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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

XI

VOL. XI HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1868. NO. 9.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.		EVENING.	
		1st	2nd	1st	2nd
Jan. 10	18a. of Epiph.	Isaiah 61	John 1	1st Rom. 8	9
11	2	Genesis 22	John 3	2d Rom. 8	10
12	3	Genesis 22	John 3	3d Rom. 8	11
13	4	Genesis 22	John 3	4th Rom. 8	12
14	5	Genesis 22	John 3	5th Rom. 8	13
15	6	Genesis 22	John 3	6th Rom. 8	14
16	7	Genesis 22	John 3	7th Rom. 8	15

Poetry.

COMPENSATIONS.

A LAY FOR THE TIMES.

LET us be cheerful,
 Whatso'er be our
 Life is not all fearful,
 There's a sunny side,
 Vernal zephyrs blanch
 Winter's frosts afar;
 Midnight's spectres vanish
 With the morning star.

Every deep depression,
 With its chills and blights,
 Has a compensation,
 In the neighboring heights,
 Birds of plumage plainest
 Lift the sweetest song;
 Pangs that rack the keenest
 Seldom tarry long.

Of the richest uses
 Come from humblest things,
 As the marsh produces
 Tribes of brilliant wings,
 Larks at heaven's gate singing,
 Nestle in the corn;
 Mountains proudly springing,
 Were in valleys born.

Churn'd in one churning
 Sea, the providence
 Thrown upon the shore!
 So each stormy trial
 Yields us fruits of good,
 Wisdom, self-denial,
 Strength and solitude.

Hayes' once did cater
 To Elijah's need;
 And Peter's for Peter
 Tribute-money paid.
 There's a charming story,
 How the widow's cruse,
 Blest by proper hoary,
 Poured an overplus.

Thorniest afflictions
 Sharper than have been;
 Healing hand of God
 Mitigate the pain.
 See the Angel's light,
 With the shining sword;
 Ever at hand,
 To the Name of God!

'Tis a sign of beauty,
 Which no one can
 Brave the stormy day,
 Thoughtful and smart,
 Courage, firm and patience,
 Principles of
 In the stormy seasons,
 Like the Rainbow shine.

—N. Y. Observer.

Religious Miscellany.

NEW ECCLESIASTICAL TERMINOLOGY.

The inroads of modern pedantry upon the sacred language of devotion and theology are rapidly becoming so serious that it is quite true that the attention of divines of learning and influence were directed to their suppression. Should the developments and philological novelties of which we speak continue much longer, nearly all the books of our older divines will become unintelligible and out of date. Hooker, Andrewes, Pearson, Bramhall, and Boveridge would be amazed out of all reason, could they glance over some recent books and newspapers, and find clergymen and writers of the English Church adopting literally the phrasology of Rome, or sliding familiarly into the cant of Puritanism; and this in spite of our having in the authentic documents of the Church a nomenclature thoroughly expressive, unexceptionable, and all sufficient. Few persons will deny that the language of the Prayer book ought to indicate the tone, and supply the principal terms, to be used in writing or speaking on theological or ecclesiastical matters. Of

