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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1856. NO. 320

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day/Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. May 27	Whit-Sun. 11	Levit. 10; Acts 10
M. 28	Whit-Mond	Gen 27; 1 Ch 12
T. 29	Whit-Tu. R.C.	1 Sam 19; 1 Th 5
W. 30	Knaber Day	Ezther 1; Matt 28
F. June 1	Knaber Day	1; Mark 11
S. 2	Knaber Day	7; 8

† The Athanasian Creed is used on these days.
 ‡ Proper Psalms.—Vers 43, 68.—Vers 304, 118. Cantab. Term.
 § One of the Easter Week collects to be used on this day
 and each day in this week.
 ¶ Proper Psalms.—Vers 121, 126, 129, 118. Proper Lessons.—
 Vers. 1 Sam. 13. verse 9, or Numbers 16. St. Jude.
 * To verse 13. † Begin verse 24. ‡ To verse 21.
 § To verse 10. † Begin verse 16 to verse 20. ‡ To verse 30.
 ¶ To verse 16. † Begin verse 18. ‡ Begin verse 12 to verse 34.
 ¶ To verse 16.

Porter.

LESSONS OF OLD TIME.

THERE is a mightier power than mind
 In unitary strength to bind
 The various races of mankind—
 In conscience that to Heaven ascends,
 While ever it the Spirit binds,
 And through it God's own grace descends
 In holy love and reverent fear,
 To love's own essence drawing near,
 Till God in man doth reappear,
 For God alone is one—His will
 Is knowledge—ever to fulfil
 All truth, and work out good from ill.
 The possible in mortal state
 Cannot His acts necessitate,
 Else were He not a God, but Fate
 In His own freedom we are free,
 His choice is choice of liberty,
 As unconfin'd as shouder sea.
 Yet nations, in His hand as dust,
 Fearful of faith's implicit trust,
 Coalesce powerless to be just,
 And fall—as all have fall'n—lest
 The soul in error should find rest,
 And Providence be Satan's guest.
 —N. Y. Churchman.

Religious Miscellany.

RELIGIOUS BODIES IN ENGLAND

At a last census of the population, in 1851, the Government resolved to institute a new inquiry relative to the number of sects and places of worship, and the number of attendants at churches and chapels throughout the country, and Sunday, the 30th of March, 1851, was appointed as the day of enumeration. The whole of England and Wales was divided into 30,610 separate districts or plots, each of which was the sphere of a single person, called an enumerator, who in his turn was under the direction of a Registrar of Births and Deaths, of whom there are 2,190 in England and Wales. To these 30,610 enumerators, were assigned the task of numbering the churches and chapels and their attendants—over and above the usual task of numbering the population.

The consequence of this arrangement was that a list was made out of 14,077 places of worship belonging to the Establishment, and of 20,899 places belonging to the dissenting bodies, making 34,976 in all.

Such, however, is the delicacy of all inquisitorial proceedings in England, that the enumerators of this new census, in handing in the printed schedules to the ministers or churchwardens, elders, or other authorities connected with the sacred edifices, respectfully informed these worthy persons that they were not compelled to reply to these inquiries, but merely invited, and that their compliance would be esteemed a favour to the public at large, though it was left entirely to their own sense of the value and importance of the information desired. The paternal consequence of this politeness was an incomplete enumeration. Several of the clergy entertained conscientious scruples about complying with an invitation not proceeding from ecclesiastical authority, and consequently made no return, though some complied on being a second time applied to; but in the end it was discovered that there were still 2,254 cases

from which no information could be got. Of these, therefore, no conjectures have been made, while it does not appear that much reliance can be placed on the mode of enumeration adopted, though there is little reason for believing that those to whom the task was committed of filling up the schedules would act unfairly in specifying the number of attendants.

It appears that there are only 84 incorporated religious sects or communities in England, and 9 of these are foreign. In other words, there are only 25 native religious denominations that have any formal organization, but there are 530 different isolated congregations, which seem to form each a church by itself, disdaining to incorporate itself with, or to be known by the name of, the larger sects. The list of these 84 are as follows, the number of churches and chapels we give in brackets: Church of Scotland (that is, in England) [18]: United Presbyterians [66]: Presbyterians [76]: Independants, or Congregationalists [3,244]: General Baptists [93]: Particular Baptists [1,947]: Seventh-Day Baptists (who keep the Sabbath on Saturday) [2]: Scotch Baptists [15]: New Connexion General Baptists [182]: Undefined [560]: Society of Friends, or Quakers [371], Unitarians [220], Moravians, or United Brethren [32]. Of Methodists, there are the following divisions.—Original Connexion [6,579]: New Connexion [297]: Primitivo [2,371]: Bible Christian [482]: Wesleyan Association [329]: Welsh Calvinistic [828], and the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion [109];—all these are diversified modes of Methodism. Then follow the Sandemanians, or Glasites [6]; the New Church, or Swedenborgians, formerly called the New Jerusalem [50]: and lastly, the Brethren, sometimes called the Plymouth Brethren [132].

Some of these are very small. Of the foreign Protestant churches, there are the Lutherans, the French Protestants, the Reformed Church of the Netherlands, and the German Protestant Reformers.

Then follows a list of these either not Protestants, or equivocally so:—Roman Catholics; Greek Church; German Catholics; Italian Reformers; Catholic and Apostolic, or Irvingite; Latter-Day Saints, or Mormons; Jews.

Such is the list of divisional opinion in England and Wales—not very formidable after all. Amid all the apparent diversity there is a singular unanimity prevailing throughout. Thus, for instance, there are nine different forms of Methodism—the differences between these forms being no doubt so imperceptible that the member of one will not be able to distinguish the member of another from himself. In like manner, the three distinct bodies of Presbyterians in England all hold the same "Confession of Faith," teach their children the same catechism, and have no apparent difference whatever, except that they belong to different communities, and have a separate and distinct set of governors to conduct their temporal affairs. The Baptist are almost equally unanimous.

Looking only at the general and not the particular causes of separation, we find that there are little more than a dozen different generic Protestant and Catholic sects in England and Wales. These we enumerate thus:—Scottish Presbyterians, Independants, Baptists, Quakers, Unitarians, Moravians, Methodists, Sandemanians, Swedenborgians, Plymouth Brethren, Roman Catholics, Catholic Apostolics, Southseilians, and Mormons. These may be still further reduced, and out of that number there are only 10 or 11 Protestant sects; some of which are so small and special in their character, that it would be difficult to say whether they are Protestant or not.

It is rather without than within the pale of these various communities that the greatest diversity of opinion exists, and it is chiefly between the extremes of opinion that they represent that the most irreconcilable feelings prevail. There is much cooperation among the Protestant sects. Their Bible Society, for instance, is one and the same, and they cooperate with each other in a very friendly way in their missionary enterprise. But between these and the Roman Catholics there is irreconcilable hostility in both these respects.

It appears that all these different sects combined provide 4,894,648 seats for the population of the country in churches and chapels; and that the Es-

tablished Church provides 5,317,915, giving us a total of 10,212,563. Now altogether this is more than enough for the whole population, even supposing them to be all churchgoers, for out of 18,000,000 of people it would be scarcely reasonable to expect more than 10,000,000 to attend even in a state of perfect unanimity. But the distribution is so unequal, that one quarter of the city of London, for example, has too many seats, and another has not enough. When you stand on one of the bridges of the metropolis, and look at the magnificent prospect all around, there is one particular spot that immediately strikes the eye as remarkable for the number of steeples, so huddled together that one seems almost to touch the other. That spot is the city. It is proposed to remove at least thirty of these churches, and distribute them elsewhere in districts where they are wanted. vast and populous regions where the eye in vain looks out for any steeple at all. This inequality in the metropolis characterises the whole country; and the census report gives a list of places in which the church accommodation is much too great for population, even supposing the people to be all churchgoers. Moreover, there is this peculiarity about the Church of England in comparison with the Dissenters, that though it has more seats, it has really less accommodation, for the Dissenters very generally open their chapels for evening service, for the accommodation of the middle and lower classes; whereas the Church of England closes its doors in the evening, and thus not only does not attract but forbids to approach, an immense draught is thus lost to one party and gained to another, for the Dissenters know well how to profit by the circumstance. The report even says that out of the 5,317,915 sittings of the Establishment, in consequence of a number of places not being open, only 4,852,645 sittings were available in the morning; 8,761,812 in the afternoon, and only 1,730,362 in the evening. Now just the reverse of this is the case with the Dissenters, for they provide their greatest accommodation in the evening: their available morning sittings being 3,428,665; afternoon, 2,357,379; and in the evening, 3,855,394. This reveals a very important fact. It shows that the Dissenters depend most upon the evening attendance, and make up their greatest numbers at those very times when the doors of the Established churches are shut upon the people. In the column of attendants we find that, without a single exception, all the Wesleyan sects have a larger number in the evening than in the morning or afternoon. The excess is sometimes remarkably great, as for instance in the case of the Primitivo Methodists, 93,001 in the morning, and 229,646 in the evening, that is, evening congregations average more than double those of the morning, while the Church of England reduces its number in the evening to little more than one-third, 2,371,732 in the morning, and only 803,141 in the evening.

The most assiduous attenders on worship are the Wesleyan Reformers, the most negligent are the Quakers, who in this respect are perhaps actuated as in speaking at their meetings, they only go when the spirit moves them, and this, as might be expected from the little variety or interest to be found in their ceremonial, is not very frequently. Dissenters in general spend more of the Sunday in their chapels than those belonging to the Establishment, for though more persons attend the Established churches than all the other places of worship put together, yet it appears from the morning, afternoon, and evening attendance, that more of the Dissenters return after the first service. And this is merely a confirmation of what must have been the impression of every observing person, even before the census confirmed it, for one cannot fail to remark in every town or populous district where churches or chapels are to be found that in general the latter are lighted up in the evening while the former are dark.

This important document supplies abundant material for interesting calculations. It exhibits a marvellous amount of voluntary agency in building and endowing edifices throughout the whole country for religious purposes, and supplying those wants which the Establishment, from its defective constitution, was unable to supply.

Life is like a sunset, which is no sooner blown than it begins to wither.

News Department.

From Papers by R. N. S. America, May 12.

ENGLAND.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT INGLIS.—Our readers will read with regret the announcement that Sir Robert Inglis passed from this world, after a short illness, on Saturday evening, May 5. Sir Robert was born in 1785, and had therefore attained the age of seventy. For many years he presided over the East India Company as chairman. He received his education at Oxford, and at an early age graduated at Christ Church. He subsequently became a member of the bar, but soon declined the law for the service of his country. Although in every sense of the word an Englishman, his early career in the House of Commons was as an Irish member, and in this respect coincidental with the cases of Peel, Goulburn, Home, and Russell. From 1824 to 1834 he represented Dundalk. At the close of the latter year he was elected for Ripon; and from 1828 to the close of his parliamentary career, about two years since, Sir Robert sat for the University of Oxford. In 1807, Sir Robert married the eldest daughter of Joseph Seymour Briscoe, Esq. of Penhill, Surrey, by whom he does not leave any male issue. The title was first conferred on the father of the deceased in 1801.

