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# The Church Times.

Rev. J. C. Cochran---Editor.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip---Publisher.

Vol. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1854. No. 21.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

DAY	MORNING.			EVENING.		
	Script.	Psalm.	Trin.	Script.	Psalm.	Trin.
1	1 Kings 17	110	1	1 Kings 17	110	1
2	Jerom. 41	111	2	Jerom. 41	111	2
3	49	112	3	49	112	3
4	49	113	4	49	113	4
5	49	114	5	49	114	5
6	49	115	6	49	115	6
7	49	116	7	49	116	7
8	49	117	8	49	117	8
9	49	118	9	49	118	9
10	49	119	10	49	119	10
11	49	120	11	49	120	11
12	49	121	12	49	121	12

## Poetry.

### THE MORNING AND EVENING SACRIFICE.

With every morning's glorious dawn,  
With every evening's close,  
The Hebrews marked the holy time,  
And prayer and praise arose:  
How grand and solemn was the sight,  
A nation's sacrificial rite!

O'er the hot desert's gleaming sand,  
Led by the hand divine,  
They toiled to reach the promised land,  
And watched each mighty sign.  
By day the cloudy pillar came,  
By night the shaft of living flame!

The water sprang at God's command,  
When faint with thirst they cried,  
And victory crowned the little band,  
When AMALEK defied:  
For He whose arm is as an host,  
Made vain the heathen's naughty boast!

When Moses, unto Pharaoh led,  
Submissive took his way,  
And, railing thence, exulting said,  
"This doth my toll repay,  
No wonder hearts and feet should grow  
Discouraged, doubting, faint, and slow."

For Faith their wavering footsteps stayed,  
And careful took before,  
Till those fair lands, in green arrayed,  
Beckoned the wanderers o'er!  
Ere the long and weary road,  
There Canaan smiled and Jordan flowed!

So, Christian pilgrims! morn and eve,  
Let prayer and praise arise,  
And follow Him whom ye believe  
Your Leader, to the skies!  
Like Israel's, bid your censers glow,  
To mark your holy time below!

O'er many a bleak and arid waste  
If e'er your feet shall tread,  
Rebuke ye "living waters" taste,  
Sustain the drooping head:  
In brightest day, "neath darkness shroud,  
His word is still your "flame and shroud!"

When fierce hosts your path beset  
Then all that Israel knew,  
Fear not for ye shall conquer yet,  
His arm shall strike for you!  
Through all the dread and dismal night,  
He keeps His chosen ones in sight!

As Moses on the mountain died  
In sight of "promised land,"  
So did the Sinless Crucified  
On Calvary's summit stand,  
And see, with vision all divine,  
His redeemed the endless line!

As with dimmed, regretful eye,  
The parting Hebrew gazed,  
So went the SAVIOUR'S faithful by,  
"Sorrowing" and "sore amazed!"  
Rising from the powerless tomb,  
He came to chase away their gloom!

May the hand which Israel led  
Still guide our feet aright:  
As robes with manna fall He fed,  
And gave them strength to fight:  
As "bread of life" to us is given,  
And power to win our way to heaven!  
A.M.S. 1854.

## Religious Miscellany.

### "TRIMMING TO THE WIND."

The need of some religious papers is excited by their sustenance, too, in more senses than one. They stir up in the waters of strife and bitterness; anxious for nothing but a popularity that will in-

crease their subscription. The *Christian Index* of Georgia, of May 20th, in a very judicious article entitled "Our own Affairs," speaks in this wise of a course so detrimental to the true interests of a religious paper, and so injurious to the cause even, of denominational religion:

"Were we," it says, "to conduct a paper on the principle, that the first object should be to make it popular, we might pursue a different course from that which we have chosen. Our first aim should be to procure a hobby on which we might ride constantly and furiously. In other words we should choose a subject that might appear to meet with considerable favour among those among whom our paper was intended to circulate. It should be a subject on which our readers could be readily excited; and as the carnal emotions of men are more excitable than the spiritual, we should be compelled to appeal largely to their carnal feelings in order to kindle their zeal. This is a favourite method with politicians, and religious demagogues not unfrequently follow in the same track."

The editor goes on to say that "the conductor of a religious newspaper ought not to make a doctrine of secondary importance the central point of his system of divinity, nor should he lose sight of the general interests of Christianity in his efforts to suppress a single error in faith or practice." This is a sound principle; and the editor who violates it is justly chargeable with one-sided mental development, or with manifesting the spirit of bigotry and intolerance.

"Our position" continues the *Index*, in the same thoughtful strain, "requires us to promote, as far as we have power, whatever tends to the improvement of the moral and religious condition of mankind, and particularly of our own denomination in this State. We cannot think of taking one subject as our constant theme, exclusive of others equally as important, nor are we willing, knowingly, to violate a single principle of Christian obligation for the purpose of making our paper spicy. Our aim has been to make a useful rather than a popular paper."

### TWO THOUGHTS ON PRAYER.

The first is, Christians ought to pray for Christ's sake.

The French, particularly the army, had great attachment to Bonaparte. Said he, "At Areola, when I was advancing, Col. Meuron, my aide-de-camp, threw himself before me, covered me with his body, and received the wound which was destined for me. He fell at my feet and his blood spouted up in my face. He gave his life to preserve mine."

What, then, should not the Christian soldier be willing to do for Christ, the Captain of his salvation, leading him on to victory?

"Thy salute in all this glorious war,  
Shall conquer though they die;  
Thy is the triumph from afar,  
By faith they bring it nigh."

The second thought is, Christians should pray for the sake of the Church. During the journey of the Israelites through the wilderness, Amalek came out to fight with them. Moses committed the army to the command of Joshua; and himself, Aaron, and Hur, went up to the top of the hill to pray. When, through weariness, the hands of Moses hung down, Amalek prevailed. But when raised, Israel prevailed; so Aaron and Hur stayed up his hands till the discomfiture of Amalek.

The application of this is as easy as it is beautiful. Israel and Amalek represent the church and her enemies. Moses represents the minister of the gospel. Aaron and Hur, his official and lay members. If, therefore, the preacher lifts his hands in prayer to God, and his church sustain them there, they will prevail over all opposition; live, flourish, and increase, both in grace and numbers. But if, through weariness and discouragement, the preacher's hands droop, and are not supported by his church, the enemy will prevail.

"Restraint prayer, we cease to fight;  
Prayer makes the Christian's armor bright;  
And Satan trembles when he sees  
The weakest saint upon his knees."

"Now I beseech you, brethren, for the Lord Jesus Christ's sake, and for the love of the Spirit, that ye strive together with me, in your prayers to God for me."—*Zion's Herald*.

### THE REFORMATION IN ENGLAND.

It can never be too often reiterated in the ears of our youth that England owes all its commercial prosperity all its political glory, to the Reformation. It can never be too frequently remembered and acknowledged by the mature Christian, that England's pre-eminence among the nations is owing to her being foremost in giving honor to God and his holy word; and it never can be too strongly or too repeatedly enforced from our pulpits, that it is to God's favor we are indebted for this pre-eminence, and that it has brought us under a deep responsibility to Him who hath heaped such blessings upon us—that he hath thus loaded us with favor, and thus set us on high, in order that England might become a conspicuous witness for him to all the world, and be empowered to defend the truth, and afford protection to its advocates whenever they may be assailed in any quarter of the globe.

The Reformation in England is ascribable to the word of God in a more full and exclusive sense than can be predicted of any other country where the Reformation took effect, for it was not by a Luther or a Calvin among our clergy—it was not by Henry, or Edward, or Elizabeth upon the throne, that the Reformation in England was brought about, and still less was it effected by any external and foreign agency. It was by the circulation of the Scriptures among the people that the heart of England was touched, and the Gospel once planted there, soon made itself felt and listened to throughout all the members of the body politic; and, having begun in the heart, the revival took that vigorous and healthy tone which is characteristic of the English institutions, both civil and religious.

The theology of the Church of England being, in like manner, founded on Scripture alone, is characterized by the same manly and vigorous tone; or if it occasionally degenerated, as in the case of Laud and his followers, or in the Non-jurors and Jacobites in the time of William, these are mere exceptions; for it would be difficult to find, in any other country, such a collection of sound theology and deep doctrine as is contained in the sermons and dissertations of our older divines, who lived during the first century after the Reformation.

When men grow rich they are apt to become indolent, and this is as true of intellectual as of worldly acquisitions; and when men are born to large possessions, it is not easy to induce them to take the pains necessary to understand how to use aright those treasures which they have not had the labor of acquiring. When this is the case, a fit of illness may prove a real benefit to a man by forcing him to use that regimen and exercise which are necessary to keep the body in health; or, some attempt at depriving him of his possessions, may become the stimulus to rouse him and make him apply himself to the management of his affairs.

So it has been with the Church of England, in a spiritual sense, since a morbid appetite for mere ceremonies, and a markish spring of obsolete usages, had crept over the indolent and sincere portion of the Church; and disgust at this clerical foppery has produced a healthy reaction both among the clergy and the laity. The Papal aggression, too, which aimed at robbing us of all which we hold most dear, has roused the true-hearted men in the Church of England from their lethargic security, and our champions have buckled on again their spiritual armor and are rushing to their several posts, which are again assailed by a foe whom their forefathers had conquered, and who had lately sworn, and made them believe, that he was no longer in hostility towards them.—*Church of England Quart. Review*.

It is your principle, that your hearts are to be ready for every work that God shall impose upon you. You are not to choose your employment, neither are you to refuse any employment that God shall put upon you. You are always to have an open ear, a ready hand, an obedient heart, and a willing, cheerful soul, to fall in with what work or service soever it is that God shall put upon you. This is your principle.—*Brooks*.

God doth not use to put off his old servants; their age onsets them to him, if we do not unfaithful to him, he cannot be inconstant to us.—*Bishop Hall*.

