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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1856. NO. 22.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day/Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
April 29	Deut. 4; Acts 20	Deut. 5; John 6
30	1 Kings 6; John 27	1 Kings 7; Jud. 1
May 1	Ecclus 7; Acts 23	Ecclus 9; Rom. 1
2	1 Kings 8; Matt. 1	1 Kings 9; Rom. 2
3	Ecclus 10; Matt. 2	Ecclus 11; Rom. 3
4	Ecclus 11; Matt. 3	Ecclus 12; Rom. 4
5	Ecclus 12; Matt. 4	Ecclus 13; Rom. 5
6	Ecclus 13; Matt. 5	Ecclus 14; Rom. 6
7	Ecclus 14; Matt. 6	Ecclus 15; Rom. 7
8	Ecclus 15; Matt. 7	Ecclus 16; Rom. 8
9	Ecclus 16; Matt. 8	Ecclus 17; Rom. 9
10	Ecclus 17; Matt. 9	Ecclus 18; Rom. 10
11	Ecclus 18; Matt. 10	Ecclus 19; Rom. 11
12	Ecclus 19; Matt. 11	Ecclus 20; Rom. 12
13	Ecclus 20; Matt. 12	Ecclus 21; Rom. 13
14	Ecclus 21; Matt. 13	Ecclus 22; Rom. 14
15	Ecclus 22; Matt. 14	Ecclus 23; Rom. 15
16	Ecclus 23; Matt. 15	Ecclus 24; Rom. 16
17	Ecclus 24; Matt. 16	Ecclus 25; Rom. 17
18	Ecclus 25; Matt. 17	Ecclus 26; Rom. 18
19	Ecclus 26; Matt. 18	Ecclus 27; Rom. 19
20	Ecclus 27; Matt. 19	Ecclus 28; Rom. 20
21	Ecclus 28; Matt. 20	Ecclus 29; Rom. 21
22	Ecclus 29; Matt. 21	Ecclus 30; Rom. 22
23	Ecclus 30; Matt. 22	Ecclus 31; Rom. 23
24	Ecclus 31; Matt. 23	Ecclus 32; Rom. 24
25	Ecclus 32; Matt. 24	Ecclus 33; Rom. 25
26	Ecclus 33; Matt. 25	Ecclus 34; Rom. 26
27	Ecclus 34; Matt. 26	Ecclus 35; Rom. 27
28	Ecclus 35; Matt. 27	Ecclus 36; Rom. 28
29	Ecclus 36; Matt. 28	Ecclus 37; Rom. 29
30	Ecclus 37; Matt. 29	Ecclus 38; Rom. 30

a Begin verse 43

Poetry.

THE CAUSE OF TRUTH

(From the National Ballads of the Church of England)

Rouse ye warriors of the Lord!
Pilgrims here and strangers!
Rouse ye at your Captain's word,
Take the helmet, grasp the sword,—
On through pain and dangers.

Jesus is your sun and shield!
Light and strength ye borrow;
Stand then on the embattled field,
Glorious things shall be revealed,
Short is earthly sorrow.

Form your ranks! Unite! unite!
Is your courage sinking!
Strong in God, and in his might,
Press ye onward to the fight,
Fearless and unshrinking.

Love's the banner o'er you spread,
Can your spirits languish?
Think of Him who for you died,
Look to Him who bowed the head,
Mek in lonely anguish.

Stand—the battle hath been won;
Still the palm is glorious!
Fight—ye soon shall share the throne
Of Him who grasped all alone,
Suffering, but victorious.

Religious Miscellany.

THE PASTOR'S PLEA, WITH HIS FLOCK, FOR THE CHURCH'S WEEK-DAY SERVICES.

My Dear Friend,—You profess to love the Church, of which you are a member, and the Lord, whose vows are upon you. How careful should you be to honour this profession by a cheerful discharge of every Christian duty, and the grateful enjoyment of every Christian privilege.

No duty can be plainer, no privilege more delightful, than the faithful use of the means of grace; and among these means the public and social worship of God in his Holy Temple stands pre-eminent.

Assuch, all true Christians have recognized it. They have called the "Sabbath a delight," and "reverenced God's Sanctuary."

But the earnest, zealous, and growing Christian will desire more than one day in seven for his religious nourishment, and for communion with his God and Saviour.

Finding religion a daily want, sin a daily trouble, and trial a daily companion, he will gladly use all proper means to overcome them. As his immortal nature daily needs the bread from Heaven, he will gladly, like Israel in the wilderness, daily gather the manna God scatters around his tent.

Allow me at the commencement of another Lecture Season, to press upon you a few plain considerations, that may induce you (through God's grace) to be constant in your attendance at these special services.

1. You should do so, for your own sake. Living in an age and atmosphere pre-eminently worldly, you need some such antidote to a worldly spirit as these services furnish. They meet you in the midst of business and care,—to refresh your spirit,—to remind you of higher wants, and a "better country, even an heavenly."

You need growth in knowledge of divine things. The instructions at these meetings, more plain, familiar, and direct, than those conveyed in ordinary sermons, will serve to give you extended, harmonious and practical views of Bible truth; and bring before you many parts of Scripture, and suggestions touching daily practice, which cannot be otherwise conveniently introduced.

You need frequent opportunities of familiar Christian intercourse with brethren in the faith. These services tend especially to bring about such an interchange, kindly sympathy, boget affection, arouse mutual zeal, and so prepare you to "bear one another's burdens," and to "strive together for the faith of the Gospel."

If you come yourself you will bring others with you.

2. You should therefore attend for the relative advantages of these services. They will secure for your families the same blessings which they offer to yourselves. They will contribute to teach your children the fear of the Lord—help your servants to know their Masters in heaven,—and thus make your households abodes of affection, fidelity, courtesy and every Christian grace.

By marked constancy in thus waiting upon God, you will bear impressive testimony before men to the truth and power of religion, when they see you make business and pleasure bend to its demands. Let the world behold you at the appointed hour, breaking away from secular engagements—the merchant from his ledger—the artisan from his work-shop—the laborer from his task—the matron from domestic cares and fire-side enjoyments—in order to commune with God. It will be felt that there is truth, reality, and power in your religion, and that though "not slothful in business," you are yet "fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

3. You owe it to the Church and the ministry. The Church, like a faithful mother, has provided for you "a table in the wilderness." Whenever you will come into her tabernacle, you shall find that she has made ready for your reception. You do not appreciate her character, nor represent it rightly to others, when by your course you give it to be understood, that she affords to her children only the stately order of the Lord's day worship. She is ready to meet you between while, in a more familiar and homely converse; to convey her lessons in simpler terms, and to grant you such freedom as will best promote your edification and her honour. It is the members that are stiff and formal—not the Church.

You owe it to the Ministry, who are over you in the Lord. They are charged to "preach the word," to "be instant in season," and "out of season,"—"to provide beaten oil for the lamps of the sanctuary." Shall they toil for naught? Shall they preach to empty walls, and see you go, "one to his farm, another to his merchandise?" No, rather let them be cheered by your regular, devout and earnest attendance, whenever they "hold forth the word of life." It is but common sense and common equity that you should be as diligent in receiving, as the Ministry in imparting, "spiritual blessings in heavenly places in Christ Jesus."

4. You owe it to your God and Saviour. He proposes to meet, instruct, comfort and bless you in his sanctuary. Would you willingly or negligently miss meeting a wealthy and generous friend, waiting in his appointed place to impart worldly blessings? How much more anxious should you be to acknowledge the condescension of "the Lord of men and angels," and to secure, as opportunity offers, the gifts of pardon and peace which God has in store for you!

Resolve, then, to be over in your place in the House of God, when its portals open for your entrance, for your own sake—for the sake of your family and friends—for the world's sake—for the sake of religion and the Church—for your Pastor's encouragement and success—and for the sake of Him, who holds in His keeping, and for your acceptance, an unspeakable gift! "May you have grace to say, with David, 'How amiable are Thy tabernacles O Lord of Hosts? I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness.'" "One thing have I desired of the Lord, that I will seek after, that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord and to inquire in His Holy Temple. Affectionately your Friend and Pastor"

SOVING THE SEED OF OUR CHARITY.

CHRIST has said in a Philosophy which is strangely at variance with that of the world, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." But while this must be strictly true, as "the Lord hath spoken it," we feel that the blessedness meant is something pe-

culiar and distinct—that it never means, that the mere selfish heart could find an increase of selfish enjoyment in gratuity to others—but that what should be and is essentially of the nature of true happiness, would be thus advanced. It is the same with the great principle of Gospel increase we are presenting, "it shall grow, we know not how." While we affirm its essential connection with the noble, enduring, and comforting tempers of the soul, we do not affirm that it will satisfy the desires of a mere worldly prudence, gratify the sagacity of self-management, or add to the complacency of a spirit whose dignity is sustained by the inward conviction, "My strength and my wisdom have gotten me this success." Such a spirit, instead of aiding, it conflicts with: such independence it does not flatter, such wisdom has to become even as folly rightly to appreciate it. But whenever the soul is in other respects rightly attuned, if it has entered with earnestness on the duties, and embraced with fidelity the promises of the Gospel Kingdom, then will it find in all that may popularly seem an impediment to its charity, only an increased incentive, and an enlarged confidence in the certainty of blessing and success, though the whole operation may be removed after a few steps from our knowledge and control. "And he said, So is the Kingdom of God, as if a man should cast seed into the ground, and should sleep and rise night and day, and the seed should spring and grow up, he knoweth not how."

From the illustration then which our Lord offers legitimate are the inferences:—

That we are called in wisdom and effort to cast the seed. Though the increase and growth may not be ours, the Seed is—that, without which, in God's appointment, the other cannot come. The call upon us is according to our ability to give means for the missionary and benevolent efforts for extending the Church—relative to our means, every way, whether great or small, we must cast seed on the great harvest field of the world.

Sowing thus your seed, in a spiritual faithfulness breathe upon it with prayer. Let it go as far as you can speed your offering, and oh how far this is, with a hearty impulse of prayer, and a devout anxiety that all resources within your control shall be pressed into the service of the kingdom of Christ. But as in a little while your immediate share passes out of sight, and your agency for the time ceases, fall back with comfort on the assurance that it grows, you know not how—that the power and love of God are conducting the whole, and in your place you can "stand and wait" for the development of the results until it please God to manifest them. Though not as palpable and visible, the result on human well-being and the glory of God, are as decided as the immediate acts of temporal beneficence which we may carry through our neighbourhood. These last have claims upon us of deep appeal. They must not be left undone. But the kingdom of God—the progress of the Church—the extension of the knowledge of the Saviour for sinners, must ever be dear to our affections, and stand distinct and clear among our active charities—our works of faith. It may grow, we know not how, by hidden laws and agencies, but in the day when its fruit is the fulness of the Gentiles, and the restoration of the scattered tribes of Israel and Judah, and the Saviour comes with ten thousand of His saints, our hearts and voices may be among those who can welcome the whole as the cherished accomplishment of our humble efforts and lofty hopes. "Lo, this is our God, we have waited for Him, and He will save us. This is the Lord, we have waited for Him, we will be glad, and rejoice in His salvation."