course, the wider the range of theological enquiry, the less will be the sufficiency of the language so afforded, but it is undeniably good so far as it goes. And it is unwise, undutiful, pedantic, and mischievous to attempt to unsettle it, to weaken its significance to the people by the introduction of fresh terms, and the substitution of a language wholly unknown to the Church since the reformation. This adoption of Roman theology has become at length the sign of a particular party in the Church who are endeavouring to pave the way for union with Rome by weeding out the distinctive terms of the Anglican Church, and familiarising the English ear with the language of the Roman books of theology and devotion. Take, for instance, at random, some of the later numbers of the *Union*. We find both in the articles, for which the conductors are, and in the correspondence, for which they are not, responsible, the use of language quite unknown to the documents of the Church, and inharmonious with her tone and teaching. Some terms are entirely derogative, and are intended as mockeries of some of our services, or parts of them. Thus the portion of the Communion office usually read when there is no celebration, was profaned some time ago by the epithet of "Table Prayers;" and in an article in a recent number this part of the service is stated as being "known" as "Table Prayers." Now, except by the undutiful writers and a few of their admirers, the objectionable expression has certainly not been adopted, and we trust the reverent spirit of our fellow-Churchmen that it will never become general. But the impropriety of attempting to bring it into use remains the same. Then what are we to say to the substitution of the term "Mass" for the Holy Communion? Yes, this is now the general terminology of our services in the *Union*, and we read of "High Mass," "Low Mass," and "Missa Sicca," as if they were thoroughly well known in the Anglican Church as a proper part of her service. Then some writers who contend that it is proper and desirable that, on certain occasions, some of the congregation should remain during the celebration of the Holy Communion without receiving, express themselves by the thoroughly Roman term "hearing Mass." Now, too, we begin to hear of "Servers at the Altar," and town and country clergy keep up an animated correspondence discussing whether such "Server" should or should not be a communicant. And one goes so far as to say that it does not signify whether the "Server" be a communicant or a non-communicant, man or boy, so that he be not a woman! Another recommends the compilation of a book to be called "Rules for Serving," and the *Union*, in an editorial note, promises with exemplary alacrity that one shall be "put in hand" immediately. As if our own Prayer book had not already provided all that was necessary in her own rubrical directions! In connection with this we may cite other expressions, which, though they may be found in some patristic writers, and writers of a later date who have imitated their model, are certainly out of place and date in the English Church at the present time. The "Sacrament of the Altar;" "the Adorable Sacrifice;" "the Holy Sacrifice," and the like, are good and proper expressions in their proper place; they are equivalents for the technicalities approved by the Church, but ought not to be used in lieu of them; and the attempt to oust the terminology of the Anglican Prayer book by the introduction of that of the Missal needs only to be pointed out to meet with the severe censure of all loyal Churchmen. Observe, we are not denying the propriety of using those expressions in certain cases, but we maintain that it is wrong to use them in the way in which they are used by the writers to whom we have alluded. Then where do we find in our Prayer book the authority for "the Ordinance of Penance," which is said in the last number of the *Union* to be essential to any successful exertions for the recovery of sinners. We might proceed to amplify instances, but these may suffice to indicate a growing evil, against which the clergy should be on their guard.—*Literary Churchman*.

That life that shall never end must begin here; it is the new spiritual life, of which the Word of God is the immortal seed.—*Leighton*.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

"A polished Brahmin or a polished Mahometan is not a savago still," as we have heard; any more than were the educated hearers of the holy Apostle on the Areopagus. I well remember standing on the banks of the sacred stream with an old pandit, a gentle and most learned Brahmin. It was the festival of the goddess Doorga, images of which were being carried in boats, and then cast into the river. I pointed to them, and said to my teacher, "Dwijs! behold your gods!" "My gods!" replied the venerable Brahmin; "no! these are not my gods. Those are for the ignorant multitude, but my god is not that." And he then quoted those beautiful lines of Manu, on the Creation (*Sanhita*, i 5-7):—

Asididam tamobhutam, etc.
 This world was as yet in darkness, imperceptible, undiscoversible by reason, indiscernible, as if it were altogether asleep;

Then He who exists by Himself, the Most High, who is Himself imperceptible, made the world, composed of great elements, perceptible. He the Almighty showed Himself, and dispelled the gloom.

He, whose nature is beyond our reach; whose essence escapes our senses; who is indiscernible, but eternal: He, the All-pervading Spirit, whom the mind even cannot grasp, even He shone forth Himself."

"That is my God," said the Brahmin. And surely such a man, in advance of Epicureans or Stoics, is not a savage. Nay, he is not far from God, after whom he feels, if happily he may find Him. It is then for us to give him a hand, in friendship and in love, and to bring him by gentle dealing to the light of truth.

And as to Buddhists, what Christian missionary could hear an Arhat or a Tat'bagata quote from his sacred texts such words as these (*Dhammapadam*, *Lokko*, 168, &c.):—

Uttithe, na ppamajeyya, dhammam suchatitam chare
 Dhammachari sukham seti asmin loko parafahj cha.
 And habhuto ayam lokko, tanuk'etha vipassag;
 Sakunto jalamutto va appo saggaya gacch'hati.

"Let a man arouse and exert himself, and lead a virtuous life; for the virtuous man secures for himself happiness in this world and in the next."

"For 'This world is enveloped in blindness. Few, few there are in it who rise to heaven as a bird escaped from a net.'"

without longing to give the sound principle of the fear of God and faith in Christ to that man, who only requires them to be one with ourselves? Surely such men are not "savages;" far from it. They are not far from the kingdom of Heaven; and they are to be brought to it as St. Paul did. Missionaries, then, like the holy Apostle, are also to be learned in the "poets" and writings of the people they address; and meeting them, as the Apostle did, on their own ground, they are to bring them over to their side, to the worship of the true God; first from their own books and then from the Word of God. They are, in short, to look first for points of agreement, and not of disagreement, with those to whom they preach Christ. The lines above quoted are a drop only from the ocean of such lore enshrined in Indian writings; those must be sought and studied, and used in time and place with tact and judgment, as St. Paul did at Athens. He has set an example for all missionaries to follow.

