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The Church Times.

J. C. Cochran---Editor.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

W. Gossip---Publisher.

Vol. VII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1854. NO. 20.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

DATE	MORNING	EVENING
By 57	Deut. 12	Mat. 29
58	1st John	1st John
59	1st John	1st John
60	1st John	1st John
61	1st John	1st John
62	1st John	1st John
63	1st John	1st John
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95	1st John	1st John
96	1st John	1st John
97	1st John	1st John
98	1st John	1st John
99	1st John	1st John
100	1st John	1st John

Poetry.

H Y M N.

O SAVIOUR listen to my prayer,
Thou, who the dying thief didst spare,
And deign to make my soul thy care.
Dear Lord remember me!

To Thee, as to my rest, I run,
Wearied with sin--nor will I shun
Thy Justice, due for evils done,
Yet, Lord remember me!

Lord grant that I may love Thee too,
My stubborn will to thine subdue,
Oh make and form this heart anew,
Oh! thus remember me!

To serve Thee while I sojourn here
Be all my wish, nor doubt, nor fear
Shall e'er disturb it Thou art near,
And wilt remember me!

But shouldst Thou deem it right to mark,
My pathway with temptations dark,
Do Thou sustain my feeble bark,
And still remember me!

Should friends below'd from me be torn,
And I with trials, crosses, mourn,
O SAVIOUR leave me not forlorn,
But then remember me!

And when the hour of death is near,
Be with me Lord, my soul to cheer,
T quell each doubt, each rising fear,
Then, then, remember me!

GOD HATH A VOICE.

God hath a voice that ever is heard
In the peal of the thunder, the chirp of the bird;
In the torrent, as rapid and strong,
In the streamlet's soft gush as it ripples along;
In the zephyr, just kissing the bloom;
In the rush of the sweeping simoom;
In the hurricane whistle, or warblers rejoice,
What do they tell thee but God hath a voice?

God has a presence, and that we may see
In the fold of the flower, the leaf of the tree;
In the sun of the noon day, the star of the night,
In the storm-cloud of darkness, the rainbow of light;

In the waves of the ocean, the furrows of land;
In the mountains of granite, the atom of sand;
Twa where ye may from the sky to the soil,
Where can ye gaze that ye see not a God?

Religious Miscellany.

[From the *Democrat*.]

BISHOP PARRY AND PUSEYISM.

Read from a Charge delivered in St. Vincent, on the 15th December last, by Bishop Parry.)

Ye are aware, my Reverend Brethren, of the delays and delays which have recently, in this Island, attended the Legislation on the affairs of the Church; and of the great cause apparently, of such delays and delays, namely a fear of innovation in the Church Services.

For whilst acknowledging and deeply regretting the inconvenience (to say the least) which has ensued among you, my Reverend Brethren, I am far from being either surprised or grieved at the alarm which has existed. When Clergymen in the Mother Country have distinctly claimed the power of arbitrating, even in opposition to the Diocesan, the laws and practices which they might themselves regard as conducive to edification, and this has been acted upon, both in England and the Colonies; and when, moreover, the Church

has had to mourn over the apostasy to the pernicious errors of Rome of many of her clergy, and the evidently Romeward tendency of many more—it was not to be wondered at nor yet to be regretted, that the people should feel alarmed for their Church, and afraid of being robbed one by one of its blessings, or at least of having them obscured and overlaid by, if not actually exchanged for, that multitude of Ceremonies, from the bondage of which it was one great object of the Reformation to deliver us. For such a feeling of jealousy on behalf of the Church, we have reason, I think, upon the whole, to be thankful: even if it should, in particular instances, have taken alarm without cause, and have shown itself in a jealousy of individuals most deserving of respect and confidence. At all events, it is a feeling that should be met frankly and honestly. We should be ready to show that we have no desire to innovate; no love of change,—no hankering after the gaudy and overloaded ritual of mediæval times; and that if, in any instance, we are anxious to correct irregularities which have imperceptibly crept into our practice in the course of time, it is not for the sake of innovation, or in a spirit of dictation, but from a conscientious regard to the solemn vows and engagements which we have entered into as Clergymen; and that even in regard to these, we are ready to respect the feelings and consciences of others as well as our own, to take a comprehensive view of our duty as prescribed by the whole complex law of our Church, as shared too with others, as measured, not by the opinions of a party, but by the standard of truth—remembering that change is, in itself, an evil, as tending to unsettle the religion of many, and that, therefore, even improvements are to be introduced with care, that their effect may not be marred by feelings of uncertainty and dissension."

BISHOP PARRY AND DISSENT.

"Among the difficulties, my Reverend Brethren, which beset the Clergy in the discharge of their duties, there are those connected with our conduct towards such as dissent from the doctrines of the Church, or who separate from her communion. On the one hand, there is the danger of bigotry and intolerance, on the other, of unfaithfulness to trust reposed in us as depositaries of the doctrine and discipline of the Church. Against intolerance, we have our blessed Lord's decision, when John said to him, "Master, we saw one casting out devils in thy name, and he followed not us; and we forbid him, because he followed not us." And Jesus said, "Forbid him not; for there is no man which shall do a miracle in my name, that can lightly speak evil of me." Yet our Lord did not bid St. John unite himself with such persons. His duty was to follow Christ—and without judging or yet encouraging the irregular courses of others, to leave it to the Lord of all to overrule them to his own all-wise purposes.—"What have I to do," says St. Paul, "to judge them that are without?—Them that are without God judge, etc." But whilst we are forbidden to be censorious or intolerant, we are no less distinctly taught in Holy Scriptures to shun divisions in the Church of Christ, and to avoid those that cause them. Without judging others, we must yet be faithful to the Church, and true to our principles, and not presume, in the hope of being applauded as liberal, to compromise either any truth of the Gospel, or any institution of Christianity. Even for the sake of peace and worldly usefulness, setting aside for a moment the far higher consideration of truth and holiness, it is far better that those who differ seriously from each other in matters of religious duty, should work apart in mutual charity, on separate lines, which may meet hereafter, than by giving up what they believe to be essential, or by encouraging what they consider to be wrong, patch up a hollow truce which would destroy the character, and paralyze the energies of both. "Can two walk together," the Prophet asks, "except they be agreed?" Will they not hinder rather than help each other in their way, until they have first settled their differences? Will not collision rather than co-operation, be the probable result?

Of the Wesleyans, in particular, who abound among

us, and who in this country certainly are entitled to the praise of having been the first in the field of missionary work, though not of having been, as some of their advocates erroneously suppose, the sole labourers therein, I would earnestly hope that the day may not be far distant when they may look unto the rock whence they were hewn, and to the hole of the pit whence they were digged; in other words, that they may once more turn their eyes to the Church, of which their Founder was a Presbyter, and from which he never contemplated such a separation as has since taken place. Surely it has lasted long enough;—especially as the reason, the only reason which in that way justified even the irregularities of Wesley, the then apathy of the Church in regard to the salvation of the great masses of Society, has long since ceased. Surely, I repeat, it is time that the sore should be healed; and that Rome should no longer be able to say, "See how these heretics split among themselves into factions and sects" or that a heathen man, when invited to become a Christian, should be perplexed to know to which body of Christians he shall unite himself, or argue from our disputes that there is no certain Church or Gospel at all. Surely then, I again repeat, it is time that the Church should consider how she may best recover to her bosom the children who have left her; and that the Wesleyan body should ask themselves whether they may not now (although it could not be found a hundred years ago, but whether they may not now) find within the pale of the Church of England, extending as it does around the globe, from Labrador to New Zealand, from these Islands to Hong Kong, ample room for all that energy and zeal, and fervent devotion, by which they have, as a body, been so honorably distinguished, and so labor not merely with or it may be against the Church, without any longer incurring the imputation, at least, if not the guilt, of extravagance and schisms, and an unauthorized assumption of sacred offices. And yet, on the other hand, without any compromise of reasonable liberty, much less any diminution of Christian zeal or activity."

APPRECIATION OF THE LITURGY.

The following is from the *Star of the West*, a leading Universalist paper.—

It is supposed by a writer in one of our periodicals that the object of the disciples in asking our Lord how to pray, was not so much to learn the spirit of prayer, as it may be presumed that they already, to greater or less extent, were possessed of the spirit of prayer. According to this writer, then, it was a form of prayer which the disciples would have our Saviour teach them, when they said, "Lord, teach us to pray." However this may be, one thing is certain—forms of prayer are infinitely preferable to the miserable, unscriptural, and sometimes even wicked "prayers," which, under the denomination of "extempore prayers," are in fanaticism, in superstition, or in infidelity, too often delivered from the pulpit, around the altar in the social circle, and even in private. How infinitely preferable is a form of words well selected, to such dark and heathenish mummeries!

The beautiful, and in some respects scriptural "liturgy" of the Protestant Episcopal Church, presenting as it does, in perhaps most of its Collects, no violence to the sublimely benevolent teaching of the Holy Spirit, may be in some sort regarded as a model, after which all supplicants who in public exercises would pray unto edification, would be well employed in arranging their petitions. It is remarkable with what comparative rarity that most beautiful of all beautiful forms of prayer which our Lord taught his disciples, is used by any denomination of Protestant Christians, excepting the Episcopalians!

CONTENTMENT AND SATISFACTION.—I make a distinction between the two. The former recognises a Supreme Hand in the arrangement of one's lot, and bows with the conviction, "All is well;" the latter recognises future good as attainable, and presses on, saying, "All will be better." Hence the same man said, "I have learned in whatever state I am therewith to be content," and, "I have not yet attained, but press on."

News Department.