## News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Canada, July 22.

## HOUSE OF LORDS, July 14

The Bishop of Oxford, in a motion for returns of the details from which the census of 1851 had been prepared, exposed the unfair dealing as between the Church of England and other bodies, by the inaccurate comparisons that had been made of their relative numbers. The rev. prelate made no complaint of the Registrar-General or of the gentlemen employed in that office. The defective nature of the returns has no doubt chiefly arisen through those who furnished the numbers which were inserted, and the subject-matter of the reports—namely, the clergy of the Established Church and the ministers of the dissenting bodies:—

"With respect to the clergy, many of them refused to send in any returns, and the consequence was, that applications were obliged to be made to the churchwardens, or any other person who could assist in the matter, or take any trouble about it. For this reason the numbers given in the official documents as purporting to belong to the Church of England were oftentimes very loosely put together, and considerably less than such numbers really were. In his own diocese, for instance, where he had caused careful enquiries to be made, the number who attended one service on Sunday was found upon calculation to be about 117,421, while in the official returns of the Registrar-General they were stated only at 98,410. But the greatest misstatements in the reports occurred, not from our own numbers being lessened, but from the numbers of the Dissenters of nearly all denominations being greatly exaggerated and set forth. From reports that had been made to him it appeared that at the time when the numbers were being taken the Dissenters filled their places of worship on purpose to swell the return of their numbers; that many persons attended in these dissenting chapels in the evening who attended church in the morning and afternoon; that most, if not all, the Dissenters of the neighbouring parishes always attended the particular parish where the census was being taken, so that they were in reality counted two or three times over; that special sermons were preached in the dissenting chapels to induce larger congregations to assemble; that the same persons of one attended places of worship belonging to different dissenting denominations; that the unfavorable state of the weather during the time the census was being taken kept many people from church; that many of the chapels mentioned in the report could not hold the number of persons returned as going to them, unless such persons were very small children; that all the children were taken from the charity-school and made to count in the returns; that the Dissenters from the first entertained an opinion that the returns were to be looked upon as a struggle between the Church and the Dissenters; that our own clergy, for various reasons, were careless about the matter, and conscientiously objected to the returns being taken in the manner proposed, and so did not assist in taking them; and that many of the most important returns were, in reality, taken by persons hostile to the Church, and desirous rather to depreciate its importance than to exemplify the real amount of its influence. He would refer, as an instance of misstatement, to the return of the Registrar-General, as to the Roman Catholics of Liverpool, from which it appears that the numbers attending Catholic Chapels were 27,650, whereas it was a well known fact that all the sittings in their places of worship in this town did not amount to more than 8,000. Another instance might also be mentioned with reference to the parish of St. Giles, where the sittings for the Roman Catholics were only 460, and yet the number attending them was inserted in the census as 3,000. He had heard also of a case in which the number of persons attending divine service during the day at one of our churches was inserted at 286, whereas at one service alone the clergyman of the place knew that 550 had attended, and, upon his mentioning on the subject, the numbers were re-examined and found to amount, including both morning and afternoon services, to upwards of 800. If impartial and correct returns could be obtained, he felt convinced that it would be found that, thank God! the great body of the people of this country still belonged to and were members of, the Church of England.

The Bishop of St. David's corroborated much that had been said, from letters he had himself received:—

"In one case 2,000 dissenters had been returned as attending a chapel that would not hold 1,200. There were many cases in which the return of the dissenters exceeded the number of the population of the place they were supposed to be living in, and in other cases there was no doubt that the dissenters had been counted over and over again. It was also known that the dissenting Sunday schools had clubbed together to take it in turn to attend each other's places of worship at different times of the day. The dissenters in many places had recourse also, to the attraction of public teaching in their chapels—a kind of exhibition that was peculiarly popular with the Welsh."

Earl Grayville regretted that he should seem to put himself in opposition to the representatives of the Church of England, but he must refuse the returns asked for, first, because the census office was now shut up, and their accounts closed; and because in the cir-

culars; it found by the Secretary of State, it was stated that it was not intended all the particulars in the returns should be published. They could not, therefore, be published without a breach of good faith:—

"There appeared no doubt that the returns from the Church of England were underrated, and the rev. prelates appeared to have made out a strong case against the Dissenters, who would, no doubt, take a public opportunity of answering it. As to the Roman Catholics, he would only observe, with reference to the number of sittings they possessed, that their services were short and more frequent than ours, and therefore it was obvious that their chapels gave accommodation to more persons than Protestant churches did, where the services were longer and the attendance more rare. The expense of the returns had been complained of, but in fact they cost only £5 4s. per 1,000, whilst the previous census had cost £5 9s. A sum of £160,000 had been voted, but only £127,000 spent, so that a large balance would have to be returned to the Treasury.

The Bishop of Oxford could not press the returns after what had fallen from his noble friend. Such a promise, however, ought not to have been made, as it was temptation for unscrupulous persons to make improper returns. The present mode of obtaining such information would afford no satisfactory proof of the real state of religious feeling in the country; but, in whatever way this information was to be gained, he most earnestly hoped that it would be in some other way than by attendance on a place of worship.

## ENGLAND.

**DEVALUATION OF PUBLIC MONEY.**—On Saturday a report was printed by order of the parliament, relating to the misappropriation of money entrusted to Mr. H. Swabey, the late Registrar of the Court of Admiralty. The committee state, "In conclusion we beg to report that the total amount of the deficiency in Mr. Swabey's accounts appears to be as follows—namely, in money £35,328 16s. 6d.; Exchequer Bills, £26,900; Stock, 3 per cent. Consols, £1,576 1s. 3d.; Stock, 3½ per cent. Reduced, £2,842 8s. 9d.; and the amount of dividends on such stock, from July 1843, and interest upon Exchequer Bills for varying periods, amounting to a considerable sum." It appears that Mr. Swabey's salary was £1,400 a year; he gave no security, nor was he ever called upon to render any account, except in the comparatively unimportant case of the fee-fund.

**ATTACK ON CROSTADT.**—The *Morning Chronicle* has published the following statement:—A request, it is understood, was submitted to the Cabinet Council held on Friday last, for permission to allow Vice Admiral Sir Charles Napier with the fleet under his command, to attack Crostadt. Sir James Graham, G. C. B., First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Duke of Newcastle, War Minister, attended a Privy Council held on Monday by the Queen, to consider the same application and resolution of the Cabinet Council; and altho' the result has not transpired, the despatch of brigadier general Harry D. Jones, and a company of royal sappers and miners from Chatham, leave little doubt as to the answer sent to the gallant admiral in command of the Baltic fleet. The Dauntless screw steam frigate, brought home the application from Sir Charles Napier, and is now on her way back with the answer.

**THE LATE CAPTAIN FOOTE OF THE "CONFLICT"**—The body of the late Captain Foote has been found near Meinel. It must have laid embedded for some time past in the sand, and the violence of his gale of Sunday caused it to be disinterred and washed ashore on the beach. Notwithstanding the long time it must have been exposed in the water, it was hardly at all changed. Every feature was distinctly recognizable, and the body was perfectly sound. There were gloves still on his hands, and his watch, with some papers and money, were in his pockets. The body was conveyed at once to Meinel, and on Wednesday, July 6, the marine artillery and royal marines, together with about sixty blue jackets, and every officer that could be spared, followed him to the grave.

**PASKIEWITZ DISGRACED.**—It is announced from Vienna, that Prince Paskiewitch, notwithstanding his great age, long services and many wounds, has been sent to his estates in Podolia in disgrace—such being the length of ingratitude to which the Czar's rage hurries him. Other accounts, however, say that the old marshal goes to Podolia because it is physically impossible for him to take any further part in the war.

**THE CZAR AND THE ENGLISH CABINET.**—A rumor has reached us that Count Pahlen, a Russian employe, son of Count Pahlen, whose name every one will remember in connection with the last days of the emperor Paul, has been for some days in London on a diplomatic mission. We know not with what truth this object is assigned to his visit; but of the fact of his visit there is no doubt. It is also said upon credible authority, that within the last few days this avowedly Russian agent has been introduced into a leading club in the West end, the rules of which admit of introduction of distinguished strangers, and that his introducer was a Cabinet Minister! Can this be true?—*Herald*.

We are informed that although the name of Lord Granville appears in the strangers' book at the Travellers' Club as the proposer of Count Pahlen, the name of Mr. Thomas Baring stands recorded as his seconder. *News of the World*.

**CONSUMPTION OF TEA.**—According to a published return the consumption of tea has increased since the

reduction of the duty on the last occasion. In the six months ended the 31st June, the quantity entered for home consumption was 26,932,678 lbs. imported, against 22,946,319 lbs. of last year.

JULY 21.

**MEETING OF CONVOCATION.**—Convocation met yesterday. The Bishop of London presented a report from a committee appointed to consider and report to the upper house of Convocation, with a view to address her Majesty thereon, where any, and if so, what reforms in the constitution of Convocation are expedient to enable it to treat with the full confidence of the Church of such matters as her Majesty may be pleased to submit to their deliberations. The same bishop presented another report, the subject of which was the "adaptations of the Church needful to enable her to meet the spiritual necessities of the increased population." A commission was then moved to consider the question of church-rates.

The Lower House attacked the question of church-rates, but without much effect. The prayer in which Dr. Wordsworth directed the attention of the House to the subject was ordered to be laid on the table. Archdeacon Allen took a bold flight. He thought it was the duty of the State to deal with the temporalities of the Church, leaving the Church to deal with the spiritualities. But how if the temporalities depend upon the spiritualities, as in the Gorham case, where the payments proceeding from the benefice depended upon the orthodoxy of the incumbent? Archdeacon Allen on the whole question of Church and State in discussion by the terms of his proposition. The final report was read by the Dean of Norwich. It recommended a revision of the Sunday services of the Church, the formation of a new order of missionary ministers, and extension of the Episcopate. Archdeacon Allen attempted to induce a discussion on these subjects, which was greatly deprecated by the Prolocutor and other gentlemen. It was ultimately resolved to postpone the consideration of these propositions to the next session of Convocation. Various committees were appointed, and the proceedings were adjourned until August 2nd. *Ch. & St. Gaz.*

**FOUNDATION STONE OF THE FIRST "RACE CHURCH" IN LONDON.**—On Monday an interesting service was held in connexion with the laying of the foundation stone of a place of worship about to be erected in King Edward-street, Mile-end New Town, intended for the sole and exclusive use of the lower classes of the poor. After singing and prayer, an appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. W. Dobson of the Old Tabernacle. Mr. Harrington, the honorary secretary, on behalf of the committee, then requested Rev. W. Tyler, to lay the stone, which he proceeded to do amidst the acclamations of the large assembly.

**THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN IRELAND.**—It is a matter for congratulation that Sergeant Slett, who bringing forward his project for the plundered Church in Ireland, was compelled to go to a distance. Upon this he was so thoroughly beaten that complete defeat may be allowed to take the place of comment upon the system advocated by the legal lawyer, and the fact of his overthrow. We may, however, notice one circumstance connected with the advocate's preparation of his case, which is very curious. In his book on the Irish Church, the sergeant stated that the Dean of Dromore has £1,400 a year, and no duties to perform. Dean Daulton writes thus to the learned author:—"I have been Dean of Dromore for nearly four years, and have never received one penny of income, though I have done discharge as dean, and am put to expenses in doing them. I should, therefore, feel exceedingly obliged to you if you will kindly inform me where, and whom I am to apply for the payment of this very handsome and very acceptable income?" We suspect a good many of the other statements of the sergeant might be similarly dealt with.—*Ibid.*

**HARVEST PROSPECTS.**—It is gratifying to find the provincial journals, that the late fine weather has been productive of the greatest advantage to the crops throughout the country. In very many places it is said that seldom or never has the main crop of the land—viz. wheat, barley and oats—at this year looked better, or promised a more abundant yield. A continuation of fine weather is all that wanted to render the yield extremely large. Reports of the potato crop are also most satisfactory. The late rains have retarded the hay harvest, and some places there will be a deficiency; but for the hay now set in, it is thought that the balance on the whole will be an average one.

**DEATH OF CAPTAIN BUTLER.**—The death of Butler, one of the English defenders of S. Lucia,

by letters from the Danube. His remains were buried in a Christian cemetery not far from the fortress. He was much esteemed amongst the garrison, and was only in the 39th year of his age. His death occurred just two hours before the retreat of the Russians was completed. They had however retreated while Butler was yet alive. The amount of exertion he must have gone through may best be inferred from the causes assigned by those upon the spot for his death. He did not die precisely from any wound which the shot or shell of the Russians had inflicted upon him, nor from exhaustion consequent upon the loss of blood; but from sheer over-fatigue of body and mind, aggravating the consequences of injuries which themselves were not of a mortal nature. The Times, in an eulogy of the gallant young officer, states that the defence of Silistria was mainly conducted by him, certainly for the last half of the period over which the struggle extended, that is, just when the privations were the greatest, the means of defence most nearly expended, and the spirits of the garrison most beaten down.

The Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and for Promoting Christian Knowledge, have respectively contributed the sums of £3,000 and £2,000, towards the immediate establishment of a diocese of Perth in Western Australia, the extensive diocese of Adelaide being subdivided for that purpose. The sanction of her Majesty's Government to the formation of the new diocese has been obtained.

PROGRESS OF THE REFORMATION.—On Thursday the 12th, the Bishop of Cashel concluded his tour of confirmation and visitation throughout the diocese of Cashel and Emly at Templemore, where 198 young persons were confirmed, including forty of the military stationed there. His lordship confirmed between 500 and 600 in the diocese Cashel and Emly amongst them were 200 converts at Noon.

THE PRIESTS' SOCIETY.—NUKS.—A young person, who had been eight years in a convent, and had taken the white veil, renounced the errors of Popery yesterday, with another convert, under the instruction of the Priests' Protection Society, and received the Lord's Supper in Saint Thomas's Church, Marlborough Street. IMPORTANT DECISION.—A case, Worts v. Cubitt, heard in the Rolls' Court on Thursday, raised the point whether a bequest to "all my daughters," conveyed a share to an illegitimate daughter. It was decided that it did.

FRANCE.

French troops, embarking in English ships, for the invasion of Russia will, present a "unique," as Louis Napoleon says, and a notable spectacle. According to the traditions of the French Foreign-office, and to the generally received theory of international relations, France and England are natural enemies, France and Austria natural allies. The Emperor, in addressing his "adieux"—the departing soldiers—does not miss an obvious "point," to which his studied imitation of Napoleon's style gives a rather odd effect. They are about to go, he tells them—implying that there will be more to follow. They go off cheerily; the Emperor, satisfied with having silently meditated in public, the sands at Boulogne, upon the fulfilment of his duty, enjoys sparingly the exuberant popularity which the excitement of the hour surrounds him. He hastens back to his capital; while marching spectators break off their reflections to speculate on the effect which this expedition may produce on the people of Sweden, where projects of aggrandisement and revenge are already fermenting visibly in the public mind, and threaten the overthrow of ministers suspected of partiality to Russia.

The Emperor returned to Paris, or rather St. Cloud, Friday, from his visit to the camp at Boulogne and the English fleet off Calais. There existed a very general expectation here that her Majesty intended visiting the Channel on the occasion, and receiving a visit from Louis Napoleon on board her yacht. It is thought that some little disappointment has been experienced by her not doing so.

The following is the address made by the Emperor Wednesday to the troops encamped at Wimeraux, as alluded to:—

Soldiers—Russia having forced us to war, France has armed five hundred thousand of her children. England has called out a considerable number of troops, and our fleets and armies, united in the same cause, give the law in the Baltic as well as in the Black Sea. I have chosen you to be the first to carry the flag to those regions of the north. English resources are about to convey you there—a fact unique in history, a proof of the intimate alliance of the two nations (peoples), and of the firm resolution of

the two Governments not to abstain from any sacrifice to defend the right of the weaker, the liberty of Europe, and the national honour.

"Go, my children, announce Europe, openly or in secret, offers up prayers for your triumph, our country, proud of a struggle in which it only threatens the aggressor, accompanies you with its ardent vows; and I, whom imperious duties retain still distant from the scene of event, — I shall have my eyes upon you, and soon, in re-blessing you, I shall be able to say, They were worthy sons of the conquerors of Austerlitz, of Eylau, of Friedland, and of Moskowa.

"Go; may God protect you!"

SPAIN.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.—There can now be little question that the military insurrection, originated by General O'Donnell in the Spanish capital a few weeks since, is rapidly making head in all the provinces of the Kingdom, and that the reign of the infamous Sarracian Government—of the hapless Queen herself—is likely to be brought to a precipitate and disastrous close. In the fortnight which has succeeded the first outbreak at Madrid, the progress of the insurrection, if not so rapid as might have been anticipated, has yet been sure. This is apparent from the following facts. General Blaser, the Minister of War, has failed to check the insurgents in their march upon Andalusia, the Regiment of Monca, which had been summoned to strengthen the garrison of the capital, deserted its officers a few miles from Madrid; the Regiments of Navarre and Guadalupe, forming the garrison of Barcelona, declaring themselves against the Government, and on the following day two battalions of the Regiment of Bourbon, at St. Sebastian, followed their example. The forces which had previously joined O'Donnell, may be inconsiderable in number, but although the Minister of War is in pursuit of them at the head of a column of more than 10,000 men, he has failed in his attempts to disperse them.

These circumstances, taken in connection with the simultaneous movements which have been made at Vittoria, Burgos, Vallaolid, Granada, and other parts of the country, convince us that the days of the present Government of Spain are numbered. It may struggle for a while, assisted only by the indifference of the nation; but, if it perishes, it will perish without one line in history to palliate its crimes, or one partisan to lament its fall.

AUSTRIA.

The following is an extract from a private letter recently received in Belgium:—"The Austrian Government is, as you know, sending immense masses of troops into the country (Galicia), what they are to do nobody knows, but that they are prepared for active service is proved by the extensive field-hospitals that they take with them, the quantities of drugs that are being bought up, and the full *état* of surgeons and apothecaries that attend them. You will, I dare say, have heard that the Russians are retreating. Whether or not this has been occasioned by imposing upon the Austrian troops nobody knows; one thing is certain, Austria is the power which can most surely give the whole affair any turn she chooses; for the military force she has on the Russian and Turkish frontiers—or rather on a sort of tongue of land between the two countries—is, at least, equal, or superior to the Turkish, French, and English, on the one side, or to the Russian on the other. If she declares for Russia (which she won't), then adieu Turks, French, and English in Turkey. If she declares implicitly for Turkey (which I don't think she will), then the Russians may scramble out of Wallachia and Moldavia as fast and as well as they can. I think she will take up a position from which she can dictate peace to both parties—at least as far as Turkey is concerned, but won't trouble herself about what Napier and Dundas may do in the Baltic and Black Sea."

THE DANUBE.

BUCHAREST.—Upon ascertaining the retreat of the Russians and the relief of Silistria, Omar Pasha ordered a general advance, and by the 2nd of July he had transported his headquarters to Kischak, and on the following day the Turks made a successful attack on the island of Radoman, lying in the Danube between that place and Giurgevo, and forming one of the outworks of that town. On the 3rd and the 4th the action was renewed, and the Russian detachment under General Solomonoff (10th division of the 1st corps) was surrounded by the Turks, who had crossed the river both above and below Giurgevo. The Russians cut their way through with considerable difficulty, and General Chroueff was severely wounded. Prince Gortschakoff immediately advanced, with a large force to Frateschi, a place within six miles of Giurgevo, where he offered battle to Omar Pasha. According to the latest telegraphic intelligence from Vienna, the Turkish General led himself strong enough to attack with 25,000 men, the divisions of General Paskoff and General Solomonoff in this position on the 2nd and 10th

inst., and completely routed the Russians, who fell back to Bicharest, leaving the road to the capital of Wallachia open to the allied forces.

THE "FIREBRAND" AT SULINA.—The following has been received at the Admiralty:—"Britannia, off Balje, 11 July 1854. Sir—I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of the Admiralty, that Captain Parker of the Firebrand, on the night of the 26-27th June, nearly surprised the Cossack Guard at the entrance of the Danube, but only succeeded in securing the Cossack officer in command, whom I have sent to General Land Rujan. On the 28th and 29th, assisted by the Fury, he completely destroyed the strong and well built batteries at the Sulina. The light-house, the private houses, and the quarantine establishment, were untouched, but the fear of damaging them by the use of powder and fire rendered the work of destruction of the batteries very severe and heavy to the crews of the Firebrand and Fury. Lieut. Jull, of the Royal Marine Artillery, was wounded in the head by a ball, but remains in command of his men; and the arrangements made by Capt. Parker have again prevented any loss on our side. Captain Parker speaks highly of the conduct of Lieut. Jones on these occasions, as well as on those when the cavalry posts were lately destroyed to the north of the Danube.

THE DANUBE.—We find the batteries of the Sulina mouth have not only been captured, but occupied by our forces, and that the impediments to navigation on the bar are being removed. From the moment that we can throw a sufficient naval force or flotilla into the Danube, the Russians are cut off in the Dobruddja, many of them still remain there, and the whole line of operations is still opened to the allied forces and closed to the enemy. It is an extraordinary and almost incredible fact that down to this time, nearly four months after the declaration of war, the Russians should have had the use of a steam flotilla on the Danube, and that the allied flags should only now appear there; for one of the most obvious requirements in this war, both in the Black Sea and the Baltic, was a multitude of small vessels fit for service in shallow waters. The necessary steps, however, have at last been taken; and not only is the mouth of the river by this time opened, but Lieut. Glyn of the Britannia, and Prince Leiningen (also serving in the British fleet), have been despatched overland with one hundred and fifty blue jackets from Varna to Giurgevo, for the purpose of manning the Turkish boats up stream, and of placing the Russian flotilla between two fires. When this important operation is performed, the Danube itself will effectually preserve Bulgaria and the Ottoman territories south of the river from any further danger of invasion.