The best form of our Christian benevolence is that which is most practical in its planting, most trustful and widest in the scope of its faith. It is a fault in our charitable efforts, that we sow too much for annual returns. We want seed-time and harvest in the same season, and forget that even in the natural world there is a difference in the time of return, whether we sow a grain of Summer wheat, or plant an acorn. Gospel charity has its own laws, and under them the planting must be scientific, even as in the chemistry of agriculture. The growth too must be natural, not artificial. Hence we owe to ourselves the disappointment in many of our schemes of benevolence. Principle, duty, love to God, faith,

the humility of stewardship, the waiting for the recompense of reward, these are sacrificed for the present arguments of excited feelings, exaggerated appeal, quick returns, and immediate results. The satisfaction is not heavenward. "Laying up treasure," but the joy of harvest; and as they rejoice who "divide the spoil." Success, measured by our worldly standard,—figured in its arithmetic, and paid for in its coin,—is the main aim, and if this fail, of some marked degree, promptly to spring forth, we are, perhaps, made untrusting of the whole cause of Christ and His Church.—*Sermon of the Bishop of Illinois, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.*

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Africa, April 14.

ENGLAND.

Among the innumerable questions asked in the House of Commons, one deserves notice. Mr. Danlop on Friday inquired—

"Whether—considering that by the Clergy Reserves Act recently passed by the Legislature of Canada, and assented to by the Governor-General in the name of Her Majesty, it is declared in the preamble to certain of its enactments, that 'it is desirable to remove all semblance of connection between Church and State'—it is the intention of the Government to cease to maintain that connection in Canada, by no longer advising Her Majesty to nominate to vacant bishoprics in that colony?"

"Sir G. Grey replied that no vacancy in any bishopric in Canada had occurred since the act passed. He was not aware that any decision of the Government had been come to as to any alteration in the practice now pursued."

Sir G. Grey evades a direct answer. Now, what are the facts? The whole property of the Canadian Church has been confiscated with the permission of the Home Government, which will not give, and is not asked to give, a penny to its support. Thrown entirely on its own resources, the Church in that colony is now making vigorous efforts to raise funds for the subdivision of the vast diocese of Toronto. The people come forward liberally, but they desire—we quote a recent letter from the venerable Bishop—"they desire an assurance that the power of electing their own Bishops by the respective Synods, composed of the clergy and lay delegates, shall be granted before proceeding any further." It is this reasonable desire which is met in Parliament by a cool and contemptible shuffle.—*Guardian.*

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French, will arrive in this country on Monday, April 16, and will immediately proceed on a visit to the Queen at Windsor.

On Wednesday there will be a grand installation of the Garter held at Windsor Castle, when the Queen will confer that order on the Emperor of the French. In the evening a grand banquet will be given by Her Majesty in St. George's-hall, as is usual on such occasions, and it is understood that a concert will afterwards take place.

It is generally understood that the freedom of the City of London will be conferred on the French Emperor, and that his Imperial Majesty will be invited on the occasion to partake of the civic hospitality; in which case, no doubt, the Emperor of the French will appoint some day most convenient for the purpose, which may in a degree modify these arrangements.

The *Herald* says that Lord Palmerston's friends are putting it about that in July next it is his intention to dissolve Parliament, on the cry of the restoration of Poland. The *Herald* argues in favour of the probability of the rumour from the Premier's antecedents; the admission of Lord Harrowby, the successor to Lord Dudley Stuart as the friend of the Poles, to the Cabinet; Sir Robert Peel's speech at Tamworth; and Lord Palmerston's patronage of Mr. Phipps's recent motion in favour of the restored nationality.

The Rev. Mr. Weeks, first a catechist and afterwards a missionary in Western Africa, has been nominated Bishop of Sierra Leone. Mr. Weeks has the character of being a man whose heart is in his work. For the last ten years he has had a district church in London.

Eight persons left Jersey last week by the Sir Francis Drake steamer, on their way to the Great Salt Lake, to increase the stock of Brigham Young.

The Emperor of Russia remitted thro' the Swedish Embassy a sum sufficient to give every prisoner in the Lewis Gao' Gd. each for hot cross buns.—*Suez Express.*

Last year the revenue derived from newspaper stamps, at one penny duty, was £464,000 1s. 7d. The number issued was 111,362,179.

One hundred and thirty-two children and adults were baptised on Easter Sunday at Christ Church, Watney-street, St. George's-in-the-East.

SCOTLAND.

The installation of the Duke of Argyll as Lord Rector of Glasgow took place on Thursday sennight in the hall

of the University in the presence of the Lord Rector, the Very Rev. the Principal and Professors, the Rector's assessors, the students of the University, and a brilliant assemblage of ladies.

Thursday was the Spring Sacramental Fast in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and the day being fine, the number of pleasure seekers was almost beyond precedent. It is estimated that as many as 42,466 passengers were carried to and from Glasgow by rail and river.

The installation of Mr. Layard as Lord Rector of the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen took place on Thursday. Mr. Layard, in his installation speech dwelt much on the subject of education, condemning the present system as one that overcharges the memory instead of cultivating the intellect and subjecting the mind to discipline.

IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant has offended the Protestants of Dublin by first appointing Dr. Stanford one of his chaplains, on the score of his having married the daughter of Sir Guy Campbell, an old friend of Lord Carlisle's, and then, on his Lordship's arrival in Dublin, cancelling the appointment on receiving a representation that the appointment would be objectionable to the Roman Catholics, the reverend doctor having been dismissed from the chaplaincy of the North Dublin Union workhouse, for alleged proselytising, and made himself otherwise conspicuous in controversy as a Protestant champion.

The Belfast papers state that "the three large stones placed on the rails of the railway at Trillick for the destruction of the Protestants are to be preserved as mementos of that awful affair, when so many were providentially delivered. One stone is to be fixed prominently in the Protestant Hall of Derry, another in the Protestant Hall of Enniskillen, and the third in the Protestant Hall of Belfast."

Mr. John Ball, M. P. for Carlow county, is appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Mr. Ball was formerly the Assistant Commissioner of Poor-law in Ireland, which permanent office he resigned for the purpose of becoming eligible for a seat in Parliament. This appointment does not cause Mr. Ball to vacate his seat.

THE CRIMEA.

A despatch from Lord Raglan, of the 20th, is published in last night's *Gazette*, relating the particulars "with deep concern" of the death of Surgeon LeBlanc, of the 9th Foot, shot dead by a French sentry, on the eventful night of the 17th, in the manner thus related by General Canrobert:

"Last night, whilst the troops were kept perpetually on the alert, an English officer presented himself before the line of the 18th Foot, established near the watch-tower behind our trenches of the left attack.—Although summoned three times by the *qui vive*, the officer did not reply; the sentinel fired, and he was killed on the spot.

"I can hardly understand how this unhappy officer found himself at such an hour so far from the English camp. I believe that his death can only be attributed to his own imprudence; but I do not the less deplore this event, which must also be attributed to the natural emotion of a young soldier, who, in the midst of the events which marked last night, rigorously executed the military regulation.

Lord Raglan adds the following particulars:—

"This officer, Surgeon LeBlanc, of the 9th Foot, occupied a tent near the hospital huts of his regiment, situated at some distance from the encampment of the regiment itself. He was a gentleman of most temperate habits, and was occupied in reading, when suddenly, upon the alarm sounding, he rose from his seat, leaving his candle lighted and his book open, and walked out. He was never seen alive afterwards.

"It should be explained that shortly after the close of day on the 17th, there was a very heavy fire on the left of the French right, which was maintained several hours. None of the English posts were attacked, but it was considered prudent to get the greater portion of our troops under arms. Mr. LeBlanc was short sighted, and probably mistook his way from the first, the night being excessively dark, for he was found far distant to the left, and must have wandered from our position without knowing the direction in which he was going."

We are in receipt of the particulars of the great sortie on the night of the 22nd-23rd, and we have nothing else important from the Crimea to communicate. First, we give the official despatches of the English and French Commanders:—

"Before Sebastopol, March 24, 1855.

"My Lord—On the morning of the 22nd the French troops in the advanced parallel moved forward, and drove the enemy out of the rifle pits in their immediate front, but nothing of any importance occurred during the day.

"Early in the night, however, a serious attack was made upon the works of our allies in front of the Victoria Redoubt, opposite the Malakhoff Tower.

"The night was very dark, and the wind so high that the firing which took place, and which was very heavy, could scarcely be heard in the British camp; it is, therefore, difficult to speak with certainty of what occurred from anything that could be heard or observed at the moment.

"It appears, however, that the Russians, after attacking the head of the sap which the French are car-

rying on towards the Mamelon, fell with two heavy masses on their new parallel, to the rear of which they succeeded in penetrating and momentarily possessing themselves of, after a gallant resistance on the part of our allies.

"Having broken through, they passed along the parallel, and in rear of it, until they came in contact with the troops stationed in our advanced parallel extending into the ravine, from the right of our advance, where it connects with the French trench.

"The enemy was here met by detachments of the 77th and 97th Regiments, forming part of the guard of trenches, who, although thus taken suddenly both in flank and rear, behaved with the utmost gallantry and coolness.

"The detachment of the 97th, which was on the extreme right, and which consequently first came in contact with the enemy, repulsed the attack at the point of the bayonet.

"They were led by Captain Vicars, who, unfortunately, lost his life on the occasion; and I am assured that nothing could be more distinguished than the gallantry and good example which he set to the detachment under his command.

"The conduct of the detachment of the 77th was equally distinguished; and the firmness and promptitude with which the attack, in this part of our works, was met, were in the highest degree creditable to that regiment.

"These troops were under the direction of Major Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, who was wounded on the occasion so severely as for some time I fear to deprive the army of the benefit of his valuable services.

"The attention of the troops in our advanced works having been by these transactions drawn to the right, the enemy took occasion to move upon, and succeeded in penetrating into, the left front of our right attack, near the battery where two 10-inch mortars have recently been placed. They advanced along the works until they were met by a detachment of the 7th and 34th Regiments, which had been at work in the neighbourhood, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Tylden, of the Royal Engineers, who promptly made them stand to their arms, and led them with the greatest determination and steadiness against the enemy, who were speedily ejected from the works and fairly pitched over the parapet, with but little or no firing on our part.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Tylden speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the troops on this occasion, and particularly of that of Lieutenant Marsh, Acting-Adjutant of the 33rd Regiment, whose services and activity throughout the night were very useful to him.

"Captain the Hon. Cavendish Browne, of the 7th, and Lieutenant Jordan, of the 34th Regiment, were unfortunately killed in this attack, after displaying the most distinguished gallantry, and Lieutenant McIlroy, of the former regiment, was wounded, but I hope not very severely. Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, of the 34th Regiment, who commanded in the trenches, is, I regret to have to add, missing.

"The French, in retiring from their advanced parallel upon their supports, rallied, and fell upon the enemy, whom they repulsed with great loss, and followed so far up towards the Mamelon, that they were enabled to level and destroy nearly all the "ambuscades" or "rifle concealments" erected along their front.

"I fear, however, that this success has not been accomplished without considerable loss on their part, although that of the enemy is much greater.

"Yesterday the whole of the ground between the posts of the two armies was covered with their dead, amounting to several hundreds, besides those which they had undoubtedly carried off before daylight.