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

BICENTENARY FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—Speech of His Royal Highness Prince Albert.—The two hundredth anniversary of this institution was celebrated on Wednesday in our metropolitan cathedral with a full choral service, in which assisted the members of the choirs of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the Cathedrals of Bristol, Canterbury, Chester, Ely, Hereford, Lincoln, Norwich, Rochester, and Winchester and of the Oxford, Cambridge and Temple choirs. Divine service commenced at three o'clock, but long before that hour the nave and the space beneath the dome had been crowded by a dense congregation. The latter was, of course, occupied by many of the clergy, and there were also present a great number of ladies, besides a miscellaneous assemblage of individuals, many of whom seemed deeply impressed with the proceedings of the day.—In the evening the members and friends of the corporation dined together in Merchant Tailors' Hall, which was completely filled on the occasion, the clergy being about equally divided in point of numbers. The Lord Mayor presided, and on his right was His Royal Highness Prince Albert.—The Lord Mayor proposed "Church and Queen" (loud cheers).—The toast was followed with the National Anthem.—The Lord Mayor then proposed Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal family.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert rose, and was received with loud cheering. He said: My Lord Mayor, allow me to return you, on my own behalf, and on that of the Royal Family, my best thanks for the manner in which you have proposed our health; and to you, gentlemen, for the cordial response you have made to the toast. I am indeed highly gratified to have been a witness to the 200th anniversary of this festival, testifying as it does that the people of this country do not relax in efforts which they have undertaken, and do not forsake the spirit which animated their forefathers (loud cheers). When our ancestors purified the Christian faith, and shook off the yoke of a domineering priesthood (loud cheers), they felt that the keystone of that wonderful fabric which had grown up in the dark times of the middle ages was the celibacy of the clergy, and shrewdly foresaw that their reformed faith and newly won religious liberty would, on the contrary, only be secure in the hands of the clergy united with the people by every sympathy, natural, personal, and domestic (cheers). Gentlemen, this nation has enjoyed for 300 years the blessings of a Church establishment which rests upon this basis: and cannot be too grateful for the advantages afforded by the fact that the Christian ministers not only preach the doctrines of Christianity, but live among their congregations, an example for the discharge of every Christian duty, as husbands, fathers, and masters of families—(cheers)—themselves capable of fathoming the whole depth of human feelings, desires, and difficulties—(loud cheers) Whilst 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 among the children of this generation exercises, perhaps of necessity, the strongest influence—I mean the desire for the acquisition and accumulation of the good of this world (hear, hear). Gentlemen, the appellation of 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 him 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 (cheers.) 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 (hear, hear.) You have given him an answer in the affirmative, by your presence here to day: and although this institution can do materially but little, morally it gives a public suggestion 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 (cheers.) May it continue for further hundred years as a bond of union between clergy and laity, and on each recurring centenary may it find the nation ever advancing in prosperity, civilization and piety (loud cheers.) His Royal Highness rose again and said: I have received permission from the Lord Mayor to propose the "Health of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Right Hon. Lord Denman, the President and Vice President of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy." Lord Denman is unfortunately obliged to be absent on this occasion; but the Archbishop of Canterbury we have the pleasure of seeing in good health at the table, and I beg to propose his good health. At the same time if you will allow me to be your spokesman, I beg leave to return his Grace our warmest thanks for the very eloquent and feeling sermon which he preached this day in the metropolitan cathedral. The Archbishop of Canterbury returned thanks. Other toasts followed, and one of the treasurers announced the following list of donations:—Prince Albert, 100 guineas (being his third donation.) From 113 stewards, £3,500; collection in the cathedral, £690; collection at the dinner £3,145; estimated sum from collections in various churches

(most of them already received) £5,000; a donation from the Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke, £800; amounting altogether to the sum of £12,050.

CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.—On Tuesday the annual meeting of the members and friends of this society was held at Exeter Hall, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. The total receipts of the society from all sources during the year had been £38,574 17s 9d, which, compared with the gross receipts of the previous year, showed a deficiency of £1,663 9s 3d. It must be borne in mind, however, that a legacy of £3,000 had been received just as the accounts of the year were made up, which, by the terms of the bequest was to be invested for the benefit of the Bath district. The total expenditure for the year had been £37,306 0s 4d. The society now maintained 343 clergymen, and as many lay assistants.

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the friends of this association was held on Wednesday, in Exeter Hall, Viscount Bernard, M. P., presiding. The meeting was very fully attended. The receipts for the year had amounted to £842 2s 11d, and the expenditure to £820 12s 10d, leaving only a balance of £15 10s 1d. Upon the motion of Mr. Peters, the report was adopted, as were also two resolutions directed against the aggressions of Popery, and the principle of permitting Popish monastic establishments to flourish in this country without an adequate state supervision.

THE WAR.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.—BY AN EYE WITNESS.—The English official declaration of war reached the fleet, then anchored at Balchik Bay near Varna, on the 9th of April, upon which the steamer *Furious* was sent to Odessa to bring away the English Consul. With a flag of truce flying at her masthead she hoisted, and sent in a boat, also carrying a flag of truce, to demand the consul. There was some delay in returning an answer, and the Lieutenant in command of the boat thought it right to return to the *Furious*, upon which the Russians opened a fire upon the boat and in the direction of the steamer. Six or seven shots were fired, but fortunately without effect.

On the 17th (the French official declaration of war having arrived, without which Admiral Hamelin was naturally unwilling to proceed to extremities), both fleets sailed for Odessa, before which place they anchored on the afternoon of the 20th. An explanation was demanded of General Osten-Sacken, the Military Governor, as to his reasons for outraging a flag of truce, always held sacred by all nations pretending to civilization. This demand was also sent in under a flag of truce, but the boat when backed by the fleets was not molested. The General returned an unsatisfactory and untrue answer, declared that he did not fire upon the boat, but upon the *Furious*; which not heeding customary signals, was steaming up the bay for the purpose of examining it, whereas she was motionless. Upon this the admiral sent in a demand for the delivery of all the shipping in the port, and, in the event of no answer arriving before sunset on the 21st, declared that they would punish this outrage on the law of nations. On the morning of the 22nd the steamers of the combined fleets attacked the Imperial Mole at Odessa, and during the day completely destroyed it and the most of the (Russian) shipping within it.

Here it is necessary to endeavour to give the reader some idea of Odessa. It has often been compared in general aspect to Brighton; but the line of cliffs on which the town stands has a slight curve inwards, forming a shallow bay, with a radius of some three miles. These cliffs face the north-east, and towards the north they sink into low sandy mounds and flat endless steppes. Stretching out from below them, at the lower or south-easterly end of the town, runs a long fortified mole, at the end of which is a lighthouse. This is called the Quarantine Mole, and shelters a great crowd of ships of all nations. Their crews are never permitted to go into the town, but are strictly imprisoned within a small walled-in and strictly-guarded quarantine district at the foot of the cliffs, even if they should happen to be detained there for six months at a time. Under pretence of preserving themselves from disease the Russians have made the quarantine a hateful political tyranny. At the time of our visit this mercantile prison of all nations was very crowded, and on the morning of the 22nd each vessel had her colours at the mast-head, as if appealing for succour and protesting against cannon balls intended for the Russians. The attacking force had orders to give this mole as wide a berth as possible in order to be out of reach of its fire, and so to avoid the necessity of returning the fire and injuring any of the neutrals within.

The following was the attacking force:—French,—Mogador, Vauban, Descartes, Caton; English,—Sampson, Terrible, Tiger, Retribution, Furious, and a detachment of rocket boats under commander Dixon. The *Sanspareil* and *Highflyer* acted as reserve. This force proceeded to another similar mole at the northern extremity of the cliffs, called the Imperial mole, enclosing a mass of Russian ships of all sorts, and some large stores or barracks. Both moles had a formidable array of embrasures, and there was a battery between them at the foot of the cliffs; but as far as we could learn they were badly off for guns. We counted over

seventy embrasures. The steamers had orders to do as far as possible in shore, so as to rake and destroy the Imperial Mole and shipping, but to avoid firing upon the town or upon the shipping in the Quarantine Mole. About twenty minutes to seven they began, the *Sampson* leading in most gallantly. From the large ships, about three miles and a half off, it was a most curious sight. When within about 2,000 yards each steamer delivered the fire of her enormous guns, each whirled round in a circle of about half a mile in diameter, each taking up the fire in succession. Thus they kept wheeling and twisting about like so many waltzers, without ever touching or getting into each other. The guns in the mole answered steadily, and in the course of an hour the Vauban came towards the fleet on fire from her hot shot, and added in several places. Happily the fire was got under and she returned to her post. For a long time the terrific fire from the steamers did not silence the mole. At length it became slow though regular, answering about once every two minutes, and towards one o'clock a shed at the back of the tongue battery caught fire, and in a few minutes the whole of that part blew up. The steamers continued plying the ships with shot and shell, and they were on fire and sinking throughout the night, when suddenly from behind some sheds on the low sandy shore near them, a battery of six horse artillery guns opened out upon the rocket boats, which were at the moment within musket shot. Happily nobody was hurt, though a perfect shower of balls fell around them, knocking the oars about, and ploughing up the water all around them. Upon this the rocket boats and steamers opened upon them, and soon sent them reeling. A few minutes after the sheds behind which they sheltered themselves burst out into a furious fire. The steamers kept up their fire till about five o'clock.

In the early part of the day, while they were engaged, her Majesty's steam frigate *Arethusa*, was ordered to attack the southern side of the Quarantine Mole battery as a diversion, for its guns had frequently been troublesome. Nothing could be prettier than the way in which she stood in, hoisted, and delivered her fire, filled, tacked, and again delivered her broadside. Shortly after the breeze freshened, and she deliberately reefed her topsails though under fire, and was then recalled by the Admiral. During the fire several English merchantmen slipped out of the Quarantine Mole. The poor fellows are very thankful to have escaped. Altogether the punishment was severe, but appropriate. Russian property was destroyed, and much of it must have belonged to Government. The town and neutral ships were spared, though completely in our power, and it cannot be contended that a place with so many batteries on the seaboard, was defenceless. Some of the steamers are a little damaged, but nothing of consequence. But one Englishman was killed, and eight or nine wounded, none of them severely. No officer has been laid up.

As we anticipated, the Black Sea fleet has endeavoured to test the range of the guns at Sebastopol, but to no purpose, as will be seen by the following telegraphic announcement from Vienna:—"It is positively asserted that the commanders of the fleets here for the present relinquished the idea of attacking Sebastopol. The frigates approached the port and threw in some bombs; but there was no reply and the fleets remained immovable.

"On board the *Furious*, before Odessa, April 21, 1854.

"Admiral—I have read carefully the report of the Odessa's letter, on the subject of the fire directed against the flag of truce on Saturday the 8th of April. The contents are totally untrue. The facts are, that her Majesty's vessel under my command reached Odessa at break of day, about ten minutes to 6 o'clock. At 4 or 5 miles distance the English colours and the flag of truce were hoisted. Only about twenty minutes at least afterwards (at about a quarter past six) two guns, blank cartridges, were fired from the battery. Considering that the fire was an intimation not to proceed, I stopped the ship's course immediately, and directed to harbor.

"From this moment until the return of the boat, the wheels made not a single revolution, and the vessel floated off by degrees, a moderate breeze from the north-west blowing off shore. The stern was toward the quarantine harbour, and I took care not to open the portholes of the main deck, and to guard against any manœuvre which might give rise to the slightest suspicion of hostile intentions on my part.

"Seven shots were fired. The first was evidently directed against the boat, then at about a mile distant from the shore. It fell within about sixty or seventy yards from her, she being then south of a line drawn from the battery to the vessel. The others followed close, and may have been directed against the boat or against the vessel, for they were more in the straight line from that direction.

"Lieutenant Alexander, as soon as he reached the mole, asked to see the English Consul. He was told that he was not there—that it was too early—that they were going to send for the harbour captain, and that he requested him to return to his ship. He asked if the English Consul was still at Odessa. The officer of duty replied by begging him to return to his ship; and a person who was there as English interpreter, added that it was not permitted him to say anything more. During all this time the English colours and the flag of truce were conspicuously displayed on board the ship and its boat."

"What I attest here can be corroborated by the evidence of the officer of duty, the head engineer, the

ness on duty, and by every man on board. I am
"WILLIAM LORING, Capt. R.N."
The above is addressed to Admiral Dundas; and, as
to what extent of Infamy Osten Sacken is ca-
pable of descending, the Czar will probably confer on
him the Order of—the Lyre and Sword!