But, as regards Mahometans, I fear little can be done among them, until their day, like that of the Jews, is come. Their case differs from that of Brahmins or Buddhists, who, owing to the nature of their creed, are more easily converted than Mussulmans. These have articles of creed in common with Christians, and thus causes their implacable enmity towards them. They are more fanatics than religionists; but the days of their imposture are numbered; and then it will disappear like a morning mist in the brightness of eternal truth.

One word more about caste, and I have done. As long as there is a scrap of Sanscrit literature, or one Brahmin left in India, to hand down the tradition—so long, also, will Hindoo society be divided into four principal castes, of which the Brahmin is first. This division into caste forms part and parcel of the nation, and no law, no coercive measure, will eradicate it. On the contrary, the more opposition is made to it, the more will Hindoos cherish it. Nothing but Christian principle will teach a Brahmin that he and a Suga are brethren; and to that wholesome influence alone must that result be

left. The notion or prejudice of caste is one of those things which must be connived at in converts emerging from the gloom of heathenism—who see as yet indistinctly; and who ought not, in all justice and charity, to be judged of by our own selves, that have grown old in the religion and faith of the Gospel. We ought to bear in mind the example of the holy Apostles assembled at Jerusalem, to whom and to the Holy Ghost it seemed good to lay upon the brethren of the Gentiles "no greater burden than necessary things." As Hindoo converts grow older in the Christian faith, so also will they completely lay aside their heathen prejudices—and that, too, of their own accord.

But, Sir, we are told that able men are not to be had for the calling of a missionary. This cannot be. It would be a libel upon the nation that shrinks from no danger and spares no expense in the pursuit of wealth, to say that her best favoured sons are not as willing and ready to win the far greater prize of souls to Christ than gold that perisheth. It is only because they know not India. For who can be in that wonderful land without entering heart and soul into the thousand associations of its archaic birth and long existence? What man can welcome the sun rising over the hills of Aryana vaeja, from whence showers of life and plenty fall over the plains of Sindu; or hear the Vaidic hymns chanted at dawn on the banks of "sarvapaahari sarit," the stream that cleanseth from all sin—so the Brahmins tell us—without feeling both veneration for a land four thousand years old, and an ardent wish to tell her people of a brighter Sun, of a better country, and of another stream of life that faileth not, flowing from the everlasting hills? And what langouges to tell it all in! The finest ever spoken on earth: either the soft Pali, or the rich, harmonious, and perfect idiom of Indra's realm, the venerable Sanscrit. Surely there must be many men, free from domestic cares, whom God has gifted with mind and heart, and with devotedness to His service, who will go on their errand of love to the people which at present says, "Come over and help us." God grant that the labourers sent may be worthy of their reward—which is, to shine as stars in the Eastern firmament for ever and ever.—

S. C. MALAN, Vicar of Broadwindsor.

News Department.

UNITED STATES.

THE CAPTURE OF GEN. WALKER'S EXPEDITION.—In our New York papers we find voluminous accounts of the capture of Gen. Walker's filibustering expedition by the U. S. naval force under the command of Commodore Paulding, and the return of Gen. Walker to New York in the steamship Northern Light.

An Officer on board U. S. frigate Wabash, gives the following detailed statement of the capture and surrender of Walker and his men:

You heard, by the Star of the West, of the landing of General Walker and his men on the Point Arenas, directly under the guns of the Saratoga.

I have now to announce to you his capture. Upon landing he took possession of Scott's buildings, and also of a schooner lying at the wharf. Capt. Chatard, of the Saratoga, informed him that he must give up the schooner and evacuate the buildings, which he did, moving further up the Point, where he hired a few small buildings, huts, I may call them, and hoisted his flag there.

He assumed that Point Arenas was the headquarters of the army of Nicaragua, and upon one occasion when Lieut. Cilley of the Saratoga, in company with two other officers, landed on the Point, he was ordered to leave it. Cilley told him that he did not recognize his authority, but that if he repeated the order, having the power to enforce it, he would leave. He states that Walker threatened to shoot him if he came there again. On the 4th inst., forty-five of his men, under Col. Anderson, went up the river and captured two steamers and the Fort of Castillo.

Thus far all had gone well. He had command of the river, and only waited for his reinforcements to go up into the interior and carry all before him.

On Sunday, the 6th inst., flag officer Hiram Paulding arrived in this ship. The English ship-of-the-line Brunswick, and steam-frigate Leopard, arrived on the same day, and on the evening of the 7th, the U. S. steamer Fulton, Lieut. Commanding J. J. Almy. We were obliged to anchor outside, there not being water enough for a ship of our draft to go in.

