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# The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. VIII. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1894. NO. 23.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS

Day/Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. June 24	1 Sam 8 Matt 9	1 Sam 8 11 Eps 2
M. 25	2 Sam 11 Luke 11	2 Sam 11 12 Eps 3
T. 26	3 Sam 12 Luke 12	3 Sam 12 13 Eps 4
W. 27	4 Sam 13 Luke 13	4 Sam 13 14 Eps 5
Th. 28	5 Sam 14 Luke 14	5 Sam 14 15 Eps 6
F. 29	6 Sam 15 Luke 15	6 Sam 15 16 Eps 7
S. 30	7 Sam 16 Luke 16	7 Sam 16 17 Eps 8

Proper Lessons for St. John the Baptist, Mon. Malachi 3 -  
 Tues. Malachi 4 The Athanasian Creed to be used.  
 c. To verse 12.

## Proverb.

"Whosoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." - King Solomon.

BY MRS. E. H. SIGOURNEY

Do what thou hast to do,  
 While thou hast eyes to see,  
 While yet thine ears can hear the word  
 That wisdom speaks to thee,  
 While thou hast power to walk  
 While thou hast voice to pray,  
 While thou hast Season's guiding lamp  
 To understand thy way.

Do what thou hast to do,  
 And not to others leave;  
 They may thy wishes overrule,  
 Thy motives misconceive,  
 Thy purposes contest,  
 Thy plans with coldness view,  
 Now, while the life-tide warms thy breast,  
 Do what thou hast to do.

Do what thou hast to do,  
 Before the night of gloom,  
 That swiftly wrap the sons of men  
 In darkness and the tomb;  
 For though thy feet may tread  
 On blossoms bright with dew,  
 Behold! the grave is for thee spread,  
 Do what thou hast to do.

## Religious Miscellany.

### DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHURCH.

We desire to see the masses brought into connection with the Church. Until they are so brought, we deeply feel that the Church is not doing her duty, and is not in her rightful position. We feel, too, that the masses are not in their right place, are not in the way of either learning or doing their duty. But we mean by the Church a definite society, having a definite doctrine and a definite external system, which is, to a certain extent, divine, and, therefore, immutable. We are willing and desirous that a portion of this system, which is human, and, therefore, mutable, should be so developed as to contribute better to the introduction of the masses into her pale. But we are not willing that the entire system shall be developed away; so that the Church shall no longer exist as a definite reality.

We are very willing, and very desirous, that the merely extended system of the Church shall be developed into new forms; for we believe it to be essentially defective, and its defects to be the true cause that the Church has lost her hold on the masses. But it is necessary to explain what we mean by the external system of the Church. There are, as it were, four layers in the Church system. The inner one is doctrine; in that we desire no change, or rather we deprecate all change. In this feeling, we believe that the Practical Sobol heartily joins. But we go further, we deprecate every step which will lead to the exposing of this doctrine to the doctrine to the danger of change. We suppose that the Memorials also participate in this feeling. But they are practical men, and may be tempted to run a little more risk for what they consider practical advantages than we would be willing to encounter.

The next layer, so to speak, is worship. We are far from believing that the system of worship contained in the Prayer Book is capable of being improved. But we think the experiment a very hazardous one. We would, on no account, agree to any omissions. We should look at additions with great suspicion. For we believe, that the Prayer Book is the depository of Church doctrine. To

take any thing from it, would involve very great danger of taking away some of her present doctrine; with no portion of which ought any Churchman to be willing to part. To add to it, would be to run the risk of introducing new doctrine, which it would be very unsafe to do. The new doctrine might possibly be true, but it would hardly command the universal assent of the Church. If it did not, it would be an unfortunate abridgement of the liberty of Churchmen, which might lead to disastrous consequences. Our opinion is, that the Prayer Book already contains all the doctrine which is essential to salvation, or which is likely to promote salvation.

The third layer is discipline, including government. Portions of this, we freely confess, we regard as divine and unalterable. Others regard as being all that can be desired, of human institutions. A third class we consider defective, and should be glad to see them improved. A development in this part of the Church's system, conducted upon proper principles, is desirable. Moreover, we believe that it is going on. We do not object so much, as some of our brethren and fathers do, to Church legislation, or to changes in the canons. We do not believe our present system to be perfect, and, therefore, we hope for its improvement. We believe, that our existing Church law is, to a great extent, experimental, and must be changed in accordance with the lights which we derive from the experiment.

The external layer, to carry on our metaphor, is neither doctrine, discipline, nor worship. It consists of a bundle of usages, not resting on law, not adopted by the Church, except by connivance. It is this external system which is the great mischief of the Church. It is it which paralyzes the efforts of the Church, and cuts her off from the masses. It has been hastily developed, and the greatest good which could occur to the Church would be the development of something else in its place. But that is rendered difficult by the fact that this very defective system occupies the ground. It is in accordance with the desires of the existing generation of Churchmen; but it shuts out the Church, and her real needs, from their view. Her great need is to get rid of it; and the first step toward removing that need, is to show it, in its true colour, to her members. - *True Catholic for May.*

### RELIGION AND MELANCHOLY.

A writer in the last number of the Eclectic Review thus remarks on this subject:

First, Religion is not necessarily connected with a more than ordinary degree of gloom. There have been and are Christians habitually cheerful, that is, many persons inclined originally to look at the bright side of things, have become Christians, and their piety has not lessened but increased their pleasures; for, although it may have given them new sorrows, it has also multiplied and intensified their joys. But secondly, there are many whose temperament, naturally bilious or nervous, when pervaded by Christian ideas, seems to become a shade darker; the thoughts of God's holiness, of the strictness of his law, of their own unworthiness, of the state of the world, and of the doom of sinners in a future state, press on them with awful force, and render them all their lifetime subject to bondage. Thirdly, not a few Christians are exceedingly fluctuating in their emotions; their life is a balance, now sinking to the depths, and now soaring to the sun; and this is in them partly the result of temperament, and partly of their oscillations of religious feeling. Fourthly, if a Christian, as too many Christians do, neglect the natural conditions of cheerfulness, seclude himself from society, pay no attention to his health, and deny himself those innocent gratifications which fill agreeably up the intervals of duty, it is not his Christianity that will save him from inequality of spirits, or from fits of deep depression. Fifthly, it cannot be denied that a Christian has struggles, trials, temptations, and sources of spiritual sadness, peculiar to himself. His life is compared to a birth, to a warfare, to an agony. He is the special mark of many obloquies from men, and many secret assaults by invisible enemies; and has often to be contented with no other reward than is implied in the consciousness of integrity and of brave struggles, and in the hope of eternal life. He is promised

"not happiness, but only blessedness." Finally, he has often, like his fellows, to contend with afflictive providences, with poverty, and with the infirmities of his own temper or body. Nay, he may be more pressed by these than other men, and may thus seem more miserable than they, notwithstanding the secret solace swelling up within, and the glimpses of a glorious destiny soon hovering above him. We have at present two private Christians in view as illustrating the principles we have thus stated. Both belong to the excellent of the earth, and find the religion of Jesus dearer to them than their necessary food. But the one has been blessed with a benignant temper, an undisturbed serenity, but visited by few trials, and enjoyed an equable flow of health all his life. Hence he has been as happy, as this state of being will permit, has been troubled with no doubts or misgivings, and hardly had his temper ruffled for a moment. The other has had a tone of health less firm, a nervous system more excitable, to a temper more imperfect, an education more neglected, and a career more checkered; and has therefore been, on the whole, unhappy, morbid; and while his exaltation is admitted by all who know him, he is evidently far from the possession of that blessed peace and calm which are possessed by the other, and seems never likely to reach them till recast in another mould, and admitted to a sorer region.

### THE SURPLICE.

Mr. Jones is an elder in the Presbyterian congregation. He had a visitor from abroad, and to accommodate him, Mr. Jones attended the Episcopal worship on Sunday morning. He was especially aggrieved with the garment, "clean and white," in which the clergyman read the morning service. And he was quite confident that it was "a rag of Popery," and ought not to be allowed in any "Protestant" Church. It was not the form of the vestment that displeased him; for it was not unlike in form, the black silk gown which Mr. Jones thinks is anti-Papal. It is not the colour per se, as his beloved pastor flaunts a new handkerchief of the same colour on the Sabbath before all eyes, and no one falls dead from horror. It cannot be the material of which it is made, as the aforesaid minister wears a dicky, or collar, and a decided one too, made out of the same material—linen—and is quite careful to have it "clean and white."

And Mr. Jones's minister has as really a clerical dress as any other clergyman. But Mr. Jones does not know that his minister has a suit for his pulpit; that he is expected to appear in it each Sunday; that he, in common with all the congregation, would be shocked to see his pastor display in his pulpit a red bandana handkerchief, or rise up to pray with a scarlet neckcloth about his neck, or go out to preach in a suit such as John the Baptist wore in Judea when he called sinners to repentance. And his minister would lose caste just as soon in his Church, if he violated the "proprieties of the place," as would an Episcopal clergyman if he should attempt to say prayers without the Surplice. Will Mr. Jones give us any guarantee that if we change, to please him, the dress we put on will not resemble some one else, and so the old charge remain? Shall we put on the vestments of the Quakers or the Baptists? the Methodists or the Presbyterian, the Congregational or the Covenanters garb? Will Mr. Jones explain?