On Monday the resignation of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, was announced in a second edition of the *Post*, and a fourth conveyed the further intelligence that Count Walewski, the Ambassador here, had been recalled to Paris as his successor. M. Persigny is to be the new Ambassador to London. Everybody regrets the change, which is said to be owing to a difference of opinion about renewing negotiations for peace on fresh terms, proposed by Austria.

There has been a formidable disturbance amongst the Russian war prisoners at Lewes. Three weeks ago a spirit of insubordination showed itself, about forty out of the 350 refusing to go out for their usual airing unless three of their companions, who were in confinement for misconduct, were released. On Thursday evening there was a general refusal to pump the water required for their tea. "No water, no tea," said the governor, and supperless the prisoners retired for the night. Next morning the refusal to work the pump was renewed. "No water, no breakfast," was the decision of the governor. The dinner arrived from the contractor's but the governor ordered it to be returned, being determined to starve the refractory prisoners into order. The prisoners, at this, however, drew their knives, and threatened to use them, and actually attacked the guard of pensioners, some of whom they knocked down. In this state of things the governor ordered the yard gates to be fastened, and sent to Brighton for a detachment of the Sussex Militia. On their arrival they were drawn up in the yard in presence of the prisoners; and the warders then demanded of each prisoner the delivery of his knife. Each prisoner was then searched, and on one of them a second knife was discovered. Above a dozen of them were placed under restraint and in solitary confinement. The cause of the disturbance would seem to be rather that the Russians are too well treated than that they are treated harshly. Their captivity is of a kind unknown to warfare half a century ago. Visitors are freely admitted, and freely purchase the toys, in making which the prisoners beguile the hours of their confinement. As many as 500 have visited the prison in a day, and as much as £40 has been received from them. It is known that at Christmas they possessed—after making the purchases in the town admitted by the rules of the prison—considerably above £1,000. These purchases were made by the wives of a few of the prisoners, who had nearly perfect freedom of ingress and egress between the town and the prison. Scarcely a prisoner, says the local reporter, is without a watch; and many of the time-pieces are of gold. The allowance to each man, in addition to bread, butter, cheese, tea, coffee, &c., is two-thirds of a pound meat per day, and this cut from the primest parts of the bullock. The medical officer of the prison [Dr. Burton] has, it is said, expressed his opinion that they are too well fed. For the future it is intended their luxuries shall be reduced.

Il-lack has so far attended the progress of the floating batteries; the *Grillon* has undergone three alterations, and much doubt is expressed amongst professional men as to the probability of the iron plates, when expanded from heat, drawing or breaking their fastenings, in taking their curve by expansion, the joints and batts being quite close. The vessel has also been

found so leaky, that a large portion of her timbers have had to be removed in order to repair the leaks. On Thursday night another of the batteries, the *Etna*, was completely destroyed, by fire, as far as fire could destroy it, on the stocks in the yard of Messrs. Hill, Russell and Co., at Millwall. Before any one could render assistance the flames rushed between the iron plates of the battery, firing the timbers, and eventually the best became so great that the iron plates, 1½ inches thick, started, when the flames rose to a great height, lighting up the whole of the East-end and the Surrey side of the water. Tons upon tons of water were kept falling into the vessel, yet the conflagration continued its ravages, and about eleven o'clock a frightful scene took place, as the ponderous vessel, in a thorough state of ignition, glided off the stocks in the darkness into the river, amidst the shrieks of some thousand persons who were in boats at the mouth of the dock. Several persons were so terrified that they jumped into the water, fearing that the blazing vessel would fall upon them and crush them to death. The whole were, however, recovered by the Thames police and watermen. No cause has been discovered for this conflagration. The battery was to have been launched on Saturday. The property destroyed is valued at £120,000.

An order has been received at the Royal Arsenal to send out immediately to the Crimea 20,000 shells—10,000 13-inch and 10,000 10-inch. The order was received at Woolwich within twenty-four hours from leaving Sebastopol. Twelve more companies of Artillery have also received orders to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation.

It is stated to be the intention of the British and French Governments to send an expedition of 95,000 men, artillery and infantry, to assist in the operations about to be resumed against the Russian fortresses in the Gulf of Finland and Bothnia, and the Baltic. France will supply the greater portion; but, as a set-off, the British Government is to increase the naval forces, and to furnish tonnage for the conveyance of the troops, who will embark sufficiently early to reach the scene of operations before the ice breaks up. The British will embark at Leith, and the French at Brest or Boulogne.

It is now stated that "an invention by J. B. Neilson, Esq., of the hot blast, calculated effectually to destroy Sebastopol, or any other stronghold of the kind, was tried at Woolwich on Saturday last, by the Government officials, and found to be perfectly successful and adapted for the purpose. It has, in consequence, been favourably reported on to Lord Panmure, and will likely forthwith be put in operation in the Crimea."

FRANCE.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR.—The details of the incident, as far as we are yet acquainted with them, are of a very simple description. The Emperor was proceeding leisurely, at a foot's pace, on horseback, up the *Champs Elysees*, about five o'clock, to join the Empress in the *Bois de Boulogne*. On arriving opposite, or nearly opposite, the public gardens called the *Chateau des Fleurs*, an individual, tolerably well dressed, approached the Emperor and fired upon him twice from a double-barrelled pistol. The *Moniteur* of yesterday speaks of one discharge only; but this morning it corrects its statement, and mentions two discharges. All accounts written and verbal, agree that the shots were point blank, the danger great, and the escape from all injury most surprising. Eye-witnesses say that the Emperor's horse never quickened his pace beyond a walk, and that the *sang froid* of the rider was exactly such as might have been expected of him. He proceeded to join the Empress in the *Bois de Boulogne*, communicated the incident to her himself, was received with the warmest acclamations on his road home, and found at the Tuilleries all the members of his own family, his Ministers, the Foreign Ambassadors, &c., waiting to congratulate him on his escape.

Between the *Patrie* and the *Moniteur* of this morning, we learn that the assassin is an Italian, of the name of Livcrani, a Roman by birth, and apparently of the age of thirty-five or thirty-six years. He is described as of middle stature, and wearing a black beard. He was on the point of discharging a third pistol drawn from the side pocket of his frock-coat, when he was seized. On being conducted to the Prefecture of Police, he underwent an examination before the Prefect and the Minister of the Interior. All, however, which appears yet to have been elicited are the above personal facts, with the additional ones that the culprit is a shoemaker by trade, lately arrived from London, as proved by a new hat from thence which he wore, and by a passport, or rather permit, which he carried about him. His confederates are as yet spoken of, or at least too vaguely to be noticed.

A *Te Deum* was chanted in all the churches of Paris yesterday by the order of the Archbishop. On the same day the Emperor received the Papal Nuncio and foreign Ambassadors, who came to congratulate him. The Senate also waited upon him at the Tuilleries to take leave at the close of the session, when the President delivered an address expressive of their indignation at the attempt, and their gratitude to Providence for having frustrated it. The Emperor's reply was highly characteristic.

"I have no fear," he said, "of the attempts of assassins. There are existences which are instruments of the decrees of Providence. So long as I have not accomplished my mission I run no danger."

The Emperor has refused all addresses from the municipal bodies, "confident," he says, "in the affection of the people." On Sunday he took his ride as usual, moving at a foot pace at the side of the Empress's carriage. A meeting of English residents took place to-day to prepare an address.

A singular marriage was celebrated recently in the chapel of the Hotel des Invalids. That of a Zouave, who lost both feet and both hands in the siege of Sebastopol, with a young woman of some property. The couple, it seems, were engaged to be married before the Zouave left for Sebastopol; and when he came back, so frightfully but so gloriously mutilated, he betrothed generously declared that she would keep her word. The marriage was attended by the Governor of the Hotel and his staff, and by all the invalids, the Emperor and Prince Jerome caused themselves to be represented by aides-de-camp, and the Empress by a lady of honor. After the ceremony the Cross of the Legion of Honor was presented to the hero in the name of the Emperor, and a valuable present to the bride in the name of the Empress. The Zouave has, besides, been admitted to the Hotel des Invalids, and promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant.

THE CRIMEA.

Before Sebastopol, April 21.

"My Lord—Omer Pacha having considered it expedient to make a reconnaissance, in front of Balaclava, with a view to ascertain what force the enemy had on the Tchernaya, he proceeded at daylight on the 19th inst., by the extreme right of Sir Colin Campbell's position, towards Kamara, with about twelve battalions of Turkish infantry, having in the plain on his left a body of French cavalry, and a battery of horse artillery under General Forey, and two squadrons of heavy cavalry and two squadrons of the 10th Hussars, the whole of which regiment have, I am happy to say, arrived and a half troop of horse artillery under Colonel Peby, these detachments of French and English troops having been placed at his Highness's disposal by General Canrobert and myself.

"The enemy showed only a few Cossacks on the side of the river, who remained on a height overlooking Chagourm till driven from it by a few discharges of rockets by the French artillery; and on the other side, behind the village, a small force with four guns only was visible.

"Omer Pacha did not think it desirable to move across the river, but withdrew after he had satisfied himself that the enemy were not in strength, and the troops returned to their camps, the infantry covered by the cavalry and the artillery. The appearance of the Turkish army was very satisfactory.

"The rifle pits, in front of the approach from the advance off our trenches on the extreme right, were attacked and carried by assault the night before last in the most gallant manner, by a detachment of the 7th Regiment, under Colonel Egerton, forming part of the additional force sent to reinforce the guard of the trenches in the evening.

"The resistance of the enemy, although obstinate, was speedily overcome by the impetuosity of our troops, and the pit, which it was desirable to retain, was, without the loss of a moment, connected with our approach, and thereby furnished protection to the working party to continue its labours without intermission for a considerable time. At the interval however, of about three hours, the enemy brought a heavy fire of artillery and musketry upon the party in advance of the pit, into which they retired, and which they effectually defended and maintained; but this brilliant achievement was not accomplished without considerable sacrifice of life, and it is most painful to me to have to announce to your Lordship the death of Colonel Egerton of the 7th, who was unfortunately killed, while forming troops for the support of those on the extreme advance, and of that of Captain Edgewood, of the same regiment, who fell in the first affair, in which Colonel Egerton received a wound on that only is

expedited him from duty for a few minutes; and five officers were wounded, three of them dangerously.

Colonel Egerton was an officer of superior merit, and conducted all his duties, whether in the camp or in the field, in a manner highly to his own honour, and greatly to the advantage of the public, and his Majesty's service could not have sustained a more severe loss, and it is so felt in this army and in the 17th where he was much beloved and is deeply lamented.

Captain Lempietra was a very young but promising officer.

Captain Owen, whose leg has since been amputated, and Lieutenant Baynes, are both most valuable officers of Engineers, as is Captain King, of the same corps, who was wounded two nights before.