The commissioners of the Admiralty have given no-
tice that they require more screw steamers for the
transport of troops. The vessels to be taken up on the
present occasion will be from 1,200 to 1,400 tons bur-
den. They will be hired for four months certain, the
Admiralty finding the coals for working the engines;
also a steamer to carry 175 tons of ammunition and 20
tons of artillery stores direct to Gallipoli and the Dar-
danelles. All must be ready for service directly.
Orders have been issued to the victualling depart-
ment of the Admiralty to prepare 330 tons of provi-
sions for shipment forthwith to Malta, for the use of her
Majesty's naval force in the Black Sea.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE NAPOLEON AT CONSTANTINO-
PLE.—According to advices from Constantinople of
the 1st of May, Prince Napoleon had arrived in that
city. All the Greeks not compromised in the plot who
were at Constantinople, are authorised to remain.
According to advices from Malta, the Prince of the
Ocean had arrived with 83 men of the 17th Lancers,
under the command of Major Willett. The Melbourne,
with 364 men of the 38th Regiment, under Colonel
Spinks, had also arrived, 14 transports were in sight
of the island.

THE FORCES AT GALLIOLI AND CONSTANTINO-
PLE.—There were on the 1st of May, 8,000 English at
Satan, and 15,000 English, with 36,000 French, at
Gallipoli, and 15,000 French are also expected, to join
the 8,000 English at Constantinople.

A letter from Vienna states that the commanders of
the fleets have for the present relinquished the idea of
attacking Sebastopol. The frigates approached the
port and threw in some bombs, but there was no reply,
and the fleets remained immovable.

VIENNA, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—According to
advices from St. Petersburg of the 3d, a vast camp will
be formed at Kaminitz, in Podolia, near the Gallician
frontier, and a powerful corps assembled on the left
bank of the Dniester.

PRESENT PROSPECTS.—If the French and English
troops be assembled rapidly and in fair force, the war
may be brought to a speedy close. It is believed that
the Russian fleet is afraid to meet the combined squad-
rons of Admirals Dundas and Hamelin. Very desper-
ate efforts will be made by Paskewitch to force the
passage of the Balkan. But if the Anglo-French army
be ready to meet him on the plains of Adrianople, sup-
posing the Russian general to be able to get there, his
defeat will only be the more sure and complete.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1854.

THE COLLEGE.

The Agency will be resumed in a few days, by
ris to Chester, Mahone Bay, Lunenburg, Bridgewater,
and New Dublin, of which due notice will be
given.

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY the 24th inst., the 35th anniversary
of Her Majesty's birth, was duly observed in this City.
The usual salutes were fired from the Citadel and H.
M. ships, and also from the French War Steamer
now in the harbour, which, as well as the other ship-
ping displayed a gay assortment of colours. The day
was remarkably fine, and attracted a large concourse
of citizens of all ranks to the exercising ground, where
the usual military display took place.

BERMUDA.

We perceive that it is proposed to start an Ecclesi-
astical Journal in that quarter. If we may judge
from our experience in such matters, in this Province,
it will be found difficult to sustain such a publication.
We would rather suggest to them what probably will
serve their purpose as well, and with less trouble
and expense and uncertainty—namely, that the Cler-
gymen should patronise, and recommend to their
parishes, the Church Times, already established, and, if
properly encouraged, likely to be far more useful than
any local periodical can be made in that limited com-
munity. We would be quite ready to appropriate a
column, in each number, to the special use of Bermu-
da correspondents, provided a sufficient number of
names be secured to us.

While on this subject, we would take leave to re-
call a suggestion respecting our College at Windsor,

which we hope may be duly weighed by the members
of the Church in those beautiful Islands of the South,
namely, that, in place of the arduous, and we should
fear, abortive, efforts to re-establish their Berkeley
College, the Church people of the Bermudas should
unite in the effort now being made, to place King's
College, Windsor, on an enlarged and efficient basis,
by founding scholarships there, for the benefit of their
youth, and thus securing, at a comparatively small
outlay, all the advantages of an Institution already es-
tablished to their hand. We need not enlarge upon
the benefit to be derived in various ways, from look-
ing to Windsor for the education of their sons. The
salubrity of our climate,—the quick and easy commu-
nication by steam,—the number of Bermudians resi-
dent among us,—are of themselves strong induce-
ments, and we hope may lead, as they did in former
days, to the sending of many young men to our long
tried Institutions, where a large and valuable Library,
an excellent Philosophical Apparatus, and well qual-
ified Professors, invite the approach of young Church-
men from every part of the British Colonies in this
hemisphere. We shall cause some copies of the Ap-
peal lately put forth in behalf of the College, to be
forwarded to Bermuda, from which it will be seen that
under the new Board of Governors, important im-
provements are in progress. Additional Professors
in Modern Science and Pastoral Theology are to be
appointed. Students are to be allowed to pursue just
such branches of study as may suit their future call-
ings in life, without having their time consumed on
what they will not require—they may reside as long
or as short a period as they please, and may board in
private families, under the President's direction, if
preferred. Divinity and other Scholarships are al-
ready founded of £30 a-year—and the subscriber of
£100, or, five persons subscribing that amount, may
acquire the privilege for themselves and their assigns
for ever, of sending one pupil at a time free of all
fees. We will thank our Exchange papers in Bermu-
da to copy this article.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

THE effort commenced by the Society a short time
since, to provide some assistance for the Widows and
children of Clergymen, was unavoidably delayed on
account of the more imperative claims of King's Col-
lege, Windsor.

The Committee appointed to take the matter under
their care, had agreed upon the following outline of
a scheme for mutual assurance among the Clergy.

It was proposed to raise by subscription from the
Laitie the sum of at least £1000, as a basis for further
proceedings. It was thought that an annual Sermon
in each parish would produce at least £50, and that
the yearly premiums of the assured would amount to
£50 more. Making, with the interest of the £1000,
an income of £160. A pension was proposed of £20
per annum for life of the Widow, or for not more than
ten years to the children of the deceased. The scale
of premiums for the above benefit would be the same
as that fixed by assurance offices to secure the pay-
ment of £100.

A circular was addressed to the Clergy, asking the
co-operation of all the parishes in the Diocese. A sub-
scription list was opened in Halifax and the sum of
£ immediately promised by three persons. Some
further details were entered into, and the Committee
were proceeding in the matter, when they were re-
quested by the Executive Com. of D. C. S. to sus-
pend further operations in consequence of the effort
pending in behalf of the College.

Since then the Clergy generally throughout the
Diocese have expressed their thankful acceptance of
the proposal, and have promised their hearty co-op-
eration in carrying it into effect; while more than
thirty have engaged to assure their lives so soon as
the scheme is in operation.

Although this matter has been thus kept in abey-
ance, it is by no means forgotten by the Society, and
will be again brought forward whenever there is a fair
prospect of success. The claims of the "fatherless
and the widow" will so forcibly commend themselves
to the judgment and kind feelings of every member of
the Church, that little difficulty need be anticipated
in raising at least the £1000 necessary to set the
scheme in operation.

Among many valuable suggestions which have been
made to the Committee by Clergymen in the country,
is one deserving immediate attention, since it bears
upon the present progress of the undertaking, viz.—
that the business proceed with as little delay as possi-
ble, in order that the whole plan with its details may

be ready before the Visitation in October next, when
the Clergy assembled in Halifax could more easily
become acquainted with the scheme, and make the
necessary arrangements for securing the benefit of
Mutual Assurance.
E. G., Jr.

The R. M. Steamer America arrived on Wed-
nesday morning last, in 10½ days from Liverpool,
bringing dates to the 13th instant. Extracts from the
latest papers will be found in our columns to-day,
embracing the particulars of the bombardment of
Odessa, which, it is most gratifying to find, has been
attended with much less destruction of life, than might
have been expected.

The Admiral reports the fleet to have suffered so
little, that "he could repair damages at sea." There
does not appear to be any confirmation of the affair at
Silistria, as reported by Telegraph. No active
operations as yet in the Baltic, owing, it is said, to fog
and ice, impeding the movements of the fleet.

As the Annual Report of the Alumni of King's
College must be submitted to the Meeting convened
at Halifax on the 22nd June, the several Committees
formed for making collections in behalf of the College,
will please send in their Returns by the 15th June,
in order that their respective amounts may appear in
the Report.

The Rev. Geo. W. Morris, for a long period
Rector of Christ Church, Dartmouth, has retired from
the charge of that Parish. The Rev. Dr. Shrore, of
Chester, has been appointed to and has accepted the
vacant Rectory.

P. E. ISLAND.—We perceive by a late Island pa-
per that about £150 had been subscribed there for the
Bishopric Endowment fund. Yesterday was appoint-
ed as a Fast Day in the Island.

NEW BOOKS.—We have to acknowledge the receipt
from Messrs. Graham, booksellers, Granville-street, of
a very interesting work in two volumes, entitled "His-
tory of the French Protestant Refugees, from the revoca-
tion of the Edict of Nantes to our own days—by M.
Charles Weiss, translated from the French by Henry
W. Herbert, with an American appendix, by a descen-
dant of the Huguenots, in 2 vols. This work which,
as yet we have not had time to peruse, is very highly
spoken of in Blackwood's Magazine, and other leading
publications of the day, and indeed its subject matter,
touching as it does the history of a most interesting and
persecuted portion of the Christian Church, and trac-
ing that history with all their wanderings, down to our
own times, cannot fail to be regarded as a most engag-
ing contribution to the valuable literature of the day.

We are also indebted to the politeness of Messrs.
Graham for "The Old Brewery, and the New Mission
House at the Five Points, by Ladies of the Mission."
This work is got up in a very neat style, and gives the
history of a Mission to an abandoned and most wretch-
ed District in the City of New York, which has been
greatly blessed to the reformation of its inhabitants. The
charitable exertions of those who have for some years
been engaged in this labour of love have attracted much
sympathy and a large amount of pecuniary aid from the
philanthropists of New York. The profits of the present
publication are to be devoted to the interests of the
Mission. Both works are for sale at Messrs. Gra-
ham's, Halifax.

We have also to acknowledge from Messrs. Com-
pton, publishers of the Halifax Catholic, "The trials of
a Mind on its way to Catholicism," by Bishop Ives,
who has lately turned to the Church of Rome. We
have been unable to read this book through, but we
know enough of the *quondam* Bishop and his trials,
who has now "gone to his own place"—to know that
he ought, in common honesty, to have gone there long
before. He has acquired the unenviable distinction of
being the first Protestant Prelate since the blessed Re-
formation, who has apostatised to the Church of Rome.
Much good may the honour do him. It has been strong-
ly maintained that he was of "unsound mind" for years
past, and certainly the step he has taken affords pre-
sumptive evidence of the fact. We shall probably not-
ice hereafter this book which Dr. Ives has put forth in
his defence, and which we believe was concocted at
Rome, no doubt with all the valuable aid in casuistry
which abounds at head quarters.

Among the passengers in the Steamer from Eng-
land were Rev. Mr. Stannage, of St. Margaret's Bay,
Mrs. Stannage and daughter.

On Thursday the Earl of Elgin, Governor General
of Canada, took his leave of her Majesty previous to
his return to the American Provinces. It is reported
that his lordship is entrusted with a special mission to
the United States on his way, relative to the rights of
neutral ships during the war.