CIRCASSIA.

A British expedition to the interior of Circassia has been sent, under Captain Brock, starting from Bardane, accompanied by Ismail Bey and the Chronicle correspondent. The latter tells us—

"At present the only trade that may be said to be carried on here is that in women, and this seems to be extraordinarily active at present, from the large prices obtainable in Constantinople, and the removal of all obstacles. I have been told from good authority, that a girl bought for fifteen purses here is sold in Constantinople for forty."

At Bardane they were detained ten days, because— "It turned out that Ismail Bey, to his quality of Circassian chief adds also that of dealer in Circassian girls, and in all manner of goods. He had taken advantage of the free passage given him in a man-of-war, to bring with him a number of bales of merchandise.— Since his arrival here he has been actively engaged in bartering these bales for young women, and shipping them for Constantinople; and we have been obliged to await the end of his operations, as we cannot go anywhere without him. I have already told you that our intention is, if possible, to penetrate into the interior, and have an interview with Mohammed Emir Bey, the recognised chief of the Circassians. To give a plausible reason for detaining us at Bardane, Ismail Bey told us that it would not be convenient for us to move on until we had informed Emir Bey of our intention, and received some communication from him."

I. E. ISLAND.

It is with feelings of no ordinary satisfaction that we announce the appointment of John Hensley, Esq. A.B. as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in King's College, Windsor. Mr. Hensley, though not a natural born, is an adopted son of Prince Edward Island, and what is of the most importance, has been educated here, so that the Island has a right to claim the honor which has accrued to her from the elevation of one of her children in the higher ranks of literature. While we congratulate Mr. Hensley, his relatives, preceptors, and friends upon his success, we trust that his example will prove an incentive to others to work their way through the arduous, and at times, it must be confessed, unsmooth paths of learning, and still to persevere, though they feel pain by reason of the ruggedness of the road, and severity of the exertions, for let them be assured that they will in the end be well repaid for all they may have suffered, or be compelled to endure while in the pursuit.—Hensley's Geom.



### Missionary Intelligence, SOCIETY FOR CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE

June, 1854.

The Lord Bishop of St. Asaph in the Chair.  
The Lord Bishop of Adelaide was present.  
The Secretaries laid before the Board the Audit Sheet, signed by the Auditors, April 29, 1854.

It appeared that the amount received during the year ending 20th April, 1854, had been—

Benefactions	£3,860 5 6
Subscriptions	13,700 12 0
Legacies	5,163 17 5

The issues of the Society's publications during the same period had been—

Bibles	140,700
New Testaments	71,500
Common Prayers	276,000
Books	1,274,200
Tracts, &c.	2,500,300
	4,262,600

The Rev. W. D. Votch, Chaplain to the Bishop of the English Church in Jerusalem, wrote as follows:—

"I have just received a letter from the Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem, desiring me, in his name, to petition the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, for a grant of Common Prayer Books in Arabic. He finds them very acceptable to the poor natives in Palestine, and declares he could beneficially disseminate many hundreds. But he hopes the Society will not think him asking too much, if he petitions for two hundred.

"The bishop desires me to offer his thanks to the Society for the kindness with which they acceded to his last request for a grant of Prayer Books in English."

The Board agreed to grant two hundred Arabic Prayer Books, and place them at the Bishop's disposal.

The Rev. E. W. Stokes, in a letter dated Montevia, Liberia, acknowledged the Society's donation of Bibles and New Testaments for the use of his schools, and requested a few educational books for the classes, a small reading library, and a Bible for the Church, which is nearly finished.

Books to the value of £5 were granted.

Lord Bloomfield, in a letter dated British Legation, Berlin, acknowledged the Society's grant of books for the chapel, it being a portion of the royal palace, lately assigned by the King of Prussia to the use of the British residents in that capital.

The Lord Bishop of Rupert's Land, in a letter dated, The Red River, April 13, 1854, thankfully acknowledged the donation of £25 from a lady at Hounstead, towards the completion of the church at St. James's in his diocese. Very little had been done towards the building during the winter, which had been unusually severe, but the bishop thought that in June the work would proceed effectually. Funds are yet wanting for its accomplishment.

"The Revd. J. Stannage, Missionary at St. Margaret's Bay, Nova Scotia, informed the Society by letter, that it had pleased God to put it into the hearts of many in this country to aid him in his efforts for the benefit of his poor mission; and that he had raised £1300: £800 of which will be invested for the permanent endowment of his parish, and the rest for special objects therein. He thanked the Society for its grants towards the promotion of religious instruction among his flock.

July, 1854.

The Lord Bishop of St. Asaph in the Chair.

The Lord Bishop of Adelaide was present.

The Secretaries called attention to the letter of the Lord Bishop of Gibraltar, read at the last Meeting, and to the notice which was then given by the standing Committee with reference to a proposed church at Constantinople.

It was agreed accordingly that the Committee be empowered to place at the disposal of the Bishop of Gibraltar, a sum not exceeding £500, towards the erection of such a Church at Constantinople, as may be suitable to the character of the English nation.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, in a letter dated June 6th, 1854, acknowledged the receipt of £1000 and £1000 11s. 6d., and added, with reference to the amount voted by the Society to King's College, Nova Scotia: "I trust that future generations, whilst enjoying the benefit of the Institution, will not forget the debt of gratitude due to the Society by which it has been so liberally aided.

"If they can be granted, a few complete sets of Service Books for the use of new churches will be very acceptable."

Six sets of books for the performance of Divine Service were granted.

### SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

79 Pall Mall, July 6, 1854.

An effort is now in progress to effect a large and permanent increase of the income of the Society, with a view to the extension of its operations specially among the heathen. The Society's General Fund (which amounted last year to £69,441) is already pledged for the maintenance of existing missions, about two-thirds of it being appropriated to colonial and one-third to heathen missions. Appeals, chiefly for spiritual aid to our heathen fellow-subjects, are now before the Society in such numbers, that an addition of £20,000 per annum to the Society's income would barely suffice to meet them.

A public meeting will (D. V.) be held on July 19, at the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, as a commencement in the City of an attempt to raise the required funds. The Lord Mayor has consented to preside.

It is hoped that the effort thus begun in the metropolis will be extended throughout the kingdom. The object proposed is to increase by one-third the present amount of the Society's General Fund. There is no doubt that this might be effected either by preaching annual sermons for the Society in those churches where there is now only a triennial sermon; or by a more systematic canvass of parishes where an association is established, combined with the foundation of additional associations in parishes where they do not exist.

The following clergymen have recently been appointed Archidiaconal Secretaries for the Society:— Rev. J. R. Hogg, Lower Brixham, Devon, for the archdeaconry of Totnes; Rev. W. Jackson, Hurstmoncean, for the archdeaconry of Loxes; Rev. H. Jones, Osmotherley, Northallerton, for the archdeaconry of Cleveland. Parochial clergymen in the several archdeaconries are requested to apply to the Archidiaconal or Organizing Secretary, when they desire the presence of a deputation from the Parent Society, or any assistance in establishing a new Association.

The Society's Mission at Cawnpore, Bengal, which has for some time been a source of anxiety, appears to be now undergoing a favourable change. The following extract is taken from a report just received from the Rev. H. Sells, who was sent to Cawnpore, in November, 1852:—

"On the 2nd of October, Mr. Haycock and myself commenced real missionary operations, by preaching in a large village, called Maswanpur to an attentive crowd of about 150 Hindoos. This auspicious beginning we followed up by visiting in succession all the villages within a circle of three or four miles radius from the Mission premises; we were most kindly received, and attentively listened to. Towards the end of the month we found it expedient to suspend our visits for a time, as the people were out at field labour, and it was consequently almost impossible to collect a congregation in any of the villages. On the 14th of November we again commenced operations, by visiting the melá at Bithoor, a large and very ancient town, possessing some fine buildings, about ten miles distant. We had a tent pitched there, and remained until the close of the melá on the 19th.

"At this melá about 100,000 persons collect annually; we found them, however, in too excited a state to allow of very extensive operations. Indeed I do not think a melá a favourable place for missionary preaching. Visited at their villages, and at the quiet huts held on various days in places of resort, the Hindoos generally give us a dispassionate hearing; and if there be one or two noisy opponents in the crowd, the rest, if properly appealed to, will mostly join in putting them down; but the excitement of a melá, and the great quantity of devotees, Sanyasis, and the like, who attend there, are circumstances which cannot but have a prejudicial effect. The Hindoos, even if they do not respect, are afraid of these people, whose spiritual pride is generally only equalled by their ignorance.— One of these Bakrájis will often cow a whole crowd.

"The chief advantage of a melá consists in the fact that people are gathered together from all parts, and that thus the sound of the Gospel may reach many who would never, in the ordinary course of events, have any opportunity of listening to our preaching.

"Bithoor is celebrated from time immemorial as a spot favoured by Valmiki, in later days it has attained still further celebrity, in consequence of a tale spread abroad, and readily believed, that Brahma, on completing the act of creation, offered an Asmáwéká at a

spurious 'Brahmáwéká' ghát on the banks of the Ganges there. On this occasion Brahma is said to have left behind him the pin of one of his shoes, an object which is devoutly worshipped by the thousands which throng to the melá. The great occasion of this melá, however, is not, as Wilson stated, the worship of Brahma, as represented by this very dubious relic, but the ablution in the Ganges, either at some Tributary, or at a place of pilgrimage enjoined to all Hindoos at the full moon of Kártik.

"We stood for some time on an eminence behind the ghát, watching the unceasing stream of pilgrims proceeding gravely, and with their attention entirely absorbed in that one object, to the spot where the relic lies. But we found no opportunity of speaking either to the pilgrims, or to the immense crowd which was with equally absorbed attention gazing upon the proceedings. It was not that people slighted us, but that they did not even see us. I tried to commence a conversation with one of the more indifferent bystanders, but could not succeed in collecting a crowd of two or three to listen. After leaving the ghát we had rather better success among the pleasure-seekers in other parts of the fair, but were still unable to collect so large a congregation as we have had many times in the villages.

"Many people came to our tents, and received tracts gladly, but we found but few, if any, real seekers after the truth. The chief motive of their coming was simple curiosity or amusement.

"There is at Bithoor a large colony of Malabar the followers of the late Ex-Peshwá Bájí Rao. They are an interesting class of men, and differ much, both in appearance and manners, from the Hindoos. It would, I think, be desirable to establish a Mission at this town for the benefit both of these Malabars, and of the native population, who amount to some two thousand.