Brigadier-General Lockyer, who was the general officer of the trenches in the right attack, Lieutenant-Colonel Mundy, of the 83rd, who succeeded in the command of the troops engaged in the operation on the death of Colonel Egerton, and Captain Gwillt, of the 34th, deserve to be most favorably mentioned, and Lieutenant-Colonel Tylden, the officer of Engineers, in charge of the right attack, distinguished himself, as he has done on many previous occasions, in a remarkable manner. The conduct of the troops was admirable.

I beg to lay before your lordship the list of casualties which have occurred since the return was made out which I forwarded to you on the 17th.

In my despatch of that day I informed your lordship that a magazine had exploded in one of our batteries, but I omitted to state, that Captain Dixon, of the Artillery, availed himself of that opportunity to evince the coolest judgment and most determined gallantry, by instantly opening a gun upon the enemy, notwithstanding the confusion which the bursting of the shell had occasioned, the number of the men who had suffered from it, and the great damage the battery had sustained.

I have the satisfaction to report to your lordship the arrival of the 48th and Royal Regiments from Corfu, in her Majesty's ships *Leopard* and *Sidon*.

I have omitted to mention in the body of this letter that two squadrons of Turkish cavalry were also in the plain—I have, &c.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

RAGLAN.

Before Sebastopol, April 24, 1855.

My Lord—Nothing material has occurred since I made my report to your lordship on the 21st inst.

The Russian rifle pit, immediately in front of that which was taken on the night of the 19th, was destroyed by a party of volunteers on the morning of the 21st inst. These were headed by Lieutenant and Adjutant Walker, of the 30th Regiment, who is stated to be an excellent officer, and to have conducted himself on the occasion in the most spirited manner.

The pit was found to be empty, and being useless, was immediately levelled and filled in. The enemy did not interrupt the work.

I enclose the list of casualties, which, I regret to say, is heavy. The nearer we approach the place the more loss is to be apprehended. Hitherto it has been less than might have been expected.—I have, &c.

The Lord Panmure, &c.

RAGLAN.

The *Moniteur* publishes a despatch from General Canrobert, of the former date, giving particulars of the gradual approach of the French works towards the Central and Flagstaff Bastions, the ambuscades in front of which were successfully carried on the night of the 12th, General Breton at the same time carrying those in front of the Cemetery. The latter were successfully occupied and destroyed, with a loss of forty men killed, including four officers, and 117 wounded.

Lord Panmure has published two later telegraphic despatches received at the War-office. The first states that "a sharp engagement took place on the night of the 1st of May, in front and left attack. The whole of the Russian rifle-pits were taken, eight light mortars, and 200 prisoners. The whole affair was brilliant for the allies." The second dated May 6, nine P. M., tells us—"The enemy assaulted the advanced trench of our right attack last night, but were repulsed promptly. Our loss was three killed and twenty wounded." The latest despatches by the same source from the French General are given by our Paris correspondent. A previous despatch announced that the bombardment was suspended for a time on the 28th, awaiting a fresh supply of ammunition.

On the 15th, the *Herald* tells us, "our supply of shell had been very low indeed, but the indefatigable Mr. Bettle and his railway removed all our difficulties, and as the bombs have been wanted so they have been supplied. Some idea of the nature of our bombardment may be conceived from the fact, that up to this

evening, the English trenches alone have fired away between 15,000 and 17,000 32 and 68-pounder shot and shell, 7,800 12-inch shell, and 4,500 10-inch shell, making in all about 2,200 tons of shot and 500 tons of powder already expended. The English trenches mount 104 guns and mortars, the French 238 ditto, so that between English and French there has been used during this week's bombardment about 6,000 tons of shot and shell, and some 1,500 or 1,600 tons of powder. Yet, for all we can say to the enemy, we are just as likely as not to have another week of the same work."

On the same day we are told "the Flagstaff Battery is nodding to its doom." A considerable portion of its second tier of guns is quite advanced. The flanking batteries of the second tier, with the upper tier, alone remain in their former vigour. To do mere justice to the enemy, they seem determined to fight it to the last gun. The terrible havoc which the French mortars and long guns have produced is now manifest to all. The whole battery is now like a mere pile of earth, into which the shot and shell never cease to pour. Yet the Russians to the last persevere. During the night, in spite of our bombs, they work at repairing the embrasures, and during the day fight their guns until they are dismantled one after another."

On Saturday the splendid fleet left Kiel—in all twenty sail. The destination of the ships was kept a profound secret up to the last moment. Many officers left word at the post-office to have their letters sent on to "Gronstadt or elsewhere," but the general impression in the fleet was they were going at once to Riga, if the state of the ice permitted it. From the course they steered on leaving Kiel harbour, it is impossible to guess their real destination. Proceeding as they did outside [or to the northward of] the island of Fehmarn, that track would lead them either to Copenhagen, Gotland, or the Gulf of Finland. Admiral Dundas is very popular in the fleet, and enjoys very much of the confidence of his officers and men. Admiral Seymour is also a general favourite.

Private letters from St. Petersburg, says the *Daily News*, confirm the telegraphic announcement of the insurrection of the peasants in the Ukraine, and state further, that it has already extended to the governments of Poltava, Tchernigoff, and Kharkoff.

The name of the head engineer at Sebastopol is Todleben. He is thirty two years of age. His parents are poor shopkeepers in Riga. When the siege commenced, Prince Menschikoff, it is said, asked the then head engineer how long it would take to put the place into a state of defence. He answered, "Two months." A young captain, named Todleben, stepped forward, and said he would undertake to do it, if he had as many men as he required, in two weeks. He did it in twelve days, and was made colonel. Since that time he has had the direction of everything in the way of building batteries, defences, &c. The other day the Grand Duke called upon his wife, who is residing in St. Petersburg, to congratulate her upon her husband's promotion; for he is now General and Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor.—*Times*.

TURKEY.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, with a part of his family, left Constantinople on the 24th, to pay a visit to the Crimea, according to one account to take Lord Raglan's evidence for Mr. Roebuck's committee; according to another, to have the opportunity of immediate communication by telegraph with the home authorities. He returned by the 2nd, but his absence was long enough for intrigue to effect an important Ministerial change. Mehemet Ali had been recalled from banishment, the next day the resignation of Redschid Pacha was announced to be accepted, and Ali Pacha appointed Grand Vicer in his stead. The change is not favourable to the influence of the Western Powers, Mehemet Ali being at the head of the old Turkish school, extremely jealous of any such influence. Redschid Pacha, it is said, goes to Vienna. The Sardinian corps are arriving fast at Constantinople.

The cholera is raging at Varna, and some few cases have appeared among the 20,000 French Troops at Marak. The troops are now ordered to the Crimea. Private letters from the French camp before Sebastopol state that only 20,000 out of the 93,000 there encamped are on the sick list.

We have received the following interesting account of the funeral of Miss Smythe—

"The remains of L—S—, one of the nurses at Smyrna Hospital, were on Friday, the 20th ult., committed to the grave, in the consecrated English burial-ground. During the short time in which she had been engaged in ministering to the sick, she had gained the respect and regard of all connected with

the hospital, and the loss of her is much deplored by the sisters and nurses. The funeral service was deeply interesting and solemn, and marked respect was evinced by the inhabitants (composed, as they are, of Turks, Roman Catholics, and Greeks) as the procession moved through the town. A detachment of fifty soldiers came first, immediately preceding the coffin were the Revs. Mr. Windsor and Esceat, the two chaplains of the hospital, habited in their surplices with stoles bound with white silk, as being emblematic of the youth and purity of the deceased. The pall was borne by the sisters and nurses, and the body followed by Colonel Storks, Dr. Meyer, and the other military and medical officers. Not a sound was heard as through two miles of the busiest streets of Smyrna the cortege wended its way. Multitudes gathered together, but nearly all were uncovered, and a clear passage was at all times left for the procession, without having any resource like police arrangements. In the retired burial-ground appropriated by the English, "earth was committed to earth, dust to dust, ashes to ashes." Many a tear was seen to fall, and many a sob was heard; but it is thought that many as they left their sister buried in a foreign soil, realised more strongly than ever they had done before, the hope of a glorious resurrection unto eternal life on that bright Easter morn when death shall be swallowed up in victory."

The news of Prince Menschikoff's death, so often repeated, is now decisively contradicted from Hamburg. The Emperor Alexander has published a letter thanking the Prince for his services, and the Grand Duke Constantino, fulfilling the wish of the late Emperor, has assigned to the general and his heirs forever the Grand Hotel of the Imperial Marine.

BERMUDA.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW CEMETERY.—After the celebration of the Holy Communion in the Church, the Bishop and the Clergy proceeded to the consecration of the new Cemetery.

The Church-yard of St. Peter's having been in constant use for two hundred and fifty years, had become so completely exhausted as a place for the decent burial of the dead, that an act was passed in the last Session of the Legislature prohibiting further interments therein after the 1st instant, and a grant was made by the Crown vesting two acres of the Western extremity of the Government Park in the Rector of St. George's forever, in lieu of the ancient Church Yard of St. Peter's, and on, and subject to, the same conditions as if it were part and parcel thereof.

The ceremony of consecration was proceeded with, and the ground dedicated to Almighty God according to the ritual of the Church of England.

After the Bishop had offered up suitable prayers appointed for the occasion, some appropriate verses of the 39th Psalm were sung, and his Lordship then addressed the assembled multitude on the object and intention of the Church in the consecration of Cemeteries. His remarks were listened to with much attention and respect, and were well calculated to produce the conviction, as several persons who witnessed the impressive ceremony for the first time, afterwards declared they had done on their minds, of the propriety and entire accordance with scriptural teaching and with the feelings of Christian faith and charity, of a service which thus solemnly and touchingly sets apart as sacred spots the repositories of the bodies of our brethren departed in hope of a joyful resurrection. His Lordship then dismissed the assembly with the apostolic benediction.

The day was remarkably propitious, and the worshippers kneeling on the green grass, surrounded by the graves of those who in the awful epidemic of 1853 had here found a hurried resting place, the calm blue sea in the distance and the bright sun over head, inspiring with feelings of peace and glorious expectation the bosoms of some who had been mourners—constituted a scene that will not easily be away from the minds of those who witnessed it.—*Bermuda Royal Gazette, May 8.*

The Legislature of Bermuda met for the Despatch of Public business on the 22nd May.

We understand that Government has determined on erecting a barrack for the accommodation of about 200 or 300 men at Prospect Hill, and that as soon as instructions have been received from England, and which are expected very soon—the work will be commenced. A Hulk will be moored in the Harbour of Hamilton for the accommodation of the Convict labourers to be employed on these barracks.—*Royal Gazette.*

A deserter from L. M. Ship *Boscawen* was discovered on board the American Steamer *Osprey* just prior to that vessel leaving St. George's for Philadelphia, on yesterday week. For which we understand it is the intention of the Naval Commander-in-Chief to prosecute the Captain of the *Osprey* on his return to Bermuda.—*Id.*

CONFIRMATION.—The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland confirmed twenty four persons in St. John's Church, Pembroke, on the morning, and twenty-one in Christ Church, Devonshire, on the afternoon of the 23d ultimo.—*Royal Gazette.*

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

HABITS OF YOUTH.

