

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1857.

ORDINATION, &c.

THE Bishop held an Ordination at Salem Chapel on Sunday morning last, when Mr. Joseph William Forsythe, of Trinity College, Dublin, son of the Rev. J. Forsythe of Truro, was admitted to the Order of Deacon. After the Ordination the Holy Communion was celebrated.

The Bishop delivered an excellent discourse in the evening, to a large congregation—and in affectionate terms adverted at its close to his approaching departure from among them for a season—he spoke of the good that had followed the experiment of opening a chapel where the poor might have the gospel preached to them—and that although absent in body, there would still be the recollection that on stated occasions they would be united in the same services—and that wherever he might be, and in whatever circumstances he might be placed, his prayers would be offered on their behalf, and he besought from them a similar remembrance in their supplications to the Throne of Grace.

A correspondent of the New York Churchman writing from Quebec, and giving a short account of the Episcopal Visitation, which took place on the 11th June, among other matters relative to the attendance, mode of conducting the service, &c., relates as follows:—

"The Rev. J. H. Thompson, Professor of Divinity in Bishop's College, Lennoxville, preached, and in the course of his sermon pressed the claims of the Chapel of the College. It still requires £100 for its internal completion. As far as limited means will allow, it has been designed to make it strictly ecclesiastical, and even beautiful. It is intended to consecrate it next week, and a respected prelate of your American Church is expected to add interest to the solemnity by his presence. As your correspondent hopes to be present on the occasion, it will afford him much pleasure to send you a faithful report of the proceedings. The rev. professor's appeal was liberally responded to, considering that there had been no previous notice. After the sermon the clergy came forward into the chancel, and having answered to their names, were informed by the Bishop's official, Dr. Mackie, of the severe illness which was the cause of his lordship's lamented absence on the important occasion.—His lordship was strictly enjoined by his medical advisers to make no effort whatever, and consequently resigned the idea of tasking a little returning strength in the delivery of his charge. It will be printed, however. The clergy, after a lapse of three years, and coming together from places more than 500 miles apart, united, we have no doubt, with a solemn comfort, in the reception of the Blessed Sacrament. I am happy to say that a goodly number of the laity also communicated. The usual hospitable reception at the palace followed, after which, at the Bishop's request, conveyed through Dr. Mackie, the clergy adjourned to the chapel of All Saints, immediately adjoining the Rectory, to take into consideration the most fitting time for the first meeting of Synod, now legalized, and also the order of assembling it. The unanimity of sentiment and the fearless utterance of what a few years ago was only whispered, were on this occasion very refreshing. No one "passed or muttered" a syllable against what all felt must be. Three or four thought it most judicious to put it off for a year, in consequence of the Bishop's poor health; but the proposal met with no countenance—the rest feeling it imperatively necessary to assemble it in September, or as soon after as his lordship could make it convenient. As for the formation of the first Synod, it was thought best, after some free discussion, to recommend the Bishop to appoint the same as he did before it was legalized, viz., two delegates from every congregation, who are to be communicants of at least a year's standing. The feeling of the whole body of the clergy was strong, and their opinion explicit on this point. You will allow, Mr. Editor, that this is a true testimony. It was recommended to his lordship to appoint a Committee of six clergymen, (named by the assembled clergy,) and six laymen, (whose appointment was left to the Bishop,) to prepare a draft of a Constitution to be submitted at the first meeting. It is to be printed and circulated one month before the first sitting. I may add that an affectionate address of confidence in our venerable bishop, and sympathy with him, in his present bodily affliction, was unanimously and warmly voted by the united clergy and laity, at a large meeting of the Church Society, on the day preceding the Visitation—You will join me, Mr. Editor, in praying that God may bless such hopeful beginnings."

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, Lady, and infant son, left Halifax in the Steamship Niagara, for England, on Thursday night. We understand His Lordship will be absent for several months, during which time, the Venble the Archdeacon will attend to the official business of the Diocese.

Judge Bliss, Mrs. and Miss Bliss and Mr. Bliss, came passengers in the Steamship America from England. We are glad to see His Honor looking so well, especially after the reports that he had experienced an attack of severe illness in the Mother Country. We trust he will live long to administer British justice in Nova Scotia, and adorn the Bench of his native country.

STEAMSHIP AMERICA—REBELLION IN INDIA.