Mr. Jones is a type of a large class among us. As of old, they "speak evil of the things that they understand not." They know not that the Episcopal dress, which they so flippantly style a "rag of Popery," is as old as Christianity itself; that it was worn and approved 600 years before a Roman Bishop lived, that in it the praises of God were chanted, and the service read in the Church, when the sacrificial fires in the Pantheon gilded the Italian sky, and human sacrifices were offered to idols on the altars of Rome. Suppose it be true, that in after times the Roman Church adopted his garb or that, does it follow that the Church shall be false to herself, abandon the customs of the Apostles and the Fathers, and leave the old paths, because she choosed to walk therein, and to add to the Pilgrim's burden that God has not imposed. If Satan transforms himself into an angel of light, shall the angels

of God cast off their shining garments and appear in the presence of their Maker in the soul and cast-off robes of Satan? One thing Mr. Jones does not know. The black gown is not a clerical dress. It is allowed, it is true. But it is worn in common by jurists and lawyers, orators and statesmen. It is scholastic. It was once universally worn. The Surplice is a sacred dress, worn only by holy men, when in the performance of the service of God. It has one voice to all men. It indicates that God is in His Holy Temple. It calls men to worship.—*N. Y. Churchman.*

### News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Asia, June 9.

#### THE CHURCH IN THE CANADAS.

On Friday the *Bishop of Orford* moved for a copy of an address presented to Her Majesty by the House of Assembly and Legislative Council in Canada, praying for the removal of disadvantages to which the Church in Canada is subject, and to enable it to elect its own Bishops; and for an answer which may be given thereto:—

"The address in question was one that followed upon the adoption of an act by the Canadian Legislature: in which it was, amongst other things, distinctly declared that it was desirable that the connection between Church and State should entirely cease. When that act which carried into effect the declaration he had just referred to was adopted, the members of both houses of the Canadian Legislature agreed to the address for the production of which he now moved. He thought that this was not an unconstructive movement for this country. For there were many persons here who forgot that the connection between the Church and the State gave rise to correlative duties and obligations. That of the State gave certain support to the Church, and implied, on the other hand, that the Church should forego the exercise of some of those natural liberties which she might otherwise have enjoyed. For his own part he had no wish to see the connection between Church and State dissolved, because he believed that it was attended with advantage to both. But it was well, at a time when much of our legislation tended in this direction, that men should realise the real effect of such a separation between Church and State; and that it should be seen that it was a measure which would not only deprive the Church of its natural character, but would also deprive the State of its wholesome influence over the Church."

*Earl Granville* said the Government had no objection to lay on the table the address of the Canadian Legislature. No answer had, however, yet been returned to that address.

The *Earl of Derby* agreed with the remarks of the right rev. prelate, but reminded him that he had given his assent to the measure, which by enabling the Canadian Legislature to discover the endowments from the Church, was the first step in bringing about the separation between Church and State. He was not responsible for having sanctioned that violation of the endowments of the Church.

The *Bishop of Orford* said his support of the act was based on the principle that this country should not make engagements with its colonies and afterwards break them. He did not give his assent directly or indirectly to the taking of the clergy reserves from the Church; on the contrary, he stated in his place in Parliament that he thought such a spoliation of the Church by the colonial legislature would be not only unlawful, but an act of the greatest folly—tantamount to a man's burning his seed corn. What he assented to was not the spoliation of the Church, but the leaving to the colonists the settlement of their own concerns.

The *Earl of Derby* said the act to which the right rev. prelate assented broke down the reservation with regard to the endowments, and enabled the Colonial Legislature to deal with them as they pleased.

The *Bishop of Orford* believed that that point had been previously concluded by a pledge given by Parliament.

Last night the formal announcement was made in both Houses that the Vienna Conference were closed. It was received with loud cheering in the Commons, where the fact was briefly stated by the Premier, and a satisfactory "Hear, hear," from *Lord Lyndhurst* in the Peers, when the particulars were given more in detail by the Foreign Secretary. The *Earl of Clarendon* said—"I this morning received information from her Majesty's Minister at Vienna that a Conference was yesterday summoned by Count Buol, and that he then made a proposition to the Russian Plenipotentiaries. I believe the Russian Plenipotentiaries—I am speak-

ing from a short despatch received by telegraph—requested to know whether they might send that proposal to St. Petersburg. Upon the French and English Ministers being consulted, they said they had no instructions to agree to such a proceeding, and Count Buol then said that, having fulfilled the engagement undertaken by Austria—to endeavour to find the element of accommodation between the contending parties—and having failed to discover such means of accommodation, he considered there was no further use of Conferences being held; and the Conferences were accordingly closed."—*Guardian, June 6.*

Orders were received by the Ordnance authorities on Thursday, to forward the arms and accoutrements for the use of the Foreign Legion, to Heligoland. Upwards of 1000 men are already on the island, and more continue to arrive daily. Her Majesty's ship *Otter* is incessantly plying between Cuxhaven and Heligoland, bringing up the volunteers, who, notwithstanding the opposition of some of the German principalities to their enlistment, continue to come down the Elbe in great numbers.

Extensive embarkations of troops are expected to take place during the beginning of the next month, and it is stated that before the 20th of next month every available man in the United Kingdom belonging to infantry regiments of the line will have embarked for the seat of war. Recruiting is going on in Scotland at the rate of 6,000 per annum, and if the same proportion volunteer in England, Wales, and Ireland, we shall have enlisted by the end of a year 60,000 men.

In a recent gale in the Bay of Biscay, sixty-five horses were lost on board the *Midway*, and several others so severely injured that they were obliged to be landed. *Lord Ellenborough* says they were improperly packed upon deck for economy's sake. *Lord Panmure* replies the fittings were considered satisfactory before starting, and they had every reason to anticipate fair weather at this time of the year, and not such a severe hurricane. The vessel was little damaged.

Her Majesty having discovered that a large portion of the children of the domestic and other servants at Buckingham Palace are very much neglected in the matter of education, has commanded that premises in Palace-street, Piccadilly, should be fitted up as a school for them, the whole of the expenses of which will be paid by the Queen. The number of scholars of both sexes at present eligible for admission is 66. An evening school will be established for such of the elder children as may be prevented from attending in the daytime.

On Whit-Sunday, during the evening service, the Rev. J. C. Mason, the newly-inducted rector of St. Clement Danes, administered public Baptism to ninety-three children, of different ages, without the fee hitherto paid for the performance of that rite. The Archdeacon of Northumberland has recommended to his clergy the immediate disuse of fees for baptism, "being persuaded that the Church expected and required them freely to administer not only the life-strengthening sacrament, but also the life-giving, the regenerating sacrament."

On Sunday a great deal of excitement was occasioned at Watford, by the attempt of the vicar, the Rev. R. L. James, to introduce changes of a Puseyite character in the service. After the Morning Prayer and the Litany a bell was rung, contrary to custom, for five minutes before the Communion service. As soon as the bell began to ring, the Hon. Mrs. Villiers rose from her seat in a pew near the pulpit and left the church—an example which was immediately followed by the whole of the congregation. Mr. Leo James has held the living only since the recent demise of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Capel.—*Daily News.*

With reference to the above paragraph we have received the following letter:—

"To the Editor of the Guardian,"

"Vicarage House, Watford, Herts, June 5, 1855.

"Sir—A paragraph has appeared in the *Daily News* relating to the changes in the Morning services here, and I am sorry to see mistakes both my intentions and what took place.

"I beg to enclose my letter which I addressed to the parishioners explaining my intentions; and as to facts, they are these:—All the schools and many other persons, according to previous arrangement, left the church after the Litany. But the next service was well attended, and so far from the whole congregation leaving, all of the principal families, except one or two invalids, remained. It is true a few persons left immediately after the sermon, but without disorderly confusion.

"It is my own belief, and that of an increasing number of the clergy, that a strict adherence to the plain rule of the Book of Common Prayer is the only present remedy left against ultra-practices on the one hand, and sacrilegious mutilation on the other.

"If you think it will be doing service to the Church of God by inserting my letter and explanation, I shall be glad.—And remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

"R. LEW JAMES, Vicar at Watford, and Constant Reader."

#### THE CRIMEA.

The advance of 35,000 French under General Bosquet, on the left bank of the Tchernaya, commenced on the 24th ult., appears to have been effected without opposition. Prince Gortschakoff reports by telegraph that on the 25th his outposts were in possession of the right bank of the Tchernaya. But a private despatch, also from Varna, states that the allies are in possession

of Tchorguna, on the right bank of the river, and distant about three miles from Kamara. Two Russian batteries and several battalions, despatched from the north of Sebastopol, were advanced upon the Kbutor Mackenzie road to support the "retiring force." The *Post Gazette* of Frankfurt publishes a despatch from Odessa, telling us that General Gushakoff had at length arrived at Perekop with his division, four infantry regiments, each 3,000 strong. General Grotzenhain had also arrived at Perekop with his light cavalry division, the third, consisting of four regiments, each 900 strong. These figures would give Prince Gortschikoff a reinforcement of 18,000 men—a number which more exact information would probably reduce.

Various accounts agree in stating that the force of the allies in the Crimea amounted on the 24th to 200,000 men. This includes 10,000 Piedmontese troops already arrived, and about 6000 more are daily expected. Lord Raglan's force is calculated at 35,000 effective. The Turkish force number 10,000—consisted near Balaklava, and 25,000 Turks and Egyptians, who commenced to arrive on the 19th, in exchange for the 10,000 who re-embarked some days before for Eupatoria. The French army numbers 115,000 men: making in round numbers a total of 200,000 men. It is said that, for operations in the field, about 91,000 will be detached—consisting of 60,000 French troops, 25,000 Turks, the whole of the Sardinian troops, and a part of the English army.

The country on the right bank of the Tchernaya is hilly, gradually rising up to a high ridge surmounted by steep cliffs, like a wall, and running far to the east, a lower portion of the great south range. Up this high ground runs the military road to Simphoropol, having on its left the high table-land which terminates in the cliffs whereon stands the ruins of Inkermann, within a long shot of the right of our position before Sebastopol. As the road reaches the summit it turns sharply round the corner of the ridge, and winds away in a north-easterly direction to Batchi-Serai. At this corner the Russians have constructed batteries commanding the defile: and behind the ridge, concealed from the view of our army, lie a portion of the Russian forces. Except the military road, thus defended, there are only two goat-paths up the cliff to the right, debouching on the table-land opposite the Russian encampment, and apparently easily defended by a few men. It will be seen, therefore, that nothing short of a second Alma could result from any attempt to carry the ridge: but if it was carried, the Russian position above the valley of Inkermann would be turned. There is only one other direct way of reaching the country above the Beldek—namely, by crossing the Tchernaya near the head of the harbour of Sebastopol; but the road through the valley is completely under the fire of the batteries established on the cliffs to the north of the roadstead, and on the heights above Inkermann ruins; and on the maps it looks quite impracticable. If the Varna despatch, however, is correct, General Bosquet must have marched some of his troops eastward across the head of the Tchernaya and thus crossed the Tchorguna.

That we may speedily anticipate some further important movement there can be little doubt. A French officer writes on the 22nd—"The last arrangements have been made in a council of war, at which Generals Canrobert, Pelissier, Bosquet, Lord Raglan, Omer Pacha, Brown, De la Marmorat, and Admirals Bruat and Lyons, were present."