But, let me ask, what are the habits of youth in general? and what the causes of such habits? As far as I have been able to watch over them, there seems to be three principal ways in which idleness is generated. I will describe them to you under the characters of three young-men whom I once knew very well.

I. *The Procrastinator.*—Richard Jackson was a youth of great promise at Eton. He had a great talent and dexterity at versification. He was very quick in perceiving the meaning and seizing upon the spirit of all he read. Whenever anything was put before him which required immediate and prompt attention, he was sure to be among the first to succeed. But he was very fond of books of the imagination; and by that I do not mean good and genuine poetry, but novels, romances, tales of wonder, and plays of the lowest kind. He was somewhat addicted to the ludicrous, and quick in seizing jests and turning all things into ridicule, not with a bad intention, but only for amusement. All this was natural enough, nor indeed did it contain any serious wrong. But only this was the consequence: in the excitement and pleasure created by the peculiar turn of his reading, he could never endure hard, plodding labour. Books of history he called dry; any book which had argument or reasoning in it he threw aside as a bore; disquisitions or essays were an abomination; hard matter of fact were despised. Nothing was taken up but that which would excite the movements of his imagination, and that indeed which most told of the marvellous was ever devoured with the greatest avidity. But Jackson was a clever boy nevertheless. He was seldom at fault in lessons or in duties. He trusted to his natural talent, and generally succeeded in achieving in a few hours what it took other boys a week or more to accomplish. And this was the fatal snare; for, soon perceiving this, he would put off all that was laborious, while he amused himself with all that was pleasant. His constant cry was, "It is time enough yet. I can easily do it when once I set to work. To-morrow will do. Let us be happy while we can. *Quid sit futurum cras fuge querere.*"

Such was Richard Jackson at school. Passing through Eton with the character of a "clever fellow," bearing the reputation of one who could do anything he pleased, "when once he set about it," he went to Oxford. Three years were now before him for his degree. Three years! He thought to himself, "Well, I have plenty of time before me. What have I to read? Here is a list of twenty authors. Here is my Euclid and my logic, my algebra and my history. Let us put all together. It is not very much. Three years will give me plenty of time. I may amuse myself as I like, at any rate, for a year." And, upon this thought, his plays and novels had a full swing. He was at the tennis-court or the billiard-table all day long; his studies were all abandoned, and he just managed to pass his "little log" on the strength of remembering what he had learned at Eton. This being done, there were now two years before him. But that which was not begun when three years stood in anticipation, strange to say, was not more likely to be begun when two years only appeared. Such is habit. It was irksome to begin now. He had now thought of it so long, that he did not know how to take it up. The same conclusion was repeated, "There is time enough yet." The end of the second year had found him exactly as the first had done. Not a book of serious study opened save what his tutors absolutely compelled. "No," said he, "I was always very quick at Eton when anything was really required to be done. I was always reckoned a 'clever fellow.' I shall do very well, I dare say, 'when I once set about it.'" And now six months drew on—still the same. And now three; and then he set to work; but three months, by no stretch of arithmetic or wand of the enchanter, can be made to do the work of three years. He did work at last; but novels and plays, and the sound of the billiards and the tennis, and his amusing companions, and his fun, and his jests,—all these had driven out of his brain the power of close and steady application. The day arrived, Jackson was plucked for his degree, and disgraced for life.

II. *The Dandy.*—Thomas Harvey was a boy of very fair abilities, and very nearly equal to Jackson. He felt himself, like Jackson, able to do anything; but he had better sense than Jackson, and plainly perceived that a boy must work hard at the drudgery and rudiment of everything; otherwise, to attain em-

inence was impossible. So he did not cast aside his books altogether, but prepared them and got them into order, and made a great many plans for study. He drew out a little scheme on paper, in which he portioned out his time, so many hours for this study, so many for that; everything was to be completed within a given time. In the same spirit, when he went to Oxford he obtained a very good private tutor. He determined to do so much in the first term, so much in the second, and so much in the third; in short, he looked forward to great honours and reputation by the time his university career should be over. But somehow or other, though his plan was good, he at six and read till eight, he was seldom out of bed till nine. Though his scheme on paper said, At ten read Herodotus for two hours:—and accordingly thought at ten he might be found making a beginning, and his Herodotus was before him in due order, yet he was always interrupted by some accident. Johnson, his friend, on the other side of the quadrangle, would call in and have a chat; the tailor would call to measure him for a new coat; the postman would leave his letters, and the reading of those would wile away a quarter-of-an-hour; some noise was heard in the street, and away he would hurry to see what it was; his dog [for he would keep a dog in his rooms though quite contrary to rule] would play some trick and attract his notice, and then he would rise up from his work, quite oblivious of what he was engaged in. Thus it happened nine times out of ten, that the poor Herodotus was left at the end of two hours, just precisely at the same page at which it was opened at their commencement; and Thomas Harvey, with all his paper schemes, only just managed to escape disgrace with a common degree.

III. *The Lounge.*—John Atkinson was a youth of great promise when his father, a merchant of a considerable eminence, placed him in his counting-house at the age of eighteen, to be trained up in his own profession. His duty was to be at his desk at nine o'clock every morning, and to work till four in the afternoon;—hard work, but nevertheless, with a little patience, certain, humanly speaking, to lead to great affluence if not to honour. He began very well. His letters were ably written; his books carefully kept; but as he grew a little older and thought himself a man, he joined a club at the west end of London. In this club he found of course many new companions, and some of very questionable characters. It was not to be expected, that when he had parties to dinner at seven or eight in the evening, and spent late nights at the club or the theatre, that he should be found plodding at his desk at nine o'clock in the morning. No, instead of nine, it was now frequently ten o'clock when he appeared; sometimes eleven; sometimes not at all. As the club found him at dinner in the evening, so it found him at breakfast in the morning, and then a friend would drop in and he would take a walk with him to such a place, or visit such a one, or play a game of billiards, or try a new horse, or drive in a new buggy. Now it was very remarkable that he never did anything positively vicious or sinful. There was no positive fault to be found with him. He did not gamble, he did not visit theatres or operas as system, but only dropped in for a lounge, being led away by others. He did not form friendships with horse-dealers and jockeys because he liked their society, but simply because he rolled in among them by accident. It was a sort of desultory rambling spirit that took possession of him, which he could not shake off. But time went on. The desk was now seldom, if ever, visited. The counting-house became a bore, and the ledger was locked upon as a disgrace. Why would not his father let him do as he liked, and give him his share of the fortune at once? why must he needs suffer all this drudgery? he should do well enough without any further apprenticeship. Thus it went on, and now twenty-five years had passed over his head, when, instead of being an assistance to his father, he was becoming a serious impediment, by his loose and careless habits; instead of being able to take a place in the labours of the house, he was as ignorant of mercantile affairs as though he had just left the school-room. And so it happened that just at the precise moment, there arose a great crisis among the merchants and bankers of London, and with many others, his father's name was found in the list of bankrupts. Atkinson was thrown upon the world. He knew nothing. He was fit for nothing. The end of the lounge, I believe, was, that he became a shopman in a linen-draper's establishment, and served out tapes behind a counter.—*Bennett's Letters to my Children.*

A life without rest is painful, like a long journey where there is no inn.

Sketches.

A HUNGRY CARRY-BAG.—The *Buffalo Express* relates an amusing incident which occurred at Erie a few days since. A gentleman left Cleveland for New York at an early hour in the morning, without his breakfast, and being very hungry, upon the arrival of the train at Erie, entered the dining room, and placing his carpet bag upon a chair, sat down beside it, and commenced a valiant attack upon the viands placed before him. By and by the proprietor of the establishment came around to collect fares, and upon reaching our friend, ejaculated, "Dollar, sir?"

"A dollar!" responded the eating man, "a dollar—thought you only charged fifty cents a meal for one—eh?"

"That's true," said meanness, "but I count your carpet-bag one, since it occupies a seat." [The table was far from being crowded.] Our friend expostulated but the landlord insisted, and the dollar was reluctantly brought forth. The landlord passed on. Our friend deliberately arose, and opening his carpet bag, full in its wide mouth, discovered unto his eye, "Carpet-bag, it seems you're an individual—a human individual, since you eat—at least I've paid for you, and now you must eat,"—upon which he seized everything eatable within his reach, nuts, raisins, apples, cakes, pies, and amid the roars of the bystanders, the delight of his brother passengers, and discomfiture of the landlord, phlegmatically went and took his seat in the cars. He said he had provisions enough to last him to New York, after a bountiful supply had been served out in the cars. There was at least \$8 worth in the bag—upon which the landlord realized nothing in the way of profit. So much for meanness.

ALUMINUM—DISCOVERY OF AN IMPORTANT METAL.

I see from late papers, that a discovery has been made—or rather is about to be realized—which will almost bring to pass the fabled dream of the Alchemist. It is not that of a "philosopher's stone", or a chemical principle—that they change the base metals into gold and silver; it is that of making common clay yield a metal not only resembling silver in all essential and valuable properties, but even surpassing it, and possessing valuable properties that silver does not! That such a metal can be produced from common clay as its base or ore, is no longer a problem, but has been decided in the affirmative, and the only question now is, whether it can be produced with sufficient ease and cheapness to make it useful, and available for the purposes of coin, &c. It is well known that common clay possesses a metallic principle called *aluminum*. It is this that M. Deville, a French chemist, by a series of patient and laborious experimenting, has made to yield this metal.

It is thus spoken of by a late paper, in an article headed, "Turning Clay into Coin," on the subject of this discovery: "Wohler, a well known German chemist, had taken a step beyond Davy, and actually made a lump of clay give up its silver, or aluminum. As the metal was called, but it was only in tiny globules, somewhat resembling seed pearls in appearance. The result was in no way equal to the cost and labor of experiment; still a fact was demonstrated. M. Deville, however, produces the metal in such quantities as to make even grave philosophers hold up their hands in amazement. At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, he laid before the learned assemblage long strips of sheet aluminum, ingots of the same metal, and medals of some inches in diameter, which had been struck at the Imperial Mint—all of which had been got out of clay by his newly discovered process. M. Deville says that this metal is as white as silver, and malleable and ductile in the highest degree. He finds, however, in working it, that it offers a great resistance, from which we may suppose its tendency to approach that of iron. Cold hammering hardens it, but its former condition may be restored by remelting. Its melting point differs but slightly from that of silver; it conducts heat well; and may be exposed to the air without any sensible oxidation.

We learn further, that aluminum is perfectly impervious by dry or damp air; it may be handled and carried in the pocket without becoming tarnished, and it remains brilliant where fresh cut tin or zinc loses its lustre. Neither gold nor boiling water impairs its brightness; even sulphurated hydrogen, that terrible blackener of plate, finds it altogether insensible; nor does nitric acid, weak or concentrated, act upon it. The only solvent yet known for this apparently indestructible metal is chlorhydric acid, which by disengaging hydrogen, forms a sesquichloride of aluminum.—"Any one," says M. Deville, "will comprehend how

a metal white and unaltered, which does not tarnish, which is fusible, malleable, and tenacious, and which has the singular property of being brighter than glass—how highly serviceable such a metal would be, were it possible to obtain it easily. We consider, moreover, that this metal exists naturally in considerable proportions, that its ore is clay, we cannot but wish for its being brought into use. I have a reason to hope that this will be accomplished, for chloride of aluminum is decomposed with remarkable facility at an elevated temperature by common metals; and a reaction of this nature, which I am now trying to realize on a greater scale than a simple laboratory experiment, will resolve the question in a practical point of view.