THE news by the Steamship America is of a very important nature, furnishing details of the outbreak of the native troops in India, and the excesses by which it was accompanied. The causes assigned for so wide spread a disaffection, are so trivial in themselves, so seemingly inadequate to produce it, that they may well be questioned, and it is believed by many, that foreign intrigue has led to this unprovoked rebellion. It is however well known that the tenure of British power in India, is only secure while the impossibility exists of a combination among the native princes, that would lead to an united effort to break the yoke. And as a very light matter may at any time cause the slumbering embers of disaffection to kindle, where there is so much impotent hatred, it may be that prejudices of caste or religion have had more to do than anything else with the disturbances, which slight at first, have now assumed so important a character. The proclamation of the Governor General favors this idea.

The area of revolt appears to be circumscribed, and when crushed at Delhi, which is the head quarters of the insurgents, it is not likely their example will spread to other quarters, altho' a bad feeling will be fostered that will weaken the dependence of the Government upon the native soldiery, and must make the employment of a much larger European force in India than heretofore, an act of necessity. At the latest dates it was asserted that the Home Government had received telegraphic intelligence that the revolt had been crushed. More than 13,000 soldiers were under orders in England for immediate embarkation for India. Whether accidental or not the East India rebellion is a diversion in favor of China, and for a little while will prevent the attention of Great Britain being exclusively turned to her quarrel with the Celestial Empire.—Speculation may go even further than this, and deem it probable that Russia, which is the ally of the Chinese Empire, may have instigated the revolt in order to further her own designs upon either India or China.

The following proclamation was issued in a Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary:—

Fort William, Home Department, May 16, 1857.

The Governor-General of India in Council has warned the army of Bengal that the tales by which the men of certain regiments have been led to suspect that offence to their religion or injury to their caste is meditated by the Government of India are malicious falsehoods.

The Governor-General in Council has learnt that this suspicion continues to be propagated by designing and evil-minded men, not only in the army, but amongst other classes of the people.

He knows that endeavors are being made to persuade Hindoos and Mussalmans, soldiers and civil subjects, that their religion is threatened secretly as well as openly by the acts of the Government, and that the Government are seeking in various ways to entrap them for purposes of their own.

Some have been already deceived and led astray by these tales.

Once more, then, the Governor-General in Council warns all classes against the deceptions that are practised on them.

The Government of India has invariably treated the religious feelings of all its subjects with careful respect. The Governor-General in Council has declared that it will never cease to do so. He now repeats that declaration, and he emphatically proclaims that the Government of India entertains no desire to interfere with the religion or caste, and that nothing has been or will be done by the Government to affect the free exercise of the observances of religion or caste by every class of the people.

The Government of India has never deceived its subjects; therefore the Governor-General in Council now calls upon them to refuse their belief to seditious lies.

This notice is addressed to those who hitherto, by habitual loyalty and orderly conduct, have shown their attachment to the Government and a well founded faith in its protection and justice.

The Governor-General in Council enjoins all such persons to pause ere they listen to false guides and traitors, who would lead them into danger and disgrace.

By order of the Governor-General of India, in Council, CECIL BENDON, Sec'y to the Gov't of India.

The Bazaar in aid of the Building fund of the Chapel of Ease, Coxheath, Cape Breton, realized the sum of £40 towards the object. This is deemed very satisfactory. There are also of unsold articles enough to form the nucleus of another Bazaar. The Mesdames Thomas and Henry Bown, and the Misses Bown, and Mr. Robert Anderson, are noticed with much approval, in the Cape Breton News, as "the originators and invaluable laborers in the good cause of placing the Congregation at Coxheath in a position to finish the interior of their Chapel."

We announce with much regret, the death of David Allison, Esq., which took place at North Carolina on the 5th inst. Mr. Allison was sedulously attentive to business, and was generally esteemed an upright and honest man, just in all his dealings, and always ready to enlist his abilities, which were of a superior order, to promote the wel-

fare of the community with which he was identified. The expansion of the commerce of this port, is much indebted to his clear-sighted views of mercantile enterprise: The death of Mr. Allison, at a time of life when the judgment is mature and a long career of usefulness might have been anticipated, may be considered a public loss. He was about to return home, when the dread messenger summoned his soul to the bar of the Eternal. It is consolatory to his friends, in their experience of his Christian character, that he was prepared to meet his God.