General Canrobert, on quitting his command, issued the following address to the army, announcing his successor:—

"Soldiers—General Pelissier, Commander of the First Corps, assumes from this day's date the chief command of the army in the East. The Emperor, by placing at your head a General accustomed to great commands, grown old in war and in the camp, has wished to give you an additional proof of his solicitude, and to prepare still more the successes which, believe me, shortly await your energetic perseverance. In leaving the exalted position where circumstances and the will of the Sovereign had placed me, and where you maintained me in the midst of severe trials by your warlike virtues and the confiding devotion with which you never ceased to honour me, I do not intend to separate myself from you. The happiness of taking a closer share in your glorious fatigues and your noble labours has been granted to me; and it is together, under the skilful and firm guidance of the new Commander-in-Chief, that we will continue to fight for France and for the Emperor.

"CANNONIER.

"Head-quarters before Sebastopol, May 19."

The *Daily News* correspondent, writing on the 20th ult., says it will be satisfactory to the world-wide circle of admirers of the heroic and devoted Miss Nightingale to learn that, though much weakened by her attack of fever, she is reported to be progressing favourably towards recovery. Miss Nightingale remains at the convalescent hospital above Balaklava, where, it is said, she receives every care that kind and considerate attention can bestow.

The heat is overpowering some days, and the *Times* correspondent complains of the want of light summer clothing. The *Post*, however, tells us that summer clothing had arrived at Balaklava. About 50,000 light trousers and coats of light material were purchased at Vienna, and in the Austrian dominions generally, by order of Lord Panmure, for the troops in the East, part of which had arrived and will be issued. More promptness seems to have been shown in procuring summer clothing than there was that of winter clothing last autumn. The hats are found very close during the hottest part of the day, and the tar felt, with which they are covered, not only attracts the heat, but when the sun is out it causes a very offensive smell. The whole of the roofs are to be covered with white sheeting of calico. The tent of the sun has split and rent the boards in many of them; so much so, that on wet days, like those of the week past, the rain comes through as through a sieve. The troops are now pretty regularly supplied with fresh meat and also bread, and they have now a pint and one third of porter daily, which is preferred by the majority to the ration of rum.

**The Cholera.**—On the 21st, the *Times* correspondent writes—"The cholera has not made any considerable progress, and the cases which have occurred are considered by the doctors to be only spasmodic. We have to lament the loss of Major Norton, of the 88th Regiment, a young and promising officer, who served with his regiment in Bulgaria, and was present with them at the battles of Alma and Inkermann. On Saturday he was quite well and attended the sale of Colonel Lawrence's effects, which took place on that day, on the departure of that gallant officer for England in bad health. On Saturday night he was seized with cholera, and he died on Sunday morning. The cases of cholera generally occur in the trenches, the heat and nastiness of which are inconceivable. The smell of the precincts of the batteries is overpowering and horrible. Nearly all day long there is a pleasant breeze playing over the surface of the plateau, which tempers the ardour of the rays of the sun in the camps, but in the ravines and in the trenches and batteries it is rarely felt, and the result is that the heat is stifling. The scarcity of water becomes more formidable every day."

**Changes among the Commanding Officers.**—Sir George Brown will, it is said, resign the command of the Light Division to become Lieutenant-General second in command of the British army, and on the arrival of General Bentinck a fifth division will be formed, which will occasion a displacement of some of the divisional generals, and very probably confer a divisional command on Major-General Barnard.

Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell has, at his own request, been relieved from the duties of Commandant at Balaklava. The military arrangements for the defence of the position will, however, be retained by him, while Colonel Hardinge will exercise all the general duties connected with the town and neighbouring bazaar of Kadikoi.

Our last accounts of the Baltic fleet left it off Narvæn, where it had been lying at anchor for nearly a week, owing to fog, but with fires banked for immediate use. On the 26th the fog cleared away, and the fleet forming into two lines proceeded up the Gulf at slow speed.

At daybreak on the 27th we passed the Island of Hogland, and about noon that of Sommersland, and almost immediately after came in sight of eight or nine sail, bearing S. E.; a signal was immediately made to chase, and the *Euryalus*, *Amphion*, *Dragon*, *Firefly*, and *Locust* were sent to cut them off from escaping, and each funnel of the liners poured forth an immense cloud of smoke as the fires were urged to send them forward. Every heart beat quick with anxious hope that it was the enemy, for as it was hazy we could not distinctly make them out, but they looked large as they scudded away before the wind with all sail set, and the steamers after them. In about an hour their retreat was completely cut off, and the fleet anchored about fifteen miles from Cronstadt, in the open sea, but with the land visible all around us. The *Orion* was sent forward to reconnoitre, and proceeded within the T-Albackin Lighthouse, only six

miles from the city, close to w. she could distinctly see the Russian fleet at anchor.

In the evening the *Magicienne* and *Merlin* were sent to examine the coast about Biorka Bay, and were fortunate enough to capture four large boats, of about sixty tons each, laden with provisions, &c., belonging to the Government. As it was getting dusk, the vessels sent to cut off the sails were chased returned one by one, but each had in tow its prize. The *Euryalus* one, the *Amphion* one, the *Locust* one, and the *Dragon* two. They are all large barges, with two large masts, carrying square sails on the foremast, and about sixty or seventy tons burden. One was laden partly with flour, and the rest with timber and planks.

On the night of the 27th the *Orion* went into Cronstadt to reconnoitre; she was able to count six line-of-battle ships completely rigged, six others dismantled, and fourteen or fifteen frigates and steamers in progress of completion. The small-pox has ceased in the fleet.

The Emperor and his brother Constantine recently paid a visit to Cronstadt, and carefully examined all the defences. Before he departed, the Emperor gave each soldier a rouble, and, assembling the officers, spoke to this effect:—

"The eyes of the whole world are again directed towards Cronstadt, that impregnable key of St. Petersburg; that advanced post of the fortress of Peter and Paul; that other Sebastopol, which would in its turn know how to brave all the attacks of the enemy."

To the peasants, who had presented the new comers with the customary welcome of bread and salt, the Emperor exhorted:—

"Pray to God for the peace of the soul of our lord and Emperor Nicholas I., now resting in God. He loved you, and I will do so too. Put up your prayers to Heaven; we will hold Cronstadt, and if God will there shall be peace, your trade shall improve."

After many interchanges of fine phrases the Emperor and his subjects parted. "No one," says the *Northern Bee*—

"Left the presence of the godlike Emperor without having the words of the ancient Russian heroes in their hearts and on their lips. 'We will bring no disgrace on our country, our lives shall bleed there for our Czar and our fatherland.'"

A report has been current at Vienna that the Grand Duke Constantine had resigned his functions as Grand Admiral of the Russian navy, and that the peace party was again in the ascendant at St. Petersburg; but this was probably a Stock Exchange despatch. On the 31st of May a supplementary ukase was issued by the Russian Government commanding all the peasants in the State dominions, from 30 to 36 years of age, to be included in the levy lately ordered in the seventeen Western Governments. The *Warsaw Gazette*, in an account of the loss of the Russians in the affair of the 22nd, mentions among the dead the name of General Aklersberg, who commanded the second brigade of the 5th Division of Infantry.

The following despatches have been received from Lord Raglan:—

"Before Sebastopol, May 19.

"My Lord—I do myself the honour to inclose the list of casualties that occurred between the 14th and 17th instant.

"For the last two days there has been hardly any firing on either side; large convoys have come into Sebastopol from the northern side, but there has been no movement of importance.

"The heat has been very oppressive since Wednesday.

"I deeply regret to have to report that I have just received a letter from General O'Brien-Saeken, in answer to an inquiry I addressed to him on the subject, informing me that Capt. Arnold, of the 4th Regiment of Foot, who was wounded and taken prisoner on the night of the 5th, died on that same night.—I have, &c. "RAGLAN.

"The Lord Panmure, &c."

In a despatch to Lord Panmure, dated May 19, and published in Friday's *Gazette*, Lord Raglan encloses a copy of a letter from Capt. Montagu, Royal Engineers, prisoner of war, Jeddah Simpheropol, April 28, 1855, containing a list of British prisoners who died either there or on their road from Sebastopol. Capt. Montagu reports that the prisoners who are sick in hospital have received equal, if not even greater, attention than their own soldiers from the authorities, and are constantly receiving presents, &c., from visitors.—There are five or six men who will be sent the first opportunity to Odesa, for the purpose of being forwarded to England, they being incapable of serving again.

The *Limerick Chronicle* gives the following in its army news:—"The widow of Corporal John Brown, of the Royal Sappers and Miners, has married the Emperor of Morocco. She is an Irishwoman."

#### UNITED STATES.

A disturbance occurred in the Baptist church at Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday last. The fact, as stated above, that while Rev. Mr. Welch, a converted Roman Catholic priest, was preaching and dilating upon the dogmas of that religion, the priest who officiates in the Catholic church of the place entered the church and commenced a tirade of abuse against the preacher. Several gentlemen present immediately took the indiscreet priest out, and the preacher finished his discourse without further interruption.

Two or three of the Crimea sailed off.—Late on Friday night a small boat came alongside the re-

venue cutter Washington, now lying off Governor's Island, and informed the commander, Capt. Hunter, that a vessel named the *Joseph Howe* was below, filled with recruits destined for the Crimea. Capt. Hunter ordered the boat to be lowered and manned immediately, to pursue the vessel and bring her back, which was done. The officer who went on board found some twenty persons in the brig with arms and ammunition for a good many more. The next day the matter was investigated, but nothing was elicited that would justify the authorities in stopping the vessel, and she consequently sailed on Saturday evening. The officers were of opinion, that the passengers really were bound for the Crimea as charged. The *Joseph Howe* was an hermaphrodite brig, and was bound for St. John, N. B. It will be noticed that this vessel bears the same name as the agent of the British government in this city, who was empowered (according to Col. Picton's letter in yesterday's *HERALD*) to raise an American Crimean battalion.—*N. Y. Herald*.

**A CATHOLIC PRIEST CLAIMING HIS WIFE.**—The *Chicago Tribune* says that a Catholic priest of that city, named Snieder, privately married a German girl about a year since. His wife afterwards deserted him, and he was subsequently deposed from the priesthood. Recently he brought a suit in Chancery for the recovery of his wife, whom he alleged was illegally detained from him by one Anthony Snieder, her father. The Judge before whom the case was brought, decided that the marriage was a valid one, but that the wife might do as she pleased about returning to her husband. The wife accordingly returned home with her father, heedless of the prayers and protestations of the priest.

A wire cable is to be laid between Ogdensburg and Prescott, connecting them by telegraph—connecting the States and Provinces—a necessity that has been increased by the growing pressure of business intercourse under the Reciprocity bill. The cable will embrace two insulated copper wires, such (only smaller) as are used in the British channel.