Collections on Fast Day for Soldiers' Families, re-
ceived and paid into Halifax Bank:

Halifax—St. Paul's,	£79 11 4
Do. St. George's,	15 0 0
Horton and Cornwallis,	4 1 1
Newport,	1 12 6
Annapolis,	8 10 0
Fugwash,	1 14 0
Truro,	2 18 0
Lunenburg—St. John's Church,	3 14 9
Do. Lutheran Church,	2 16 3
Arichat,	4 12 6

Missionary Intelligence.

The Evening Journal has the following account of the project for a new Bishopric of Perth, Western Australia:

Dr. SIMON, Bishop of Adelaide, who is at present in England, is making arrangements for the establishment of a new bishopric in Western Australia, the seat of which shall be at Perth. His lordship states that it is now more than twelve years since the establishment of this see was recommended by the archbishop and bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, assembled at Lambeth Palace. The reasons which then commended the proposal to the support of the Church still remain in full force, while additional weight has been given to them by the fact that Western Australia has since been declared a penal colony. More than 2,900 convicts have already been transported thither. Many civilians and military officers, with their families, sent out to superintend the convict establishment, have made the colony their place of residence, while the increase of commerce necessarily adds to the population. The number of clergy at present officiating in various stations is nine. Two more are immediately wanted, one for the convict depot at Fremantle, and the other for the district of Vasse. On the expiration of their penal probation, the "exiles" settle in different parts of the colony, and villages have been formed of military pensioners. From Albany, at King George's Sound, to Champion Bay, on the north-west, there is a coast line of more than 800 miles, along which there are various settlements, and Cape Lewin is to be doubled, while in the interior, along the whole course of the Avon and the Swan, there are townships of settlers, or convict depots. From Port Adelaide in South Australia to Champion Bay, the distance by sea is 1,500 miles. In South Australia along the Bishop has to visit stations and townships from the borders of Victoria, 300 miles east of Adelaide, to others 250 miles north in the direction of Lake Torrens, besides those on the banks of the Murray, now opened up by steam navigation for many hundred miles; and further, the settlement of Port Lincoln, 200 miles west by sea from Adelaide, where there is the interesting native mission under Archdeacon BLAQUEON WALK. Under these circumstances the bishop contends that it is impossible for one prelate properly to superintend the ecclesiastical and spiritual concerns of two colonies so extensive and so distinct. He states that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has appropriated out of its Jubilee Fund £3,000 towards the endowment of a see at Perth, and that the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge will make a liberal grant to the same purpose. A sum of about £5000, added to the contributions of the two societies, would provide a moderate endowment, and with the sanction of the Government, there could easily be found a zealous clergyman willing to take charge in the capacity of bishop of the proposed diocese, so important from its geographical position, and so interesting from the great experiment of convict reformation, now being carried on within its limits.

TORONTO.—There are few things of the day that we take more delight in, than to notice the signs of thrift and progress among our brethren in Canada. And here is a thing well worth noticing: The edifice of Christ Church, Hamilton, having just been much enlarged at a cost of £5,000, was re-opened for Divine service on Easter Sunday. The dimensions of the church are 140 feet by 72, affording accommodation for about 1,400 persons; yet the form and make are said to be such as to render a moderately strong voice sufficiently audible in all parts of the building, provided the enunciations be clear and distinct. There being every prospect that the entire debt will soon be discharged, it is anticipated that the church will be consecrated by the Bishop when on his summer visitation to the parish.

We are glad to learn that the friends of the Bishop of NEW ZEALAND are now daily expecting his arrival at Southampton by the *Commodore*, which was to sail from Auckland, in New Zealand, about Christmas last. The Bishop will be accompanied by Mrs. SELWYN, and his second son, and will take up his residence for the present with his father, W. SELWYN, Esq., Q. C. at Richmond. It is understood that his lordship will remain in England probably till the end of the year, and then return to his distant diocese. During the Bishop's absence the affairs of the diocese will be transacted by Archbishop ABRAHAM.—*London Paper.*

CALIFORNIA.—What we mentioned a few weeks ago as being reported from California, turns out to be much better even than was supposed. THOMAS O. LARKIN, formerly of New York, has given to Bishop KIRK 640 acres of land, which used to be just one square mile, for the founding of a Church College. The site selected by the Bishop is in Sonora valley, about 30 miles from San Francisco. It was understood that application would be soon made to the Legislature for an act of incorporation, under the name of "Trinity College of Larkin."

Youths' Department.

Such disgraceful conduct as is detailed in the following article, would not go down in Nova Scotia. If the son of the poorest man in our land were thus treated, public indignation would be aroused from one end of the country to the other, and the tyrants, old and young, would soon find themselves without subjects for the exercise of their barbarous cruelty.—*Ed. C. Times.*

RECENT EVENTS AT HARROW SCHOOL.

FLOGGING AND FLOGGING.

The Head Master of this School is Dr. Vaughan, one of Arnold's favourite pupils. The Earl of Galloway's son, a pupil there, during a game of football, reproached a boy named Holmes with unfair play, the latter acknowledging the justice of the reproach, by desisting from the conduct which called forth the remark. Just after this took place, an elder boy, a monitor named Platt, who was engaged in the game, came up to young Stewart, the earl's son, and, in reference to what had taken place between him and Holmes, said, "he (Holmes) was not behind any more than you were; you are always behind." To this double accusation of lying and unfair play, young Stewart replied with a very natural irritation, "You know nothing about it: by that remark, you show either your total ignorance of the game, or else your desire to cheat." The rest of the story is best told in Stewart's own words narrating the conduct of Platt:—

"I thought no more about it then, but on Wednesday morning, after breakfast, he sent for me to his room, and told me that he had sent for me to whom he for my impertinence yesterday. Upon which I told him that I had not been impertinent, or, at any rate, if I had, the remarks I had made were in consequence of his speaking as he had done to me. He then told me that that had nothing whatever to do with it, and (I copy his remarks verbatim) said—'I may say anything I like on the football ground, and you have no right, whatever it is, to contradict me.' So I said, 'If you say what is no true, I shall certainly contradict you;' but he cut me short and told me to stand out, and so I told him that I should do no such thing. Upon which he said, 'I suppose you know that you must either take my whipping or you will be sent away from the school,' so I told him that I would not take it, and I left his room and called at Dr. Vaughan's, who, however, was engaged then, and I was told to call at a few minutes before one. In the meanwhile, Platt had been to Dr. Vaughan and had told him about it. When I saw Dr. Vaughan he was excessively kind, and told me that he was exceedingly sorry that I should have got into a mess with any of the monitors; and that, as far as he was able, I was to blame in what I had said, and so he would advise me to take the whipping, as there was no cowardice in taking anything from a legal power. And so I went away with the determination of telling Platt that I would submit, and begging his pardon. He, however, anticipated me, and sent for me to the monitors' library directly after dinner, where he told me what he had said before in the morning, and asked me if I had altered my determination? I told him that I had and that I would submit. He then gave me thirty-one cuts, as hard as ever he could, across the shoulder-blades, with a cane more than an inch in circumference, which he paid 1s. 6d. for, and with such force, that he had to stop almost every cut to bend back the cane, it was so curled with the violence of the blow. I almost fainted during it; but I cannot help being glad that I managed to get out of the room without making the slightest movement to show him that I felt his brutality."

Stewart was immediately taken off to the surgeon, who pronounced that in the whole course of his life he had never witnessed such a brutal and unmanly outrage. The boy was sent to the sick room, where he remained until Sunday. His arm was swollen from the effects of the blows "four inches above its natural size."

Can anything be imagined that could expose more clearly the nature of the abominable system which makes tyrants of one portion of the boys, slaves of the other, and makes a upon the master being powerless to prevent the tyranny? The old system of discipline in our men-of-war, when the boatswains rained with their rattans indiscriminately showers of blows on the shoulders of the common sailors, was less arbitrary than that in existence on the Harrow-playground. A captain would have investigated a complaint made by any of the men against a tyrannical boatswain. The Master of Harrow School says deliberately, "Go and submit to a cruel infliction, inasmuch as the system under which it is administered is stronger than you or I. A boy is to become manly and independent in a playground, where his playfellows have the right to chastise him for calling out against unfair play."

The sequel of the story remains to be told. The punishment was fatal in the extreme and the sufferer was an earl's son. It was necessary, therefore, that some notice should be taken of the transaction. So Dr. Vaughan, who had advised Platt to inflict the punishment and advised Stewart to accept it, considered himself unempowered to take notice of it solely on account of its extreme cruelty. We have Platt's own words as evidence of Dr. Vaughan's approbation of the carrying out the vindictive resolutions of the former. "I went to Dr. Vaughan (he says in a letter to his father Baron Platt) to ask his advice. He perfectly approved of all I had done, and even refused to see Stewart

upon the subject until I asked him as a favour to me to do so, in order that I might give him every chance of clearing himself. Upon Vaughan's advice, I punished Stewart before the monitors in the afternoon. The punishment I inflicted upon him was not so severe as I have known to be inflicted for slighter offences. However, Dr. Vaughan, who had either never heard of these punishments or had passed them by, thought that a case was made out for interference here. An earl's son, sent to the hospital three days, was an event not likely to remain unnoticed; so the fact of the cruelty was laid hold of and Platt degraded.

Something still remains to be told. Baron Platt, the father of the monitor, writes to Dr. Vaughan and protests against the punishment of his son. "The facts as they now stand (says the judge in a letter to the master), satisfy me that my son's conduct was unexceptionable; may I, therefore, implore you to reconsider the matter for the sake of my son, for the sake of his family, for the sake of Harrow, and with sincere respect I add, for the sake of yourself. We are all liable to err. Even the judges of the land, in their anxious and single-minded pursuit of justice, often err. They are always too happy in such cases to correct their errors. My son has been degraded, I think, unjustly."

Does Baron Platt carry out these sentiments on the bench? It is consistent with himself must I, so recognise the existence of any by-law in a school, authorising certain of its members to inflict cruelty at pleasure on the rest, as a valid plea against proceeding against offenders who trusted in this by-law? In other words, would he not admit that laws made by private Societies might be pleaded as an excuse for violating the laws of the country?—*Daily News.*

A NOBLE SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The New York Courier and Enquirer gives the following highly interesting account of the fifth anniversary of the Sunday School connected with the Parish of St. George's Church, in that city, held on Sunday the 23rd ult.—This Sunday School is one of the largest, it is the largest in this country.

Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rector of the church, read the Fifth Annual Report, detailing the progress of the school from the commencement. There are now belonging to the school 1083 scholars, nearly 500 of whom were present on this occasion—also sixty teachers. The pews on the floor were assigned to the occasion, and it was certainly a beautiful and highly gratifying sight to see over a thousand children thus collected together—all neatly dressed and generally with joyous faces. The children and teachers filled the body of the church. To the parents and friends of the children were assigned the galleries, where some eight or ten hundred persons were collected to witness the ceremonies.