"In the meanwhile, the enemy in great numbers found their way into the advanced batteries on our extreme left, which are not yet armed, and momentarily got possession of them.

"The working parties were, however, speedily collected and re-formed by Captain Chapman, of the 20th Regiment, Acting-Engineer, and they at once drove the enemy out of the trenches with the utmost gallantry.

"Captain Montagu, of the Royal Engineers, who was superintending the works, unfortunately fell into the hands of the enemy.

"I enclose the return of casualties to the 22nd inclusive.

"The wind is excessively high, but the weather is in other respects fine.—I have, &c., "RAGLAN.

"The Lord Panmure, &c."

The following is General Canrobert's despatch to the French Minister of War:—

"Monsieur le Marechal—We had last night an action of a very spirited nature, and in its results glorious for our troops, on our right attack before the Malakhoff Tower. The enemy attempted on that point, towards eleven at night, a general sortie, with, it appears no fewer than fifteen battalions, each of which, according to the statement of the Russian prisoners, consisted of 1,000. These troops, divided into two columns, attacked en masse the head of the entrenchment which he had undertaken in advance of our parallel to reach the ambuscades previously occupied by the enemy—ambuscades which it was our intention to render more secure and to occupy as a place of arms.—Three times repulsed, and three times rallied to the attack by their officers, the Russians were at last compelled to abandon this point, which was defended by some companies of the 3rd regiment of Zouaves, under the orders of the Chef de Battalion Bacon. An obstinate combat took place here which cost us dear, but

which caused the enemy losses much more considerable in proportion to the masses which presented themselves. Colonel Janon, of the 1st Zouaves, directed their efforts on this point, and himself fought personally with a rare courage. He was covered with blood, from two wounds which he received on the head, but which are happily not serious.

The efforts of the enemy, who could not destroy the gabion work, still unoccupied, which we had erected on this point, were here powerless, and turned to the left of our parallel, towards the Karabelnia ravine, where he was hotly received by a shower of musket-shot, and could not effect a lodgment. He then suddenly threw himself on the right of the English parallel, broke through the works, and attacked the rear of our left, which was for an instant exposed thereby to a murderous fire. General d'Autemarre, of the Engineers, made the necessary dispositions with his accustomed vigour and calmness. The fourth battalion of Foot Chasseurs coming to the rescue, dashed into the ravine, and valiantly threw themselves on the foe who, now exposed, suffered considerable loss, and was repulsed to return no more.

More to the right the English, who had not been able to collect more than a very inferior force compared to their assailants, charged the enemy with their habitual valour, and after a determined struggle forced them to retreat. Still more to the left, the English were attacked by a sortie which seemed to be a diversion, and of which the English gave a good account in a short time.

In fine, this operation of the besieged differed completely from all those that they had hitherto attempted against our works. In order to give it effect and notwithstanding the great number of men composing the garrison, they had caused two regiments (eight battalions), those of the Dnieper and Ouzitch, to enter the fortress to support them. It was a sort of general assault against our entrenchments, and the plan appeared well conceived to accomplish a considerable result. Thus the importance of the failure of the besieged ought to be measured by the greatness of the object in view. The prisoners whom we have taken say that their losses have been enormous, and we think, in fact, that this disorderly combat, like all other night attacks, must have cost them, taking into consideration the masses which they presented, at least, from 1,000 to 2,000 men hors de combat. The ground in front of our parallels is covered with dead, and General Osten-Sacken has just asked for a suspension of hostilities, which was granted, and fixed for to-morrow, to render the last offices to their slain.

With regard to our own losses, General Boquet has only been as yet able to render me an approximate number. They are very sensible, and cannot be less than from 300 to 320 men killed or wounded.—We have particularly to regret the death of Chef de Bataillon Dumas, of the Engineers—a superior officer, full of merit and of hope, and who fell gloriously. He was killed by bayonet wounds, after having been wounded at the head of our works thus attacked.—You knew him, and can estimate him, Monsieur le Marechal; your regret will equal ours. It is the same with the Chef de Bataillon Banon, of the 3rd Zouaves, who has disappeared, and is supposed to have been killed. I shall send you eventually a detailed account of our losses.

I have nothing to add to what I have stated to you in my previous despatches respecting the sanitary state of the troops. It is satisfactory.

I am informed that many families, under the influence of fears which may be too well founded, are astonished that no exchange of prisoners has yet taken place in the Crimea, and that they address you on this subject many lamentations and pressing solicitations.—This appears to be the case, at least, judging from the contents of the great number of private letters which are received here. On this point, I can only state that, in conjunction with Lord Raglan, I wrote on this subject to the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army so long ago as in the month of January last.—Prince Menschikoff shortly afterwards replied that he would refer the matter to his Government, and that he would let me know its decision. Things have remained in this state, and I think it is not proper that we should break a silence which they appear disposed to observe.

Please to accept, Monsieur le Marechal, the homage of my respectful devotion.

The General-in-Chief, CANROBERT.

A telegraphic despatch from Balaklava, dated the 27th, informs us that there was an armistice on the 24th for two hours, for burying the dead. The Russians buried 400 men. Colonel Kelly is a prisoner at Sebastopol, slightly wounded. Captain Montagu is a prisoner, and is not wounded. There were false alarms on Saturday and Monday, 24th and 26th March. "It is hoped that the fire will open this week."

A MISTAKE.—The Post tells us that "the enemy attacked our lines, and got into a portion of those belonging to the French, and succeeded in pulling down a few gabions; but were afterwards driven out. On the left and to the Greenhill Battery they also attacked but were soon quieted, leaving two officers and ten men killed close to the works. The 27th, in an unguarded moment, flew to the assistance of the French, over the works. On their return, they found troops in their lines, and thinking them Russians, at once pounced on them; and it was a painful time before they discovered to their sorrow that they had attacked their friends the Zouaves! How sorry, how surprised they were, you may guess. One man stated that he

bayoneted two; but I will not dwell on this melancholy incident, since I believe both parties think it a mistake, though of a serious kind."

THE FRENCH GENERAL.—"General Canrobert arrived at head-quarters this afternoon, and I am told was in a dreadful way. It is reported that no one could speak to him, he felt so annoyed, although the affair was a thorough victory. He remained some time with Lord Raglan. His Lordship and staff repaired to Inkermann, or at least to the right, early this morning. Generals Simpson and Airey were the first near the vicinity; they did not return till some time after mid-day. It is very vexing that last night a deserter came over very early to one of the front divisions, and knew the attack would be made; but as he could only speak the Russian tongue, and they had no interpreter, they kept him all this morning before sending him to head-quarters. This is usual, but it ought not to be."

MAJOR GORDON.—"In the midst of the fight Major Gordon, of the Royal Engineers, displayed that cool courage and presence of mind which never forsakes him. With a little switch in his hand he encouraged the men to defend the trenches, and, standing up on the top of the parapet, all unarmed as he was, he hurled down stones on the Russians. He was struck by a ball which passed through the lower part of his arm, and, from the same or from a different musket, at the same time he received a bullet through the shoulder. We are all rejoiced that he is not dangerously wounded, and that the army will not long be deprived of his services."

THE TWO HOURS TRUCE, AND THE MAMELON.—The time was to be between half-past twelve and two, yet it was now past one, and no sign of it appeared; on the contrary, the French and Russian riflemen, from their respective concealments, were firing away pretty sharply. A gun also was fired from the Malakoff Tower, and went hissing through the air over Gordon's Battery, but an instant afterwards a white flag was hoisted on the Mamelon, which was replied to by one in the advanced trenches. A few minutes afterwards and all the batteries had white flags flying, while a body of Russian soldiers, 1,500 or 2,000 strong, straggled out from the rear of the Malakoff Tower, and began descending the hill towards the middle ravine. Stretchers were then brought up, and the word given to our men to carry out the bodies of the dead Russians who lay inside the trench, and the rest of the men, who had been watching this signal, instantly swarmed over the breastwork, and began to look about them like boys out of school. I crossed with the rest, and advanced beyond the middle ravine, almost to the foot of the small steep slope on which the Mamelon is erected. As this work is likely soon to figure rather importantly in our future proceedings I surveyed it with much curiosity and interest. Viewed in connection with our chances of capturing Sebastopol, the impression which it produced on my mind was anything but favourable. It is a steep rocky eminence, about a mile in circumference at the base, and about a quarter of a mile at the top. Its average height from our advanced parallel is at least 100 feet, its distance from it about 200 yards, and its distance from the Malakoff Tower nearly double that. Seeing, therefore, that it is nearer to our works than the Russians, your readers will doubtless ask with surprise why the allies never occupied it themselves, especially as its summit entirely commands every part of the works round the Malakoff Tower. But this is a question which no one can answer, and much more surprise is felt about our remissness in this particular hole in camp, where the importance of the position is fully anticipated, than is ever likely to be excited at home. The work must be stormed before any serious attempt to attack the town itself can be thought of. Whenever it is stormed, now that it is mounted with guns, the struggle will be most bloody. Its steep sides are so covered with masses of rock and loose stones, that no force of any strength could possibly advance undiscovered, while the same cross nature of the ground equally hinders any sudden charge to capture it by a coup de main. About 40 guns in the Malakoff Tower works also appear laid so as to sweep every side of the hill, from its base to the summit. By the time I had noted these particulars, all the English, French, and Russian officers and soldiers had met and were mingled together on the space outside the trenches. It certainly seemed an extraordinary scene. Everything was at once so warlike and yet so peaceful. Grim batteries were frowning down upon the spot from every side, yet the white flag was floating, and the parapets and embrasures were quite hidden with people sagely looking down upon the spectacle below.

Constantinople March 29.—The camp of Merslek begins to become populous. The Imperial Guard continues to arrive. Omar Pacha occupies two villages half a league from Eupatoria, and is enlarging the circle of the fortifications for 50,000 men. Ten thousand Egyptians are directed on Eupatoria.

The Russians contradict the death of Prince Menschikoff, but admit that he is ill. The papers say that a third barrier of ships has been sunk in the harbour of Sebastopol, in front of Careening Bay.

Persia has assembled 50,000 men on the Turkish frontier. This suspicious position is attributed to the hope held out by Russia of the cession of the Turkish province. Mr. Murray, is engaged in skillfully counteracting the inimical influence."

Colonel Horman, the English Consul at Tripoli, contradicts the reported death of Dr. Barth, the African traveller. He has received a letter from the Doctor, dated Kano, Nov. 15:

"He then calculated on arriving at Moorzoak within three months, but which, as he purposed moving by the circuitous route of Kooka, he never would accomplish. The rumour of his death was fabricated by the ex-ruler of Bornou for the purpose of possessing himself of a depot of supplies that had been formed at Zehhan against the Doctor's return, and in which he succeeded. The overthrow of this man was most fortunate, otherwise the fabricated report might have been converted into a stern reality."

The hum of preparation goes on in our ports and arsenals, and is faintly answered from the coasts of Finland and Livonia, as well as from the interior of Russia, where indomitable exertions are making, under the personal direction of the Emperor, to dispatch reinforcements to north and south. Our great fleet has sailed, and the flying squadron is already at Elsinoro; but the ice is still thick in the Little Belt, and completely blocks all inner reaches of the Baltic. General Vivian is off to Constantinople and Epirus. M. Drouyn de Lhuys is at Vienna, where an unkind rumour asserts that Lord John Russell has got into difficulties by his imperfect knowledge of French. The negotiation, which had stood still through last week, is said to have recommenced on Monday, but nothing has transpired to invigorate—nor yet to destroy—the languishing hope of peace.—*Guardian, April 16.*

Editorial Miscellany.