"Among other huts visited by us this cold season we have in particular been regular frequenters of a hold at a village called Bára-Siroh, situated about five miles from the Mission compound. The hut is visited twice a week, and some five or six hundred may always be found there, out of whom we have generally succeeded in getting an audience of from 50 to 150. I do not think there has ever been any like opposition, and one very good sign has been the presence time after time of some hearers. Among these, we particularly noticed one remarkably old man, who seemed to drink every word which we said. The third or fourth time he spoke to us, and expressed a desire to call on me at the bungalow, which he did the very next day. I was much pleased with almost child-like simplicity and unusually high tone of feeling. He is one of a class which I believe to be uncommon about the country; men who are not acting up to the light which they possess, and are anxiously seeking for more. Such men are much respected among the villages, and are called 'Sádhis' (I do not here apply the word 'Sádhis' as representing a peculiar sect) by the more worldly Hindoos. They generally keep up an acquaintance one with another, and interchange visits, &c. Our acquaintance with this man, Jagat Singh, proved of great service when we began our tour early in December. We pitched our tents in this very village Bára, and using it our head-quarters, visited and preached in the villages on all sides round about. Jagat Singh only pointed out to us the names and localities of the villages, but in one or two instances recommended to his Sádh acquaintances in them. We generally got on very well in our visits, the opposition raised by generally of that sort which worldly-minded men always raise on the introduction of religious topics, opposition which is violent in proportion to the force of the religion which they attack."

### CALIFORNIA MISSIONS.

We have just received the following detailed account of "The first Confirmation on the Pacific." It traces the Catholic aspect of our Missions on the continent east; and is, we trust, but as the earnest great ingathering of souls "who shall come from East and from the West, and from the North and the South, and shall sit down together, in the Kingdom and Church of Christ. Thus, Christian and heathen lands shall rejoice together in the light of the Gospel of grace and salvation:—

#### THE FIRST CONFIRMATION ON THE PACIFIC.

On the evening of the Sunday next before April 9th, it was my privilege to administer the sacrament of confirmation in Trinity Church. The service has an enduring interest in the history of the

...these shores, from that it was the first Episcopalian service ever performed in the Pacific by a Bishop of the Church.

...that appropriately happened to be provided by the baptism of the candidates, by the pastor, which took place for the second lesson.—The names were confirmed, being several others who were prevented from being present at that time. The candidates were all of mature age, two of them being male members of the congregation.

It was curious to see from what widely distant places the candidates were gathered. Probably not two of them were from the same section of country.—They were from every portion of our own land—from England—and one from China. It was an interesting circumstance, in this first confirmation on these shores, to have a representative of the millions of that heathen empire with which California is monthly increasing intercourse. The candidate was a female, a native of Canton, who at an early age ran away from her parents, in consequence of having heard that it was her intention to sell her into slavery. She went to Macao, and there entered the service of a Portuguese lady, adopted their dress, and nominally their faith, &c. Subsequently she married a Portuguese gentleman who sailed from Macao on a voyage, and no more of him was ever afterwards heard.

At this time, being miserably poor, she applied to an American family living there, who, finding her a faithful and trustworthy servant, in 1837 took her with them to the Sandwich Islands. There she remained with them for six years. In 1843 she returned to America, where she entered the service of another American lady, with whom she came to San Francisco. With her she has lived—not now as a servant, but as a companion—enjoying her fullest confidence. She has acquired sufficient knowledge of the English language to enable Mr. Scott to instruct and examine her for confirmation, and no shadow of doubt as to her preparation and fitness for assuming these responsibilities existed in his mind, or in that of the lady with whom she lived, who sat at her side to receive the rite at the same time.—By the way, she proves but the first fruit of many from that benighted land, who on these shores are to be gathered into the fold of the Church.

The Trinity Church was crowded, and the administration of the rite was probably witnessed by many for the first time. The interest of the occasion was increased by the presence of the Missionary Bishop of Oregon, who, on his way to his Diocese, has been detained for some time in San Francisco by the illness of Mrs. Scott, from which however, we are happy to say she is entirely recovered. Bishop Scott took part of the morning service, the remainder being read by the Rev. Dr. Orange Clarke, D. D.

On Easter Monday I propose (D. V.) setting out on a tour through the mining regions, visiting Nevada, Ferrville, Grass Valley, &c., to ascertain the best mode for Missionary effort, when God shall put it in the hearts of laborers to offer themselves for this field.

W. INGRAHAM KIR.

San Francisco, April 10, 1845.

**Selections.**

**A SKIRMISH IN THE BALTIC.**—The following admirable letter, has been addressed by one of our sea-captains now serving in the Baltic fleet to his wife:—

H. M. S.,—Hango Roads, May 22, 1854.

My dear Wife,—Having just come safe out of action for the first time, I cannot better relieve my mind than by writing to you, for whilst I thank God for all mercies, I seem to want some nearer friend than those around me (who are full of merriment and high spirits) to open my mind to. Whilst cruising about the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, we signalled a fish-boat, which at first tried to get away from us, but our captain sent a boat's crew to bring her to, which they speedily did. There were only two men on board, and the captain had them some time on the quarter deck, and it was quickly reported that those men were ordered to pilot us up their own river. There we were tacked about, and steered up a narrow channel, a boat's crew being ahead, sounding every horn for fear of getting aground. We were accompanied by the—, of—guns. At night, just as we were about to let go the anchor, and the boat's crew had been called on board, the enemy opened fire from a bank of wood and some sand banks, which were close to the water's edge. Several in the boat were wounded, and they put back to the ships. Still we could not see

our enemies, nor the exact strength of their position, so we sent a regular shower of shot and shell amongst the brushwood, and we heard nothing more that night. Next morning early we weighed anchor. We expected a salute from the enemy every moment, as we could perceive on the banks mounds had been thrown up and masked batteries, as if our visit had been expected. At about five o'clock a. m., a battery opened fire upon us, and when the smoke cleared away, we could see the enemy, there appeared to be some hundreds of them on the hill close to the batteries. We sent a broadside of shot and shell amongst them, and kept on our course. They stood to their guns well, though no doubt we did great execution. The firing was kept up briskly, and rifle balls dropped amongst us, or whistled past us like hail. It was really wonderful so little damage was done. The balls cut the rigging, and went clean through the ship's side, but God Almighty had our lives in his keeping. I don't think there was a man aboard that knew what fear was. Two of our men were killed, and a few wounded, of course they were soon cleared away below. We still kept up the fight, and were followed on the bank by sharpshooters, who gave us a volley from the woods every now and then, and we scattered shells amongst them whenever we had a chance of doing execution. By and by we touched the ground, and it was then time to think of Hango Roads again. One of the batteries at that time again opened fire on us, but we soon silenced it, and having cut out and taken in tow a Russian-bark we steamed away with her. In going down the river a small battery again opened fire, and wounded one of our men, whereupon the captain ordered out a boat's crew to go ashore and take the guns. Every man on board volunteered, so the captain picked a crew, and I was sent ashore with the marines. There were regular troops on the bank who fired on us as we pulled to land, but the broadsides of the—, what with the shell, and what with the smoke, covered our landing. We dispersed at a few hundred yards' distance from the beach to keep the coast clear whilst the boat's crew made prizes of the guns. The enemy had the advantage of the wood, and also knowing the country well, and a troop of them showed in advance. We were ordered to fire. I took steady aim, and fired on my man at about 60 yards. He fell like a stone. At the same time a broadside from the—went in among the trees, and the enemy disappeared, we could scarce tell how I felt as though I must go up to him, to see whether he was dead or alive. He lay quite still, and I was more afraid of him lying so than when he stood facing me a few minutes before. It's a strange feeling to come over you all at once that you have killed a man. He had unluckily torn his jacket, and was pressing his hand over the front of his chest where the wound was. He breathed hard, and the blood poured from the wound and also from his mouth every breath he took. His face was white as death, and his eyes looked so big and bright as he turned them and stared at me—I shall never forget it. He was a fine young fellow, not more than five and twenty. I went down on my knees beside him, and my breast was so full, as though my own heart would burst. He had a real English face, and did not look like an enemy. What I felt I never can tell, but if my life could have saved his, I believe I should have given it. I laid his head on my knee, and he grasped hold of my hand and tried to speak, but his voice was gone. I could not tell a word he said, and every time he tried to speak, the blood poured out so, I know it would soon be over. I am not ashamed to say that I was worse than he, for he never shed a tear, and I couldn't help it. His eyes were closed when a gun was fired from the— to order us aboard, and that roused him. He pointed to the beach, where the boat was just pushing off with the guns which we had taken, and where our marines were waiting to man the second boat, and then he pointed to the wood where the enemy was concealed—poor fellow, he little thought how I had shot him down. I was wondering how I could leave him to die, and no one near him, when he had something like a convulsion for a moment, and then his face rolled over, and without a sigh he was gone. I trust the Almighty has received his soul. I laid his head gently down on the grass and left him. It seemed so strange when I looked at him for the last time. I somehow thought of everything I had heard about the Turks and the Russians, and the rest of us, but all that seemed so far off, and the dead man so near! When we rejoined the ship, we saw eight or ten of the artillery troop come out of the wood and carry the body away, with several others lying on the bank.

Striving against nature is like holding a weather-cock with one hand, as soon as the force is taken up, it veers again with the wind.—Cotter.

**THE GALLICAN CHURCH.**—By rapid strides the Papal authority is marching to a more unlimited ascendancy than it ever before exercised over the Gallican Church. Two briefs of a strikingly similar nature have been promulgated. The purport of the brief relative to the training of ecclesiastical students, is to enforce the positive rule that no theological works should be used except such as were formally approved by Rome. The second brief has been addressed to the Bishop of Poitiers in reply to a mandement of his own, communicated by that prelate to Rome, on the subject of "bad books"—that is, books prohibited by the Congregation of the Index. Theological and profane literature are there equally laid claim to as completely under the jurisdiction and control of ecclesiastical licentia and authority. To appreciate fully, however, the result of the jurisdiction claimed, it is necessary to bear in mind a few, only a few—it would be impossible to remember all—of the works which have been at all times condemned or disapproved by the Roman congregation. Such are, for instance, Pascal, Montaigne, Moliere, &c. &c. in that country, and very nearly the whole of English literature, Macaulay's History being one of the last interdicted.

**OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE "TIGER."**—Lieut. Royer, senior lieutenant of ship lost ship the Tiger, and Francis Dimach, gun room steward of the same ship, have arrived in England from Odessa and St. Petersburg. The last named has been sent on board the Victory, flag ship, in Portsmouth, and Mr. Royer expected on board to await his trial by court martial for the Tiger's loss. It appears that they left Odessa twenty-one days after the loss of their vessel, having during that time been with the rest of the crew, located in the quarantine establishment. As is already known, Lieut. Royer was summoned to St. Petersburg to see the Emperor, and he took Dimach with him as his servant. The journey to St. Petersburg was accomplished in about seven days, being by the road as far as Moscow, and the remainder of the distance by railway. Lieut. Royer had several interviews with the emperor. On ascertaining that Mr. Royer had lost his sword, a being left on board the Tiger, the Emperor presented him with a new one. Dimach on leaving St. Petersburg, had five golden ducats presented to him, to pay any expenses he might incur, but food, lodging, &c. were provided for all on the most liberal scale. Mr. Royer and his servant staid in St. Petersburg about a week, and were then granted passports, and sent on to England, travelling through Prussia, and taking the steamer at Calais for Dover. On granting his liberty to Mr. Royer, it was determined to send his servant back to Odessa, but the latter, who is a Russian, made an appeal through an aide-de-camp to the emperor for his release, representing that he was a married man with a family, when he wished to join. The request was granted, and before he left St. Petersburg an officer poured him out a tumbler of sherry, and asked him to drink the Emperor's health, which under the circumstances he had no objection to do. In passing through the country they fell in with twenty or thirty Englishmen, chiefly engineers, who appeared well satisfied to live in Russia. The ultimate destination of the crew of the Tiger was not known when Lieutenant Royer left Odessa, it being then arranged to send them up the country. The Emperor had ordered Mr. Dimach, the surgeon of the ship, to be released, and it was expected at St. Petersburg that the other officers and men would be exchanged.

**THE FIRST PORTION OF THE GREAT AMERICAN-BRITISH CABLE.**—The largest ever made, and in point of circumference, also the largest at present existing, is just completed at the yard, near Greenwich, and ready for shipment. The screw-steamer "Persian," destined to carry it, will receive her singular cargo the moment she arrives from Alexandria, and the submarine works on the island of Corsica, &c. will be ready to be connected to the cable on its being laid down. The cable is about 100 miles in length, and weighs somewhere about 800 tons. It contains six copper wires, or conductors, for the electric fluid to traverse, protected by a gutta percha covering, secured in a hempen rope, and finally surrounded by twelve iron wires of No. 7 gauge. The projector and originator, Mr. John Watkins Brett, profiting by experience, has allowed 20 miles for what is technically termed slack, and way, and for depths of the ocean. As now coiled in the yard, the cable occupies about 75 feet, taking its convex sides. The perpendicular height of the coil is about 5 feet, and the width of one side of the coil from convex to concave reaches 24 feet. The moment it is laid, London will be in immediate communication with Cagliari through the cable and about 400 miles of submarine wire. Extensions to Malta, Turkey, &c., would give us news from the seat of war in an incredibly short space of time, and might, in the matter of rapidly forwarding important communications of orders, known as they want, &c. be of essential service to the country.

## Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR.—You will oblige a number of your readers by having the following Address, which was forwarded from this place to the Rev. Dr. SURREY, published in your useful paper—together with his reply

A SUBSCRIBER.

Sherbrooke, July, 1854.

Sherbrooke, July 20, 1854.

TO THE REV. JAMES SHREVE, D. D.

Read, Sir.—We your Parishioners in this remote part of the Parish, over which you have so faithfully fulfilled the duties of Pastor for so many years, cannot permit you to go forth from among us, without expressing our unfeigned regret, that you deemed it imperative with your duty to yourself and family to leave us. On casting a retrospective glance at the early part of the career of this settlement in the wilderness, when the roads leading to it were merely paths cut through the forest, almost unclaimed from nature; your memory will probably revert to many a toilsome ride, in your endeavours to meet and distribute to that portion of your flock residing in this part of your Parish, the bread of life. One of those midnight rides well nigh proved fatal; and the scars received on that occasion you will probably carry to your grave. When we look around upon the walls of our little Temple, which you, Revd. Sir, with praiseworthy zeal helped us to raise, and assisted our late beloved Bishop to dedicate to the worship of the Most High: we cannot help feeling sad at the reflection, that the voice, which, for so many years, delivered from its pulpit the solemn warning to repentance, will be heard no more. Some of us you have held in your arms at the baptismal font; you have joined us to beloved partners at the altar, and again our offspring to receive the blessed rite of baptism. In conclusion we wish you every happiness in your new Part-*ie*, and fervently trust that when called hence after concluding your mission upon earth, you may be greeted with the voice of the good Shepherd of Souls, saying—"Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

We beg leave to subscribe ourselves yours affectionately,  
 GEORGE ROSS, J. P. JOHN RUSSELL,  
 ROBERT RUSSELL, WILLIAM RUSSELL,  
 RICHARD RUSSELL, THOMAS RUSSELL,  
 FRANCIS RUSSELL, RICHARD RUSSELL.

And a large number of the Members of the Church at Sherbrooke.

## REPLY.

To George Ross, Esqr., Mr. Robert Russel, and other Members of the Church at Sherbrooke:

Throughout all its details, the affectionate Address which you, in common with the Members of my other congregations in the Parish of St. Stephen, have either presented or forwarded to me, upon the dissolution of that sacred tie, which, for so many years united us, will long be remembered by me and highly valued.

The associations which connect themselves with the name of Sherbrooke, will ever remain fresh in my recollection, and constitute a record of a most interesting period of my life, when engaged in declaring to the Members of the "Church in the Wilderness," the glad tidings of the Gospel of our common Saviour and Redeemer. Your allusion to what might have proved a fatal accident, when many miles from any habitation of man, and at the lonely hour of midnight, reminds me of one, out of very many escapes from danger, for which I owe a debt of gratitude to "our Father's guardian God and ours"—for His protecting care amid numerous difficulties and exposures, and for having been with me and "preserved me in my going out, and coming in."

The difficulties sometimes encountered, especially in the winter season, in getting to Sherbrooke, tended to enhance the comfort I experienced at meeting, as I invariably did, so many fellow worshippers, who at no little personal inconvenience came from a distance to "assemble and meet together,"—at one time in a small School-house, but afterwards in a consecrated House of God, to "hear His word, to render thanks and praise His name." It is impossible, at times, to prevent the mind from dwelling with feelings of gratitude on the wonderful change effected in your neighbourhood. When first I came among you, no Church adorned the pretty vale and hills over which the Settlement now extends, and there was but little to cheer the youthful Minister of Christ, but the promise of Him whose word can never fail,—"cast thy bread upon the waters for thou shalt find it after many days." But a few years indeed before my first visit, it was untroubled by human footsteps except that of the native Indian,—now it is the scene of action, industry, and we humbly hope of religious improvement,—the neat edifices now consecrated to the service of Almighty God,—the regular and orderly congregation who steadily assemble there and fill its seats,—these past recollections should make you take courage, to pursue with holy earnestness whatever duties you may henceforth be called to by your present Pastor, since past experience has taught you that when engaged in a holy cause, you are not to despise the "day of small things."

Your allusion to my Pastoral labours among you, induces me to add—may the children of your affections who have in my arms been dedicated to God, in the holy Sacrament of Baptism, be your joy and comfort, may they never be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified, and manfully fight under His banner against the world, the flesh, and the devil, and continue Christ's faithful soldiers and servants unto their lives' end,—while for those of you whom I have joined to beloved partners be-

fore the sacred altar, I pray that God may pour upon you the riches of His Grace, sanctify and bless you, that you may please Him both in body and soul, and live together in holy love, unto your lives' end, and at last grant you to inherit His everlasting kingdom, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Accept my thanks for your kind wishes towards me and rest satisfied that no portion of them will be more highly prized by me, than the assurance of your prayers for a blessing upon my future labours,—for, tho' removed from the scene of my early ministry, I am but called to another portion of the Lord's vineyard, where I shall equally need that grace by which alone I can prove in any measure faithful to the sacred trust. For you my dear Brethren, one and all throughout the Parish, I will not, I dare not cease to pray, that you may be enriched with every good gift here on earth in soul and body,—that you may always cherish a deep veneration for the doctrine, discipline and worship of that Church in the bosom of which you were born and have lived—may you drink deeply of that Spiritual rock which follows you and upon which we believe our Church to be founded—even Jesus Christ,—and when time shall be no more may we meet in those mansions which our Saviour has gone to prepare:—for "what is my hope or cause of rejoicing I are not even yet in the day of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Your affectionate Friend and Brother,  
 JAMES SHREVE.

Dartmouth, August, 1854.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1854.

## COLLEGE AGENCY.

No. 11.

To P. C. HILL, Esq.

Secy. of the Incorp. Alumni.

I shall continue to report to you, from time to time, the success of the effort to secure the College Endowment, as that effort originated with the Alumni, and has been so far managed and sustained under their auspices. It having been arranged that I should make application to our Eastern Parishes as soon as possible, I embarked in the Merlin Steamer for Sydney on Friday the 21st. inst., and did not arrive until past midnight of the 22d. I preached three times on the following day in Sydney, and at a country station, touching on the subject of my mission, and notifying a public meeting for the next evening, which was held accordingly in the neat parochial School-house. The weather was excessively hot, indisposing one to much physical or mental exertion, and perhaps supplying a plea to some for not attending: still there were not a few present, within and without the building. The pleasing choir of St. George's Church lent their effective aid, and brought over the Seraphim from the Church, ably played by Mrs. Ingles, to assist by its gentle harmonies, in tuning the hearts of the audience to our object. Rev. Mr. Unisacke, who has, personally and officiating, extended to me all possible aid, presided on the occasion, and altho' himself an Alumnus of the great University of Oxford, he said all that could be desired in behalf of the humbler Institution of his native land, exercising all his influence with his parishioners to increase our collections. The Revd Mr. Porter kindly came a considerable distance, in order to be present, and altho' likewise not an Alumnus, he gave us an excellent speech, and proved his good will by a liberal donation. Capt. Ouseley, to whom I am much indebted for important assistance, which, however, all that know him would be prepared to expect, also contributed to the interest and effect of the meeting by a sensible, hearty and Churchmanlike address, short but to the purpose. Several influential gentlemen were absent, but upon the whole we had reason to take courage in our future progress, and generally speaking, we have to depend most upon outdoor efforts.