Dr. Tyng narrated that one of the classes was formed five years ago, with only eleven members, and when the class increased to twenty-two, the teacher thought that the class was becoming too large for management; but now, owing to experience and good management, the same teacher had no less than 223 children under her own exclusive charge, all of whom are taught every Sunday. This is the charity class, composed of children from three to ten years of age; nearly all of whom are cared for by the charitable members of the congregation. Every child that enters it in the class, is furnished with a complete suit of clothes every spring and fall, and occasionally with other assistance in the way of clothing, books, &c.

Before singing the last hymn, each child belonging to the school was presented with an appropriate volume. The distribution of nearly eleven hundred volumes occupied only a few minutes—the volume for each child having been previously and carefully selected by her or his teacher.

The children voluntarily contribute every week a small sum for a missionary fund. The contributions from these since 1st February last, have been upwards of five hundred dollars, and are yet accumulating.

Such has been the success of this Sunday School and its increasing numbers, that a branch has been formed, known as the Mission School, for which spacious room has been provided. This new school, opened but a few weeks since, now numbers one hundred scholars.

Attached to the church, is also a Charity Day School, occupying one of the rooms of the chapel—This school numbers about one hundred children, all of whom are carefully taught and otherwise provided for by the liberality of the members of the congregation.

A LITTLE VOICE FROM THE BALTIC.

Wings' Sound, Gottenburgh, H. M. S.—
March 22, 1854.

DEARamma and Papa: I am going to send you a few lines about our own division of the Baltic Sea. You, of course, have heard about our parading at S. head, where the Queen came down upon us, and that we made the Nore, Slegness, and after that came

to the Sound of Wingo A great many people came down from Gottenburgh to see us, and call us the deliverers of our country, and such things, and make presents and other things to us. I hope, if all goes well, to get a month's leave when I come back to England, after the war. I have got out of the most dangerous and best posts for myself for chances of taking prizes in the ship, as I am captain's aide-camp, and I shall go with him in his gig. I am trying to get a pistol, as everybody else has one, and I mean to get one too, if possible. We are allowed them. I can get one easily as I have lots of tin supplied by kind auntie. I mean, if possible to get some prize money. I am in the first division of boarders, and am nearly sure if any work be going on, to be in the midst. I am happy to say I have got a very good sword indeed, and am very happy. I should like to see you before I go to the forts—very much indeed, but impossible so I must hurry. Write to me soon, as ever more I mean to send my love to all, and a fond farewell. I am very much obliged to Marty and Henry. Tell them for their kind letters to me during the short time I was at Portsmouth, though not able to go on shore. When the men practise at firing, we do also. It is so cold. I have some very nice thick things, so I do not mind it much. The packet goes this afternoon, so I must hurry. Good bye, dear mamma, and papa, and brothers and sisters. I remain, dear all of you.

E. C. H.

How is child, and all brothers and sisters, and Charles, (pet son,) and Bouwe, and the dogs, and the short-tailed pony?—Evening Post.

Selections.

At Schumla we are told most of the shops are closed, their owners, in common with every available man in the town, being engaged on the works, under the personal superintendance of Omar Pasha and an officer of the Etat-Major specially sent here by the French Government. The feeling of the Turks towards their French and English allies is most chivalrous, and the knowledge that they are to be well supported, has inspired them with fresh courage and enthusiasm. The reported death of Colonel Dieu, a French officer (probably the one above alluded to), and the flight of Omar Pasha, is happily contradicted. On the 5th the late officer was in perfect health.

We have heard somewhat of the "enormous rise of prices" lately in respect to provisions at the seat of war. Most persons will be surprised to find the meaning of the complaints as interpreted in a letter from Widdin, dated March 25, and published by the Daily News.—"Bread enough for two labourers' dinners, or 2½ lbs. is now purchased for a penny. Capital beef costs 2½d for 2½ lbs, or about a penny also. Eggs are still very low, being a farthing each.

"I saw a priest to-day paying a high price for a large fat duck, which he bought alive, as usual, of a peasant woman, under my window, for 8d. A fine fat chicken, now difficult to procure, and therefore dear, costs from 3d. to 4d. You must try to believe this follows: the people are complaining of the enormous rise in the price of provisions, and the papers abound—for of course there is not one in Bulgaria—filled with accounts of the famine prices at Widdin. Is so it is. For 2½ lbs, or over a quart of good wine, was sold eighteen months ago for less than 3d. As to fat, and the best (for it is as good as you can find out of England, in any part of Europe,) it was sold in great pieces, without stopping to weigh it. You might buy half-a-dozen pounds for 2d.; in fact it could not be had to have a price. A goose, if well fatted, would be commanded 6d.; and in one of my letters I recently mentioned that our Serbian coaches would not let me to be cheated by giving a shilling for as fine a fat young turkey (though small, six or seven pounds) as I ever saw in England. The roasting pig of 15 to 16 lbs. for 2s. 8d., it must be remembered was bought after prices had doubled. The fact that the potatoes failed last year, not by the disease, but on account of the wet and late planting, would account for the rise in prices, to say nothing of the whole armies to be fed. Within fourteen days, beans, which were 3d. a bushel, have risen a penny. Coals or charcoal, so much used by the Turkish soldiers in their mangals, in the rooms without chimnies, have become very dear. Within ten days they have risen from 1d. to 1s. 6d. All else is in proportion, and the fact that the eggs could once be bought here thirty for one penny, would justify me in heading this letter with—'Prices, or enormous rise in Widdin. The truth is that an Englishman goes abroad with his English money for prices, and astonishes mankind by the

manner in which he throws his money away for nothing except to ruin all the travellers that come after him. It should be added here, that the land still seems to teem with abundance."

The following description of the Dobrudzcha is taken from Baron Molika's well known work.—

The Dobrudzcha is such a waste as one would hardly expect to find in Europe. The population may be about 300 persons to every five square (English) miles. In 1828 it was foreseen that, from the nature of the soil, in a war in its march through the Dobrudzcha would meet with great difficulties. In the northern part of the province are the steep mountains of Mateshin and the heights of Babadagh. Further south the whole country is an undulating plain, not much more than 100 feet above the level of the sea. The soil consists of a fine, grey, sandy mass, through which the water sinks, as it also does through the calcareous strata underneath. In vain does one seek in the valleys for brooks and springs, and the little water which is found in the distant villages is drawn from wells 80 or 100 feet deep. From this want of water, and the thinness of the population agriculture is at such a low ebb that neither corn nor hay can be had in any quantity. Even at the beginning of the summer nothing presents itself to the eye but an immeasurable expanse covered with parched blades of grass.

THE DOBRUDZCHA.—The following account of this desolate district, which has suddenly risen into interest and importance, is taken from the forthcoming new edition of Murray's Turkish Guide. At Tchernavoda the Danube approaches within thirty-four miles of the Black Sea, but is separated from it by a peninsula or tongue of high land, extending north, nearly opposite to Galatz, called Dobrudzcha. From Tchernavoda a road runs to Kostendje, on the Black Sea, partly parallel with a stream, or rather a chain of lakes, called Karason. At Bourlaek (four hours), the stream ceases, and the valley is shut in by hills crowned with downs, from which the sea is visible. Kostendje (Constantina), a small village on a height above the shore, has a little port, with remains of a Roman mole, now destroyed. From a point a little south of this, to Rassova on the Danube, runs a rampart of earth called Trajan's wall. It is certain that no branch of the Danube ever flowed into the sea across this tongue of land, which presents on the side of the sea an uninterrupted range of low hills and cliffs. The district of the Dobrudzcha is at most seasons a wilderness, partly owing to its having been deprived of its Tartar inhabitants, after 1829, by the Russians, but chiefly owing to its soil, which, excepting to the north extremity, where rise the hills of Mateshin (granite?) consists of porous limestone, which retains no water, and furnishes no springs on the surface. Population is scanty, and villages wide scattered, and drinking water is obtained only through a few deep wells. Corn is scarcely cultivated at all, hay and fodder are very scarce, the scanty herbage dries up early in the summer, and the flocks of sheep and herds of buffaloes repair to the borders of the Danube for pasture. This desert extends south of the Wall of Trajan, nearly as far as Bessarjik and Varna. It is not tenable by troops, unless they carry food forage, and water with them. A canal was at one time projected between the Danube at Tchernavoda and the Black Sea at Kostendje, but a survey made by a Prussian engineer proved that the head of the valley of Karason was 164 feet above the sea, and that not a drop of water was to be obtained on the summit level (limestone hills) to feed a canal if it were made.

ART.—Art imitates nature; and the nearer it comes to nature in its effects, it is the more excellent. Grace is the new nature of a Christian, and hypocrisy that art which counterfeits it; and the more exquisite it is in imitation, it is the more plausible to men, but the more abominable to God. It may frame a spiritual man in image so to the life, that not only others, but even the hypocrite himself may admire it, and favouring his own artifice, may be deceived so far as to say and to think it lives, and fall in love with it; but he is no less abhorred by the Searcher of hearts than pleasing to himself. Surely, this mischief of hypocrisy can never be enough inveighed against. When religion is in request, it is the chief malady of the Church, and numbers die of it; though, because it is a subtle and inward evil, it be little perceived. It is to be feared there are many sick of it, who look well and comely in God's outward worship, and they may pass well in good weather—in times of peace; but days of adversity are days of trial. The prosperous estate of the Church makes hypocrites, and her distress discovers them.—LUCIFERON.

Collegiate.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

DESCRIPTION LIST.

Every Donor of One Hundred Pounds shall be entitled to receive a Certificate from the Governors and under the College Seal, granting to him and his Heirs and Assigns forever, the privilege to nominate one Pupil at a time to pass through his Collegiate course free from the payment of all Fees.

The College is open to persons of every denomination—and permission will be granted to allow Students to attend any particular course of Lectures or Branch of Study, without being obliged to enter as a regular Student—and any Student will be permitted to reside out of College, under the sanction of the President.

We the undersigned agree to pay the respective sums placed opposite our names on the following conditions:—

First—That the privilege granted under the above said Certificate shall not be altered unless a fair compensation shall be made to the Representative of the original Donor.

Secondly—That Twenty Certificates should be issued, or Two Thousand Pounds subscribed for and paid.

Table with columns: UNCONDITIONALLY, CONDITIONALLY. Lists names and amounts of donations to King's College, Windsor.