The Catalogue of Books offered at Public Auction by Wm. Lockhart, on Saturday evening, April 21, having been in part withdrawn, they are now on Sale at W. Gossip's Book Store, 24 Granville street.

A man and a boy were nearly smothered on Monday last, while engaged about the foundation of the recently demolished building in Granville-street, near the Telegraph Office. They were almost covered up by the falling of a bank of earth under which they were digging, but fortunately were dug out with no other injury than a few bruises, which will serve to remind them of their narrow escape from an awful death.

The R. M. Steamship *America* arrived yesterday morning from Boston, and in about two hours proceeded on her voyage to England. There is nothing of interest from the U. States.

The Annual Meeting of the Hants Agricultural Society, was held on Wednesday 18th inst., when the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing year.—C. D. Hunter, Esq., President; E. J. Jennings, Esq., Treasurer; Wm. Scott, Secretary. Committee—Messrs. M. Doran, George McKenzie, Adam Reid, G. A. V. Pav, Thomas Durney, John Richardson, and Wm. McCulloch.

Forty pounds were appropriated for premiums for green crops, Ploughing Match, and Grain—the advantage of the improved mowing and reaping machinery, sent to the Exhibition last October, was considered, and it was hoped that some of the Agricultural Societies would purchase them, as they can be had of Mr. E. G. Fuller, the Agent, at cost. A vote of thanks was passed to the President and office-bearers for the past year.

CORNELIUS RAFUSE, son of Mr. Jacob Rafuse of Chester Grant, on returning from Conference meeting on Saturday the 31st of March, was crossing a lake on the ice which gave way with him, and he was drowned before assistance could be rendered. Deceased was only 25 years of age—a serious thoughtful young man, much regretted. His parents seem almost inconsolable.—*Messenger.*

Messrs. Black, McDonald and Irons have contracted with the Commissioners of the Railway to grade, ballast, lay the rails, and completely finish eight miles and sixty-two chains of the railroad, and uphold it for twelve months from the 1st of June 1856, from Rocky Lake to the Post road within two miles of Schultz, for which they are to receive £46,300 currency.—*Ibid.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WINDSOR.—A telegraphic despatch was received on Monday by J. King, Cosch Proprietor, stating that a fire broke out at half past nine on Sunday evening in Jordan's barn, which with Halsey's store, Jordan's House and store, Goudge's House and store, were all burned to ashes. Goudge's upper store was saved.

D. C. S.

Received—
 April 16. Amherst £18 6
 17. Granville
 Viz. Middle dist. £21 15 0
 Lower " 4 15 0
 Bridgetown 1p 00 42 10 0
 Manchester 8 1 7 1/2
 18. Windsor, for Widows & Orphans 19 0 0
 EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Secy.

Selections.

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION A TENET OF MAHOMETAN ORIGIN.—We are indebted to a very valuable pamphlet, by the Rev. J. Gallagher, now in press, on the "Immaculate Conception," for the following curious information:—

That this notion had its beginning with Mahomet, is established by the following authorities:—

Gibbon, vol. v., p. 108, Harpers' edition, writes:—"The Latin Church has not disdained to copy from the Koran, the Immaculate Conception of his virgin mother." In a note he adds: "It is darkly hinted in the Koran, c. 3, p. 39, and more clearly explained by the tradition of the Sonnites, Sales' note, and Maracci. Tom. ii. p. 112. In the 12th century the immaculate conception was condemned by St. Bernard as a presumptuous novelty. Fra. Paolo, Isteraidel concilio 1, 11.

The passage in the Koran to which Gibbon refers, is this: "Remember when the wife of Imram said, Lord, verily I have vowed unto Thee that which is in my womb, to be dedicated to Thy service; accept it, therefore of me; for Thou art He who heareth and knoweth. And when she was delivered of it, she said: Lord, verily, I have brought forth a female (and God well knew what she had brought forth,) and a male is not a female. I have called her Mary; and I commend her to your protection, and also her issue, against Satan driven away with stones."

The last paragraph is the one regarded as containing the doctrine we are considering. Upon it, Sale has the following note: "This expression alludes to a tradition, that Abraham, when the Devil tempted him to disobey God, in not sacrificing his son, drove the fiend away by throwing stones at him; in memory of which the Mahometans, at the pilgrimage of Mecca, throw a certain number of stones at the Devil, with certain ceremonies in the valley of Mina.

It is not improbable that the pretended Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary is intimated in this passage. For, according to a tradition of Mahomet, every person that comes into this world is touched at his birth by the Devil, and therefore cries out, Mary and her son only excepted; between whom, and the evil spirit, God placed a veil, so that his touch did not reach them. And for this reason, they say, neither of them was guilty of any sin; like the rest of the children of Adam; which peculiar grace they obtained by this recommendation of them by Hannah to God's protection."

Imram and Hannah were the parents of Mary, according to the Mahometans.

Sale refers to the leading Mahometan commentators, Jaddal'oddin, Al Beidawi and Kitada as his authorities.

The Sonnites, to whom Gibbon alludes above, are thus described by Irving in his life of Mahomet, p. 349. "Besides the Koran or written law, a number of precepts and apologies which casually fell from the lips of Mahomet were collected after his death, from ear witnesses, and transcribed into a book called the *Sonna* or oral law. This is held equally sacred with the Koran by a sect of Mahometans, thence called the Sonnites." We thus learn that the doctrine of the immaculate conception of Mary, was held to be contained in the Koran by its orthodox interpreters. That this is part of the Mahometan creed, is evident also from the statements of two other standard writers.

Forster in his able and interesting work, entitled:—"Mahometanism unveiled," vol. i., p. 366, enumerates among the doctrines of this religion, "our Lord's incarnation of a pure Virgin, by the immediate power or spirit of God; alleging him, further, to have been begotten after the similitude of Adam's creation, whom God called into being from the dust. His immaculate conception. His sole exemption, the blessed Virgin only excepted, from the touch of Satan or stain of Adam's transgression."

"Mahometan tradition, though more vague and undefined, is not without example of approximation to the truth; its recognition of the fall in particular, may be seen in that ascertained tenet of orthodox Mahometans, already hinted at, that of the whole human race, two persons only, Jesus-Christ and the Virgin Mary, were exempt from the touch of original sin," p. 393.

The learned Gagner, in his life of Mahomet, p. 89, writes: "Il est certain que par ce mot de *farideau*, qui pesoit sur la dos de Mahomet, les interpretes entendoient une tache, ou une goutte noir, qui est le source due perche dans la coeur de l'homme, ou, comme nos theologiens parlent, LE PECHÉ ORIGINEL contracté en Adam. Peché auquel Mahomet, du consentement même de tous ses sectateurs, avoit participé

comme tous les autres hommes; et dont personne n'etoit exempt que Marie et son FILS JESUS."

This in English is as follows: "It is certain that, by this word *burthen*, which fell from the back of Mahomet, his interpreters intend a stain or black drop which is the source of sin in the heart of man, or, as our theologians speak: ORIGINAL SIN contracted in Adam. Sin in which Mahomet, by the consent of all his followers, had shared like all other men; and from which no person had been exempt, but Mary and her, SON JESUS."

The biographers of Mahomet have recorded his miraculous purification by the ministry of the Angel Gabriel, from the stain or burden of original sin. Irving thus narrates the legend, p. 85: "At the age of three years, while playing in the fields with his foster brother, Masroud, two angels in shining apparel appeared before them. They laid Mahomet gently upon the ground, and Gabriel, one of the angels, opened his heart, but without inflicting any pain. Then taking forth his heart he cleansed it from all impurity, wringing from it those black and bitter drops of original sin, inherited from our forefather Adam, and which lurks in the hearts of the best of his descendants, inciting them to crime. When he had thoroughly purified it, he filled it with faith and knowledge, and prophetic light, and replaced it in the bosom of the child."

Strange as it may appear, that the doctrine which the Church of Rome has promulgated, with so much pomp and ceremony, for "the destruction of all heresies, and the confirmation of the faith of her adherents," should have had its origin in the Mahometan Bible; yet, the testimony of such authorities as Gibbon and Sale, and Forster, and Gagner, and Maracci, leave no doubt as to the marvellous fact.

PIETY IN THE CAMP.—It is extremely interesting to read the letters from the Crimea; not only from the valour, fortitude and patience exhibited in our army, but specially from the deep piety which appears in so many of both officers and privates. We have not space to print any of these letters at full length, but we give a few extracts casually taken from one letter as a specimen. Where death comes to so many, and in most instances with such sudden stroke it is a great blessing that there are such numbers of Christian men to bless their comrades with the means of grace.

"On piquet, the other night, I was gazing upwards at the bright moon and stars, thinking of the power and love of Him who made them, and of the star in the east which came and stood over where the young child lay." And the Saviour's sorrows and sufferings from Bethlehem to Calvary, passed in review before my mind. This afternoon, while speaking to our poor fellows in the Cholera Hospital, who were lying ill and comfortless on the ground, rays of sunshine seemed to illumine that chernal tent as I brought the crucified Saviour before these men, for tears glistened in many an eye, and the smile of hope and peace was on many a lip.

"The weather is rainy again; but I have a pretty good tent, and the rain that finds its way through the roof is capital for drinking! We are expecting every day to meet the enemy in open field; or to storm the fortress; I wish they could go at it at once. Be not anxious about me, I am safe in the arms of my Saviour; I feel it—I know it—in life, or in death.

"Owing to the weather, we were unable to have Divine service to-day with the division, but several of us met together in the tent, and we shall again this evening please God. On my return from the trenches, last night, I found great comfort in reading the 1st chapter of the 1st Epistle of St. Peter, although, as soon as I had finished it, I went off to sleep like a top. I looked after my company, and saw them as comfortable as adverse circumstances admitted," and afterwards made them a little speech around their bivouac-fire, combining, as well as I could, religious advice with a few words about our duties as British soldiers. The poor fellows cheered me long and loud.

"I had very little trouble with them since we came—less to be far than I hear of from others. I know they like me, and would do anything for me; and all officers who treat soldiers like men, with feelings like their own, and take an interest in their welfare, find they do not want many court-martials, nor see much insubordination. Yet I am very strict with them, but thus they get used to it.

"About ten o'clock, I read by firelight with—the 23rd, 90th, and 91st Psalms, and derived great benefit and peace from them. One of my brother officers came up to warm himself while I was reading, and begged me to go on. God grant that he may soon find

"a dwelling in the secret place of the Most High," even in the heart of the Lord Jesus, and be able to say, "The Lord is my Shepherd, I will not fear what man can do unto me." I went to sleep securely, resting on Jesus my precious Saviour. My bed was made of dried leaves, with a stone for my pillow; and had it not been for the biting cold, I should have slept like a top."