#### Editorial Miscellany.

The following Address was presented to Lieut. General the Honourable Charles Gore, on Thursday. The General, and family, left for England in the *R. M. S. Africa*, yesterday morning:

#### ADDRESS

To Lieutenant General the Honourable CHARLES GORE, C. B. K. H., &c.

WE, the Clergy, Magistrates, and others, Inhabitants of the City of Halifax, cannot permit you to leave this Province, with which in various relations you have been long associated in our pleasing recollections, without the expression of an affectionate farewell and warm wishes for your future happiness, on occasion of your separation from us, which we regret to learn is so soon to take place. In the manner in which you have discharged your high military duties, we have recognised a kind disposition to protect the interest and promote the welfare of the civil community, whilst social life in this city has been much enlivened by the cheerfulness and urbanity which have distinguished our fair countrywoman, your amiable Lady, and yourself. In taking leave of you, we beg to assure you that, wherever your duties or inclination may lead you, you will take with you our sincere and fervent wishes for the health and happiness of your family and yourself.

#### REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel much gratified by the honour you have done me in presenting this address, on my leaving your city, to return home, and to assure you that your warm and affectionate wishes for me and my family are most acceptable to us.

At all times when the services of the Military were required to protect the interests, and promote the welfare of the civil community, I gave a most willing assistance.

In our close and intimate intercourse with the inhabitants of Halifax, Mrs. Gore and myself have always derived the greatest pleasure, and beg to assure you, that wherever my duties lead me, I shall ever remember the happy days I have passed in Nova Scotia.

Most sincerely do we wish every prosperity to your beautiful Province, and continued happiness to yourselves.

CHARLES GORE & LADY.

To the Clergy, Magistrates, and others, Inhabitants of the City of Halifax.

Mr. Giles has arrived at Moncton.—We hope his mission hither may be the harbinger of a favourable crisis in the progress of the Railway affairs in this Province.—*St. John's News*.

The Hamilton (Canada) *Spectator* of the 2nd inst., says—"Major General Bell is now on his way from England to assume the military command in this Province."

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in Council, has been pleased to direct and establish North Sydney, in the County of Cape Breton, to be (in the place of the Port of Sydney, which is discontinued,) a Port of Entry and Clearance, and for the Registry of Shipping.

A report of the Hospital in Grafton Street, gives a list of twenty-four cases—since the opening of the institution in March. Of these one died, sixteen were dismissed cured, and seven remained.

Thursday next, the 28th instant, being the anniversary of Her Majesty's Coronation, the Public Offices and Warehouses will be closed as usual.

The *R. M. S. Africa* arrived on Thursday night from New York. The news is not important. Some items will be found under the news head.

## Missionary Intelligence.

April Meeting Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

A letter was read from the Rev. W. F. Taylor, missionary at Tristan d'Acunha, dated Tristan, Jan. 5, 1855, acknowledging a grant of books from the Society, and expressing a fear that in consequence of overpopulation, the community on that island may be soon compelled to quit it.

It was agreed to send a few books described by Mr. Taylor.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Victoria, dated St. Paul's College, Hong Kong, Feb. 14, 1855. The following is an extract:—

"I send you a Gospel in Loochoon. The printing-blocks are all finished; and in about a week or two I hope to send off in a vessel direct to Loochoo 100 copies of St. Luke, St. John, Acts, and Romans, to cheer the hearts and strengthen the hands of our Missionary, the Rev. G. H. Moreton. We have commenced the Gospel of St. Luke only as yet in Japanese and Chinese intermixed. I purpose not exceeding 300 copies of each, so as to render this edition one of a tentative nature."

A copy of the Gospel in Loochoon, printed at Hong Kong, from the fund placed at the Bishop's disposal by this Society, was laid before the Meeting.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Toronto, dated Toronto, Feb. 24, 1855, saying that there are several German settlements in that diocese.

"I am happy," said the Bishop, "to inform you, that the Rev. J. Van Linge, whom I sent among them two years ago, has made encouraging progress—he has organized two congregations, and attempted a third. The first has proceeded so far as to build a church, and to bring it so forward, that very little help will enable them to finish it. Under these circumstances I have more than usual satisfaction in recommending the prayer of the petition to favourable consideration. At all times the donations of the Society are valuable, but on this occasion it will be peculiarly so, as it will make a salutary impression on all our German settlers."

The Board granted £15 towards the object.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, dated Halifax, March 15, 1855. The following are extracts:—

"I think that I have not yet acknowledged your letter of Nov. 11. I, however, immediately communicated its contents to the clergymen interested, Messrs. Nichols, Jamieson, and R. Uniacke, who are grateful for the liberality of the venerable Society. We feel that it has, if possible, a greater claim upon our gratitude than before, in consequence of the circumstances under which these last grants have been given.

"I had much satisfaction last year in meeting all my clergy assembled in Halifax. It was the largest gathering that has been known, only four being absent from the visitation, of the Nova Scotia clergy, although in consequence of the distance those of Prince Edward's Island were unable to attend. The several parishes having been requested to elect representatives of the laity, we considered the propriety of holding diocesan assemblies, and we meet again in October to consider the report of a committee appointed to prepare rules and regulations."

The Rev. F. Wyatt, Rector of St. Paul's, Demerara, in a letter dated March 9, 1855, informed the Society of the consecration, on the 14th of February, of St. Mark's Chapel, on Mr. Porter's estate. Mr. Wyatt says, "I hasten to report to you another event of importance to the Church at large as well as to my own parish. On Saturday last our Bishop ordained the first negro that, so far as I know, has been ordained to the ministry in the West Indies; and he is one who will, I trust, prove himself worthy of the honourable position he had been enabled to gain. Mr. McKenzie was educated in the Grammar School in Georgetown, and from thence removed to St. Augustine's College in Canterbury, from which he has just returned. I arrived myself in the colony about the time of his removal to Georgetown, and as I was employed in the Grammar School upwards of five years, I had every opportunity of observing his character and abilities, both of which gave ample satisfaction to his tutors. When I went to England, in 1852, on account of my health, he accompanied me, and I had the pleasure and the privilege of taking him myself to St. Augustine's and placing him under the charge of its admirable Warden.

"You can imagine with what anxiety we awaited his return from College, and how delighted I was myself to secure his services as assistant curate in my

own parish. The appointment is an advantage to me to meet with many difficulties which other clergymen do not experience, and it will be a comfort to him to be working with one whom he has known so long; and if his ministry among those of his own race is to be a new era in the history of the Colonial Church, and a successful one, this parish offers by far the most advantageous sphere for him, on account of the large number of Creoles resident here, and the large amount of property they possess on this coast.

"The sensation caused in town by the ordination was such as you can hardly imagine."

## Youths' Department.

## THE CHURCHYARD.

I was once staying in a little village, where there was a churchyard, in which all who died within five miles round were buried: in fact, such numbers had been buried there, that the ground was full of bones, and a new grave was never dug, without quantities of these being thrown up, so that the ground was strewn with skulls which were whitened by the air. Many strange stories were told of this same churchyard; and several of the old people who lived in that neighbourhood, talked of things that had been seen, and noises that had been heard, by those who happened to pass that way by night. The landlord of the house where I (with two of my companions) lodged, was a very sociable, good sort of man; and as we were quiet lads, he often invited us into his parlour of an evening. One frosty night we were sitting round his fire chatting, and as is often the case on such occasions, we began to talk on the subject of ghosts. First our landlord told a story of a haunted house where he had once lived, and then his wife told another of a spirit that she said had appeared to her grandmother; each person related some story of this sort, and every one was more frightened than the last, till at length we all began to look up behind us, and I, who certainly could have marched up to the mouth of an enemy's cannon, felt myself shudder. Our good landlord perceiving this, changed the subject, and we soon recovered our spirits. From one story we got to another; and when our terrors were quite over, we laughed heartily at each other for being afraid of ghosts, and all, except our landlady and her sister, seemed to agree that it was a mere joke. Our landlord's daughter, a comely girl of nineteen, was silent, till one of my comrades saying that he was sure that she believed in the reality of such appearances, she answered very modestly, "As to their truth, I cannot pretend to know anything about that, but I am not afraid of any such thing, as I am sure it could not hurt me." All the men except her father seemed to doubt her courage; but he said, "I am sure Nancy tells the simple truth, for mild as she looks, I never knew her frightened: from an infant she has always had more courage than any of my other children, and I know not how to account for it, except that she has been always more attentive in saying her prayers and going to church than the others."

"However," said the young man who had been joking with her, "I will venture to lay a shilling that she would not dare at this moment to walk to the churchyard and bring one of the skulls bare." "Done," cried her father: "so wrap your cloak about you, child, and go as fast as you can." Nancy set out very cheerfully; and as soon as she was gone, the landlord proposed to me to go another way to the burial ground, and watch what she should do. We reached the place before her, and hid ourselves behind an old wall. We saw her walk boldly forward, and take a skull from the heap near us, but just as she was going away, I could not refrain from calling in a hollow voice, "That is my head, do not take it away!" She started, looked round her for a moment, then threw down the skull, and took up another. I cried out again (endeavouring in vain to assume another tone), "That head is mine, let it alone!" "Nay now," said she, "you do not tell truth, for you certainly had not two heads;" and she carried off her skull. We reached the house just as she entered it, and had a great deal of laughing about our adventure. At last Nancy said to the young man who had laid the wager, "I have a great notion you would not have been so ready to go yourself to the churchyard, as you were to send me there; but if you have a mind to prove that you are not afraid, take one of these knives, and stick it in any part of the burial ground you please, and we shall see by that means to-morrow morning how far you ventured." He was ashamed to refuse, so wrapping himself in a large great-coat of the landlord's, he walked hastily out of the house. It was so cold that no one seemed inclined to

follow him, and we gathered round the fire to wait his return.