At Sydney, as about every where else, I found no lack of local objects for the application of the spare funds of our friends. A Parsonage house is to be built, for which a liberal subscription has been made. The Church is to be repaired another in the neighbourhood is in course of erection—and the support of the Minister to be provided for. So that the old story of "nothing to be expected here" met me very soon. However I am happy to say that it was not verified by the result, which has been satisfactory. Including the subscriptions at the Sydney Mines, upwards of £220 has been contributed, and this, we have the best reason for believing, will ere long receive the addition of a hundred more. One unquestionable, but sincere friend of the Church, who does not wish me to mention his name, has subscribed £100—altho' his prospect of using the educational privileges of the College is remote. It is enough for him that it is the College of his Church. Nor must I forget those donations of lesser amount, but equally large in spirit, which, here as elsewhere, have

cheered my progress. The widow and fatherless has not been forgotten. I was particularly pleased to receive a liberal subscription from P. H. Clarke, Esqr., who is one of our oldest Alumni, a contemporary of Adam Carleton, Esq. (H. B. M.'s Consul at New York) the late Chief Justice Jarvis, &c., and who has himself very warmly towards his old Mother Church, and her sons, who, ever dispersed, would, in a practical sense, their love, my work would soon be done.

I devoted a part of two days to North Sydney, or the Mines, where I experienced a kind and welcome assistance from the Rev. Mr. Arnold. We had a meeting at the School-house, where a Windsor lady, now a widow, was among the first with her small, but acceptable donation. Richard Brown, Esq. the Superintendent of the Mines, who was absent that evening, received me very kindly, and contributed £25, to show his regard for the Church, and his desire to promote the efficiency of the College. This gentleman is happily as ready, as he is able, to encourage all good works, which he has shown in reference to the Church in his neighbourhood. The congregation there is not large, but it seems to possess a good spirit, and affords the singular example, not only of never leaving their Pastor in arrears, but of paying his salary some time in advance.

Although in this communication, as well as in many before it, I have had pleasure in recording numerous instances of cheering liberality, it must not be supposed, that it is always thus, or that the Agent never sees a cold shoulder, or hears a chilling no. He has had his samples of these in many places, but they must be expected until selfish and contracted views shall give place to a spirit of enlarged liberality, that will feel it indeed "more blessed to give than to receive." I intend to leave this tomorrow for Aribat, where as usual I am told I shall get little or nothing, on which point I shall be able to say more in my next.

J. C. COCHRAN.

Sydney, C. B. 27th July.

R. M. S. CANADA.

The R. M. S. Canada arrived on Monday the 24 days from Liverpool, the quickest trip this year. She brings English dates to the 22nd ult., which contain a mass of interesting, although not very important intelligence.

We have copied the Bishop of London's exposure of the fraudulent Census. The discontents rarely creditable to them, at home or abroad, whenever the question is between them and the Church, and although this is apparent enough at every opportunity that is afforded them, or that they make, it is still too frequently the practice of Churchmen to permit and encourage their practices, until it becomes very difficult to apply an effectual remedy to the evil which is occasioned. We see very little difference between them and the Romanists, in their opposition to the Church, in the hope of building themselves upon her downfall, except that their sanity is the most conspicuous, for it must be quite clear even to their apprehensions, that should their noble attempts succeed, and the connection of the Episcopal fabric with that of the State be either weakened or dissolved, it would be the Church of Rome in its unity and strength, and not their incongruous, disjointed and conflicting mass, that would create a precedent to the greatest politico-religious influence in the national affairs, and in the foreign and domestic policy of the Empire.

The news from the seat of war does not add much of importance to our previous advices. The withdrawal from Cronstadt of Sir Charles Napier, is conjectured, but the cause is quite conjectural—orders from home—the cholera having made its appearance in the combined fleets—the impregnability of the place—all alleged. As if the Russians had made sure of their prey, in the event of an attack, the fleets, their retrograde movement, found the marks of a nautical survey of the track obliterated, buoys removed and displaced, &c.—the consequences of what was the running ground of the *Duguesclin*, a French man-of-war, which was, however, got off with little damage. What the result might have been in the event of a discomfiture, may be easily imagined. If fleets got back to Haro Sound without molestation, and would rest content for the present with the fair of the entrance of the Gulf, which had diminished the cholera-cases, and with a blockade.

The capture of the forts at, and the taking possession of the Sulina mouth of the Danube, by the Russian Sea fleet, is an event which, turned well to account, may be of much importance in clearing that River from the Russians. It is barely possible that their fleet there, can escape capture or destruction.

The land operations of the English and French armies, are confined to progress towards the sea-coast. The Turks in a desperate engagement,



the Russians, and taken Giugiovo, will give them possession of Wallachia, if they are strong enough to advance, and thus settle the position of its occupation by Austria, which power thereby loses a favourable opportunity of strengthening her position as arbiter of the war.

Russia is making great diplomatic efforts to disengage Austria from an alliance with the Western Powers, and by the aid of Prussia is likely enough to be successful. Sweden, whose alliance is much valued by England and France, rates her adhesion to the cause at a high price, requires a subsidy, and a guarantee for the protection by the allies of any territory conquered from Russia on her behalf, during the war, when the Fleets will be withdrawn.

The war is said to cost England at the rate of £1,000 per day.

Synodical.—We have reason for believing that the delegates are to be summoned with the Clergy, and the Visitation to be held at Halifax in October next.

We are glad to be able to announce, that the Rev. G. W. Hill has accepted the appointment of Professor of Pastoral Theology, of King's College, Windsor.

It is said that the *Boscawen*, 74, has been detached from the Baltic fleet, to proceed to Halifax, as the Flag Ship of Rear Admiral Fanshawe, Command-in-Chief on the North American and W. India Station.

A public meeting, called for Tuesday last, on behalf of the contemplated Industrial Exhibition, was held, owing to the thin attendance, until Tuesday next, when His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was present.

ATLANTIC, JULY 31.—The mackerel are swarming about the coast around this neighbourhood, and thousands of barrels could be taken, but being small in size it is thought worth while to do so. A ship arrived yesterday from Jersey with salt and other supplies, to Mr. Roberts & Co., and was very welcome, having brought out H. M. S. *Vestal* is here, and has been doing some noise to day by her gun practice in the bay, which has been good enough to qualify her position before Cronstadt. The Commissioners of the P. E. Canal have advertised for labourers at 4s. a week to commence work on the 1st September.

The latest papers from St. John, N. B. remark on Cholera, that the disease has not spread extensively there. Private letters, however, received at Halifax, mention that as many as from twenty to thirty deaths per day, had taken place during some of the last week. The disease everywhere, appears more manageable by the Faculty, than when it first visited this continent.

News reached this City on Thursday, by Telegraph, that the Reciprocity Treaty lately entered into by Lord Elgin on behalf of England, and Mr. Marey on behalf of America, subject to confirmation, has been ratified by the American Senate.—*Chron.*

We have heard of no cases of Asiatic Cholera at St. John's; although the bowel complaints incident to the season, are more than usually prevalent. We are glad to perceive that the authorities have been taking themselves, and are acting and enforcing such precautions. The best preventives are cleanliness, moderation in eating and drinking, and the absence of apprehension or fear of an attack of the malady. With these, and a firm dependence upon the Divine protection, should it unfortunately be introduced, there will be no reason to doubt that its fatality may be avoided, and its continuance shortened.

The P. E. Island *Weekly Advertiser* states that the Administration has resigned, and that the new Liberal Government is in course of organization.

John R. Palmer, late of the *Wellesley*, now of *Terzagant*, 26, screw frigate, recently rescued from drowning at Portsmouth, being the third he has saved within a few years, for one of which he received the Royal Humane Society's medal and thanks of the Admiralty. Mr. Palmer, is after five years standing still a Lieutenant!

Palmer married a few years ago, in Halifax a daughter of our late townsman Dr. Saml. Heal.

We learn that two of the workmen on the railroad drowned yesterday. One of them went into the water to bathe, and was seized with cramp while swimming; the other attempted to rescue him, and perished. Their names are Connor, and Miller—the latter has left a wife and four children.

LETTERS RECEIVED. Rev. R. Unlacks, Sydney, with £2—have heard the Rev. Mr. Cochran of the receipt by him of fifteen shillings for the Church Times—10s. for Rev. R. T. Spencer—other directions will be immediately attended to—have sent a Catalogue S. P. C. K. to Mr. Ingles. From Rev. R. F. Brine, Arichat, with

10s. for Mrs. Fison, also £3 directions. All to be attended to. For Mr. Hill, box for Pugh will be sent on when received—have sent one box for his address in America—other directions will be attended to. Rev. Mr. Stacey's directions will be attended to. Rev. J. T. Moore, with £3 10s.—directions will be attended to.—Rev. J. Breckinridge.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills the best Remedies for Indigestion, and all kinds of Wounds.—The surprising cures of these invaluable medicines in every part of the civilized world is one of the most convincing proofs of their efficacy in curing bad humors, old wounds, scurfiness, and diseases of the skin. Those who are afflicted from these dreadful maladies have been cured by their use after every other Remedy failed, and it is a fact beyond dispute, that there is no disease, however obstinate, but may be shortly eradicated by these wonderful medicines, here for the afflicted should try Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

Married. On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John Scoy, Mr. THOMAS A. GAUER, to Miss SUSAN FLETCHER, daughter of the late David Fletcher, Esq.

At Cornwallis by the Rev J Storrs, on 31st July, Mr. DAVID H. CLARK, of Halifax, to MARY SOPHIA, daughter of Samuel Starr, of Cornwallis.

At Bridgetown, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. James Robertson, Capt. HUGH FRASER, of Scotland, to ELIZA, third daughter of the late John Quirk, Esq.

At New Dublin, Lunenburg Co July 27th by the Rev. J. Ambrose, B. A., Mr. RONALD E. CURRIE, of Cape Breton, to Miss ELIZABETH SPERRY, of New Dublin.

Dece. On Sunday, 30th Inst., RICHARD TREMAIN, Esq., aged 80 years. At Digby, on Monday, the 21th ult., ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of Wm. Luskott, Esq., in the 31st year of her age.

At Grenada, June 26th, Capt. DAVID WHITNEY, in the 43rd year of his age.

At Spryfield, on Wednesday last JAMES HANSON, in the 10th year of age, and Elizabeth Bishop, aged 3 months and 10 days.

At Cornwallis, on Friday evening, the 28th July, after a short illness, FLORENCE ABBIE, daughter of Edward A. Parker Esq., aged 4 years.

At Lunenburg, on the 27th ult., after a short illness, MARTHA, relict of the late William S. Morris, Esq., aged 50 years.

Shipping List. ARRIVED

Saturday, July 26th.—Brig. Anziko, Card, Matanzas, Achra, Bonger, Hopkins, Banroston Victoria, Leslie, Spry Harbour, Sovereign, New York, Barque Clermont, Lordly, Liverpool, G. B.