SUNDAY IN THE CAMP.—We find the following picturesque and striking passage in a recent letter from the Crimea:—

"Yesterday being Sunday, the routine was broken by the impressive ceremony of an open air church parade. Each division, on these occasions, has Divine service performed by its own chaplain. Ours was drawn up on the rising ground, just beyond the tents, in a dense hollow square. The clergymen and officers occupied the centre. Every one was covered. Some of the men wore forage-caps, for lack of shakos; and on dit that the loss of these stiff and ugly varieties of head gear is submitted to with great resignation by the line generally. The chaplain, with his dark velvet skull-cap and black moustache and beard, reminded me of a foreign padre in canonicals.

"We were scarcely placed in position, before the loud rush of round shot from the fort was heard; again and again, in our ears, causing sundry dislocations of the square—the men grinning and swaying about at each whirl in a kind of jocular disorder. Nothing was left for it but to move off.

"So we took up ground a few hundred yards lower down, and here—through a fleecy little cloudlet, which announced its birth in a thunder-clap, showed that a shell had burst above us, not very far off to our rear—the service was conducted to a close. Everybody of course stands on these occasions throughout the ceremony. To obviate fatigue, therefore, the Litany and Communion are omitted. The chaplain preached extemporaneously, and with so excellent a voice, that though the wind was blowing his surplice about, it did not drown his tones. I was amused by his British *sang froid*. Half his congregation might perish round the walls of Sebastopol before the next church parade—a theme which the threatening missiles exploding about him, would have served sufficiently well to enforce, but he utterly disdained such obvious rhetoric.—Perhaps, indeed, it is considered undesirable to make allusions of the kind; and certainly they are too potent to need much insisting on. At any rate, the reverend gentleman neither noticed the pyrotechnics in his sound practical sermon, nor in his own person; but stood with his back to the fort, and preached on some every day text, and never changed his voice or turned his head in compliment to either shot or shell."

INTERESTING ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES AT SIDON.—A letter from Beirut, in Syria, in the *New York Journal of Commerce* gives an account of some interesting archæological discoveries at Sidon. It appears that there is a current belief that vast treasures are buried there, being deposited (probably for safety many, many centuries ago; and it was in searching for these—some small portion of which have been found—that the discoveries in question were made. The letter says:—

"On the 9th of January last, some men were digging for more hid treasure in an ancient cemetery on the plain of Sidon, called *Mghorat Tubloon*, when at the depth of about twelve feet below the surface, and near the walls of an ancient edifice, they uncovered a sarcophagus, upon the lid of which there is a large Phœnician. The lid is of a blue, black marble, intensely hard, and taking a very fine polish. The lid is eight feet long, by four feet wide. The upper end is wrought into the figure of a female head and shoulders, of almost a giant size. The features are Egyptian, with large, full, almond-shaped eyes, the nose flattened, and lips remarkably thick, and somewhat after the negro mould. The whole countenance is smiling, agreeable, and expressive, beyond anything I have ever seen in the disinterred monuments of Egypt, Nimæch. The head dress resembles that which appears in Egyptian figures, while on each shoulder there is the head of some bird—a dove or pigeon—and the bosom is covered by what appears to be a sort of cape, with a deep fringe, as of lace.

On the lid, below the figure-head, is the inscription, consisting of twenty-two long lines, closely written. The letters are in perfect preservation, and can be read with the utmost ease and accuracy, and the whole forms by far the longest and most perfect inscription yet discovered in this most ancient language and character. It appears to be mainly a genealogical his-

story of the person buried in the sarcophagus, who, as it appears, was a King of Sidon. The names of *Dad* and *Ashoreth*, the well-known gods of the Sidonians, occur repeatedly in these inscriptions. Some of the words are Hebrew, as *melek*, king; while the forms of some of the letters are so much like those of the ancient Greek, as at once to indicate the relationship. Letters were invented by the Phoenicians. Here we seem to see them dropping from their hands in the first casting. I have a copy of the inscription before me, with the figure head, taken with great accuracy by the pen of a young Arab, which could hardly be exceeded by photography or lithography. I could forward it to you to be used in your paper. It was sent to me by a friend in Sidon, and is the more valuable from the fact that, at present, additional copies cannot be taken.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson, an intelligent American Missionary at Sidon, and the Rev. Dr. Smith of Beirut, who is engaged in translating the whole Bible into Arabic, have mainly mastered the inscription, reading line after line with little labour and embarrassment, and bringing out the evident and satisfactory meaning, and thus holding intercourse, if not with men before the Flood, at least with those who lived far back into the neighbourhood of that period. Copies have also been sent to some of the literati of Europe, from whom, in connection with the labours of the American scholars I have named, a perfect translation may soon be expected.

In the meantime a controversy has arisen in regard to the ownership of the discovered monument, between the English and French Consuls in this place—one having made a contract with the owner of the land, by which he was entitled to whatever he should discover in it; and the other having engaged an Arab to dig for him, who came upon the sarcophagus in the other Consul's limits or, as the Californians would say, within his "claim." Both are extremely anxious to obtain it at any cost, with the intention of sending it to London or Paris, to be added to the previous monuments and relics, which have been gathered there from the wrecks of all nations and all ages. The Turkish Governor at Sidon, in this state of the matter, has closed up the ground, and protected it by a guard of soldiers, while the question is before the Courts.

Mr. Thompson informs me, that in the process of the digging, the men opened large and elegant rooms cut out of the solid rock, one of which he had entered and examined, and which could be hardly less than 30 feet square by 15 in height, the ornamental work of which was of the highest finish. As soon as the lawsuit is ended and the ground opened again, I intend at once to go to Sidon, and obtain by personal examination all the particulars relating to this and other recent discoveries in the place. When a perfect translation of the inscription is made, you may expect to receive it.

THE Queen has presented a box of 150 books for the use of the invalids at Chatham, as a memento of her late visit. Her Majesty also sent some drawing-paper, pencils, and india rubber, for the use of Private Wm. Cunningham, 7th Fusiliers, an inmate of the hospital, who at the time of her Majesty's visit to the wards was amusing himself sketching. He then produced some of his sketches, which he had made in the Crimea, and the Queen was so pleased with them that she requested the commandant to apply for them for her; and the present thus sent down was an acknowledgment of the favour.

The Baptists of Prussia have recently had an interview with the King of Prussia, and in a firm, but respectful manner, they presented to him their grievances. The King expressed his surprise that they were still subject to annoyances, and his regrets that in England and America one opinion still prevailed that he was opposed to their denominational existence within the kingdom of Prussia. He assured them that they should have no cause to complain, for he wished to have it distinctly understood, that under his government none suffer persecution for his religious principles.

SEMINARIES.—A most liberal offer has been made towards the establishment of a Theological Seminary in Massachusetts. The proposed donor writes:—"My offer is \$40,000, in four sums: \$20,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, and 5,000. This sum shall not be binding on me, if not equalled by not more than four individuals within three months." If four such generous friends of Christian education be found, the good work will be accomplished. In North Carolina, we observe that a Classical and Theological Training

School is to be established at Asheville. "The avowed and, indeed, final aim of the Institution is the education of a ministry. It offers a full course of English and classical reading to pious young men, or to boys who give promise of piety, and in so doing the Christian ministry is the one great end in view. In addition to this, candidates for Holy Orders can find a home, and opportunities of Theological reading at less expense than elsewhere, and with less fear of distraction from the world and its influences.

The *Natal Mercury* relates how a boa-constrictor eighteen feet in length was captured alive about a fortnight ago, by Mr. Ayers, sen., of Pine Town. He first seized the huge reptile with his hands by the tail, whilst with its mouth, it had hold of one of Mr. Ayers's dogs. The animal left hold of the dog, and several times had nearly succeeding in seizing or circling round Mr. Ayers, who, however kept his hold of the tail, and dodged the serpent until it subsided into one of the sullen moods which these reptiles are in the habit of assuming, and in that state, with the assistance of Mr. Ayers's son and Caffras, a strong cord was made fast round the animal's neck, and thus he was secured alive.

A contract worthy of Barnum is said to have been made by one of his countrymen with Madame Rachel. The lady is bound to make 200 appearances in the United States, living or dead. In case of her death she is to be embalmed, and exhibited the requisite number of times.

The statue which has recently been erected in St. Paul's cathedral, London, to the memory of Bishop Huber, is said to be unsurpassed in beauty of design and excellence of execution. He is kneeling, attired in his robes, with one hand resting on the Bible, as his support, and the other upon his breast. On the pedestal, beautifully done in bas-relief, he is represented in the act of confirming two Indian converts.

The most efficacious manner in which we can act usefully in the immense circle of the world, and for the good of humanity, is to fill our place in the circumscribed circle of domestic virtues; to form around us an atmosphere of love and benevolence. We must do the good that lies in our power; it afterwards belongs to Providence, and not to us, to make that good contribute to the general utility.—*Bishop Jebb.*

RELIGION IN SOUTH AMERICA.—In Buenos Ayres the Anti-Catholic party is now in power. The Romish doctrines tremble—its power wanes—its clergy are without respect. In some parts, Rome is but a shadow; *Holy Mother* has lost her power, and State Constitutions indicate public sentiment as being in favour of freedom in religion. The State is in advance of the Church. A German Protestant is at the head of the Educational department; and there is a Methodist academy with 150 native boys of Romish parentage.

THE GREAT BEER PARTY.—There are in England 2,406 brewers, 61,736 victuallers, and 44,236 licensed to sell beer. In Scotland there are 124 brewers, and 13,067 victuallers; and in Ireland, 101 brewers, and 15,667 victuallers.—*Parliamentary paper.*

INCREASE OF THE CLERGY.—The net increase of the clergy of the Church of England has, for some years, been at the rate of 300 a year.

Correspondence.

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions of their Correspondents.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

The Annual Meeting of the Church-wardens, Vestry, and Parishioners of the Parish of Guysborough, took place as usual on Easter Monday. It was held in the body of the Church, the Vestry being considered too small for the purpose, and after a few prayers, offered up to invoke the Divine blessing, the business commenced. The first step taken was to appoint a Committee of two to audit the accounts of the Church-wardens for the past year. The gentlemen appointed expressed themselves highly pleased with the clear and satisfactory manner in which they were drawn up. It appeared from them, that a small surplus was on hand over the current expenses, to be further increased by some pew rents not yet paid up. Though our pecuniary affairs cannot be said to be in a flourishing condition, yet we all had reason to take courage from future prospects, and this was in no small degree increased by the evident unanimity and harmony that

prevailed the meeting—for where all love the cause there need be no fear for the results. All present were so much gratified by the able and efficient manner in which the Wardens, William Clark, Esq., and Mr. Peart had discharged their duties, that they were unanimously requested to continue to hold their office for the ensuing year, to which they kindly consented. A few pews were then rented, and other arrangements made.

After this the meeting proceeded to elect Delegates to represent the parish at the Convention of the Church next autumn. After some questions put respecting the nature of the Assembly, it was asked if the persons chosen were to be considered as pledged to attend?—when several expressed themselves to the effect that it would be highly desirable that they should do so, in order that this parish might participate as largely as possible in the benefits of the proposed measure. John Campbell, Esq., and Dr. Carritt were then appointed delegates, without a dissentient voice.

Guysborough, April 14, 1855.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

WE are sorry to learn from the English papers that certain individuals have again had the audacity to bring forward in the British House of Commons, a bill to legalize the incestuous marriage with the sister of a deceased wife. Attention ought to be called to this subject, because it is a well-known fact that some of the religious teachers in this Province have taken upon themselves to join brothers and sisters together, in spite of the laws both of God and the land.