The churchyard was so near, that we judged it might take him about ten minutes to execute his purpose, for it was a fine starlight night, and the path quite straight; but when half an hour had passed, we began to wonder at his delay, and at length my comrade and I determined to go in search of him. We found the gate open and our companion very near it, lying on the ground, to all appearance lifeless. On hearing our voices he appeared to revive, and, in answer to our questions, said that he had done what he had engaged to do, and was *going away*, when something pulled him back with such force that he fell to the ground; that he had attempted twice to get up again, but was always pulled back, and that in truth he was half dead with cold and fright. We helped him up, and in doing so discovered the cause of his fright; for in sticking the knife in the ground with some strength, he had also struck it through the great coat, and so fastened it to the ground, that every time he tried to go away it appeared as if he was violently pulled back. We brought him home with us as pale as ashes, and when he was well recovered you may suppose how we all laughed at him. This was a constant joke against him in the regiment, and he never could have been able to support the laughing of his comrades long; but, fortunately for him, in about two months after we had a desperate fight with the enemy, and this very man was more courageous than the rest, so that the story was never after mentioned. Thus you see what a foolish thing it is to say a man is a coward for being once frightened. I have heard many stories of ghosts, and always when I had an opportunity of inquiring into the truth, found them to be much like that which I acted behind the old wall when I claimed the two heads.

Here the old man paused, and giving another apple to each of us, desired us to go and play on the green, which we did with great joy, Daniel still sitting at his door, and seeming to enjoy our sports as much as we did ourselves.

A few days after I discovered that Old Daniel had told this story for the purpose of correcting a little boy of our party, who had been taught by a foolish maidservant to be afraid of ghosts, fairies, and all sort of things, and whom the other boys were in the habit of laughing at, and calling "coward."—*Stories of Old Daniel.*

## Selections.

JERUSALEM.—Jerusalem, once the city of the great King, and so long comparatively depopulated, appears to be assuming a new aspect—to be changing its quiet deserted aspect, to one indicative of business and prosperity. That its population should be awakening from their lethargy, and that, while other Turkish towns are falling into ruin and decay, it should be prospering in material wealth and enterprise, is cause of gratulation, in connection with the missions there established. No state of mind is more unfavourable to the reception of religion than that lethargy which has hitherto prevailed throughout the Holy Land, and which it has been the first effort of our missionaries to arouse. We see that various sects, incited to action by this new state of things, are seeking to avail themselves of it, by sending representatives to Jerusalem. It happens that the Jews especially are pressing thither in great numbers. To fully appreciate the value of this improvement, and the importance to be attached to the flocking thither of Jews from the various quarters of Europe, where they at least have come to a knowledge of the essential truths of Christianity, we may quote the following from a late traveller:

Jerusalem, internally, gives no impression than that of silt, ruin, poverty, and degradation. There are two or three streets in the western or higher portion of the city which are tolerably clean, but all the others, to the very gates of the Holy Sepulchre, are channels of pestilence. The Jewish quarter, which is the largest, so sickened and disgusted me, that I should rather go the whole round of the city walls than pass through it a second time. The bazaars are poor compared with those of other Oriental cities of the same size, and the principal trade seems to be in roses, both Turkish and Christian, crosses, seals, amulets, and pieces of the Holy Sepulchre. The population, which may possibly reach 20,000, is apparently Jewish, for the most part; at least, I have been principally struck with the Hebrew face, in my walks. The number of Jews has increased considerably within a few years, and there is also quite a number, who, having been converted to Protestantism, were brought

hither at the expense of English mission societies, for the purpose of forming a Protestant community.

**ALUMINUM.**—At M. Deville's last appearance before the Academy, in August, in addition to his specimens of aluminum, he showed one of silicium, which, in its texture and lustre, had all the appearance of a metal. Here, then, we have another metal added to the list; and who shall now say whose discovery will stop? The silicium, as it is understood, is extracted from the aluminium, and exists in it as carbon does in cast-iron. It is supposed to be ordinary silicium what graphite is to coal.

Now, what are we to think of all this? There being no reason to doubt the facts as we have related them, our first impression is, that we are about to witness a revolution which will affect our commerce, our industry, our science, and our domestic economy. It is already known, that some clays contain twenty-five per cent, of aluminum. Who, then, shall set a limit to its production? What a change! The chemist will henceforth have a metal out of which to make his pans, crucibles, and capsules; all indestructible, and all cheap. The platinum pans used in certain manufactures cost five thousand dollars or more. Platinum is exceedingly heavy, aluminum exceedingly light. The latter, therefore, eminently useful as weights for chemists, who for minute quantities require a weight which shall neither be too small nor liable to rust. How accurate analyses will be when made in unalterable vessels, and tests may be pushed to the very refinement of delicacy! Then, in the art of culinary—no more tin or copper saucepans; no more brass skillets; all our cooking utensils will be made of aluminum, from which will ensue a manifest improvement in public health, to say nothing of gratification to our palate. Decidedly, a new era seems to be opening for cooks and confectioners. And where will the "silver fork" be, when the whole nation is using silver forks? Will any one ever wish he had been born with silver slippers?

We might fill whole pages with notions as to the changes to be brought about in the industrial and decorative arts. To have architectural ornaments, household articles, tools and fifty other things, that "won't rust," will be an incalculable benefit; and who knows whether we may not see glittering roofs on our public buildings and temples without having to journey to the East? Then is silver to be superseded as a medium of exchange? And shall we have a coinage of aluminum? The occupation of counterfeiters will be gone. Then, again, is there no danger of feverish excitement? Shall we not have a whole army of experimentalists setting to work on all sorts of carbs? Will clay farms rise in the market? What are we to do for bricks? Will very fat churchyards fetch the highest prices? And shall we bequeath the mortal part of us to our poor relations for the sake of the aluminum it may contain?

Seriously, we believe that the most important results will follow M. Deville's discovery; perhaps far beyond what can be predicted at present. It was just as much a problem, perhaps more so, when many of us were boys, to extract soda from sea-water; and now it is produced in thousands of tons. So, who shall say what is impossible in turning clay into metal? We all know that silver "was not anything accounted of in the days of Solomon;" and whether such an argentiferous abundance is again to be realized, remains to be seen.—*National Magazine.*

**LORD ASHBURTON ON COMMON THINGS.**—Lord Ashburton concludes an address on "Common Things," which he has just issued to the school-masters and schoolmistresses of Hants and Wilts, in the following terms:—"If I had space I would attempt to show you that it is not in the Crimea only, but that in our fields, in our towns, at our very thresholds, are to be found the same fatal results of misdirected intelligence. I would take you on that sea which we claim as our element, and show you the sails of our merchantmen cut against all rules of science to hold the wind rather than to stand flat as a board. I would take you amidst the high-priced stock of our farms, and show you that the medical attendance to which their care is entrusted is as inferior to the instructed veterinary practitioner as was the surgeon barber of Queen Elizabeth's time to Ashley Cooper or Brodie of the present. I would show you our churches built without reference to acoustics—our palaces without regard to ventilation. I would show you our mechanics' institutes departing from the wise intention of Dr. Pirkbeck, their founder, and wasting noble aspirations after knowledge by dilatory lectures upon useless frivolities. All this misdi-

rected industry in manhood is the fruit of the misdirected bias imparted in childhood; you are answerable for that bias—may your efforts be successful!

**INSANITY ATTRIBUTED TO QUININE.**—The *True Delta* of New Orleans remarks on the fact that although no people are usually less liable to insanity than the Irish, yet now scarcely a day passes, that some Irishman is not sent to the insane Asylum. We quote the rest, "Physicians who are opposed to quinine in yellow fever cases, give it as their opinion, that this new development of a tendency to insanity is the result of a too general use of that subtle and deadly medicine. Public opinion attributes not a few of the yellow fever deaths which have of late swelled our mortuary annals to the unwise use of quinine, if be added the production of deafness and blindness, and swollen limbs, and insanity! how great must be the responsibility of those who have so freely, in fifty grain doses, administered it. But the new outbreak of insanity is not wholly confined to any one class of our population. Every nationality contributes its victims, upon whose brains the "written troubles of quinine have been traced, for all those who have recently become insane have but a short time since had their names recorded in the Physician's books as among the lucky ones who were cured of yellow fever."

**REMARKABLE INVENTION.**—At a late conversation, at Apothecaries Hall, several microscopical inventions and improvements were exhibited. Perhaps the most singular, if not the most important object of attraction, was a curious piece of mechanism recently invented and actually constructed by Mr. Peters, the banker, for making microscopic copies of writing. The pencil written with was attached at the bottom of a vertical compound lever, which could be so adjusted that the upper end moved through by the point of the pencil. The microscopical copy was scratched on glass with a diamond, and it was so minute as to require a powerful microscope to make it visible. The Lord's Prayer was by this means written on a space not larger than a pin-hole, yet the writing was very clear. Many of the visitors were allowed to write their names, and the accuracy of the instrument was thus tested by the exact copies it made of the signatures in little.

**SINGULAR PHENOMENON.**—A curious circumstance is mentioned in connection with the laying down of the submarine electric telegraph from Varna to Sebastopol. When the *Argus* left Kalincra she had a coil of three hundred and seventy miles of wire stowed away in her hold. As she moved to sea, messages were repeatedly sent down from the old castle on the heights of Kalincra where the end of the wire was secured; but though the wire was in perfect connection and in good order, as was proved by the messages all reaching the *Argus*, it was impossible to transmit an answer back to the shore. As the ship increased her distance from the land, the wire gradually gave faint intimation of its returning powers; and at last, when one hundred miles of it had been laid down, the messages were easily sent backwards and forwards. The scientific gentlemen sent out in charge of the telegraph were utterly unable to account for this phenomenon.

The atheism which is rampant among many of the Germans loses none of its insanity and bitterness by a voyage across the Atlantic. A German *Infidel* paper published at St. Louis puts forth as full blown blasphemy as was ever cherished by Faine or Voltaire. The belief in a God "is an abominable bugbear, which, according to these *illuminati*, has been for centuries gnawing upon mankind and keeping them from their destiny."

"Every revolution will be but half accomplished, if the life-nerve of the Prime-Monarch beyond the stars is not cut off; every revolution will be made in vain, if the ministers of the Monarch are not rooted out, as we root out dangerous vermin."

**A CANDID ADMISSION.**—In last week's *Tablet* was printed a very imposing list of "distinguished converts" to the Romish Church. Several correspondents of that journal have since proved that it is imposing in more senses than one, by detecting and exposing its repeated inaccuracies. Mr. Oakley, who with a ridiculous assumption of dignity designates himself "Rector of Islington," questions the policy of publishing such lists: The contemplation of such lists tends, above all, to throw dust into our eyes; and make us forget, what I fear is too certain, that in every large town we lose many more Catholic children annually by neglect and proselytism than we gain adult converts in their place."