THERE is considerable of a spirit of opposition between our Corouers—the old and the new officer—and the consequence has been, that both have sat at different times on the same body, and that each returned, as might be expected, a different verdict. This is a very unseemly state of things, and ought to be put an end to by the interference of the proper authorities.

The great contest for the championship of the North American waters, between the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Boats, is to take place on the morning of the 23rd. In order to give eclat to the occasion, Capt Hay and the Officers of the Flag Ship, have organized a series of Boat Races for the afternoon of that day. We hear that the Dock Yard will be open, and a fund of amusement recreative and improving may be anticipated.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE EXAMINATION.—The examination of the Day School of this Institution, previous to closing for the Midsummer holidays, took place on Friday the 10th inst. Among the spectators we observed Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, and some of the officers of the Flag ship. We understand the former expressed himself much pleased with the exhibition of the mental powers of the pupils. The rapidity with which sums in mental arithmetic were solved, even when the answers were required to the fraction of a farthing, must have astonished every one. At the close of the examination the Admiral addressed the pupils, telling them as they valued their future prosperity, to pay the greatest attention to the French language, which was not only invaluable as a means of intercourse with foreigners, but on account of the literature to which its knowledge formed the key.—Chronicle.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the appointments undermentioned:—

To be Collector of Colonial Duties at Bridgetown—James H. Thorne, Esquire, in the place of Robert Troop, Esquire.

To be Justices of the Peace: In the District of Argyle, Wm. Hatfield, junr., Esq., Plymouth. James H. Hatfield, Esq., Kempt.

To be one of the Commissioners of Schools in the District of Argyle—Mr. Nathaniel Travis.

To be a Surveyor of Shipping at Pugwash—Mr. Levi Borden, in place of Mr. Joseph Jones, resigned.

To be a Notary Public—Mr. Xerxes Z. Chipman, of Ragged Islands.

Substitute for brandy! Those accustomed to the use of stimulants, will find not only a pleasing and agreeable but a useful substitute in Durno's celebrated Catarrh Snuff. Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

To SMOKERS.—Prince Albert's Aromatic Cachous for performing the breath after smoking. The Smoker's tooth Powder, for all the purposes of a dentifrice, and to prevent discoloration of the teeth from the use of Tobacco. Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co.

Dr. Abbott's Bitter eradicates all difficulties arising from the impurities of the blood, excites the appetite, invigorates the powers of digestion, and acts, in fact, as a general corroborant of the whole system. It may be used in all cases of disease dependent on general debility of the digestive organs or requiring a tonic. Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

Frangibani, the everlasting perfume, with other approved toilet requisites, received by G. E. MORTON and CO.

The largest revenues of the estates on the borders of the Mediterranean are those derived from the sale of Orange Flowers. The house of Fauguer, perfumer of Paris pays, it is said, to the proprietors, a yearly sum of 30,000 francs for a supply of Orange Blossoms. This enormous consumption by a single perfumer is not surprising when it is known that the Balm of Orange Flowers gives a delicate perfume to the Breath, thoroughly cleanses the Teeth, eradicates Tan, Pimples, and Freckles, and imparts a rosy bloom to the complexion, makes a soft and beautiful lather for shaving, removes dandruff, and gives a fine gloss to the Hair. A bottle costs only 50 cents. Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co.

Among the most important discoveries which have ever been made in medical science, we may number that of G. W. Stone's Liquid Cathartic, a Family Physic in the most desirable form, perfectly agreeable to the taste, and a reliable remedy for Habitual constiveness. Affections of the Liver, Impurity of the Blood, Piles, Epilepsy, Scrofulous humors, Dyspepsia, Bilious Affections, Dysentery, and all diseases of the bowels will be completely removed by its use. Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & CO.

Holloway's Ointment & Pills.—These potent remedies constitute a materia medica in themselves, for there is no internal or external disorder controllable by medicine, for which the one or the other of them is not a positive remedy. Eruptions, tumors, scrofula, scurvy, cancer, mercurial diseases, asthma, rheumatism, sore throat, goit, uterical swellings, &c., subside and disappear under the action of the Ointment, and in cases of dyspepsia, dysentery, sick headache, diarrhoea, liver complaint, piles, constiveness, debility and other complaints originating in the internal organs, the Pills produce the most astonishing results.