Such is the description and character of this new and remarkable metal, a notice of which we saw, for the first time, several months ago. It must be most valuable for many purposes, and being so light—“lighter than glass”—must make it most invaluable for coin, as a great objection to silver in this respect—the greatest, so it is in fact—is its weight, making it very awkward, and troublesome in transportation. The fact that it can be obtained from clay; a metal with all the above properties and qualities—is, as we remarked, no longer a matter of doubt. The only difficulty in the way now seems to be to obtain it easily and cheaply; and we do hope that the enterprising and indefatigable French chemist may be enabled to do so: at least sufficiently to make it as cheap and plentiful as silver: and that he may realize his most sanguine expectations. As silver and silver coins are now getting scarce—and daily becoming scarcer—such a metal would be calculated to supply an important desideratum in the commercial world. And for many other purposes for which silver is used, as for plate, &c., this metal seems to possess properties, not only fully equal but superior in almost every respect. We shall anxiously await the reports of M. Deville's further experiments.

THE JEWISH SABBATH.—It is unlawful to ride on horseback or in carriage—to walk more than a mile from their dwellings—to transact business of any kind—to meddle with any tool—to write—to play upon any musical instrument—to bathe—to comb the hair—and even to carry a pin in their clothes which is unnecessary. These, and a great many others, are complied with by the most rigid observance. There is one command in the law of Moses, to which all Jews must scrupulously adhere: “Ye shall kindle no fire throughout your habitations upon the Sabbath day.” (Exod. xxxv. 3.) Consequently, they never light a fire, or a lamp, or a candle, on the Sabbath day, nor eat food prepared on that day—all must be done on Friday.—As it is impossible to spend the Sabbath in cold climates without fire or light, the Jewish families who keep servants make it a point to have a Gentile in their service to do these things; and among the humbler classes a number of families generally unite in securing the services of a Gentile neighbor for the day. Nothing could wound the conscience of a Jew more than to be under the necessity of putting fuel on the fire, or snuffing his candles on the Sabbath.—*The British Jews.*

AUSTRALIA.—The *Australian Reguer* of January 31 says:—“We stated in our last summary the return from England of the Lord Bishop of Adelaide, and we have now to record that the first session of an Ecclesiastical Synod has been held in Adelaide under the presidency of his Lordship. The plan for convening this assembly was first unfolded by the Bishop in a Visitation Charge, and very shortly afterward the Synod was duly summoned. His Lordship justified the procedure on the principle that whereas a Provincial Synod, without license from the Crown, would have been an illegal assembly, a Diocesan Synod stood on a different footing. The Bishop has proposed to the Synod the parochial subdivision of the colony. The second session of the Synod will commence in a week or two from this time, when it will develop its permanent constitution and form.”

The St. Louis Republican thinks that there is reasonable prospect of reclaiming the whole nation of Chippeway Indians from barbarism. The leading feature of the treaty recently made between this tribe and the United States, is that as fast as individuals or communities become civilized to a certain extent (of which the United States Commissioners are judges) they are to be admitted to all the rights and privileges of American citizens. The desire to come under this condition is very general, it is said, and large sums will be expended this year, both by the Indians and Missionary Societies, in building school houses and in the purchase of farming utensils. There are more

than two hundred thousand Indians thus awaiting to be civilized, and the experiment is likely to be tried fairly for the first time since the settlement of America, of extending equal rights to the aborigines.

THE WEALTHIEST MAN IN KENTUCKY.—Bishop Paulding, the Roman Catholic Bishop of this State, is the wealthiest man in the State. His real estate, consisting of cathedrals, churches, monasteries, nunneries, asylums, hospitals, &c., is worth not less than from “two millions to five millions” of dollars. Since the council of Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States, assembled in Baltimore in 1848, promulgated their decrees, requiring all individuals and trustees holding property for the uses of the church to convey the same to the Bishops, all the church property in the State, as we are informed, has been conveyed to Bishop Paulding. Bishop Paulding is now more than a millionaire. Since the issuance of the decree by the Baltimore Council, there has been concentrated in the hands of the Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States one hundred millions of dollars!—*San Francisco Tribune.*

CAUSE AND UNREASONABLENESS OF HOPELESSNESS IN TEACHING.—If Sunday school teachers could always realize the value of their employment, and the blessed promises attached to it, they would rise far superior to those trials, disappointments, and hindrances which make the work dull. Yes, if we could always do so—but can we? Do we? Coleridge puts this point well in his beautiful lines—

“Yet haply there will come a weary day,
When overtasked, at length
Both Faith and Hope beneath the load give way.”

Which of us could say that teaching never was a “load” to us? Often in exact proportion to our interest in the work, will be our disappointment when hope is blighted—when the early promise is lost—when love is repelled—when advice is scorned, when our very presence is shunned. Those are weary days, and He who tasted all human woe, tasted this when He said with tears, “How often would I have gathered thy children together, and ye would not.” These days must be borne, and how? Never in the callousness of indifference, but in the patient waiting for God's own time, the patient continuance in well-doing: If we could always ride on the crest of the wave speeding onward without a check or hindrance, where were the exercise of faith, patience, and perseverance? No; it is when we seem left behind, motionless and forsaken, then it is that faith comes forth to realize and to enjoy a future recompense; it is in the cloudy and dark day (Ezek. xxxiv. 12) that faith looks beyond the vast canopy and basks in unseen yet real sunshine. She can wait, she can hope, she can trust, and thus she rejoices in the work of the Lord, even though, at times, by reason of the prevalence of evil, and the struggles of the enemy, that work may seem “dull work.”—*Sunday School Journal.*

LAZY BEAVERS.—It is a curious fact, says a trapper, that among the beavers there are some that are lazy, and will not work at all, either to assist in building lodges or dams, or to cut down wood for their winter stock. The industrious ones beat these idle fellows and drive them away—sometimes cutting off a part of their tail, and otherwise injuring them. The “parasites” are more easily caught in traps than the others; and the trapper rarely misses one of them. They only dig a hole from the water running obliquely towards the surface of the ground, twenty-five or thirty feet from which they emerge when hungry, to obtain food, returning to the same hole with the wood they procure, to eat the bark. They never form dams, and are sometimes to the number of five or seven together; all are males. It is not at all improbable that these unfortunate fellows have, as is the case with the males of many species of animals, been engaged in fighting with others of their sex, and after being conquered and driven from the lodge, have become idlers from a case of necessity. The working beavers, on the contrary, associate, males, females, and young together.—*Audubon and Bachman.*

LADY WOMEN KEEP SILVER.—The House of Representatives of the Illinois Legislature, in its own peculiarly characteristic manner, has resolved to impose a fine of \$500 on any lady who shall lecture in public, in any part of the State, without first putting on gentleman's apparel. The influence of women appearing in public as the expounders of fanatical systems of faith, and as assumed moral reformers, has ever exercised a deleterious influence on public morals; and by transcribing the true dignity of woman, and placing the

sex in a false relation, it has served to lower the general estimate in which it had been held.

ARAB WISDOM.—The Arabians have a saying: “It is not good to jest with God, death or the devil for the first halber can nor will be mocked; the second mocks all with one time or another; and the third puts an eternal sarcasm on those that are too familiar with him.”

At an ecclesiastical council lately held in New York, for considering the feasibility of erecting a new church upon the site of the old, a good farmer suggested that the new house be built on a corner of his farm. The matter was dismissed, and the final conclusion, in which the honest yeoman acquiesced, was, “since they could not put the new house on the corner of his farm, he would put a corner of his farm on the new house!”

A railroad is in course of construction over the peninsula of Florida, operations having been commenced on the line from Florida Island to Cedar Key. Contracts have already been made for Palmetto timber for wharves at Fernandina, also for timber to build bridges and piling for the adjacent marsh.

THE USE OF ELDS.—The late Rev. Mr. Chapin, being asked what was the use of the eldership in a church, replied, that it was said to give power to the minister. The minister was a unit; his elders, cyphers; which, placed on his right hand, increased his power. But, he added, my elders have got on the wrong side, and reduced me to a decimal fraction.

INSTANCES are cited of earnestness in preaching, and of persistent labors in the Gospel, that appear at the present day astonishing and almost incredible. Hooper, bishop of two dioceses, preached daily. Tobias Matthew, bishop of Durham, eighty years old, preached daily. John Wesley is said to have preached 40,000 times in fifty years.

Correspondence.

THE BISHOP'S VISIT TO LUNENBURG.

The Bishop of the Diocese, accompanied by Mrs. Binney, arrived in this Parish from Chester, on Saturday, May 12th. On Sunday morning he ordained in the Parish Church, the Rev. Samuel Dutton Green, of Minquodoboit, and the Rev. Henry Despard DeBlow, of Bridgewater, when they were admitted to the Order of Priesthood. His Lordship preached an impressive Sermon from Matthew xxviii. 19, 20. In the afternoon a Confirmation was held in the Church of St. James, Malone Bay, which District is now erected into a separate Parish. His Lordship again preached, after having given a solemn address to the Candidates, from John iii. 14, 15. In the evening the Rev. Mr. Green preached at St. John's Church, Lunenburg, from Isaiah xxvi. 3, setting forth the perfect peace of the man whose trust is in the Lord his God. On Monday morning the Confirmation for the Parish of Lunenburg was held in St. John's Church, when 47 Candidates came forward for that sacred rite, who were addressed in a most serious and affectionate manner by their Bishop, and were exhortated in the sermon that followed, on 2 Cor. vi. 1, 2, to remember that “this was now their accepted time, and might prove, if rightly employed, their day of salvation.” A suitable Address was presented to His Lordship at the Rectory in the afternoon, by the Rector and several of the Parishioners; in his reply to which His Lordship adverted to the circumstance that the congregation were now entering on the second century since the erection of their Church, and trusted that their attachment to its Institutions and Ordinances would not diminish, but increase. In the evening Service was again held, when the Rev. Mr. Green preached from Matt. xiv. 22, 24, showing the Christian's refuge in trouble, as illustrated by the kindness of the Saviour to His disciples in the storm on the Lake. On Tuesday, being the day of Nomination of Candidates for the House of Assembly, no public Service was held. The Bishop and his Lady drove out to the LaHave River, where His Lordship inspected the Church at the Ferry now under repair, and returning by a different road was charmed with the diversified scenery; the waters of various bays and creeks so intermingling with the land as to afford a rich variety of view. In the afternoon, the Bishop and his Lady, accompanied by the Rector of the Parish, called on several families, connected with the congregation; and on Wednesday His Lordship proceeded to Bridgewater, to discharge Episcopal duties there; having been instrumental, it is hoped, in deepening many religious impressions by a earnest and solemn manner in which he had been enabled to

go through the duties of his high office in this Parish. The Rev. C. Shroff, Rector of Chester; the Rev. W. H. Snyder, of Mahone Bay; and the Rev. J. Ambrose, of New Dublin, took part in these interesting and important services, which we may term the Centenary Services of the Church in the Parish of St. John, Lunenburg.