Any person who reads his Bible with attention, will at once see the wickedness of the proposed marriage. Thus, in Leviticus xviii. 10, the words which forbid a union between grandfather and granddaughter forbid also, by a parity of reasoning, the union between a grandmother and grandson. True, the latter is not, in so many words, prohibited, but it stands to reason, and few would venture a contradiction.

Now, in Leviticus xviii. 16, marriage with a brother's wife is forbidden; or, in other words, a woman is prohibited from having two brothers. If, therefore, a woman is forbidden to marry two brothers; by a parity of reasoning, a man may not marry two sisters.

True, there is an exception made in the case of a man dying childless. But, because God makes an exception to His own laws, we must not dare to alter His commandments for the sake of men's lust or convenience. Perish the thought!

Besides, it may be borne in mind, that the term "brother" has a very wide signification in Holy Scripture, when used in reference to the domestic relations of the Jews. It may possibly here mean a "cousin," as in the case of our Lord's "brethren." If so, how important does the consideration become, that the Scriptures nowhere afford the slightest ground for what some men are so extremely solicitous.

As in many other cases, extremes meet. The Romish, anxious to maintain the papal infallibility in refusing the divorce to Henry VIII. (who had married his brother's widow,) naturally goes for the proposed marriage, while the Dissenter is bent upon the same, simply because the Church of England forbids it. Here is another instance of despotism and republicanism going hand in hand! *Floreat amici!!!*

We do not intend to discuss the questions upon the miserable grounds adduced by its supporters. With them it is, throughout, a question of expediency and convenience. A perusal of the speeches in the Commons will show this. Let it be our part, whatever others may do, to cleave to the written Word, and the teaching of the Catholic Church.

It was well remarked by the good Bishop of Exeter, that Holy Scripture every where teaches the solemn truth that "man and wife are one flesh;" and that, therefore, whoever stands in the relation of sister to one party, stands in the same relation to the other.—If this be so, as indeed it appears, then it is an outrage upon all decency, to say nothing of Christianity, to contemplate such a hideous union!

The measure has been promoted, throughout, by men who have, spite of the laws, thus allied themselves: and is an endeavour to get their wickedness palliated by the statute book. And it is notorious, that the effort made in England to support it have been got up with great trouble, and only by appeals to sectarian bitterness.

As regards the bill itself, we have no fear that it ever become the law of the land. And even should it unfortunately be so, the members of Christ's Church have still their Bibles and Prayer Books to obey; and the united authority of these two will always, at any rate, keep them from a participation in such gross wickedness as the legalized incest between brother and sister.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1855.

LEGACIES TO THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

WE come now to some practical suggestions. Our Church leaves us not undirected on this subject.—There is one of our XXXIX. Articles, and there are two Rubrics,† that relate to the disposal of a Christian man's goods, and which, we fear, are too much lost sight of both by Clergy and Laity. In Article XXXVIII we are instructed that "every man ought, of such things as he possesseth, liberally to give alms to the poor, according to his ability." In the Order for the Visitation of the Sick, occur two Rubrics immediately after the Bellof, a part of which is as follows:—"And if he (the sick person) hath not before disposed of his goods, let him then be admonished to make his Will, and to declare his debts, what he oweth, and what is owing unto him, for the better discharging of his conscience and the quietness of his Executors. But men should often be put in remembrance to take order for the settling of their temporal estates, whilst they are in health."

"The Minister should not omit earnestly to move such sick persons as are of ability to be liberal to the poor."

In the two Liturgies set forth in the Reign of King Edward the Sixth, the directions are still stronger:—"The Minister may not forget to omit to move the sick person, (and that most earnestly) to liberality toward the poor." In the Latin Liturgy of Elizabeth is this addition:—"The Minister should often in his sermons admonish the rich and those of ability about making their Wills while in health.—And let him, by no means, omit to move the sick person to shew charity to the poor."

The cause probably why the Church showed so much earnestness on the subject was this:—The convents and monasteries, which with all their sins had been open asylums for the poor, had been suppressed in the reign of Henry VIII, and no legal provision had been made for local poverty. The Church, therefore, most properly interposed her powerful influence, and moved those especially to "remember the poor" who had been enriched with estates that had in times past endowed their asylums. How well she succeeded is proved by the fact that "the Charitable Bequests still held by Parishes in England, for the use of the poor, amount to nearly £200,000 per annum." (Sir Richard Phillips' Million of Facts, 772.) We have a beautiful instance of one of the compilers of our Prayer Book carrying out his own direction, and of the blessings that for three centuries have flowed from his faithfulness. When the King, Edward VI, was on his death-bed, he was exhorted by Bishop Ridley in regard to the poor. The noble Bishop, at the monarch's instance, planned for the young King the four grand hospitals: of Christ's, for education; of Bridewell, for industry and distress; of St. Bartholomew and St. Thomas, for the sick and maimed. (Phillips', 1063.) Together they planted treasure and opened wells, at which millions have since been refreshed, and which will continue to bless other millions in body and mind as long as England remains a nation.

But now the circumstances of the poor are changed. Throughout the British dominions the law provides for their bodily relief. Seven millions of pounds sterling a-year are raised in the British Isles alone for this object. (Phillips', 771.) Hence, probably, has arisen the almost total disuse of the Rubric referred to. But, as Christians and Churchmen, we must endeavor to restore them to life and observance for another purpose than was at first contemplated. Then and there the Church was endowed, and the poor were forsaken: now and here the Church is abandoned, and bodily relief is secured to the poor. Let us here look in the face the peculiar and painful position in which the Church is placed by the change. Then she addressed herself—by her Ministers to the ears,—by her Articles and Rubrics to the eyes,—of the wealthy, that she might have them to "remember the poor." Legally-endowed herself, she could move her members, ("and that most earnestly") to be liberal to the outcasts. Now, she herself is destitute, and they are legally cared for. See now her trying situation!—In pleading the wants of the Church, her Ministers are suspected of self-seeking: their judgment and

sense of duty suggest what their people should do: their sensitiveness recoils from the duty lest they seem to be investing their office with a cloak of covetousness: and the result—we know the result. As it affects our own Diocese, Henry Harris and William Johnson are sold Testators, and £15 the amount bequeathed by Legney, for eighteen years to the Christian objects of the Diocesan Church Society. Perhaps it may be said their ministers moved them to it, as they *remitted*, and the Society received, the intelligence, with so much pleasure. Even so, they discharged a burden, though a difficult duty: they did no more than the authority and the necessity of their Church required at their hands, and the pleasure they felt in announcing the result was only part of their reward.

(To be Continued.)

R. M. STEAM SHIP AFRICA.

THE intelligence per R. M. Steamship Africa, which arrived on Tuesday evening, in 10 days from Liverpool, bringing British dates to April 14, is not of a very decided nature, with reference to the war in the Crimea. On the night of the 22nd the French suffered themselves to be surprised in their trenches, and were driven from their most advanced parallels before they effectually rallied. The Russians were then forced back with great loss. Two columns of the Russians were directed upon the British entrenchments, into which they also penetrated, took possession of a parallel both on the left and right attacks, and held for fifteen minutes a mortar battery. The daring bravery of our troops, however, was more than a match for Russian audacity, and after hard fighting the enemy were compelled to retreat. Several British officers have been killed, wounded or taken prisoners, and the loss both to ourselves and allies has been severe; but much greater to the enemy. It is supposed that 15,000 Russians were engaged in this affair. Nothing of further importance had taken place up to the 24th April.

It is a strange feature of the siege, that the attacks come all from the Russians, who seem to be able wherever they chuse, to enter the Allies' trenches, altho' as yet they have always been repulsed. Only one attack upon the Russian position, worthy of note, has been made, and that by the French, who were unable to retain possession of their conquest, and were compelled to a precipitate retreat by the force of the enemy's fire. In the meantime the Russians are as active in making approaches to the allied trenches as the latter are in their advances upon the forts. We see in fact very little to encourage a hope that the place will be soon taken, and tho' it were successfully stormed, but little hope that the allies could maintain their occupation.

Mr. Dunlop had asked a question in the House of Commons with reference to the nomination by the Crown to Bishoprics in the Canadas, with a view to advocate its discontinuance. The reply of Sir G. Grey was non-committal on the course which the Government would pursue, no case in point having come before them since the passing of the Clergy Reserve Act.

We understand that at the Parish Meeting on Easter Monday, at St. Margaret's Bay, it was unanimously resolved—That seven shillings and sixpence per day, be paid to the Delegates who will attend the Synodical Meeting in October next, and that each congregation in the Mission do contribute its just proportion of said expense.

At a recent Meeting of the Trustees of the "William Cogswell Scholarship," James C. Cogswell, Esq., was unanimously elected a Trustee in place of the late Honourable Henry H. Cogswell; and the Rev. Professor Hill was also unanimously elected a Trustee in place of Captain Hill, resigned.

Dr. Shreve takes this method of thankfully acknowledging a donation of forty shillings, from one of his Parishioners, as a grateful offering on his part for the privileges of the Blessed Gospel, through the channel of the Church, of his affections. The gift was the more acceptable, as it was not solicited by any person, and was unexpected.

The Stud horse Napoleon, one of the horses imported to improve the breed in the country, has been sold at auction at Sydney, C. B. for £51.

Some exertions are making by the people of Yarmouth, to run a steamer between that port and Boston.

The Annual Meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, will take place on Tuesday evening next, at the Temperance Hall.

The last Royal Gazette contains a Proclamation by the Lieut. Governor, dissolving the General Assembly of the Province. Orders have also been given to issue Writs for calling a new General Assembly, which will bear teste on this 26th inst., and be returnable on the 12th day of June next.

The Chronicle says—"The nominations will take place on the 16th May, and the General Election will come off on the 22d. of the same month."

Sr. George's Charitable Society celebrated the Anniversary of St. George's Day, by walking in procession to St. Paul's from the Masonic Hall. An excellent Sermon was preached by the Rev. Heber Bullock, one of the Society's Chaplains, from Deuteronomy iv. 7—"For what nation is there so great, who hath God so nigh unto them, as the Lord our God is in all things that we call upon him for?" A collection was taken after the Sermon which realized a considerable sum for the charitable purposes of the Society. The choir was very effective, and the anthem "How beautiful upon the mountains, &c." was executed in the happiest style. Mr. Casseres presided at the organ. The national anthem was sung at the close. After service the procession again reformed outside the Church, and marched through several of the principal streets to the Masonic Hall, the band of the 76th Regt. at its head, playing appropriate English music. The day was beautifully fine, and the splendid banners, flags and other appointments of the Society, were displayed to great advantage. It was a subject of general remark, that the procession was more numerous than upon any previous occasion. May its shadow never be less. Three cheers were given for "The Queen" ere the Society re-entered the Hall, and being assembled within—at the instance of the President—three times three more, testified to the affectionate loyalty entertained towards the Sovereign. The thanks of the Society were then tendered to the Marshal, for his able arrangement and management of the Procession. A vote of thanks was also unanimously tendered to the Rev. Heber Bullock, with a request that he would favor the Society with a copy of his admirable sermon. Thanks were also unanimously voted to Mr. Casseres for his able services in the orchestra, and to the Ladies of the choir. The Society then adjourned.