UNCONDITIONAL.	CONDITIONAL.
Edward Wallace 5 0 0	Edward Albro 50 0 0
Dr. Jennings 2 10 0	
Martin G. Black 5 0 0	
James S. Clarke 2 0 0	
David H. Clarke 1 0 0	
E. D. Meynell 1 0 0	
Fred. LeBlanc 2 0 0	
Edward Morris 5 0 0	
Dr. Parker 1 5 0	
Mrs. Hicks 1 0 0	
Mrs. Tracey 0 5 0	
Mrs. Cha. O'Brien 1 0 0	
Edward Gouldgo 0 10 8	
Robert Hodges 1 0 0	
The Miss Hodges' 1 0 0	
The Miss Newtons 1 0 0	
W. & J. Campbell 5 0 0	
Mrs. Mollreith 10 0 0	
Richard Tremain 1 0 0	
John B. Fay 1 0 0	
William D. Collip 1 0 0	
Joseph Fairbanks 1 0 0	
Henry Spiko 0 6 3	
P. Whiston's fam. 0 10 0	
Wm. Colwell 0 12 6	
Jno. & And. Smith 5 0 0	
The Miss Brechs 0 5 0	
Sampson Saunders 3 10 0	
F. H. Snelling 5 0 0	
A Friend 0 10 5	
Thomas Braine 5 0 0	
William Howe 1 0 0	
A Friend 0 10 0	
James Fortuno 0 5 0	
Mrs. Peter James. 1 0 0	
R. W. Frater, A.C. 1 0 0	
Mrs. Prescott 0 2 6	
Mrs. S. Mitchell 1 0 0	
Mrs. Gardner 1 0 0	
Miss Gardner 0 10 0	
Mrs. Smith 0 2 6	
William Johns 5 0 0	
William Mumford 0 5 0	
Balthazar Brehm 1 5 0	
Richard Marshall 0 5 2 1/2	
G. A. S. Crichton 2 0 0	
William Cutlip 0 10 0	
W. Craigen 1 0 0	
John Shean 1 0 0	
Mrs. Muhlly 0 1 10 1/2	
Mrs. Sturmy 0 5 0	
Alex'r. Neil 0 15 0	
J. H. Marriott 1 0 0	
J. C. W. Wilkie 7 10 0	
C. H. Wallace, Eng. 10 0 0	
Mrs. Wallace, do. 5 0 0	
Mrs. M. H. Molyneux, Eng. 5 0 0	
Edw. J. Lortly 2 10 0	
James Roulston 0 5 0	
Capt. Shortland 5 0 0	
Mrs. Binney and Miss Solomon 2 0 0	
Jacob Miller 1 5 0	
Edward Fry 0 12 6	
Wm. J. Veith 1 0 0	
Edward Jones 2 0 0	
Charles S. Silver, 5 0 0	
Mrs. Simpson 0 6 3	
Mrs. Berrio 5 0 0	
David Smith 1 10 0	
Benj. Salter 10 0 0	

KING'S COLLEGE.

A Public Meeting was held at Sackville on Monday evening the 10th inst. on behalf of the College. The unfavourable state of the weather prevented the attendance of those at a distance though the School Room on our entrance at half-past seven o'clock, shewed that those in its vicinity, notwithstanding the rain, had all assembled, thereby testifying the interest they felt in maintaining an Institution so intimately connected with their own Church as the College at Windsor is. The Rector of the Parish opened the business of the evening with prayer, and the singing of the Hundredth Psalm by the choir of the Parish Church, and gave a lucid explanation of the present position of the Institution and the necessity there existed to form and obtain a permanent endowment for its future support and usefulness. He was followed by A. M. UNACK, Esq. and the Revd. GEORGE W. HILL, who expressed themselves as gratified by the zeal and earnestness evinced by those present, and hoped that every Churchman, as far as was in his power, would contribute and aid towards the attainment of an object so laudable, and from which the most beneficial results might be anticipated. "The general diffusion of sound learning, the promotion of every liberal art and science, and above all the firm support of the Christian Religion as professed and taught by our Reformed Episcopal Church." A subscription list was then opened, and a Committee consisting of Mr. Charles Fearty, Mr. Charles H. Hamilton, and Mr. Bennett D. Faltz, was appointed to undertake the collecting in the different districts of the Parish. Those present having subscribed, the Meeting closed with the Doxology and Benediction.

The Revd. Thomas Maynard,	£25 0 0
Mr. John Hamilton,	3 0 0
Miss Cynthia Clarke,	1 0 0
Miss Mary Ann Daniels,	0 2 0

Mr. Charles H. Hamilton,	£2 0 0
Mr. Bennett Faltz, Senr.	1 0 0
Mr. Anthony Faltz,	1 0 0
Mr. Godfrey Schultz,	1 0 0
Mr. Isaac Whitear,	1 0 0
Mr. Bennett D. Faltz,	0 10 0
Mr. William B. Faltz,	0 10 0
Mr. Anthony Faltz's Family,	0 5 0

—Communicated.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

LIBERALITY OF THE PASSENGERS

On board the Steam Ship America, on her last Voyage from Liverpool to Halifax.

THE Revd. JOHN STANNAGE, one of the Passengers, having officiated and preached on Thursday the 21st. and it having become known that he had been in England for his health, and that he was returning to his Mission among the Fishermen of St. Margaret's Bay, with a considerable sum of money raised in England towards the Endowment of his Parish, and several other good objects, was, very unexpectedly, but most agreeably surprised by the presentation, before leaving the ship, of the sum of £30 11 3, towards Church and School accommodation in his Parish, together with a long list of the names of contributors. Mr. S. would therefore take this mode of acknowledging with heartfelt thanks not only the above generous liberality, but also the sum of £1,300 Sterling, from friends in England, and prays that he may be permitted to meet again his kind friends and fellow passengers in that happy country where all Missionary works shall be completed in full glory.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE Lord Bishop of the Diocese arrived at Truro in the Rector's carriage on Friday afternoon; after having travelled from Stewiacke during the former part of the day. A confirmation was held at St. John's Church at quarter past four in the afternoon. There were six candidates for Confirmation; the number having been smaller than on former occasions, owing to the short time which had elapsed since his Lordship's former visit. The Bishop's address to the candidates was searching and earnest on the great covenant into which they were about to enter. After the solemn Confirmation service of the Church, and an appropriate hymn, the Bishop delivered a Sermon from the text, "Thou God seekest me," which we hope from its earnest appeal to the consciences may be productive of spiritual benefit to the hearers. After the service, his Lordship and the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry, transacted some parochial business. His Lordship remained at Truro the remainder of the day, and left next morning to meet Mr. Forsyth at Salmon River. His Lordship's desire was to have remained longer at Truro, but owing to his requisite attendance in Halifax on the Fast Day, his stay was much shortened. The Pulpit and Desk which had occupied a central position before the chancel, had been separated and each placed at the opposite side. His Lordship expressed his satisfaction at the alteration. We would likewise remark that there was a very good attendance at Divine Service both on the Fast Day and on the Day of Confirmation. And that the collection on the former day was considerably larger than usual. C. W.

Truro, May 23rd.

LUXEMBURG, May 18, 1851.

The Fast Day has been well observed here, and was religiously kept by all the Protestant denominations.—Scarcely an instance occurred of work done, or of intemperance during the whole day. A person from the country said to me, "I came six miles to Church, but I saw no one at work; and though the morning was uncommon still, I did not even hear the sound of a hammer or axe at the saw-yards." The places of worship were well attended, and at the Parish Church collections were taken in behalf of the destitute families of brave men who have gone forth in defence of the liberties of England and of Europe. The Rector preached from 2 Chron. 20. 2-4, from which he showed that although the pious king of Judah had not an hour to lose, his kingdom being invaded by three confederated armies, yet he devoted a day to public prayer and humiliation, and the event proved that the time thus spent was profitably employed, for the Lord caused the hostile forces to destroy one another, the army of Judah not needing to strike a blow. He shewed from various facts derived from ancient and modern history, the accumulated evils that result from war; and concluded with observing that the young, the weak, and the poor, may suppose themselves of no use in the present conflict. But, they may be assured, their petitions will come up with acceptance before God. The prayer of faith, by whomsoever offered, will prevail. Let none then imagine that they cannot benefit their country. Let all rather unite in humble prayer and supplication, and give no rest unto our God, until He arise for our help, and make our Church and Nation more and more a praise and a blessing in the earth.—(Communicated.)

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

LONDON.

The Annual Meeting of the above named Society was held at Freemason's Hall on the 3d inst. The Marquis of Cholmondeley in the Chair. The annual Sermon was preached by the Bishop of Sierra Leone. The Speakers at the Meeting were the Bishop of Sierra Leone, Rev. Canon Stowell, Revd. T. Nolan, Revd. J. C. Miller, Revd. J.

Hambledon, Admiral Harcourt, G. N. Moore, Esq., and the Rev. Wm. Wilkinson.

The number of Agents were stated to be at present 153, and the total income for 1851, £12,111 15s., being an increase of £3000 upon that of 1850, and an increase of 20 Agents. The Agency and Income of the Society for the past 4 years, was stated to be as follows:

	Agents.	Income.
1851,	101	£6979 19 3
1852,	113	8160 4 5
1853,	137	9171 13 0
1854,	163	12,111 15 0

Viscount Hill, the Dean of Exeter, the Archbishop of Wells, and S. Colner, Esq. have become Vice Presidents of the Society, during the past year, and a second Association Secretary has been engaged.

Very important and pleasing testimony is borne to the efficiency of the Scholastic labours of the Society in various parts of the world. The Governor of Newfoundland states in a despatch addressed to the Duke of Newcastle, and printed by order of the Crown, that Common School Education is defective in that Island, with the exception of the Schools supported by the Colonial Church and School Society.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle expresses himself thus to the Governor of the Bahamas, with regard to an Agent of the Society who is labouring in the cause there. "I have to request that you will express to the Rev. Mr. Swan my sense of the services rendered by him to the cause of Education in the Bahamas."

In an official Report to the Home Government from the Governor of Western Australia, it is stated, I am happy to inform your Grace that we are much indebted to the kind assistance of the Colonial Church and School Society, for having sent to this Colony a well-trained Schoolmaster. This Gentleman is now at the head of the Perth Government School, the arrangement giving great satisfaction to the public at large." At Montreal a Training School has been also established with success—and the contributions in that Diocese to the Society, exceed the amount given by the Parent Institution.

In Nova Scotia it is stated that there are at present 16 Agents, 4 Clergymen, 9 Schoolmasters and Catechists, and 5 Female Teachers.

Summary—34 Clergymen, 85 Catechists and Schoolmasters, 31 Female Teachers.

Four new appointments have also been made for the Cape, Australia, Calcutta, and Malta.

The Society contemplate appointing four or five more Clergymen, one of which is for Prince Edward Island, in addition to the Agents already there, and eight more laymen as Schoolmasters, Lay Readers, and Catechists, one of whom is intended to conduct a Model School at New Brunswick, two for the free colored population in Western Canada, one for the Red Indians, &c. &c.

"Not unto us O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name give glory for thy mercy and for thy truth's sake."

Editorial Miscellany.

We lately heard of a pleasing evidence of Christian kindness on the part of our Clerical Brethren in the U. States, extended towards a resident in this City, who was so unfortunate as to meet with an accident in the neighbourhood of Hartford, Conn., which made it necessary to amputate his limb at that city. Before 8 o'clock on the following morning, Bishop Williams, Assistant Bishop of the Diocese, and other Clergymen of the place, bearing that a stranger and an Englishman, was in affliction, case, without being sent for, to visit him on his bed of suffering, and were unremitting in their subsequent attentions. It gives us infinite pleasure to record this mark of brotherly love, and we are sure it will be long remembered by the individual to whom it was done, and who, we believe, has a father and a brother in the Ministry at home.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—We observe that this Province is following (rather late) in the track of Nova Scotia, and that the 31st. instant is to be observed as a day of Fasting and Humiliation.