Before the administration of the Lord's Supper on Sunday, the 18th, a Collocation was taken in aid of the Fund for the relief of Widows and Orphans of the Clergy, amounting to £5 16 s. Both the Bishop and Mrs. Dinney visited the Sunday School in connection with St. John's Church.

Lunenburg, May 21, 1855.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE VISIT OF THE LORD BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE TO THE PARISH OF ST. STEPHEN, CHESTER.

Notice having been given that the Rite of Confirmation would be administered at Hubbard's Cove, on Tuesday, the 8th of May, about 300 people assembled at the Church. His Lordship, accompanied by Mrs. Blaney, arrived a few minutes after 11 o'clock. The Burial Ground was then consecrated, and the whole congregation came forward to witness the legally setting apart for ever from all common uses, of that spot in which the remains of many a friend and relation lay slumbering. It is much to be regretted that the Church being yet unfinished, could not at the same time be consecrated. It was filled with an attentive congregation, and the hope is entertained that the advice there given by the Bishop will be acted upon, and that ere long his Lordship will be called upon to dedicate it exclusively and forever to the service of Almighty God. At the conclusion of Morning Prayer thirty-four candidates were presented by the Rector. They had been previously instructed as to the nature of their Baptismal vow; and the Bishop now earnestly addressing them, exhorted them not to come forward unless, with God's grace assisting them, they determined to keep that solemn vow. The Sermon was preached by the Bishop, and about 3 o'clock his Lordship proceeded towards Chester, and was met by the Churchwardens, about three miles from the town. The next day, Wednesday, accompanied by the Rector, his Lordship visited Sherbrooke, where they were hospitably entertained by Mrs. Ross, widow of the late Lieutenant Ross, and G. S. Turner, Esq., for many years a Catechist of the S. P. G. Society. On Thursday, although the snow was fast falling, upwards of 200 persons crowded into the Church. The Services occupied three hours. The Burial Ground was consecrated; the Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper were administered, and the Rev. T. D. Ruddle presented 22 candidates for Confirmation, to whom, for several months past, he had been giving Catechetical instruction. Friday, 11th inst., appointed to be observed as a day of fasting and humiliation and prayer, because of the troubles which are coming upon the inhabitants of the earth, was also named as a day for administering the Scriptural rite of Confirmation at Chester. Upwards of 600 persons were gathered together in the House of God to offer up their united prayers, that he would in mercy look upon, forgive, and spare our sinful nation. They were assembled to witness the solemn dedication of many on that day to the service of God. It was a day not to be forgotten, when the young and the middle-aged knelt together before God, and publicly pledged themselves to be His servants. They could not be ignorant of the nature of those vows which they then took upon themselves. Week after week, for a long period, they had assembled together, and were reminded of their solemn obligations and the fearful responsibility which they would incur who would presume to come into God's presence and declare with their lips what their hearts did not feel. As the subject was unfolded to them, there were those who felt that they were not prepared to take those solemn vows upon themselves in the spirit which the Word of God and the Church required; and the plain and serious address of the Bishop added to this conviction, that it was no light thing they were called upon to do, they considered that it was better not to vow, than having vowed not to pay the vow; and no doubt it is so. But there is guilt—there is danger in delay. 42 persons were confirmed at Chester, making in all 97 in the Parish. Evening Service was held at Chester Basin, about 5 miles distant from the town. A small party from Chester accompanied the Bishop. Prayers were read by the Rev. R. Payne, and an excellent Sermon, for the most part extemporaneous, was preached by his Lordship. Our prayer is that this Episcopal visit may serve to strengthen her members to our beloved Church, and that the more they make themselves acquainted with her Scriptural services the more thankful they may feel for their high and holy privileges.

Chester, May 22, 1855.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

FUND FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF CLERGY

DEAR EDITOR:—Although I cannot have any personal interest in the above fund, yet I sincerely hope for its successful augmentation. The following notice, from the London Times, so well accords with the views expressed by you, in a recent Editorial, that I must beg for its insertion in your excellent paper.

In many of the Dioceses of our Sister Church in the

United States, the above and similar institutions are in useful operation

MAY, 1855.

Yours truly,

SIGMA.

BICENTENARY FESTIVAL OF THE BOND OF THE CLERGY, in Aid of the Funds of the Corporation for Assisting Necessitous Clergymen, Penitencing their Widows and Aged single Daughters, and Educating, Apprenticing, and Providing Outlets for their Children.

The cause of this Charity cannot be pleaded in more powerful or appropriate language than that which was used by His Royal Highness Prince Albert at the Festival on the 10th of May, and the following extract is therefore inserted from the newspaper reports of the next day:—

"This nation has enjoyed for 200 years the blessings of a Church establishment which rests upon this basis (a clergy united with the people by every sympathy, national, personal, and domestic), and cannot be too grateful for the advantages afforded by the fact, that the Christian Ministers not only preach the doctrine of Christianity, but live among their congregations, an example for the discharge of every Christian duty, as husbands, fathers, and masters of families—their own capable of fathoming the whole depth of human feelings, desires, and difficulties. What we must gratefully acknowledge that they have, as a body, worthily fulfilled this high and difficult task, we must bear in mind that we deny them an equal participation in one of the actuating motives of life—the one which amongst the children of this generation exercises, perhaps of necessity, the strongest influence—I mean the desire for the acquisition and accumulation of the goods of this world. The appellation of "a money making parson" is not only a reproach, but a condemnation for a clergyman, depriving him at once of all influence over his congregation. Yet this man, who has to stave opportunities of acquiring wealth open to most of us, and who has himself only an often scanty life income allotted to him for his services, has a wife and children like ourselves; and we wish him to have the same solicitude for their welfare which we feel for our own. Are we not bound, then, to do what we can to relieve his mind from anxiety, and to preserve his children from destitution, when it shall have pleased the Almighty to remove him from the scene of his labours? You have given an answer in the affirmative by your presence here to-day; and though the Institution can do materially but little, morally it gives a public recognition of the claims which the Sons of the Clergy have upon the sympathy and liberality of the community at large, and, as such, is of the greatest value. May it continue for further hundreds of years as a bond of unity between clergy and laity, and on each recurring centenary may it find the nation ever advancing in prosperity, civilization, and piety."

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1855.

THE EPISCOPAL VISITATION.

His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese is engaged in a Visitation of the Churches, along the coast to the Westward, and interesting reports of his progress will be found in this day's impression. There is much to make Episcopians satisfied with their Church, in the supervision which is imposed upon him who has the care of a Diocese. The duty is Apostolic in its origin, and must commend itself to the conscience of all; and hence, in the country especially, these seasons of refreshment are earnestly desired, and are always followed with good results. They bring the Diocesan into more intimate connection with the people; he knows his flock and is known of them. He thus proves his interest in them, and they in return have an opportunity to show him all the respect which his high station warrants, and which his office as their chief minister in spiritual things, the dispenser of many of their Christian privileges, their Father in God, entitles him to receive at their hands. The Office of a Bishop is a high and responsible one—holy and full of reverence and dignity—arduous in its duties—weighty in its cares; for the safeguard of the Churches and the salvation of the souls of men depend upon its faithful fulfilment. Go with him in the performance of his duties. Is an edifice to be set apart for the worship of Almighty God according to the forms of the Church, or the last resting place where shall repose the ashes of the dead, to be consecrated—none but he is the authority by which these things may be performed. The Churchman rejoices that a seal is thus set upon them by an act, so accordant with the genius of Christianity, and so grateful to its spirit, and that henceforth no profane rite, no unholly observance can be permitted within their precincts. Is the rite of Confirmation to be administered—the Bishop by the laying on of his hands reminds the youthful Christians that it is time for them to renew the Baptismal covenant, and hereafter be prepared to quit themselves like men, to act worthy of the vocation wherewith they are called, and depending upon the grace of God, to face the world in their own persons; and

in proportion as they receive the grace, they know that so will they be able to renounce the pomp and vanities of the sinful lusts of the flesh, that will harass and beset them, in their progress towards the heavenly inheritance. The solemn service of Ordination is another of those duties, imposing the weightiest obligation upon its recipient—a careful and anxious thought upon the Chief Pastor, who thus admits to the fold, and that under the gravest responsibility, the under shepherds, who are to feed the flock, to lead them into green pastures and give them to drink of the water of the river of life freely. These duties and observances have already met the Bishop in his Visitation, as will be gathered from the accounts which we publish of his progress, or which are yet to be published. How many more anxieties which will not be enumerated, may beset him. Difficulties to reconcile—rebuke to be administered—advice to be tendered—unity of sentiment to be promoted—and consolation to be imparted. All these and more, and they beget the serious question—Who is sufficient for these things? Doubtless none more than the Chief Overseers themselves find the insufficiency of themselves, and go not forth in their own strength, but in dependence upon the assistance of Him who has sent them on their mission, "to teach all nations," and promised them His presence, "Lo I am with you even to the end of the world." But there is also a duty incumbent upon the people in this matter. They can strengthen the hands of their Chief Pastor, by prayer, individually and collectively,—that through him the Churches may be established in the faith, and that his labours may be crowned with success to the promotion of the glory of God.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.—The Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday, was celebrated by the Military and Naval Authorities in this command, on Thursday last. The Royal Standard was hoisted at the Citadel, and the flagstaff decorated with colors. At 12, noon, a royal salute was fired from the brig of war *Espeyde*, in harbour, and instead of a Review on the Common, (which was precluded by the wet state of the ground, and by the weak state of the garrison, the 76th Regt. with a company of Artillery and Sappers, forming the whole disposable force,) there was a very effective military display at the Citadel. The artillery with their field pieces were drawn up on the glacis on the east front, and the 76th with the Sappers, lined the ramparts around the works. At 12 a royal Salute was fired from the heavy guns mounted inside, and from the field pieces outside the works; and the infantry had a *feu-de-joie*, after which three hearty British cheers made the welkin ring. General Gore, Commander-in-Chief, and Staff, were present, and a large number of inhabitants of the City, who appeared highly delighted with the novelty of the spectacle.

R. M. & AMERICA.

THE R. M. Steamship *America*, arrived on Thursday morning, bringing British dates to May 12. The news in its details, is a corroboration of that received before by electric telegraph, via New York, with but little additional intelligence from the seat of war.

We have given elsewhere, an account of the attempt upon the life of the Emperor Napoleon. Its failure was owing to the bad aim of the assassin, who is supposed to be the agent of parties in London, from whence, it would appear, he had returned to France a short time previously. The real name of the criminal, who seems to have had many aliases, and to have been a desperate villain, is Pianori. His trial has taken place,—he has been convicted and sentenced to undergo the death of a parricide. The sentence had not yet been carried into effect, owing to a hope that he would make revelations that would lead to the discovery of an extensive revolutionary conspiracy, having its centre in the British capital: but up to the latest date Pianori had confessed nothing.