The Lord Bishop will preach in Christ Church, Dartmouth, on Sunday evening. Service to commence at 7 o'clock.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From Rev. H. Clare,—with remittance. Mr. Jos. Whitford,—with remittance. Rev. J. Forsyth,—directions attended to. Rev. R. F. Brine, with 1 new subscriber, also one received previously and remittance. Rev. J. Alexander,—attended to. Rev. H. L. Owen,—will attend to directions. Ray, J., Broadlugh,—have sent the Book as requested, if it does not suit should be returned within a fortnight. Rev. R. Avery,—shall attend to directions—the terms of Illustrated News are payment strictly in advance.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, astonishing Remedies for Scrofula.—Mr. Henry Judd, of Van Couver, was in a most alarming state of health, he had been a great sufferer from scrofula for a number of years, and finally all parts of his body broke out into sores, rendering him an object of horror to every one, he tried some of the most reputed remedies known, but they did not touch his complaint, and in the greatest alarm he consulted a friend as to what course he ought to adopt; when Holloway's Ointment and Pills, were recommended, which he commenced using, and by persevering with these remedies for a short time, he was perfectly cured; after every other remedy had failed.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 20th March, by the Rev. Henry Stamer, of Pugwash, JAMES BENT, Esq., Merchant of Pugwash, to Miss ELLEN JONES, of the same place.

DIED.

On Friday morning, 27th April, ISABELLA AGNES, daughter of Wm. Pror, Jr., aged 3 years and 3 months. On Wednesday evening, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock, after a severe illness, Mr. EDWARD WARREN, in the 72nd year of his age, an old and respectable inhabitant of this city. At Bedford Basin, Windsor Road, on Monday, the 20th inst. Mr. THOMAS DAVISON, aged 67 years. On Friday, the 20th inst., suddenly, at Gays River, MARGARET ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. James Leck, in the 30th year of her age, and third daughter of Mr. George H. French, of Stubenacadie. At Windsor, on Sunday, the 22nd inst., of Scarlet Fever, ARTHUR GORGE, youngest son of Dr. Fraser, aged two years and six months. At Gays River, after a short and severe illness, on the 14th inst., JANE, third daughter of Murdoch and Jane McDonald, aged 10 years and three months—much regretted by a large circle of friends. At Liverpool, England, about the 12th April, ALEXANDER FRASER, Esq., of the firm of Yeomans & Fraser, Bankers, of this city.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, April 21st.—R. M. S. Osprey, Corbin, St. John's N. F., brig, Tigress, Forinac Bay; schooner, Denton, Porto Rico; Mary Bond, Piacentia, Bay; Es- King, Forinac Bay; Mary and Rachel, Sydney.

† The Rubrics are directions scattered through the Prayer Book relative to the manner of performing the various offices. They are of the same authority with the other parts of the Book. These rules or directions are called Rubrics from the Latin word *rubrica*, *rubra*, red; because they were formerly printed in red ink, so as to be readily distinguished from the printed text. They are now printed in black, or slanting letters.

Sailed, April 22nd.—Ship Malcolm, Abld. from the... Monday, April 23rd.—St. M. Steamship Argus, Com-... Tuesday, April 24th.—R. M. S. Africa, Harrison, Liver-... Wednesday, April 25th.—Schr. Siphilde, Kent, Clevefuo-... Thursday, April 26th.—Schr. Elizabeth, Scott, P. E. Is-...

CLEARED.

Tuesday, April 24th.—America, (pkt.) O'Brien, Boston: George, LeBlanc, Canada. Wednesday, April 25th.—Kate, Messervoy, Arichat, W. A. Kenny, Cameron, Montreal: Newfoundland Packet, Manselton, Pictou: Humming Bird, Caboon, Porto...

MEMORANDA.

The ship City of Montreal, at Portland, passed the... The ship Witch of the Wind, in lat. 42 15, lon. 54...

PASSENGERS.

From R. M. S. AFRICA.—From Liverpool for Halifax.—... From R. M. S. AFRICA.—From Liverpool for Halifax.—...

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Apples, Bacon, Beef, Lamb, Butter, Cheese, Chickens, Eggs, Geese, Ham, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, Yarn, Am., Rice, Corn Meal, LUMBER, Hemlock, Spruce, Pine, Wood, Coal.

LUMBER.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Hemlock, Spruce, Pine.

AT THE WHARVES.

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

STANDARD ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS, SOLD BY WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

MUSSEY'S BIBLE, 3 vols., cloth, roy. 8vo.—accom-... THE COTTAGE BIBLE, and Family Expositor, with prac-... DAN CLARKE'S COMMENTARY, 6 vols., imp. 8vo.—... BUCKNIGHT'S TRANSLATION OF THE EPISTLES, to... ALBY'S WORKS—Complete in one volume. London—... WINSTON'S SCRIPTURE CHARACTERS.—8vo., cloth... LECTURES ON SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY, by Profes-...

SEEDS! SEEDS!

VARIETY of genuine GERMAN FLOWER SEEDS, imported from CARTER of LONDON, in the... AVERY, BROWN & CO.

PARISH MEETING—ST. GEORGE'S.

At the Annual Meeting of the Parishioners of St. George's, Halifax, on Easter Monday the 9th April, 1855—the follo- Resolutions unanimously passed:

Whereas at the Parish Meeting held in St. George's Parish, in the City of Halifax, on the 18th Sept. 1854, it was unanimously resolved—

1st. On motion of Nepean Clarke, Esq., seconded by T. B. Aikin, Esq.,

Resolved—That this Meeting is of opinion that the Establishment of Periodical Church Assemblies in the Diocese at the present time, is both inexpedient and unadvisable. Passed unanimously.

2nd. On motion of Dr. F. W. Morris, seconded by T. M. Brame, Esq.,

Resolved—That the Bill passed last year by the House of Lords, referred to in the recent Circular of His Lordship the Bishop to the Clergy, and by which Bill he states the assembly is to be governed, is inadequate to a full and free Synodical action, and would not sufficiently enlarge the privileges of Churchmen, inasmuch as by the provisions of that Bill no voice is allowed to Clergy or Laity in the future nomination or appointment of their Bishop—and further that no regulations for the management of Church Affairs are valid without the consent of the Bishop—that while we respect the Office of a Bishop—we do not approve of a Bishop possessing the power to nullify the deliberate action of so large and influential a body as the Clergy and Laity. Passed unanimously.

And at which meeting, Nepean Clarke and Thomas B. Aikin, Esqrs., were appointed Delegates to represent the Congregation of St. George's, with instructions to oppose the formation of a Church Synod.

And whereas our said Delegates have this day reported their proceedings to this meeting. It was moved by J. W. Merkel, Esq. and seconded by F. W. Morris, Esq. M. D.—

Resolved—That this meeting approve of the course pursued by said Delegates in voting against the establishment of a Church Synod or Convention in Nova Scotia.

Resolved—That in consequence of it being the intention of the Bishop to construct the Synod in conformity with the terms of a certain Act introduced into the House of Lords in 1853, which places an unconditional Veto in the Diocesan on all the proceedings of Colonial Synods; it is the opinion of this meeting that such a Constitution would not be acceptable to the Laity because a direct unqualified Veto in the Bishop in his capacity of a separate Branch of the Synod would in a great measure deprive the Clergy and Laity of that independent position which would render it worth the while of Laymen to take an interest in Church Legislation. That such a Constitution would give to the opinion of one person a greater weight than the collective opinions of the entire Church, and they are confirmed in this opinion by the working of the system in the American Diocese of Vermont, where the Convention is in fact reduced to a Cypher, as is shewn by the Words of Bishop Hopkins of that Diocese, in his Pamphlet lately published, who says, "If the proposition under debate be so obnoxious to the Bishop's Judgment, that he cannot accede to it, he says so, and there is no Vote taken at all."

That this meeting is strengthened in their opinion by the fact, that out of above 82 Dioceses in the United States of America, but one has adopted the Veto—all the other Bishops having relinquished any claim to such an authority in the various conventions;—though in some of the Dioceses where the Bishop disagrees to the measure, passed by the Convention, the question is sent back for further discussion, when two-thirds of both Clergy and Laity must affirm it, before it can pass in opposition to the opinion of the Bishop.

That by placing an unqualified Veto in the Bishop, he becomes clothed with a power, beyond that of the Sovereign under the British Constitution, who though a separate branch of the Legislature, yet exercises no direct Veto in opposition to the other two branches. In the case of the Sovereign there is a Council selected from the other two branches who advise the Crown so that no important measure is introduced by Government into the Legislature, which they are of opinion cannot be carried; and when they cannot be carried, the Crown in its legislative as well as its administrative capacity, is compelled to change its policy. That in the case of a Bishop with the right of veto, sitting in a Synod of Clergy and Laity, he sits and debates in the same chamber, and by expressing an absolute and irresponsible opinion, he must necessarily influence the independent action of the Clergy and Laity, and thus, (as in Vermont) nothing is put to vote in the Convention which does not comport with the views entertained by the Diocesan, the Bishop thereby possessing a power which is not recognized in any free constitution in Europe or America.

Resolved, That this Parish remains unaltered in its opinion expressed in its Resolutions of September, 1854, and respectfully protest against the formation of such a Convention as calculated to disturb the present harmony and unity of this Diocese, and to lead to the introduction of novelties and changes destructive of the peace of the Church.

Resolved, That this meeting desire to express their respect for their Bishop; and regret that they are compelled to differ with him in opinion on this important point.

Resolved, That the foregoing Resolutions be forwarded by the Rector and Church Wardens, accompanied by suitable remonstrances, to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Colonial Secretary, and that they also be published. Passed unanimously.

WINDSOR.

WANTED TO RENT, for a short term of years, a Freehold COTTAGE, or a small HOUSE, with a Stable, Gar den, and Orchard, and a few acres of Land, attached, with suitable conveniences for a respectable family, in or within one mile of the Town of Windsor. Lowest terms, with full particulars, &c., to be addressed to Major BEKKE, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. April 21 3w.—Morn. Jour. 31.

PAPER HANGINGS. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

10,000 ROLLS just received—The cheapest in the market—Handsome GLAZED PATENT—Country Dealers will do well to give a call. Look for WM. GOSSIP, April 14, 1855. 24 Granville Street.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

R. D. W. PICKETT, PRINCIPAL.

THIS INSTITUTION will re-open on MONDAY, JANUARY 15th. BOARDERS—£35 per Annum } Payabl' Quarterly DAY SCHOLARS 48 } in Advance. A Class will be formed for instruction in Vocal Music, under the direction of a competent Teacher. Terms made known on application to the Principal. Two Annual Exhibitions of £10 and £5 have been founded by the Alumni of King's College, and will be open for Competition at the Exacena, A. D. 1855. Dec. 28th, 1854.

D. C. S.

THE Sub. Com. of D. C. S., to whom was intrusted the subject of provision for Widows and Orphans of the Clergy, having determined to proceed immediately to make collections in Halifax for that object, the Clergymen in the Country are requested to make their collections and forward their returns before the first of May next.

EDWIN GILPIN, JR. Secy D. C. S.

