH POWDER.

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

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES.

TOILET REQUISITES, &c., &c., &c.

WM. LANGLEY Respectfully announces to his
numerous patrons, that he has received from En-
gland 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

BILLS OF LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at
WM. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24 Gran-
ville Street.

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propriator, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Gran-
ville Street. Subscriptions will be received and
forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocese.

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