It appears that on that side of the Bay the Governor has ventured to request the Lord Bishop of Fredericton to prepare a Form of Prayer for the occasion.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the following appointments:

Donnick Daly, Esq., to be Lieutenant Governor of P. E. Island.

J. Heath Haviland, Esq., to be a member of the Executive Council of P. E. Island.

Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight, now Lieutenant Governor of P. E. Island, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over Bahama Islands, and their Dependencies.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—2nd Royal Horse Grenadiers, Serjeant-Major W. Wood, to be Quarter Master; vice Paton.—2nd (Duke of Albany's Own) Light Dragoon, W. B. Faber to be Lieutenant Col. vice Freeman Munn.—88th Connaught Rangers, Lieut. E. Corbett to be Captain, vice Holmes.—Staff, Major T. W. E. Holdsworth, to be Deputy Quarter Master General in Nova Scotia, vice Brevet Colonel Bazelzette.—Unattached, Brevet Colonel Bazelzette to be Lieutenant Colonel.—Royal Horse Guards Blue, Lord Raglan to be Colonel, vice the Marquis Anglesey.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. H. L. Owen—Directions attended to, from Rev. H. Dehola, with half in advance from the same, Rev. T. D. Rodde, from Mr. H. Day—directions attended to, with 1/2 from Mr. H. Day—directions attended to, from D. Green, 1/2—directions have been attended to. From Rev. Mr. Jarvis, with £1 6—have sent a small parcel by mail. From the Lord Bishop, Shutehacadee—directions have been attended to.

Married.

At Test, on the 18th of May, by the Rev. T. C. Leaver, LEIPPER JAMES CROW, Merchant of Truro, to MARIA (MARRI), second daughter of Henry Wiswell, Esq. Merch of the same place.

At Farmouth, N. S., on the 3rd of May, by the Rev. J. T. T. Moad, Mr. GEORGE C. HARRISON, to Miss ANNE B. WOOD, daughter of Mr. F. Redding of the former place. At Alex. Harbour, May 5th, by Rev. T. D. Ruddle, A. B. Mr. JULIUS FROST, (a survivor of the wreck of the San Francisco) to Miss LOUISE MARIA DAVID, of Fox Harbour, Wallace.

At Chester, on Monday the 15th of May, by Rev. Dr. S. Mr. JOHN THOMAS RUSSELL, to Miss MARIA WALKER. On the 18th inst, by the same, Mr. EDWARD STRANGE, to Miss ELIZABETH LAWELL.

At St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 25th April last, by the Rev. Mr. Schofield, W. L. SOLOMON, late Post Master General of that Island, to Miss ELIZA E. WARD, youngest daughter of the late Edmund Wadd, Esq. of Halifax, N. S.

At Burlington, on the 16th May, by the Rev. Mr. Stew. At Rev. FRANCIS THOMAS, of Canada West, to MISS JANE KELLY, eldest daughter of Dr. Geddes.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, May 20th.—Brig Geo Prince Arthur, Jolly, Liverpool; (Capt. Kelley, of this city, a passenger, died on board on Friday last.)

Sunday, May 21st.—Brig. Maude, Johnston, Clenfer, French man-of-war steamer Camelson, Commodore K'st, St. Pierre, 21 days; Government schr Darling, K'st, Bay of Fundy.

Monday, May 22nd.—Brig. Orion, Goodwin, Cuba, 11 days; James, Fraser, Newfoundland; Fanny Stewart, Edwards, Fortago Bay; Pictou Packet, Graham, Pictou; Hector, Britannia, and C. M., Sydney.

Tuesday, May 23rd.—Schr Elizabeth, Uderin, N. F.; Steamer Osprey, Hunter, Bermuda; barque Carlton, Bicker, Liverpool, 33 days; brig Humming Bird, Tuzo, Peary, brig Crescent, Burns, New York.

Wednesday, May 24th.—R M Steamship America, Jac, Liverpool, 6 d., 10 days—has 160 passengers—16 to Halifax; brig Commodore, Adams, Cienfuegos, 21 days; Peru, Gallatry, Liverpool, 35 days; schr Triumph, South, Porto Cabello, 20 days; schr Mary E. Smith, (Capt. Simpson, Boston, 3 days—5 passengers; schr Madeline, Perry, N. Yustache, 22 days.

Thursday, May 25th.—Brig Tweed, McNab, Ship Harbour; Mayflower, Murphy, Newfoundland; schr Ketch, Ketch, Yarmouth, 3 days; brig Kingston, Mcagher, Boston, 3 days.

Friday May 26th.—Packet brig Boston, Laybold, Boston 3 days; schr America, Wilson, ditto 6 days; Am schr Charles A. Hunter, ditto 5 days; schr Flying Cloud, Port, Yarmouth, 3 days.

DEPART.

Sunday, May 20th.—Brig velocity, Langenburg, Port of Exo; brig Clyde, Matanzas; Bloomer, Thorburn, Boston; Alexander, Bullong, Bay Chaleur; Margaret, ditto.

Monday, May 22nd.—Am Ship Colechis, Hubbard, London; schr. Mauly, Forest, P. E. Island; Surprise, Cole, ditto.

Tuesday, May 23rd.—Brig. Hudson, Port Medway; brig Sarah Ann, Pictou.

Wednesday, May 25th.—Schr Indus, Day, Riohacto; steamer Merlin, Corbin, St. John's N. F.; R M Steamship Canada, Stone, Boston—140 passengers, 14 for Halifax.

Friday, May 26th.—R M S Canada, Stone, Liverpool; steamer Norris, Ch town P. E. I. Onward, Banks, N. Y. Indies.

Passengers.

On STRAPER AMERICA.—from Liverpool, for Halifax—Miss Elizabeth, Capt. Powell, Capt. Lovitt, Mrs. Montgomery and child, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Peters, Messrs. Clarke, Scott, Scott, Herit, R. v. J. Stannage, Mrs. Stannage, GuStannage, Messrs. H. Warren and G. Mitchell.

Ward's Pills are the best patent medicine now on the ingredients of which they are composed are so objectionable that they cannot harm the most delicate constitution. To valentudinarians they cannot fail to be of the most service, being composed entirely of medical herbs, the production of a person who has made it his duty to alleviate the ills to which the human family are subject; they must, therefore, be hailed with delight, as affording a want long felt in this country.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Apples, Bacon, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Hens, Lard, Mutton, Pork, Potatoes, Sugar, Tea, Tobacco, etc.

AT THE WHARVES.

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

Advertisements.

CREIGHTON, WISSWELL & CO.

—IMPORTERS OF— BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH AND AMERICAN GOODS—

HAVE received part of their SPRING STOCK by the "Mienac," "Hattus," and "Humber,"—selected expressly for wholesale trade, among which will be found many classes of Goods much under usual prices. ORDNANCE SQUARE. (till 1st July.) May 27.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS.

Halifax, May 17, 1854.

A LIGHT HOUSE has been erected on GULL-ROCK, off the entrance of Rugged Island Harbour the building is square, painted white, and exhibits a clear fixed Light at an elevation of fifty one feet above the sea level, and is situated in lat. 43 33 North, and long 63 00 West, with the following bearings by compass—

Table with 3 columns: Landmark, Bearing, Distance. Includes Cape Negro, S W Breaker or Western Hill, Shelburne Light House, etc.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

—BETWEEN—

PORTLAND, ME. & ST. JOHN, N. D.

Commencing 1st May, 1854.

THE STEAMER GOVERNOR, Bay State, and Croton, of 700, 800 & 850 tons burthen, having been fitted up expressly for Passengers only, to run between the above ports, will commence running on the 1st of May next.

Leaving Portland every day, Sunday excepted for St. John, touching at Eastport, at 1 o'clock P. M., immediately after the arrival of the 8 o'clock train from Boston.

Leaving St. John, at 8 o'clock, A. M., touching at Eastport. Tickets—From St. John to Eastport \$1, to Portland \$3, Boston \$1, State Room \$1, extra.

ROGER HUNTER, Agent at St. John.

May 13th, 3m.

CARPETS. In Fine, Super, Three Ply, Tapestry, Dutch and Hemp. HEARTH RUGS, to match. Cocoa Matting; Kopo Mats, &c.

CREIGHTON, WISWELL & CO. (till 1st July.)

May 20, 6w.

CARPETS.—EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT!—NEWEST STYLES!—LOWEST PRICES! W. N. SILVER & SONS.

April 29th, 6w.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Incorporated Alumni of King's College, will be held at the National School Room, in Halifax, on THURSDAY the 22nd June next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of Electing Officers, and the transaction of other business.

Those who have subscribed £20 and upwards to the General Endowment Fund, and thereby become Life Members under the Act of Incorporation, are requested to attend.

By Order of the Executive Committee.

P. CARTERET HILL, Secretary.

May 19th, 1854.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, grateful for the patronage they have received since they commenced business, beg leave to inform the public that they have removed their Establishment to No. 2 Buckingham, one door West of Granville Street, and would respectfully invite attention to the following articles, which they are now manufacturing, viz:

POWDER PROOF, BANK and SAFK LOCKS, PADLOCKS, HOUSE STONE, and SHIP BORTICE DOOR LOCKS, CHEST, DRAWER, and DESK LOCKS, with or without Levers.—NIGHT LATCHES, SASH FASTENINGS, APPLE PEELERS, and Patent Business Locks, which with a splendid variety of SILVERED, CUT and PLAIN GLASS, PRISM, WHITE PORCELAIN and MINERAL DOOR and SHUTTER KNOBS, they offer for sale at low prices.

They are also preparing to do BRASS FOUNDRING and FINISHING, METAL PLANING, TURNING and BRONZING. A liberal price given for Brass and Copper.

May 13, 4w.

LAW BLANKS.

IN accordance with the New Practice Act, viz: SUMMONSES, CAPTIASSES, REPLEVINS, ATTACHMENTS, EJECMENTS. For sale by WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street. January 18.

TOOTH POWDER.

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

RAILROAD PROVISIONS.

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

- 85 Firkins No. 1 BUTTER, 60 Barrels Prime Nova Scotia BEEF, 45 do. do. do. PORK, 20 cwt. best Annapolis CHEESE, 40 Quintals Prime Shore CODFISH, 400 Minced HAMS, sugar and spice cured, 10 Tubs Nova Scotia LARD, 20 Barrels do OATMEAL, 20 Barrels Canada SPLIT PEAS, 20 Barrels do PEAS, 23 Cases PICKLES, 8 Tierces American RICE, 10 Kegs SALARATUS, 4 Cases INDIGO, 85 Chests Congo & Sauchong TEAS, 60 Boxes TOBACCO, No. 1, 15 Bags Jamaica COFFEE.

N B—A general assortment of Groceries, Wines, Liqueurs, Ale, Porter, Cider and Cordials. W. RENNELS.

April 15, 3m.

SEEDS, SEEDS.—1854.

PER STEAMER "ASIA," A full supply of Garden and Flower Seeds, from the same Establishment as those which for years past have given such universal satisfaction.