Subscription papers were distributed about this time last year—more will be sent if needed. March 10.

BIBLES, BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

TESTAMENTS, CHURCH SERVICES.

ALL of the above Works sold at the Book Store of the Publisher of this Paper, generally much cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere, being for the most part Importations from the Depository of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London, and are on Sale at their lowest rates—a privilege not possessed by any other Establishment in the City. On hand—an Assortment of the above in velvet, and superior and common bindings. WM. GOSSIP.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE TOOTH POWDER.

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

RAILROAD PROVISIONS.

CANADA HOUSE.

FAMILY SHIP AND ARMY STORE.

No. 33 & 31, Upper Water Street.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 60 Barrels Prime (now) Nova Scotia BEEF, 25 do do do PORK, 32 do do do Oatmeal, 48 Firkins do do Butter, 250 Smoked do do HAMS, 25 Quintals do do Codfish, 15 Cwt. do do Cheese, 15 Barrels do Canada PEAS, 20 do do do Split Peas, 25 Kees do do Salsaratus, 30 Boxes and Kegs 5, 8, 10 do Tobacco, 45 Chests and half Chests do TEA.

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

WM. RENNELS.

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Keep constantly on hand, and offer for sale at lowest market rates, at their Stores, Head of Commercial Wharf.

HALIFAX, N. S.

CORDAGE.—Best Gourock and English from 2 yarn Spun yarn, to 64 inch Shrouding, Hawser, 5 1/2 inch and downwards, Bolt Rope, Point Rope, Manilla, Hambroline, House-line, Marline, &c. SAIL) Best Gourock Canvas No. 1 to 7 GLOTH) " Navy ditto " 1 to 7 " American Cotton Duck No 3 to 14 ANCHORS—1 Cwt. and upwards. CHAIN CABLES—1/2 inch to 1 1/2 inch. Ditto Top-sail Sheets all sizes. OAKUM—Best English and Halifax. CASTINGS—Patent Wadlasses, Do. Whistles, Hawse Pipes, Warping Chocks, Sicaves. TWINES—Cod lines, Nois, Fishing Twines, Salt Twines—Betho and Cotton. And everything else that is necessary for the full and complete outfit of ships.

SHIP STORES:

PORK—Am. and Nova Scotia Mess and Prime. BEEF ditto; BREAD—Navy and Pilot; FLOUR, Molasses, Sugar, Palmis, Oil, Raw Tar, Coal Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine, Fluh, Varnishes, Small Stores, &c. &c. Feb. 17, 1855. 3m. BARSS & HARRIS.

Poetry.

STANZAS,

Written in a copy of the Bible presented to my Daughter

BY MRS. CORNWALL B. WILSON.

When, in future distant years,
Thou shalt look upon this page
Though the crystal vial of tears
That dim our eyes in after age.

Lightly thou esteem'st it now.
For thy heart is young and wild,
And upon thy girlhood's brow,
Nought but sunny hope hath smiled.

To thy chamber, still and lone,
Fly—and search this sacred page
When earth's blandishments are gone,
Every grief it will assuage!

When thy bruised spirit bends
'Neath the weight of sorrow's chain,
When of all life's summer friends
Not one flatterer shall remain.

Nor alone in hours of woe
"Search the Scriptures," but while joy
Doth life's blissful cup o'erflow,
Bo it oft thy sweet employ.



PROVINCIAL LOAN. RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

10th April, 1855.

TENDERS in writing for Debentures to an amount not exceeding £25,000, in sums of £50, £100, £250 and £500 currency, charged upon the Revenues of the Province, and redeemable in twenty years, bearing interest at five per cent., payable half yearly, will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 15th day of May next.

Form of Debenture exhibited, and further particulars made known, on application to

JAMES McNAB, Receiver General.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

THE Subscriber has received from England, his usual Assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, which are confidently recommended.

WILLIAM LANGLEY, Hollis Street, Halifax. March 31, 2 m.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SUBSCRIBERS for the above, or any other English Periodical, received by the undersigned Orders forwarded every month.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

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 other 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, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation and are so gentle (yet effectual) in their operation that they may be taken by persons of both sexes, at any time with perfect safety. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail at LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Halifax. Nov. 20, 1854

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES. TOILET REQUISITES, &c., &c., &c.

WM. LANGLEY Respectfully announces to his numerous patrons, that he has received from England a general supply of the above. The various articles are of the best quality and moderate in price.

LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street, Nov. 4.

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER. SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ.

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing, and salutary Draught, removing Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street. July 1, 1851.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX PREPARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. The daily use of this much admired Sucture preserved and beautifies the TEETH, prevents Tartarous deposit, arrests decay, induces a healthy action in the Gums, and renders the BREATH of a fragrant odour.

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

THE INFALIBLE REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

I am, Sir, yours respectfully, (Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

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

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

I remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant, (Signed) EDWARD TOMKINSON.

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY. Sir.—My wife suffered most severely after the birth of our last child with a bad breast. There was several holes in it, one as large as a hand; all the devices and stratagems I tried would not heal them, but assumed an aspect more frightful than before, and horrible to behold. As a last resource I tried your Ointment and Pills, which she persevered with for seven weeks, at the expiration of that time her breast was almost well, by continuing with your remedies for two more weeks, she was entirely cured, and we offer you our united thanks for the cure afforded.

I am, Sir, yours truly, (Signed) HENRY MAIDEN.

These celebrated Pills are wonderful, efficacious in the following complaints.

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

- Ague Female Irregularities, Scrofula, or King's Evil
Asthma Stomachic Fevers of all kinds Sore Throats
Bilious Complaints Stone and Gravel
Ulcers on the Face Gout Secondary Symptoms
Skin Gout Tic Douloureux
Bowel Complaints Head-ache Tumours
Colic Indigestion Ulcers
Constipation of the Intestines
Bowel Jaundice
Consumption Liver Complaints Venereal Affections
Debility Lumbago Worms of all kinds
Dropy Piles Weakness from whatever cause,
Dysentery Rheumatism &c. &c.
Erysipelas Retention of Urine &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices.—1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the large 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. 24, 1855.

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

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients of the choicest quality, according to a formula brought from India by an officer of the British Army who was long a resident there. 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. Prepared and Sold by WM LANGLEY, Chemist, &c., from London. Halifax, N. S. Dec. 16.

KING'S COLLEGE ENDOWMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Interest due to the Governors of King's College, by Subscribers to the above Fund, will be remitted, provided the Principal shall be paid up on or before the 31st DAY OF MARCH next.

Halifax Feb. 16, 1855. By order of the Board JAR. C. COCHRAN, Secretary.

P. S. The time of payment, on the above terms has been further (and finally) extended to the 31st May next J. C. G. April 2nd, 1855.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

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

THE LITTLE EPISCOPALIAN; or, the Child Taught by the Prayer Book, by M. A. C. with two fine Engravings, 271 pp. 16 mo. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d. CORNELIA, or, the Deaf Mute, by the Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D., now Bishop of Iowa. With a Portrait of the subject of the narrative, 73 pp. 16 mo. Muslin 1s. 6d. Library, 1s. 3d.

ARTHUR GRANVILLE, or, the Gifts of God, by Anna Maria Glennie, with Engravings, 72 pp. 18 mo. Muslin, 1s. 6d. Library 10d. Paper Covers, 6d. TIME A. IT FLIES; The Day; The Night; The Week The Month The Year; 80 pp. 32 mo. Muslin, 7d. TALKS OF INSTRUCTION AND WARNING; Faith, Hopes; The Lost King; The Burnt Child; 62 pp. 32 mo; Muslin, 7d.

LOVE'S LESSON; 277 pp. Muslin, 3s. 6d. Gift Edn., 4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers. OUR LITTLE COMFORT; 200 pp. 10 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. do Gift, 4s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.

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

IN THE WORLD BUT NOT OF THE WORLD; 212 pp. 18 mo. Muslin, 3s. 6d. Gift, 4s. 3d. Library, 2s. 3d. Paper covers, 1s. 6d.

HERBERT AHERTON, OR SOWING BESIDE THE WATERS. 204 pp. 16 mo. Muslin, 2s. 9d. do Gift, 3s. 6d. BOXES OF CHILDREN'S BIBLES, containing 6, 8, and 8 Vols. handsomely bound Books, 12s. 6d. each Library.

PACKAGES OF BOOKS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS. MORE SACRE—Prayers and Meditations for Private use. From the Writings of the Divines of Church of England, with an Introduction by the Rev John Chandler, M. A., 42 mo. 2s. pp. flexible cover, 2s. 6d. extra binding, 4s.

Daily Morning and Evening Prayers, for FAMILY AND PRIVATE WORSHIP, by a Layman of the Church of the Holy Trinity Brooklyn, L. 1. 2s. 3d.

Devotions for the Family and Closet, from the Manual of a Country Clergyman, 2s. 9d. Panoramic View of the Holy Land, Exhibiting the Topography of the country at a glance, 2s. 6d. each, Nicholl's Help to Reading the Bible, with the Panoramic View, Muslin Gift, 7s. 6d. School Libraries, of 100 Vols., £2 17s. 6d.

WILLIAM GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street. March 3, 1855.

RAILROAD PROVISIONS.

CANADA HOUSE. FAMILY SHIP AND ARMY STORE.

No 33 & 34, Upper Water Street.

- 60 Barrels Prime (new) Nova Scotia BEEF, 28 do do do do PORK, 32 do do do do Outmeal, 48 Firkins do do do Butter, 250 Smoked do do do HAMS, 25 Quintals do do do Codfish, 15 Cwt. do do do Cheese, 15 Barrels do do Canada PEAS, 20 do do do do Split Peas, 25 Kegs do do do Salarado, 30 Boxes and Kegs 5, 8, 10 do do do Tobacco, 65 Chests and half Chests do do do TEA, N. B. A general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES and SHIP STORES. Also Wines, Liquors, Cordials, Ale, Porter, and Cider (not forbidden Juice) except when tempered with old Martell.

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

"PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS.?"

FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber.

Spiers and Surenno's Complete French and English PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY, two vol. Imperial Octavo, 1400 pp. well and strongly bound. (This Work has been newly composed from the French Dictionaries of the Academy, Laveaux, Hoiste, Bercheire, Landis, &c., and from the English Dictionaries of Johnson, Richardson, Walker, and Webster. It surpasses all others in correct and philosophical analysis of shades of meaning, in fulness of definition, and clearness of arrangement; and contains many words, particular, such as are connected with modern science, not to be found in any other work of the kind.) Price 41.

Surenno's French and English Dictionary 12mo. do. do. Abridged School Edition Levisac's French Grammar, Ollendorff's New Method of Learning to Read, Write and Speak French. By Vauce. do. do. do. By Jewett.

Key to Ollendorff's Method &c. &c. French De Fivas' Elementary French Reader, Rowan's Modern French Reader, Wanostrocht's Recueil Choisi, French Testaments, LeBrun's Telemaque, De Fivas' Classic French Reader, Collet's Dramatic French Reader, Histoire de Charles XII par Voltaire, Perrin's French Fabliau, with Key. By Bolman. WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street, Dec. 12.

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

PUBLISHED every Saturday by Wm. Gossip, Proprietor, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received or forwarded by the Clergy through the Diocesan 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.