Early on the morning of the 8th we hoisted out the launches and first cutter, and got the howitzers into them. At half-past 8 o'clock, commenced to send the

marines and boarders to the Fulton. The sea was so heavy that they had to get out of the after gun-deck ports, one at a time, and have their arms handed down to them. Upon getting alongside of the Fulton, it was very difficult to get so many men, encumbered with their arms, on board without accident. Some few got overboard, but were rescued. To give you some idea of what the sea was, I would state that while I was in a boat, quite close to the ship, it would sink in the trough, and an intervening sea would hide the ship so that I could not see her topgallant-mast head. The launches and first cutter pulled in the harbour. After the men had all been transferred to the Fulton, Commodore Paulding went on board of her and hoisted his flag. Capt. Engle went in, in his gig, before all the men had left the ship. He went on board the Saratoga, warped her ahead, and sprung her broadside to bear on the head-quarters and magazine of General Walker.

At 2 P. M., the Fulton ran alongside of Scott's wharf where the men were landed, and forward. Captain Engle now took command of all the active forces ashore and afloat, amounting to about four hundred men. He directed Lieut. Sinclair, in command of the launches, to anchor within fire, second range of Walker's camp, but out of the Saratoga's line of fire. He then took his aid, Mr. Shuff, and pulled up to the head-quarters of General Walker, having directed the commander of the Saratoga, that when he returned from his interview, if he wished him to fire he would wave his flag. The same order was given to Lieut. Sinclair. The Saratoga fired shot and shell, and the launches grape and shrapnell. The reason and warlike were not to advance till he returned. He had a short interview with Gen. Walker, who met him at the landing, and invited him to his quarters. Capt. E. then gave him a communication from Flag Officer Paulding. As soon as he read it he said: "I surrender, and am under your orders." Then Sir, said Captain Engle, "haul down your flag." He immediately ordered it down.

Captain Engle then said, "General, I am very sorry to see you here. I would like to see an officer of your ability in command of regular troops." They then spoke of the disposition of the arms, &c. The Captain, in describing this interview, says the behavior of Gen. W. was that of a well-bred gentleman—his voice is soft, his manner easy, but firm. He speaks slowly, but the flash of his eye tells you that what he says means. The Captain with his Aid, then left. At this time one of the steamers they had captured came down the river and anchored in the stream, under the direction of Lieut. Sinclair.

At 4 P. M., General Walker, under the order of Commodore Paulding, came on board the Fulton, and a short time afterwards, Captain Engle, his Aid, and General Walker, were pulled off in the gig to the Wabash. The sea was running so high that they were hoisted up in their boat.

The rest of us, with Walker's men, soon followed in the Fulton, and about an hour after dark we were all on board of our own ship.

Walker asserted, on board this ship, that if the English had landed the same force that we did he would have fought them, doing all the damage he could, and then taking to the bush, or, to use his own expression, "If you had landed with red coats on, I would have done you a great deal of damage. I would have fought to the last man."

This would intimate that he surrendered to the flag. The truth is, however, that he surrendered to the force, as he shewed every disposition to fight against the flag, in case of the Saratoga, when she was alone there, and indeed I was informed, by officers of that vessel, he said he could whip her.

On one occasion when her boats were out practicing with small arms, they approached near the camp on Point Arenas, when the people in the boats could hear the orders given to "fall in;" the rattling of arms, &c., shewing that they expected an attack, and were prepared to resist it.

The Panama Star asserts that Walker shed tears when he hauled down his flag, but none of the correspondents takes pains to contradict this statement.

Walker carried to Washington.—Commodore Paulding denounced by Secretary Cass.—A special correspondent of the New York Times telegraphs from Washington on the 28th that Secretary Cass denounces the arrest of Walker as illegal and unauthorized. Commodore Paulding's instructions were only to prevent the landing of Walker. The Commodore will doubtless be court-martialed immediately.

Gen. Walker to-day surrendered himself to the custody of Marshal Rynders, who proceeds with his prisoner this evening to Washington, to ascertain the intentions of the President towards him.

The Post of this evening intimates that a party of reinforcements for Walker's army left this port on the 20th, in the Star of the West.

A dispatch to the New York Herald says that great excitement is going on at New Orleans in consequence of the arrest of Walker, and that 1400 men are now in that City and Mobile awaiting shipment to Nicaragua. It adds that 800 men have already sailed from Texas.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.—The War Department at Washington on the 28th received official despatch

as from the head quarters of the army of Utah, dated Black Fork, 8 miles below Ham's Fork, Nov. 4. Col. Johnston states that Col. Smith with his command, and the numerous trains guarded by it, reached there Nov. 3. The march was slow and tedious, 11 averaging miles a day. Although the road was excellent and the weather fine, it was not possible to make more rapid progress, on account of the broken down condition of the draught animals. The trains, including the sutlers, and merchants for Salt Lake, which he would not allow to go on, occupied in an order as they could be made to travel, the space of five or six miles. No molestation whatever was attempted by the Mormons, which may be attributed to the presence of the cavalry, and the judicious vigilance of Col. Smith.