For freshness and purity these are not to be surpassed and with confidence we recommend them. Mangel Wurtzel, Swedish Turnip, White Clover, and other AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, all of the best quality, and at prices as low as Goods Seeds can be afforded.—For sale at DE WOLF'S SEED WAREHOUSE, 63 Hollis Street. March, 18th 1854.

"MUMMAC" FROM GLASGOW.

W. GOSSIP has just received per Ship Mienac, part of his SPRING IMPORTATION of BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Comprising Foolscap, Letter and Note PAPERS, of all the various qualities, Envelopes, adhesive and Plain, to match BLANK BOOKS of various descriptions, SCHOOL BOOKS, Steel Pens, Ink, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Black, White and Colored Crayons, Crayon Paper Oil and Water Colours, &c. &c. All which will be sold at the lowest rates, at the Nova Scotia Book Store, 24 Granville Street. April 22, 1854.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE.—76 CHURCHSIDE, LONDON.

Admitting on equal terms, Persons of every Class, to all its benefits and advantages.

Capital £950,000.

Fully Subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders. HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, OFFICE 168 HOLLIS STREET.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM PRYOR, JR. ESQ.

ANDREW M. UNIACKE "

WILLIAM CUNARD

JAMES A. NOBEN.

Medical Referee—EDW. JENNINGS, M.D.

Secretary.—BENJAMIN G. GRAY.

THE Company's operations in this Province are facilitated by the establishment of a Local Directory in which every countenance may be placed; and its important features, some of which are enumerated below, combine advantages, for the living not to be found in any former existing Company.

I. TEN per cent. of the entire profits of the Company is appropriated for the formation of a relief fund, for the benefit of parties assured for life, who have paid five years premiums, their widows and orphans, in the event of old age.

II. Ten per cent. for the relief of aged and distressed proprietors, assured or not, their widows and orphans.

III. In addition to the usual business of life assurance, assurances are granted against paralysis, blindness, accidents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and mental, at moderate rates.

Policies indisputable, and free of stamp duty.

No extra charge for going to or residing in Australia, Bermuda, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and the British North American Colonies, or Northern States of America.

Medical men in all cases remunerated for their reports.

Every description of Life assurance business transacted.

Rates of premium for assuring £100 for the whole term of life, viz:—

Table with 3 columns: Age, Rate, and Term. Includes Age 20, £1 10 0, Age 40, £2 13 6, etc.

Detailed prospectuses and the fullest information may be had on application to E. C. COWLING, Esq., sub-agent for Annapolis.

G. A. MACKENZIE, Pictou.

H. W. SMITH, Shelburne.

E. P. ARCHBOLD, Esq.

Sub-Agent for Sydney, O. B.

B. G. GRAY, Solicitor.

63 Hollis Street, Halifax.

Agent for Nova Scotia.

May 6, 6m.

PAPER HANGINGS.—NEW STYLES.

GOOD AND CHEAP.

A Large importation of PAPER HANGINGS, good and cheap, just received and for Sale at the Nova Scotia Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street.

Call and see the latest styles and most fashionable Patterns.

I shall now be enabled to supply Country Dealers at the lowest prices, with every description of Paper Hangings they may require. Orders giving the requisite directions as to patterns and quality, accompanied by the Cash, promptly attended to from any quarter.

A liberal discount given to my regular Customers.

WM. GOSSIP, No. 24, Granville Street.

April 15, 1854.

Poetry.

THE SEASONS.

Turns's charm in Spring,
When every thing
Is bursting from the ground,
And pleasant showers
Bring forth May flowers,
And all is life around.

In Summer day
The fragrant haw,
Most sweetly scents the breeze,
And all is still,
Save murmuring rill,
And sound of humming bees

In the glorious Fall
Of the Year when all
The brilliant forest shows
Its tints so bright—
The hazy light
Of the Indian summer grows.

In winter too,
Though drear to view,
Its own delights are found,
The well-filled sleigh
Glides swift away,
And mirth and song abound.

In every change
Of the year's wide range,
A Providence we trace;
And love divine,
Bronchies in each line
Of Nature's lovely face.

As the seasons roll,
The immortal soul,
Draws near its final home,
Let us all prepare,
By faith and prayer,
For the better world to come.

Advertisements.

CHURCH SERVICES & BOOKS OF COMMON PRAYER

JUST RECEIVED BY R. M. STEAMSHIP CANADA CHURCH SERVICES, in Plain and Elegant Bindings, Books of Common Prayer, do.

ALSO—ON HAND.

A Large Assortment of BIBLES, TESTAMENTS and RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, suitable for all Denominations. WM. GOSSIP.

PAPER HANGINGS—NEW STYLES GOOD AND CHEAP.

A Large importation of PAPER HANGINGS, good and cheap, just received and for Sale at the Nova Scotia Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street. Call and see the latest styles and most fashionable Patterns.

I shall now be enabled to supply Country Dealers, at the lowest prices, with every description of Paper Hangings they may require. Orders giving the requisite directions as to patterns and quality, accompanied by the Cash, promptly attended to from any quarter.

A liberal discount given to my regular Customers. WM. GOSSIP, No. 24, Granville Street.

April 15, 1854.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, of 100 Volumes, from the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union and the following Books from the same Society

- Herbert Atherton, Love's Lesson.
- Stories of the Heavens.
- BARON'S LITTLE DAUGHTER, In the World but not of the World.
- Christmas at Home.
- Our Little Comfort.
- Our Opposite Neighbour.
- Packages of Sunday School Books.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES of 100 vols. from the Society for Promoting Evangelical Knowledge. These Libraries are got up in a very neat and appropriate style and are well worthy of inspection.

Byle's Tracts, Other Publications of the Society.

—ALSO—FROM BOSTON—

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES from the American Sunday School Union, 100 vols. and 75 vols. Consecutive Union Question Book—Matthew, Mark Luke, and John.

Union Primer, Union Spelling Book

WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street. February 25.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY

THE Subscriber thankful for past favours, begs to leave to intimate that he has now on hand a large and general assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of the latest and very best patterns, which he offers at extremely low prices, and on accommodating terms.

Persons on the eve of Housekeeping, and those already established, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment.

Funerals attended to at very moderate prices. ON HAND—A supply of Furniture POLISHED, pronounced by all who use it to be a superior article.

JAMES GORDON, 123, Barrington Street.

April 22nd.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.
Dear Sir,—Mrs. SARAH DIXON, of Liquorpond Street, Boston, has this day deposited before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body; and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew worse. Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box of the Pills, and before that all was used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health. I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,
Dated August 12th, 1853. (Signed) J. NOBLE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Dogmar, Sussex, dated Jan. 12th, 1853.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.
Sir,—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and I am happy to say the result was eminently successful, for they effected a radical cure of my leg and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly afflicted, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Serv't.
(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

A DREADFULLY DISEASED ANGLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY, AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. D. Dixon, Chemist, King St., Norwich

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 10th, 1853.

To Mr. Dixon.
Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines:—Mr. JOHN WALTON, late in Her Majesty's Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated angle, and after having been in the Malta Hospital for six months was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate four months, there, as at Malta, refusing to have the angle amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months but his angle became so much worse that all hope was lost.

At this period, by my advice, he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which by unremitting application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength. I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly,
(Signed) JOHN SMITH.

Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth.
SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c. Lower Moss-lane, Manchester, dated Feb. 12th, 1853.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.
Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs. MARTHA BELL, of Pitt street, in this Town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected.

In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have a recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite was speedily improved, the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed. I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) T. FOSTER KEIR.

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

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Bad Legs | Cancers | Scalds |
| Bad Breasts | Contracted (and) Sore Nipples | |
| Hurds | Stiff Joints | Sore throats |
| Hunions | Elephantiasis | Skin-diseases |
| Bite of Moschetoes | Fistulas | Scurvy |
| and Sand-Fles | Gout | Sore-heads |
| Coco bar | Glandular | Tumours |
| Chilgo-foot | Swellings | Ulcers |
| Chilblains | Lumbago | Wounds |
| Chapped hands | Piles | Yaws |
| Corns (Soft) | Rheumatism | |

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar.) London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—1s 1/4, 2s, 3s, 4s, 6s., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J F Cochran & Co., Newport; Dr. Hardin, Windsor; G N Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chapman, Kennebec; E Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwallis; J A Gibson, Wilnot; A B Piper, Bridgetown; R Guest, Yarmouth; T R Patillo, Liverpool; I F More, Caledonia; Miss Carder, Pleasant River; West Bridgewater Mrs Nell Lunenburg; B Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Iquo; N Tupper & Co., Amherst; R B Huettis, Wallace; W Cooper, Pugnash; Mrs Robson, Pictou; T R Fraser, New Glasgow; J & C Job, Guysborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P Smith, Port Hood; T & J Jost, Sydney; J Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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. 11, 1854.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF WORKS, HALIFAX, N. S., March 26, 1854 TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until 10 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1854, for the Erection of an Hospital for the Insane, on a piece of Land situate near Dartmouth and opposite the City of Halifax.

Plans, Specifications and Conditions of Contract may be seen, and every information obtained on application at this Office, from the 1st June until Thursday, the 20th June, 1854.

The Board of Works reserves the right of rejecting the whole or any part of the Tenders they may receive.

The party or parties whose Tenders may be accepted, will be required to enter into a bond, with two eligible securities, for the due performance of their contracts.

April 8. till 30th June.

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

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious Complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time of perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax. Nov. 20, 1852.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER. 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. Curries made with it are pronounced excellent, and when the accompanying receipt is strictly followed cannot fail to please those who are partial to this kind of condiment. For sale at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

PER R. M. Steamship "ARABIA," W. LANGLEY has received his usual supplies of the above, which are believed to be of the growth of 1853, and can therefore be confidently recommended—LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street. Halifax, March 18th 1854.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE

TEETH AND GUMS MYRRH AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. The daily use of the much admired Tincture preserves and beautifies the Teeth—prevents Tartarous deposit,—arrests decay,—induces a healthy action in the Gums,—and renders the Dentures a grateful odour.

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., London.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1853.

MATERIALS FOR OIL PAINTING.

JUST RECEIVED, the following MATERIALS FOR OIL PAINTING, all of the best quality. OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes, ACADEMY BOARDS, Prepared MILL BOARDS, PALETTE KNIVES, BAGGER BLENDERS, Flat BRISTLE BRUSHES, Sable Ditto, DRYING OIL.

ALSO, ON HAND—Round, Square, and Oblong best COLOURED CRAYONS, BLACK CRAYONS, Cork and Porto Crayons, Drawing Paper, and all Materials Water Color and Pencil Drawing.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

April 20.

THIN IVORY VISITING CARDS.

JUST RECEIVED—AN ASSORTMENT OF Ladies and Gentlemen's Thin Ivory Visiting Cards.

WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street.

Dec 17.

WANTED.

A TEACHER for a CHURCH SCHOOL, in a Parish of Dartmouth,—Apply at this Office. May 6.

BOOKS OF LADING and EXCHANGE for sale at WM. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store, 24 Granville Street.

HEALTHY GERMAN LEECHES.

JUST RECEIVED AT LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, HOLLIS STREET. Jan. 14th, 1854.

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

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