Bishop DOANE thus speaks on the subject of "Woman's Rights."—"The highest human grace a woman ever won, have but ensnared her soul in vanity and sin, and wrought destruction, through her attractions, for the souls of others. And intellectual powers and intelligent gifts, not chastened and controlled by his renewing grace, are, at this time, unsexing women, and thrusting on the astonished world, a race of monsters, in that Amazonian crew, who clamor, now for 'woman's Rights' such as no womanology has ever dreamed of.

**PROVIDENCE.**—We are too apt to forget our actual dependence on Providence for the circumstances of every instant. The most trivial events may determine our state in the world. Turning up one street instead of another, may bring us in company with a person whom we should not otherwise have met; and this may lead to a train of other events which may determine the happiness or misery of our lives.—*Cecil.*

**HUMILITY.**—Is a virtue all preach, none practise, and yet everybody is content to hear. The master thinks it is good doctrine for his servant, the laity for the clergy, and the clergy for the laity.—*Selden.*

**PRIDE.**—If a Pharisee can but get a few haiks of outward duties to feed upon, and muster up a few regiments of self-righteousness to throw over his back, he is presently as proud as Lucifer.

He that hath revenge in his power and does not use it, is the great man.

### Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE Right Revd. Lord Bishop of the Diocese, left Weymouth on 7th inst., and proceeded in a boat on a visit to Sandy Cove. Here his Lordship, who was accompanied by Mrs. Binney, was received with every demonstration of respect by Rev. H. J. Claro and the people under his Charge. Mr. Claro has for several months been assiduously laboring in the fatiguing and arduous Mission of Westport and Digby Neck, and on this occasion presented a small number of Candidates for Confirmation, whom he had been long preparing for this sacred Rite. Rev. P. J. Filleul was also present. There was a respectable congregation, and the services were deeply impressive. The Church had been in many respects improved since His Lordship's last visit.

On the 8th his Lordship left for the Church at Rossway, likewise under the charge of Mr. Claro. Since the Bishop was last there this Church has been nearly painted. The weather being exceedingly unfavorable the Service was postponed until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the congregation assembled. After a solemn address from the Bishop five persons received the ancient Rite of Confirmation.

In the Evening the Bishop arrived at Digby, and the next day a deputation of the Parishioners waited on his Lordship with an address, which was read by the Rector, welcoming him to the Parish.

On the 10th Rev. H. J. Claro read the Morning Prayers in Trinity Church, and the Bishop the Communion Service, after which, his Lordship confirmed forty-two persons, one of whom had been previously baptised by the Bishop after the reading of the second lesson.

At 3 o'clock Divine Service commenced at Marshalltown, Mr. Claro reading the lessons, and Mr. Filleul the Prayers. After the second lesson, a young person was baptised by the Bishop. His Lordship also confirmed twelve persons. The Church was inconveniently crowded, many finding it impossible to obtain seats.

At half past 7 in the evening there was another service in Trinity Church, Mr. Claro reading the Prayers, and Mr. Filleul the lessons. The Bishop preached. His Lordship on this day delivered three admirable Sermons to large congregations, two addresses to the young persons confirmed, baptised two adults, and took part in other portions of the Service. It is but justice to the Parishioners of Digby to state, that very important improvements have been made in their Church since the last Episcopal visit.

During their stay, the Bishop and Mrs. Binney called upon the friend of the Church, Miss Tolton. Their presence cheered her in her sorrows—and the Bishop's consolatory remarks were a source of great comfort to her.

On 11th the Bishop took his departure in the midst of a heavy storm so fulfil an engagement at Bear River.

Digby, June 13, 1833.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

## EPISCOPAL VISIT TO WYMOUTH.

MR. EDITOR,—

I perceive that communications have been sent to you from time to time, giving an account of the Bishop's visit through the Western section of his Diocese. I beg to send you the following particulars connected with his recent visit to this place. His Lordship left Yarmouth on Monday the 4th inst., and sailed at Montezuan in the evening. This settlement is almost exclusively inhabited by French Roman Catholics. Here, however, he found a few Protestant families, whom he exhorted to remain "steadfast in the faith." Four children were baptized by his hands; and he did not leave these "few sheep" without the promise of endeavouring to secure to them occasional visits from some of the nearest Clergy. On Tuesday, the 5th, his Lordship was met at Bellevue's Cove (5 miles from this) by the Rev. P. J. Filleul, and Messrs. C. P. and Alpheus Jones.

On Wednesday, the day of Confirmation, the attendance at Church was very excellent, considering that Episcopalians in this community are not very numerous. The Service commenced at 11 o'clock, and was conducted by the Rector. There were 23 Candidates for Confirmation. The nature and responsibility of the engagements, they were about to assume, were pointed out, in as solemn and touching words as language can furnish. Among other pious counsel, they were warned not to consider their duty at an end, when the solemnities were over; but to look up perpetually to God to preserve them from the evil of this ensnaring world. His Lordship expressed much pleasure at observing so many young men coming forward on the occasion, "for who," added he, "stood in so great need of the restraining grace of God, as those whose age and circumstances peculiarly exposed them to the evil influences of the world?"

A Sermon was then delivered by the Bishop on the Lord's Supper. In this discourse the sound and scriptural views of our Reformers were ably maintained. And most affectionately were those, who had that morning "witnessed a good confession before men," invited to seize the first opportunity to partake of this means of grace; and it would be found to tend greatly to keep alive the hallowed feelings awakened in their breasts.

In the afternoon of the day the Missionary drove the Bishop to see the little Church on St. Mary's Bay, and distant from the Parish Church, 9 miles. The alterations and repairs already effected commended themselves to his approval, as well as those that are being carried out. While in this neighbourhood the Bishop called on Mr. J. McNeill, and on the family of S. Savary, Esq., and in the evening he and Mrs. Binney spent a few hours agreeably at the residence of C. P. Jones, Esq.

The day following, a boat was ready at an early hour, for conveying the Bishop to Sandy Cove. This mission is separated from Weymouth by St. Mary's Bay, an arm of the Bay of Fundy. The passage across is five miles, and is frequently rough and boisterous. The Bishop was accompanied by his lady, the Rev. P. J. Filleul, and Mr. R. W. Jones, one of the Wardens of Weymouth. After a pleasant sail of an hour, they were met on landing by the Revd. J. H. Clark, the Missionary at Sandy Cove.

The peculiar excellence of the Episcopal system is, perhaps, no where more apparent than in visits for holding Confirmation. Here the highest Minister of the Church lays his hand upon those, who have, in infancy, been introduced into the fold of Christ, and exhorts them to seek daily the grace exhibited and sealed to them in that covenant. In this beautiful and significant rite, so calculated to arrest the attention and impress the heart of the young before they are distracted by the cares of life, or have plunged into the follies of the world, is comprehended all the good which others think to attain by a second baptism. There is, however, this important difference between them,—that whereas the former has come down to us from apostolic times, along the track of ages, to the present,—of the latter, we venture to affirm that it has been interpolated in the doctrine of Christians; and in regard to it there can be no real breach of charity to say—"We have no such custom neither the Churches of God."

Another important benefit to be derived from Episcopal visits is the healthy stimulus that is thereby imparted in a parish. The Diocesan is thus led to form an acquaintance with our people and to become acquainted with their wants and capabilities. They will on their part almost uniformly, evince a desire and

make an effort to comply with his wishes. And in the end it is firmly believed that such a spirit of humble acquiescence will command the blessing of Him, who has appointed divers orders in the Church, and to whom we are assuredly bound to pay deference in matters of a spiritual and temporal nature. Such a course is infinitely preferable to the indulgence of a captious or cavilling spirit, which will eventually engender disorder and disunion among ourselves, and not a few other evils in the Church of God. It surely is displeasing in the sight of Him who has enjoined us to "Obey them that have the rule over us"; and it is unbecomingly in any who profess to be followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, who when he sent his Apostles into the world gave them this soul-sustaining promise: "He that heareth you heareth me; and he that despiseth you despiseth me."

These thoughts have occurred to me when reflecting upon the manifest advantages of our Episcopal organization; and they are not to be interpreted as applying—in the least—to the members of the Church at Weymouth. Of them we can safely say, that they are loyal in all things connected with the Church. Altho' neither so numerous nor so wealthy as many others, they have generously responded to every invitation made them to support the Church and all her institutions; and they are willing to make further exertions with that view. A variety of circumstances have prevented them having their Church put in the condition due more especially to the temple of the Lord; but great exertions will be made this summer to effect this desirable object. Should we all, through God's goodness, be spared to receive another visit from the Bishop three years hence, we look forward to the satisfaction of introducing him into a neatly painted Church, to be summoned to the sanctuary by the sound of a bell, and above all to have so profited by his godly instructions as to have made visible progress in our heavenward course. And may those especially who recently came forward to enrol themselves on the side of the Lord—who, by faith in his cleansing blood, became one with Him and He with them, ever preserve and treasure in their memory his earnest appeals. May his affectionate counsels preserve them in the day of temptation, and in the hour of peril.—May they sustain and comfort them in the day of adversity, so that continuing the Lord's for ever, they may, at length, through God's inconceivable mercy, attain his everlasting kingdom.

H. M. L.

Weymouth, June 17th, 1855.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1855.

## KING'S COLLEGE ANNUAL CELEBRATION.

We do not know enough of the proceedings that usually attend on the annual meeting of the Governors and Alumni of King's College, to be able to describe them as their prominence in the work of the Church entitles them to be known, and shall leave the task to others more competent. Enough however, appears in the programme which the advertisements afford, to show that they will be of high interest, not only to those more immediately concerned, but to every person who may be privileged or have leisure to attend them. We gather that they commence on the 21st and end on the 30th of June, and that the Encenia will be celebrated on the 28th. Windsor, which has derived so much benefit from the College, will be quite enlivened by the influx of its former temporary residents during this week. Caps and gowns will be common objects in every street of the village. Many of the clergy who have been educated within the College walls will be there; and many laymen also, will take this opportunity once more to honour by their presence their Alma Mater; while not a few, who altho' strangers to the Academic Halls, have bought their freedom, will participate in the celebration. These yearly gatherings cannot fail, if properly directed, in having a powerful influence upon the welfare of the College. They knit its friends together in its behalf, and they promote that social and brotherly feeling, and that true understanding of each others position, which are necessary effectually to sustain the work of renovation so well begun by the contributions of the Churchmen of the Diocese, and by the Sons of the University wherever they are to be found. King's College has never been without an array of the best talents of the land in the persons of its legitimate Governors, and of late years its circumstances have more than ever required their exercise. It is well, at so interesting and critical a period of its history,

that they have had amongst them, and with the chief seat at their Board, the present Bishop of the Diocese, a Prelate to whom College life and college education are familiar, one who has gathered his learning and experience from the noblest seat of learning that the world can boast, the University of Oxford—one who is well able to direct and advise as to the best means to ensure the usefulness and efficiency of this Provincial Seminary. To him Windsor College will ever stand deeply indebted for the warm interest he has taken in its affairs; and to his counsel and assistance it may be reasonably assumed that much of its future prominence will be owing. With this assistance—with its full complement of able Professors—and the prestige which attaches to the Institution, the University of King's College ought to, and of right does assume the position of the first Educational Establishment of the land. We trust that at the coming meeting the Governors and Alumni may in their united wisdom mark out some course of improvement that shall tend to increase and perpetuate its fame—that when time shall roll by its hoary walls, it may in intellect be ever youthful—the handmaid of true religion—shedding the rays of knowledge to remotest distance—and still gladdening and ornamenting the land, of which it is even now one of the fairest ornaments.

## LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

The *R. M. Steamship Asia* arrived on Tuesday night, in 10½ days from Liverpool, with nearly 200 passengers. Her news is a full corroboration of the telegraphic intelligence via New York of the Allies' successes in the Crimea, and something more. The British fleet were exploring the sea of Azof in every direction, and it is supposed would soon attack the most important Russian positions in that inland water. There had been no further advance of the Allied forces at Sebastopol, than to the line of the Tchernaya. The attempt to penetrate the country is evidently full of difficulties; but it is to be hoped they will soon all be surmounted by British and French valour, and that ere long this strong hold of despotism will succumb to the prowess of armies battling for the rights of nations, and to secure the peace of the world.

In the latest telegraphic despatches from the seat of war, dated Saturday, June 9, at noon, the capture of the Mamolon breastwork is announced. This event is stated to have taken place on the 7th, when, as we are informed, "the formidable fire of yesterday was kept up to-day with the greatest spirit, and soon after six o'clock this evening, the French attacked and carried the White Tower and the Mamelon—the greatest gallantry was displayed on all sides—casualties not known."

There can be no doubt at all that the Allies' possession of the Sea of Azof will operate to the discouragement of the defenders of Sebastopol. It is said to have caused a great sensation at St. Petersburg, where the Government are accused of neglecting this important portion of Russian territory. The charge of neglect we dare say is without just grounds, for it could hardly have been contemplated that any attempt would have been made in that quarter, or if made that results so decisive could have been obtained. The Russians have ever deemed Sebastopol the key of the Crimea, and that in fact, the defence of any other part of the country has been secondary, and it is only since the recent overpowering force of the Allies has been directed upon the Crimea, that the latter have been in a condition to look to other matters than the difficult task immediately before them. It will now be seen whether the key of the Crimea is Sebastopol in reality, or whether by way of the sea of Azof, such an impression may be made upon it, as will reduce the country, and secure the object of so much toil and loss of life.

Preparations were making in France for the reception of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, who were expected to pay a visit to Louis Napoleon, some time in August, after the prorogation of Parliament. The Royal party it is said would land at Boulogne, where they would be received by the Emperor and Empress of the French, with a right royal welcome, and then conducted to Paris.

The Allied fleet in the Baltic were within view of Cronstadt; but its strong defences seem to preclude the possibility of a successful attack.

The venerable Theodore Harding, the last of the Fathers of the Baptist Churches in Nova Scotia, departed this life on the 8th inst.

The Band of the 76th Regt through the kindness of Colonel Clarke, gave the citizens a rich musical treat on Monday last, in the Horticultural Gardens. We learn that they intend performing once a week at the same place.

THE RAILROAD.—The Government it appears are beginning to feel some of the embarrassment of their position. Hopes have been excited with reference to the Trunk line of railroad, which it was evident, the moment the country was committed to the Windsor line, could not be realized. Whatever may have been promised, the utmost that can now be expected, is, that if the experiment of a Railroad to Windsor be in any degree successful, measures will be taken to commence and complete the line to the New Brunswick border. The surveys just before the general election, and the eastward, have no doubt caused extravagant expectations, which are quite delusive. They will mark the line when the country is in a condition to put it through, but we apprehend that some time will yet elapse ere much progress is made eastwardly. Some of the folks in that direction, however, seem very much dissatisfied, and are holding meetings to address the Lieut. Governor on the subject, praying that the Windsor line may be discontinued, and the Eastern trunk line constructed. This may be very good party tactics, and it may be intended thereby to give the Assembly an immediate control over the Railway Commission, which would for many reasons be inadvisable; but the Windsor Railroad is too much of a fact now, to be disputed in this way. The East must wait its turn, and to all appearance our trunk line will reach its destination under present circumstances, on the New Brunswick border, quite as soon as the New Brunswick line is there itself. The shortest way to hasten this accomplishment, will be by unanimous action to complete the line to Windsor, when what is left of the energies of Nova Scotia, will be available to build up the much greater and much more important undertaking, towards New Brunswick.

The R. M. Steamship Morlin arrived on Sunday night the 17th inst. from Newfoundland. The fisheries have been unusually successful, the catch far exceeding any thing of the kind for the last 30 years. The total collection in aid of the Patriotic Fund was £2118 17s 6d.

Holloway's Pills possess most astonishing powers in the Cure of General Debility.—Copy of a Letter from Henry Antorne, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., to Professor Holloway. "Sir.—I suffered for a number of years from weakness and general debility, and was brought to death's door by the same. I was told by those I consulted, that there was no hope of my recovery, when I resolved to give your Pills a trial,—after using them about five weeks my health was considerably improved, and at the expiration of two months every symptom of my disorder disappeared. (Signed) H. ANTORNE."

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. Mr. Jarvis—directions will be attended to. Revd. H. L. Owen—attended to. Despatch from E. M. McDonald, Esq.—attended to. Despatch from Jas. P. Ward, Esq.—attended to. Revd. J. Storrs—attended to. Revd. P. J. Filieul—attended to. Rev. J. Ambrose—attended to. From Professor Holloway, 214 Strand, London, with remittance. Please send another sheet of notices.

Married.

On Wednesday, by the Rev. William Bullock, Mr. Edward John Loxley, to Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Mr. Frederick Major. On the 16th inst. by the Rev. B. F. Uniacke, Peter H. LeGros, Esq., Barrister at Law, to Fanny Sophia, daughter of Wm Jesse Smith. At St. Paul's Church, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. Wm. Bullock, Sergeant FARNWICK THOMPSON, 76th Regt., to Miss Mary Cook, of this city. On the 20th inst. at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. G. W. Hill, A. M., James H. Morse, Esq., son of the late Major Morse, Royal Artillery, to Harriett, second daughter of Captain A. T. Hill, late Royal Staff Corps. On the 5th inst. at St. Peter's Church, Weymouth, by Rev. P. J. Filieul, Capt. Alex. Lovett, of Yarmouth, to Miss Maria, daughter of Capt. George Lovett, of Weymouth. At Boston City, 3rd Inst., by the Right Rev. Bishop Eastburn, Mr. CHARLES L. SMITH, of Halifax, eldest daughter of Mr. Donald Mc Lennan, of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, June 16th.—Barques, Standard, Liverpool, 53 days; Egyptian, Pheasant, ditto 23 days; brig Kingston, Griffin, Clenfuogo, 21 days; brig, M. Mortimer, Burke, ditto 21 days; Conquest, McKee, ditto 23 days; Rapid, Wilson, Montreal, 14 days; Adah, ditto 20 days; schrs. Rose, Gannan, ditto 14 days; Topsy, Crowell, Baltimore, 10 days. Sunday, June 17th.—R. M. S. Morlin, Corbin, St. John's, N. E., brig Halifax, Purdy, Mayaguez; schr. Helen Maid, Sullivan, St. Jaco. Monday, June 18th.—Briq. Boston, Roche, Boston. Tuesday, June 19th.—Barque Sientor, Fraser, Liverpool, 31 days; brig Arab, (now) Countess Harbord; Rainbow, Cochran, New York, 7 days; brig Belle, Quaker, 14 days; schrs. Mary, McNutt, P. E. Island; Sealhart, Talbot, Bar Chaleur; Barque Hymon, Henderson, Liverpool, G. B., 43 days; brig Ann McKee, Thorburn, La. Have—bound to West Indies; brig Wirth of the Vere, Carr, Pictou, 5 days; Pecket schr. Durham, Dolliver Port Medway, 10 hours. Wednesday, June 20th.—R. M. S. Asia, Lth Liverpool, G. B., 104 days—178 passengers—26 for Halifax; ship Royal Victoria, Croucher, ditto 40 days; Barque Taylor, Bellot, London, 34 days; brig, Velocity, (now) Guyborough; Aurelie, Michon, Montreal; schrs. Paquita, Quebec, 10 days; Ensign, McOrgan, P. E. I.; Liverpool, Foote, St. John, N. B.; W. A. Henry, Montreal, 10

days; Industry, Alland, Dalhousie, 8 days; Steer ger, Stiman, Baharat, 10 days; Adeline, Newell, Madelon Islands, 4 days. Thursday, June 21.—Schr. Port Spain, Braver. Friday, June 22nd.—Briq. Mary, Clenfuogo, 16 days; schrs. Falcum, Hudson, Trinidad, 20, Bermuda, 8 days; Busker, Sydney; Lucy Alice, McPher, Damarat; R. M. S. Africa, Little, Boston, 35 hours—has 220 passengers—10 for Halifax; has \$1,000,000 in specie on freight for Liverpool.

CLEARED.

Saturday, June 16th.—R. M. Steamship Curlew, Sampson, Bermuda and St. Thomas, brig, Lady Ogle, Wood, U. W. Indies; Africa, pkt. Meagher, Boston; schrs. Belle Isle, Cronan, Labrador; Scepter, Wensell, Bay Chaleur. Tuesday, June 19th.—Barque Halifax, Lard, Boston, brig Mathis, Wilton, Jamaica; schrs. Herald, Zwicker, trading voyage; Uncle Tom, Griffin, Newfld.; Osprey, DeMontreuil, P. W. Indies. Thursday, June 21st.—Briq. Pitho, Marshal, Kingston, Ja., steamer Africa, Little, Liverpool, steamer Merlin, Sampson, St. John's, N.E. Friday, June 22nd.—Briq. Velocity, Mann, Falmouth, Ja.; Schr. Exile, King, F. and B. V., Schr. R. W. Hart, Newfld.; Schr. Alexander, Montreal;

MEMORANDA.