The hopes for success had not attended the bombardment of Sebastopol, altho' the approaches thereto are now within twenty-five yards of the Russian batteries. Nothing further, it is thought, can be done, until the arrival of large reinforcements, and the Sardinian contingent was anxiously looked for, when the allies would be able to take the field with every prospect of occupying the country and beating the Russians. This would enable them to make a complete investment of Sebastopol, the fall of which would be no longer doubtful.

A grand reconnaissance had been made by the Turkish force, aided by British and French cavalry and artillery, and a large extent of country in the vicinity of the Tchermaya examined, which will materially assist future operations.

While we trust that it will not be deemed expedi-

ent to raise the flag of this celebrated place, we cannot conceal an apprehension that the reinforcements directed upon Sebastopol may be for the purpose of covering the debarkation of the men and materiel of the allies. It is not to be concealed that a summer with its sweltering heat, producing cholera and plague, and a scarcity of water, may prove as disastrous as the winter to a beleaguering army.

Notwithstanding the Conferences at Vienna were said to have been broken off, and an announcement to that effect had been made in the House of Commons, and the British and French Ministers had returned to their several countries, it appears that England and France are still inclined to submit to a delusion that they are only suspended. This evasion is the work of Austria, which in this way seeks to exonerate herself for not honorably fulfilling her compact to join the Allies, in the event of the failure of negotiations for peace upon the basis agreed upon.

THE ELECTION.

The Election of Members to represent the Province in General Assembly took place on Tuesday last. The following is a complete list of the Members returned:

- Halifax—County—John Esson,* Wm. Anand.* Township—John Tobin, B. Wier.* Lunenburg—Helyes, Roynard, Goldori. Queen's—Campbell,* Davidson, McLean. Shelburne—Locke,* White, Robertson. Yarmouth—Killam,* Moses, Ryder.* Digby—Wade,* Bournouff,* Kobichau. Annapolis—Johnston,* Thorne,* Whitman.* King's—Chipman,* Bill, Brown,* Webster. Hants—Wilkins,* Parker, Dimock,* Chambers, Churchill. Colchester—A. Archibald,* McLennan,* Morrison, Hyde. Pictou—Wilkins,* McKenzie, McDonald. Cumberland—Tupper, Bent,* McFarlane. Richmond—T Fuller,* and H Marraud. Guysboro'—J. J. Marshall* and S. Campbell.* Inverness—W. Young* and P. Smyth.* Victoria—H. Munro* and C. Campbell. Cape Breton—McKeagney and McLeod.* Sydney—Henry,* McKinnon.*

Those marked * were members of the last House. The complexion of the returns is decidedly Liberal. May we hope that by the concert of all parties, during the next four years, a new policy will be pursued, that of the regeneration of the country in its most essential interests, instead of the battling on either side for place or power. If the ability wasted during the last dozen years in personal and political rivalry, had been united in a determination to develop the resources of the country, and to assert for it the position to which it is entitled in the pathway of modern improvement, great things would ere this have been achieved. As it is, we are just beginning the race, and it depends upon ourselves whether we shall run well. The course is open, and the goal may be reached by the present generation, if they gird themselves, and essay the achievement with determined purpose. Railroads and Canals, Mines and Minerals, Agriculture and Fisheries, Manufactures and Commerce, are the prizes to be competed for, beside which all political pursuits which Nova Scotia can offer to the ambition of her public men, sink into utter insignificance.

BAZAR.

Agreeably to notice, the Lunenburg Bazaar in aid of the Patriotic Fund was held at the Temperance Hall on the first day of May, instant, and although the weather unfortunately proved insuspicious, being very wet and cold, still there was a goodly assemblage of all classes, and much interest was evinced on the occasion. The Hall was gaily decorated with flags and banners, and the appropriate names of "Alms," "Inkeremann," and "Balaclava," very tastefully executed in evergreen, were conspicuously affixed to the wall of the building, with "God Save the Queen" at the head of the room, done in the same style, giving a very pleasing and imposing effect to the scene.

A large and handsome assortment of Needle, and other work performed by the ladies, together with a variety of other articles, were exhibited for sale, and a table, well supplied with all sorts of refreshments, was provided, of which one and all freely partook, and appeared greatly to enjoy themselves.

Many thanks and much praise is due to the Ladies for the trouble and pains they took, (which they invariably do on such occasions)—and they have their ample reward in the happy contemplation of having aided in some degree in alleviating the want and sufferings of the afflicted widows and orphans of our brave and gallant soldiers and sailors, who have fallen whilst fighting the battles of their country on

a distant soil; and they may rest assured a blessing will attend their benevolent exertions.

The whole amount realized, after deducting expenses, is £80 2 7, as will appear by the subjoined statement, which has been remitted to the Provincial Secretary to forward to the proper authorities in England appointed to receive the same.

Statement:

Proceeds of Bazaar,	£64 12 4
Col. by Rev. Mr. Cogswell,	10 0 0
Do. by Rev. Mr. Wedall,	7 10 0
Other collection,	17 7 4
	£100 5 5
Expenses,	2 5 0
	£87 10 8
Received since,	1 2 11
	£89 2 7

Communicated. £89 2 7

We have published the "Proposed Report of Committee" on the Constitution of the "Diocesan Assembly," as it appeared, recently in "The Church Times," and any number can be had for distribution at 4d. per dozen.

The Rev. Armino Mountain and Lady, came passengers in the Asia from Boston.

The R. M. Steamship Asia, arrived Thursday night from Boston. There is no news of importance by this arrival.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. Mr. Owen; Rev. C. Shreve, Rev. T. Ruddle. Rev. Mr. Ambrose—directions will be attended to. J. Smith, Esq. Amherst, with £1 5s. from Mrs. Stevenson.

MARRIED.

At St. George's Church, Lunenburg, Canada East, on Saturday the 19th May, by the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Quebec, the Rev. ARMINO MOUNTAIN, M. A., Chaplain to the Bishop, to CATHARINE SOPHIA, youngest daughter of the late Hon. A. W. Cochran, of Quebec.

DIED.

On Saturday morning, MRS. MARY MOREN, aged 72 years.
On the 18th instant, FRANCIS LOUIS, eldest son of Francis Nicholas LaCroix, aged 9 years.
On Monday, 21st instant, CHRISTIANA, widow of the late Mr. John Forbes, of the Barrack Department.
At the Poor's Asylum, 10th instant, WILLIAM JOHNSTON, aged 70 years; a native of England.
On Monday morning, at the Poor's Asylum, WILLIAM DUDLEY, aged 37 years.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, May 19.—R. M. Steamship Ospray, Corbin, St. John's, N. E.; ship Humber, Curry, Liverpool, 32 days; brig Plantagenet, Miles, Glasgow; brig Chemboce, Brown, Boston; Emily, St. John, N. B.; schrs. Brilliant, Scabover, St. John, P. R.; Susan E., Mahon, New York; Sarah, Hilton, Yarmouth.
Sunday, May 20.—Schr. Interit, Martin, New York, 7 days; schr. Argyle, Jones, Cienfuegos, 21 days.
Monday, May 21.—Schr. Darling, Daly, Sable Island; schr. Ariel, Gay, Prince Edward Island; brig Argyle, McInnes, Cienfuegos, 21 days; schr. Fanny, Finlayson, P. E. Island; schr. Cherub, Bears, P. E. Island; schr. Hope, Rogers, P. E. Island; schr. Mary, Kempf, P. E. Island; schr. Matilda, Grant, Magdalen Islands; schr. Baronet, Lov, Sable Island; schr. Prompt, McKay, P. E. Island.
Tuesday, May 22.—Brig. Roderick, Neal, Fortune Bay; schr. Triumph, Daily, Havana, 17 days; H. M. brig Espliego, Commander Lambert.
Wednesday, May 23rd.—Brig Belle, Shaw, Matanzas, 10 days.
Thursday, May 24th.—R. M. S. America, Lang, Liverpool, 11 1/2 days—161 passengers, 26 for Halifax; brig Crescent, Burns, Cienfuegos, 30 days; General Washington, Day, Philadelphia, 6 days; Lucy Ann, Simpson, St. John, N. B.; schr. Eliza Jane, Wilb, Poace, 21 days; A. S. Hills, [Am.] Wilmington, 16 days; Vulture, Irwin, P. E. Island.
Friday, May 25th.—Packt Brig America, O'Brien, Boston, 31 days; brig Albion, Parker, Cienfuegos, 24 days; schr. Olive, Wright, St. John's, N. B., 4 days; schr. Jasper, Banks, Guyama, P. R., 24 days; schr. Delegate, Smith, Wilmington, 10 days; schr. Telegraph, Willes Inague; schr. Garland, Crowell, Barbadoes, 24 days.
CLEARED.
Saturday, May 19th.—Brig. Felipe, Mitchell, W. Indies; brig. Boyfou, Roche, Boston; schrs. Paragon, Rome, Labrador, Wave, Scott, Yarmouth; Emily, McDonald, P. E. Island; Margaret Ann, Thomas, Arichat; Conservative, Myers, Port au Barque.
Monday, May 21st.—Isabella, Maria, Cunningham, Port Rico; Brothers, Nearing, Montreal.
Tuesday, May 22nd.—Electric, Newell, B. W. Indies; Vetre, Fletcher, Arichat.
Wednesday, May 23rd.—Experiment, McDonald, P. E. Island; T. G. Griffin, Quebec; R. M. S. Merlin, Cort n, St. John's, N.B.; R. M. S. America, Lang, Boston; Sarah, Reynolds, Newfoundland; Mary E. Smith, (Am. Pkt.) Gove, Boston.
Thursday, May 24th.—R. M. Steamships, America, Lang, Boston; Africa, Harrison, Liverpool.

MEMORANDA.

Capt Shaw, of brig Belle, reports, left Muta and Velocity loading for Halifax; Orion, had arrived from New Orleans, and proceeded to Sagua Grande to load. Barque Halifax, to sail from Boston, for Halifax, 23rd inst; brig. Africa, on the 25th for ditto; Swift Bird, hence, at Quebec, 22nd inst. Brigs, Haudy, and Beauv, hence, at Demerara, 23rd ult. sold cargo of Codfish, at 8 1/2, and mackerel at 36.

PASSENGERS.

PASSENGERS FOR R. M. S. AMERICA, FROM LIVERPOOL TO HALIFAX.—Lieut. Col. Dick, lady, child, servants, and governess, man servant and wife, Miss Dick, Captain Sinclair, lady, infant and servant, Col. Bling, Mrs. R. C. Gusham, Mrs. W. Young, Hon. C. F. Bennett, Judge Haliburton, Mrs. Cone, Capt. Dunn, Messrs. Warren, Bartet, Outram, Healey, Hannis, and Stone.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, MAY 26.