Sunday, July 26th.—Am ship Hungary, Patterson, Havre, 54 days—bound to New York, Brig. Bloomer, Thorburn, Boston, 55 hours.

Monday, July 31.—R. M. Steamers, Canada, Stone, Liverpool, Merlin, Corbin, St. John's, N. F. via Sydney, Achra, Geo. Williams, Commerce, Provicer, Gower, Richmond, Pearl Goddess, Norfolk, Agnes Ross, Wood, Richmond Magnet, Griffin, St. John's, N. F.; James Fraser, ditto; Darling, Labrador.

Tuesday, August 1st.—Brig. Kate, Balsham, Cadiz, via Cork, Achra, Samuel Thomas, Shelout, Pughwash, Sarah and Susan, Luce, P. E. Island.

Wednesday, August 2nd.—Brig. Maria, Bouffler Caraque 7 days. Lochiel, Dolberry, Richthofen, 9 days. Billow, Ja, Genlucos, 20 days. Kmit, Snow, St. George's Bay, 8 days. Velocity, Mann, P. E. Island, 5 days.

Thursday, August 3rd.—Brig. Humming Bird, Tazo, 10 days. P. R. 14 days. Neimahal, from fishing—put in with a man injured. CLEARED.

Saturday, July 26th.—Brig. Mary Eleanor, Marsden Spain, Achra, Villager, Watt, Miramichi; Morning Star, Bragg, Newfoundland.

Monday, July 26th.—Brig. Commerce, Bay St. George, Breeze, Dragg, Newfoundland.

Tuesday, August 1st.—R. M. Steamship, Canada, Stone, Boston, Havre, Esch, Alcock, Malaga, Kingston, Megler, Boston, Norfolk, Calanan, St. John's, N. F. Brig. Tansu, St. Vincent, Triumph, Atkinson, Pictou Zelle, Coombs, Magellan Islands.

Wednesday, August 2nd.—Brig. Bloomer, Thorburn, Boston, Ceres, Messervey, Bay St. George, Superior, Messervey, ditto, Assabah, Messervey, ditto, Clifford, Orono, Phosphoria, Bay Victoria, Langenburg Jamaica.

Thursday, August 3rd.—Brig. Velocity, Laverty Jamaica, steamer Merlin, Corbin, St. John's, N. F., steamer Cutler, Sampson, Bermuda, Achra, P. A. Cunningham, Boston, Brig. Chebucto, Wallace, R. W. Indica.

COUNTRY MARKET. PRICES ON SATURDAY, JULY 29.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Apples, Bacon, Beef, Mutton, Butter, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Hams, Do. smoked, Hay, Homespun, Do. all wool, Oatmeal, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, Yarn, Wood, Coal.

AT THE WHARVES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wood, Coal.

GOVERNMENT LANDS AT ANNAPOLIS FOR SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 18th October next, will be Sold at Public Auction, at Annapolis, the EXERCISING GROUNDS, WHITE HOUSE FIELD, GOVERNMENT GARDEN,

These Properties are divided into 22 Lots, varying from 120 feet front and 370 feet deep, to 77 feet front by 230 feet deep.

Plans may be seen, and any required information obtained by application to the Ordnance Offices at Halifax and St. John New Brunswick, and the Barrack Sergeant at Annapolis.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Halifax, 3rd August, 1854. (Will Oct 19th.)

CLASSICAL AND GENERAL SCHOOL.

WILL BE OPENED AT FORT MASSEY ON Monday the 7th of August, by the Rev. RICHARD HENRY BULLOCK, A. B., of King's College, Prospectus may be obtained at the residence of the Rev. Wm. BULLOCK, Halifax, July 29, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Governors of King's College, Windsor, are prepared to receive Applications from Candidates, for the Office of Principal of the Collegiate Academy now vacant. The Principal will enjoy the advantage of a commodious House, well adapted for Boarders; with the adjacent grounds rent free, and £30 per annum, secured for two years. Applications must be sent immediately to the Secretary, Rev. J. C. COCHRAN, at Halifax, July 5th 1854.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, N. S.

THE PROFESSORSHIP of Natural History and Chemistry and also that of Modern Languages, in the above University, are now vacant—Salary of the former £250 Cr. per annum, with apartments in the College—of the latter, £150 per annum, with the privilege of taking private Classes in the neighbourhood. Immediate application to be made (post paid) to the Rev. J. C. COCHRAN, Secy. of the Governors, at Halifax who will give such additional information as may be required. July 22 [Ch. Witness, Church [Toronto], & Albion, N. Y.

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.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the TEETH—gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness to the BREATH—is quite free from Acids, (so destructive to the Enamel,) and all the ingredients employed in its composition, are those recommended by the most eminent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d. each, at LANGLEY'S Hollis Street. Jan. 21.

NOTICE.

DIRECT from Boston, and for sale head of Steam-Boat Wharf, Next Door to Thomas Laidlaw's—

- SUGAR, Coffee, FLOUR, Buckets, Lard, SOAP, Rice, Snuff, Tea, Bread, Corn Meal, Brooms, Candles, Figs, Tobacco.

ALSO—A large Assortment of Mens' Women's and Children's SHOES, BOOTS and RUBBERS. JOHN IRVINE. July 22

MORE PAPER HANGINGS.

Per Schrs. St. Agnes, from New York. JUST RECEIVED, A Further Supply of ROOM PAPER, comprising a VERY EXTENSIVE Assortment of Patterns, to suit all classes of Purchasers. This, together with remainder of previous Importations, make up a Stock not surpassed in the City for cheapness and quality.

Orders for the Country carefully attended to: No charge for packing. Look for WM. GOSSIP, No 24 Granville-street June 17.

NOTICE TO MARINERS, OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS.

Halifax, May 17, 1854. A LIGHT HOUSE has been erected on GULL ROCK, off the entrance of Rugged Island Harbour. The Building is square, painted White, and exhibits a clear fixed Light of fifty one feet above the sea level, and is situated in lat. 43 22 North, and long. 65 06 West, with the following bearings by compass—

Table with 2 columns: Bearing and Distance. Includes Cane Negro, S W Breaker or Western, Bull, Shothole Light-House, Western head of Rugged Island Harbour, Cranberry Island or Harbour Head, Wale's Back Breaker, Bow Breaker or Eastern, South end of Thomas or East Rugged Island, Emulous Rocks off do.

THIN IVORY VISITING CARDS.

JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES and Gentlemen's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards. WM. GOSSIP, No. 24, Granville Street, Dec. 17



GO WORK TO-DAY

No work, though sorrow cloud thy way  
Though suffering, let thy brow  
Though sickness weigh thy fading cheek  
And drooping sighs be low:  
Toll on, we soon the grave will close  
Its gates on averted scars and woes.

But God, thy soul may not be dead  
A sweet, a perfect rest,  
With thy spirit's wings  
Lift up thy spirit's wings,  
Till thou hast join'd the blood-washed throng,  
To hymn the now the King's song.

Peace undisturbed, unending bliss,  
To thee shall then be given,  
Thy heart shall pour in that bright world  
By pain or grief be given.  
But God, thy soul may not be dead  
Shall crown thee with an everlasting love.

THE LONDON REVIEW

Some years since, as the venerable Father Taylor, of Philadelphia, of excellent memory, was riding in a public conveyance through one of the most fertile countries of Pennsylvania, his attention was attracted by the many large farms in that part of the country.

He beheld the beauty of the landscape, the richness of the soil, the luxuriance of the vegetation, the extensive meadows and ample fields waving with the yellow harvest, and ripening for the sickle. As he looked abroad, over the highly cultivated fields on the right hand and on the left, he said to himself, "Indeed, indeed, this land has many fine farms in this region; but I see it receives very little rent from them all."

ADVERTISEMENTS

AGENTS' MATERIALS

WILL GOSSIP, No. 21, GRAY'S INN STREET, HAS RECEIVED IN RECENT IMPORTATIONS, THE FOLLOWING AGENTS' MATERIALS, WHICH HE WILL WARRANT TO BE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

- Oil Colors, including Bladder Lake, Cobalt, Chinese Vermilion, etc.
- Brushes, including Hair Brushes, Bristle Brushes, etc.
- Crayons, including Black Glazed, Italian, White, etc.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS. The great popularity which these Pills have attained in the Province is a convincing proof of their value as a safe and certain means of relieving their case.

THE FAR-FOAMED MEDICINE

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA, AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING. The following testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a Gentleman named 'Mellor'...

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER OF MANY YEARS' STANDING

DEAR SIR, - In this district your Pills commanded a more extensive sale than any other... I remain, Dear Sir, your truly, J. GALLIS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM

COPY OF A LETTER FROM W. MOON, OF THE SQUARE, WINCHESTER.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS

COPY OF A LETTER FROM MR. G. BRIGGS, CHEMIST, GOOLE, DATED FEBRUARY 14TH, 1853.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY

SIR, - I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY

SIR, - I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy, recently effected by your valuable medicine.

- Ague Female Irregular, Scrophulous, or King's Evil
- Bronchitis, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat
- Diarrhoea, Hemorrhoids, Gout, Secondary Symp
- Bowel Complaints, Headache, Indigestion, Tic Douloureux
- Constipation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Venereal Affections
- Lumbago, Rheumatism, whatever cause, Retention of Urine, &c. &c.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia - J F Cochran & Co., New York - Dr. Harting, Windsor, & N. Fuller, Horton, & Co., Channon, Kentville, E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, & Co., Halifax, & A. Gibbon, Wm. A. B. Paper, Bridgetown, & Guest, Yarmouth, & T. B. Paillo, Liverpool, & I. F. More, Caledonia, & Miss Carter, Pleasant River, Acad. West, Bridgewater, Mrs. New, Lunenburg, B. Legge, Mahone Bay, Tucker & Smith, Truro, N. Tupper & Co., Amherst, R. B. Huestis, Wallace, W. Cooper, Piquash, Mrs. Robson, Pictou, T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow, J. & C. Jost, Guisborough, Mrs. Norris, Canso, P. Smyth, Port Hood, T. & J. Jost, Sydney, J. Mathon & Co., Bay d'Or.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSUR

COMPANY. The following are the names of the directors: William Payson, Jr., Andrew M. Uniacke, William Conard, James A. Moore, & others.

RAILROAD PROVISION

CANADA HOUSE. FAMILY, SHIP, AND ARMY. No. 33 & 34, Upper Water Street.

J. B. FLOWERS

Has received per Prince Arthur and from Great Britain, an extensive SEASONABLE GOODS - COMPRISING - DRESS MATERIALS, in plain & fancy, including Shawls, Parasols, Bonnets, & other articles.