The ship Loch Mabon Castle, reported in our last, wrecked on the Bird Rock about the 3rd of June, had crew and passengers saved, 130 of the latter arrived at Pictou on the 17th; 120 more, with the Capt. and crew were expected the same day. The rest of the passengers were taken off the wreck by a ship bound to Quebec. The ship was still on the rock at last accounts—fore part only out of the water; the masts were cut away by the crew when she first struck. Liverpool.—Sailed June 1, Speed, Baxter, for Halifax. June 9.—Loading for Halifax—Earl of Selkirk, and Lord Ashburton. CLYDE.—Sailed May 25, Omar Pacha, Jost, Halifax. June 9.—Loading for Halifax—Geo. Washington. GRAVESEND.—Arrived May 26, Dumbarton, Martin, Halifax.

PASSENGERS.

By H. M. S. ASIA—FROM LIVERPOOL FOR HALIFAX—Miss Cunard and servant; Miss Forsyth and sister; Miss Toussaint; Miss McQueen and four children; H. Hogg, Esq., and lady, Hon. Mr. Ritchie, Messrs C. Gibbon, J. Bliss, J. C. Jones, M. Cassack, J. Toussaint, Della Torre, C. White, and Mr. Higgins and child.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, JUNE 23.

Table listing prices for various goods: Apples, Bacon, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Hams, Do. smoked, Hay, Homespun, Oatmeal, Oats, Pork, Potatoes, Socks, Turkeys, Veal, Yarn, Canada Flour, Am., Rye, Corn Meal, LUMBER, Hamlock, Spruce, Pine, and AT THE WHARVES, Wood, Coal.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WM. GOSSIP.

No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET,

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

Oil Colors.

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

Table listing oil colors: Madder Lake, Cobalt, Chinese Vermillion, Megilp, Nitumen, Flake White, double tubes, Barat Sienna, Raw Sienna, Burnt Umber, Raw Umber, Prussian Blue, Yellow Ochre, Ivory Black, Indian Yellow, Naples Yellow, Indigo, Vandyke Brown, Chrome Yellow, Scarlet Lake, Crimson Lake, Purple Lake, Roman Ochre, Indian Red, Venetian Red, &c. &c. &c.

Oils.

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

Academy Boards, 24 x 15 1/2 ins.; prepared Mill Boards for smaller finished Pictures in Oil, all sizes; Prepared CANVAS, plain and single prime—27 inches wide, of any length.

Brushes.

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

Crayons, &c.

Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored—in Boxes of 24, 30 and 36 shades. Le Franc's hard pointed Cold Crayons, round boxes. Corio Crayons, Nos. 1, 2 & 3. Black Glazed Crayons. Italian Chalk, hard black. White Crayons, square. White Chalk, round, for Black Board. Port Crayons: Leather and Cork Stumps, Tinted Crayon Paper.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Alumni of King's College, will be held at Windsor on Wednesday, the 27th June, at half-past nine o'clock, A.M. in the College Hall, for the election of a President and members of Committee, and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary. Two Governors will also be elected in the place of A. M. Unlatch, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Cray, who in the order of their election go out of office, but who may be re-elected. By order of the Committee. P. CARTERET HILL, Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

THE Annual Meeting of the Governors of the above Institution will take place (V. V.) in the Library of the College on THURSDAY, 26th June instant, when the Encenia will be held, and the usual exercises will be performed. Alumni of the College and all others interested in its welfare are invited to attend. Halifax, June 4th, 1855. JAMES C. COCHRAN, Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

THE COGSWELL SCHOLARSHIP will be open to competition at the ensuing Encenia. The subjects of examination will be— In the Greek—The Epistle to the Romans, critically and doctrinally. The Old Testament History during the reign of the Kings. The Articles of the Church of England. The Candidates will also be required (each) to write an Essay upon a given subject, and to produce the Certificate required by the Trust. The successful candidate must have attained the full age of nineteen years. P. C. HILL, Sec'y of Trustees.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

The Rev. E. MATHEW M. A., the Rev. J. ROBERTSON, M. A. and J. C. COGSWELL, Esq., B.A., have been appointed Examiners.

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

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

On Wednesday, the 27th, the COGSWELL SCHOLARSHIP will be awarded. On Thursday, 28th, the ENCENIA will be celebrated.— Divine Service will commence at 10 o'clock, and a Sermon will be preached by Rev. Professor HILL, M. A. At Noon the usual Convocation will be held for commemoration, and conferring of degrees. The business of the Term will be closed on Saturday 30th of June. GEORGE McCAWLEY, President.

PROFESSIONAL

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE—70 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON. Admitting on equal terms, persons of every class, to all its benefits and advantages. Capital £250,000. Fully subscribed for by upwards of 1400 Shareholders. HALIFAX BOARD OF MANAGEMENT. DIRECTORS: WILLIAM PRYOR, JR., Esq., ANDREW H. UNLATCH, Esq., WILLIAM CUNARD, JAMES A. MORSE, Medical Referee—EWD. JENNINGS, M. D. Secretary—BENJAMIN G. GRAY. Head Office in Halifax—No. 60 Hollis Street.

SOME of the leading advantages offered by this Company are:—

- I. Assurances can be effected immediately, without the delay of first referring to England. II. Peculiar advantages are secured to Policy Holders whilst living, which are not to be met with in any former existing Company. These will be found fully detailed in the Prospectuses. III. In addition to the usual business of Life Assurance, Assurances are granted against paralysis, blindness, accidents, insanity, and every other affliction, bodily and mental, at moderate rates. IV. Policies are indisputable, and no expense whatever is incurred by the assured, in effecting them, beyond the fixed rates of premium. V. No charge is made to the assured for Policies, Policy Stamps, or Medical Certificates; as these are all paid by the Company. VI. There is no extra premium or permission required for going to, or residing in Australia, Bermuda, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, the British North American Colonies, or the Northern States of America. VII. Annuities granted on most advantageous terms, and on every contingency of life or lives. Detailed Prospectuses given gratis, and every information afforded on application to the local director, the agent, or any of the following sub-agents:— Pictou—G. A. MACKENZIE, Esq. Sydney—E. F. AUCHINCLOSS. Annapolis—E. C. COWLING. Halifax—H. W. SMITH.

The following are examples of the rates of premium for assuring £100 for life:—

Table showing rates of premium for life insurance: Age 20 £1 10 9, Age 40 £2 13 6, Age 30 £1 19 6, Age 50 £3 18 6.

H. G. GRAY, Solicitor, &c. No. 60 Hollis Street, Halifax. Head Agent for Nova-Scotia.

THE Directors of the Church of England Academy at St. John's Newfoundland, will receive applications from Gentlemen desirous of becoming Candidates for the situation of Head Master.

Applications, with Testimonials, (to be sent to the Chairman on or before the 1st of July next) will be received in Halifax by the Ven. Wm. Archdeacon Wright, who will give all necessary information.

By order of the Directors THOMAS F. H. BRIDGE (Archdeacon) Chairman.



## Poetry.

MAY TO APRIL.

I.  
Without Your showers  
I breed no flowers,  
Each field a barren waste appears;  
If You don't weep  
My blossoms sleep,  
They take such pleasure in your tears.

II.  
As your decay  
Made room for May,  
So I must part with all that's mine  
My balmy breeze,  
My blooming trees,  
To torrid sun their sweets resign.

III.  
For April dead,  
My shades I spread,  
To her I owe my dress so gay;  
Of daughters three  
It falls on me  
To close our triumphs on one day.

IV.  
This to repose  
All nature goes;  
Month after month must find its doom  
Time on the wing,  
May ends the Spring,  
And Summer frolics o'er her tomb.

WM. GOSSIP,

**HAS JUST RECEIVED** a portion of his Spring Supplies of School Books and Stationery, which he will dispose of Wholesale and Retail at the Lowest prices. Drawing Materials for Oil and Water Colors—Comprising Oil Colors in tubes, Moist Water Colors—Prepared Mill Boards, Prepared Canvases, Liquid Colors, Antiquarian and smaller sizes Drawing Paper, Drawing Pencils, Crayons, &c. &c. &c. No. 24 Granville Street, April 28, 1855.

**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 pulling 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. The pills 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.**

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

Brass Rule of all patterns, in lengths of 2 feet, Leads, 8ro. and 12mo. per lb.  
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Quotations,  
Bookings,  
Points,  
Ley Brushes,  
Newspaper and Book Printing Ink.

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

WM. GOSSIP,

May 19.  
Orders for new Presses or Type, and all Material connected with the Printing business, supplied from one of the best Type Foundries in Boston—and every information afforded to Parties entering upon the Printing business, to enable them to do so with economy.

**THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.** MYRRH AND BORAX, PREPARED WITH Eau de Cologne. THE daily use of this much admired Tincture preserved and beautified the TEETH—prevents Tartarous deposit—arrests decay—induces a healthy action in the Gums—and renders the BREATH of a grateful odour.

Sold only by **WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from London, Halifax, N. S., Feb. 1855.**

## 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**

## 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.**

## LANGLEY'S

## EFFERVESCING APERIENT POWDER.

—SUPERIOR TO SEIDLITZ—

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

## THE INFALIBILE 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 two 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) EDWD. TOMKINSON.

**A BAD BREAST CURED WHEN AT DEATH'S DOOR!**  
Copy of a Letter from *Mr. Henry Malden, 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 strata-gems 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 effected.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

(Signed) HENRY MALDEN

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

Ague	* Female Irregularity	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Asthma	Sties	Scald Head
Bilious Complaints	Fever of all kinds	Sore Throat
Block on the Face	Stour and Gravel	Stomach and Bowels
Skin	Gout	Secondary Symp-toms
Bowel Complaints	Head-ache	Tumours
Colic	Indigestion	Tic Douloureux
Constipation of the Bowels	Inflammation	Ulcers
Consumption	Jandice	Uterine Affections
Debility	Liver Complaints	Vermin of all kinds
Dropy	Lumbago	Weakness from whatever cause.
Dysentery	Piles	Whitening of the Face
Erysipelas	Rheumatism	Whatever cause.
	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.

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There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.

Feb. 24, 1855. General Agent for Nova Scotia.

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TOILET REQUISITES, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;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.**

## SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

RECEIVED PER STEAMER.

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

**WILLIAM LANGLEY, Hollis Street, Halifax, March 31.**

## "PARLEZ VOUS FRANCAIS.?"

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WM. GOSSIP,

Dec. 12. No. 24 Granville Street,

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