Apples, per barrel	7d. a 18s.
Bacon, per lb.	7d. a 8d.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	14s. a 16s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	12s. a 13s.
Cheese, per lb.	7d. a 8d.
Eggs, per doz.	16s. a 17s.
Do. smoked, per lb.	7d. a 8d.
Hay, per ton.	27s. a 30s.
Homespun, cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d.
Do. all wool,	2s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	25s.
Oats, per bus.	3s. 6d.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	10s. a 11s.
Potatoes, per bushel,	5s. 6d.
Socks, per doz.	21s.
Turkies, per lb.	9d.
Veal, per lb.	3d. a 5d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.
Canada Flour S. F.	70s.
Am.	65s.
Rye	37s. 6d.
Corn Meal	27s. 6d.

LUMBER.

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

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord.	22s. 6d.
Coal, per chaldron.	37s. 6d.

TO PRINTERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER conceiving that it would be beneficial to his brother Printers to be able to purchase in Halifax such materials as they may be occasionally in want of, will keep on hand—
Brass Rule of all patterns, in lengths of 2 feet.
Leads, 8vo. and 12mo. per lb.
Space Rules.
Quotations,
Burdins,
Points,
Lay Brushes.
Newspaper and Book Printing Ink,
—All of which will be sold at a small advance to cover freight, &c., for Cash only.
May 19. WM. GOSSIP.

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

PAPER HANGINGS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

10,000 ROLLS just received—the cheapest in the market—Hudsons Glazed Papers. Country Dealers will do well to give a call.
Look for WM. GOSSIP.
April 14, 1853. 24 Granville Street

DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

LARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing Cambric—per yard: Antiquarian, Imperial, Royal, and Demv Drawing Paper, Bristol, and London Royal Crayon Paper—white and tinted in great variety: Prepared Mill Boards, for Oil Painting: Academy Boards: Prepared Canvas for do: Oil Colors in collapsible tubes: Drying Oil: Nut Oil: Poppy Oil: Moist Water Colors in tubes and boxes: Liquid Sepia: Liquid India Ink: Liquid Carmine: Water Color: Methyl: Prepared Gum Water: Superior Sables for Oil or Water Colors: Flat Water and Lacquering Brushes: Camel Hair Pencils: Faber's and Rowney's Drawing Pencils: Charcoal in cones: Drawing Pens: Parallel Rulers, Compasses, Mapping Pens, Stiles: India Rubber—metallic white—true bottle—and patent Crayons—soft in square, and hard in round boxes: Mathematical Instruments.
The above are chiefly from the London Manufacturers—and will be warranted superior articles.
WM. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.

STANDARD ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

SOLD BY WM. GOSSIP,

24 Granville Street.

HUSSEY'S BIBLE, 3 vols. cloth, 8vo. 42s. 6d. —
A printed throughout with a brief Hermeneutic and Exegetical Commentary and revised version, by T. J. Hussey, D. D., Rector of Hayes, Kent. 41 1/2s.
THE COTTAGE BIBLE, and Family Exposition, with practical reflections and short explanatory notes, calculated to elucidate difficult and obscure passages. Dedicated by permission to the late Right Rev. Thomas Burgess, Lord Bishop of Salisbury. By Thomas Williams. 3 vols. 8vo. cloth. 41 1/2s.
ADAM CLARKE'S COMMENTARY, 8 vols. Imp. 8vo.—London Edition 1851. Cloth, with Portrait. 44 1/2s. First-rate Edition.
MACKNIGHT'S TRANSLATION OF THE EPISTLES, to which is added a History of the Life of the Apostle Paul. Imp. 8vo. cloth. 17s.
PALEY'S WORKS—Complete in one volume, London—1833. Imp. 8vo. cloth. 12s. 6d.
ROBINSON'S SCRIPTURE CHARACTERS—8vo. cloth. 11s. 6d.
LECTURES ON SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY, by Professor Finney. 8vo. cloth. London, 1853. 7s. 6d.
The above Works, with numerous others on hand, are put at a much lower rate than they can be imported, and if not sold soon, will be withdrawn from the Province. April 28, 1853.

WM. GOSSIP,

HAS JUST RECEIVED a portion of his Spring Supplies of School Books and Stationery, which he will dispose of Wholesale and Retail at the lowest prices. Drawing Materials for Oil and Water Colors—Comprising Oil Colors in tubes, Moist Water Colors in Prepared Mill Boards, Prepared Canvas, Liquid Colors, Antiquarian and smaller size Drawing Paper, Drawing Pencils, Crayons, &c. &c. &c. No. 24 Granville Street. April 28, 1853.

Poetry.

SPRING.

[The following Ode is attributed to the poet Gray, the author of the immortal Alexy in a Country Church-yard.]

Lo! where the rosy-bosomed hours,
Fair Venus' train, appear,
Disclose the long-expected flowers,
And wake the purple year!

Where'er the oak's thick branches stretch
A broader, browner shade;
Where'er the rude and moss-grown beech
O'er-occupies the glade.

Still is the tolling hand of Care;
The panting herds repose;
Yet, hark! how through the peopled air
The busy murmur flows!

To Contemplation's sober eye,
Such is the race of man;
And there that creep, and there that fly,
Shall end where they began.

Methinks I hear, in accents low,
The sportive kind reply:
'Poor mortal! and what art thou?
A solitary fly!

Advertisements.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

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

THE LITTLE EPISCOPALIAN; or, the Child Taught by the Prayer Book, by M. A. C. with two fine Engravings. 271 pp. 16 mo. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.

ARTHUR GRANVILLE; or, the Gifts of God. By Anna Maria Gleane. With Engravings. 72 pp. 18 mo. Muslin, 1s. 6d. Library 10d. Paper covers, 6d.

OUR LITTLE COMFORT: 205 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. do Gilt, 4s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.

BARON'S LITTLE DAUGHTER 223 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. do Gilt, 4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.

IN THE WORLD BUT NOT OF THE WORLD 216 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. Gilt, 4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.

HERBERT ATHERTON, OR SOWING BESIDE THE WATERS 204 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 2s. 6d. do Gilt, 3s. 6d.

COXES OF CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES, Containing 6, 7 and 8 Vols. handsomely bound Books, 12s. 6d. each Library

PACKAGES OF BOOKS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS MORE SACRE - Prayers and Meditations for Private use. From the Writings of the Divines of Church of England.

Daily Morning and Evening Prayers, for FAMILY AND PRIVATE WORSHIP, by a Layman of the Church of the Holy Trinity Brooklyn, L. I. 2s. 3d.

Devotions for the Family and Closet, from the Manual of a Country Clergyman, 2s. 9d.

Panoramic View of the Holy Land, Exhibiting the Topography of the country at a glance, 2s. 6d. each.

Nicholl's Help to Reading the Bible, with the Panoramic View, Muslin Gilt, 7s. 6d.

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

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER, With a Receipt for cooking a Curry-by an East Indian.

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident there.

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

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THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir, I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inestimable Ointment and Pills.

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir, My sister, Miss Jane Tomkinson, suffered for a great number of years from a bad leg in which there were several deeply seated and old wounds.

A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR! Copy of a Letter from Mr. Henry Mallen, of Three Rivers, Canada West, dated July 9th, 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir, My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There were several holes in it one as large as a hand.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

- Ague Female Irregularity, Scrofula, or King's Evil
Asthma Sore Throat
Rheumatic Complaints Fevers of all kinds
Blisters on the Face Stone and Gravel
Skin Gout Secondary Symp-toms
Bowel Complaints Head-ache Tic Douloureux
Colic Indigestion Tumours
Constipation of the Bowels Jaundice Ulcers
Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affections
Debility Lumbago Worms of all kinds
Dropsy Piles Weakness from whatever cause,
Dysentery Rheumatism &c. &c.
Erysipelas Retention of Urine &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J F Cochran & Co. Newport, Dr. Harding, Windsor, G N Fuller Horton, Moore & Chapman, Kentville, E Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwallis; J A Gibbon, Wilmot, A B Piper, Bridgetown; R Guest, Yarmouth, T R Pattillo, Liverpool, I F More, Caledonia.

There is a considerable saving by taking the largest size.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia. Feb. 24, 1855.

RAILROAD PROVISIONS.

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

60 Barrels Prime (now) Nova Scotia BEEF, 25 do do do do PORK

32 do do do do Oatmeal, 48 Firkins do do do Butter,

250 Smoked do do do HAMS, 25 Quinials do do do Codfish,

15 Cwt. do do do Cheese, 15 Barrels do do do Canada PEAS,

20 do do do do Split Peas, 25 Kegs do do do Salsaratus,

30 Boxes and Kegs 5, 8, 10 do do do Tobacco,

65 Chests and half Chests do do do TEA.

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

WM. BENNELS, Wanted—An experienced Man for the Liquor Store March 31, 1855. 3m.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. SUBSCRIBERS for the above, or any other Eng-lish Periodical, received by the undersigned. Or-ders forwarded every month.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

W. M. GOSSIP,

No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET,

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

Oil Colors.

Winsor & Newton's (London) celebrated Oil Colors, in Col-orable Tubes, as follows:—

- Madder Lake Ivory Black, Cobalt, Indian Yellow, Chinese Vermillion, Naples Yellow, Magilla, Indigo, Madder Yellow, Prussian Blue, Double tubes, Chrome Yellow, Burnt Sienna, Scarlet Lake, Raw Sienna, Crim. Lake, Burnt Umber, Purple Lake, Raw Umber, Roman Ochre, Prussian Blue, Indian Red, Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, &c. &c. &c.

Oils.

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

Prepared Mill Boards and Canvas.

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

Brushes.

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

Crayons, &c.

Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of 24, 36 and 64 shades. Le Franc's hard pointed Col'd Crayons, round boxes Conto Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3, Black Glazed Crayons, Italian Chalk, hard black, White Crayons, square, White Chalk, round, for Black Board, Paste Crayons: Leather and Cork Stumps, Tinted Crayon Paper.

Superfine Water Colors.

Tracing Papers, various sizes, for plans; Tracing Linen Cambric, for Field plans; Carbon Copying Paper; Faber's Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine. Rowney's do. do. Mapping Pens, Dividers, Parallel Rulers, Superior Mathe-matical Instruments: Drawing Pins, Bristol and Lon-don Board; Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c. Jan. 13, 1855.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

THE Subscriber has received from England, his usual Assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, which can be confidently recommended. WILLIAM LANGLEY, Hollis Street, Halifax. March 31, 2 m.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE

TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BONA. PREPARED WITH EUC DE COLOGNE. THE daily use of this much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the TEETH, prevents Tartarous deposit—arrests decay—induces a healthy action in the GUMS.—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour.

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London. Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1853.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ—

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

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT

PILLS. The great popularity acquired by these Pills during the seven years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as a true and means of increasing their sale have been reason-ly to by pulling ad-vertisements—no certificate published respecting them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Cor-tiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Di-gestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient, The do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax. Nov. 20, 1854.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

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

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All Correspondence for the Paper, intended for publication, or on matters relative to its manage-ment, sent by Mail, must be prepaid.

TERMS.—Ten Shillings per annum, payable in advance.