On the 6th Nov. Col. Johnston was to march on Fort Bridger, and to dislodge any force he might find there, and await the appearance of Col. Cook, when at the approach of winter, which was too near to attempt the passage of the Wasatch range of mountains, with a probability of success, he would seize upon the district mentioned in his letter from the South Pass, and occupy it till an advance shall be practicable.

In a letter Col. Johnston says that the army has made one day's march since the 5th, and that on the 7th they were awaiting the arrival of the trains delayed by a storm. "Our trains," he adds, "occupy, in as close an order as they can travel the road, from 13 to 14 miles—therefore the rear cannot move till late in the day."

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1858.

AGREEABLY to announcement, the present series of *The Church Times* will terminate with this No. This is necessary, in order that arrearages of subscriptions, which have grown very large, may be collected, as well as to gain a starting-point under a new system, which while it shall manifest decided improvement in every department of the Paper, shall preclude arrearages, and prevent all risk of failure in the future from that cause. We believe that such a system is practicable, but we do not believe that any religious journal can be satisfactorily conducted, or long survive in this country, under the present loose and vexatious mode of newspaper publication. There is no want of material in the Diocese, if it could only be made to act collectively, to enable such a good Church paper; and we hope that ere long we shall have one established that shall produce a fair remuneration to its publisher, and be of service to the Church, existing without exception, all her interests in its support. That such a Paper has not yet been established is not our fault. Ten years ago we commenced the publication of *The Church Times* under an impression that the difficulties which opposed themselves to such a result, would be easily overcome; but although our own views upon questions which agitate the Church, are decidedly moderate, and we have inculcated forbearance in all parties, essential qualities as we imagined, to contribute to it, we find that we have been somewhat mistaken in our estimation; and we cannot but regret that difficulties still exist to mar a good design. If all looked to the one great interest which such a paper is intended to serve, these would immediately cease. We hope for this effect in the being deprived for a time of the recognized medium of Church intelligence and ecclesiastical communication with the Diocese, and shall hold our eyes ready to cooperate in any plan of general agreement by which an object of so much importance can be matured and carried into useful operation.

It now remains for us to thank those friends in various parts of the country by whose exertions *The Church Times* has been mainly upheld. We thank them for what they have done and for what they have offered still to do,—and we have no doubt that their desire that the Paper should not cease, and their expressions of good will, make its revival only a question of time, and will lead to its maintenance on a better footing, and to a more certain support than has hitherto been awarded to its publishers.

It may not be amiss to add in conclusion, that we are a good many hundred pounds *minus*, owing to the arrearages to which we have alluded. Moreover we think that the experience of our brethren of the press will corroborate our assertion, that the want of punctuality in payment on the part of subscribers to a paper, is as dangerous to its existence, as any deficiency in the subscription list. We also express a confident hope, that the Clergy in each Parish will receive and remit the amounts that may be due as soon as possible, a statement of which has been forwarded to each of them; and we would intimate to the subscribers to the Paper, that the receipt of the clergy of the respective Parishes, will be a sufficient discharge.

We have received the following Letter from His Lordship the Bishop, which we are permitted to publish:—

Hollis Street, Jan'y. 7th, 1858.

DEAR SIR,

I have received, with much regret, your announcement of your inability to continue longer the publication of the "Church Times," but I am not surprised at your decision, after the statement of accounts which you have submitted to me, whence it appears that, whilst you have been obliged to pay money out of pocket, your Subscribers have in too many instances neglected to pay their just debts to you, and that you do not receive even the nominal support requisite to enable you to conduct the publication satisfactorily. You also repeat, what you have often stated to me, that you have felt disappointed by the Clergy, from whom you hoped to receive frequent contributions, in the shape of Editorials on Theological articles, and that you never proposed continuing the Paper without such aid, inasmuch as you cannot devote to it the time and attention required from an Editor.

Under these circumstances, I cannot ask you to continue the publication, but I feel that its discontinuance will be a serious loss to us; and I believe that the Members of the Church, (not excepting those who have refused to support it,) will find when too late that our Institutions and Societies, and the general interests of the Church, will be injuriously affected by the want of a recognized organ of communication between the different parts of the Diocese. This opinion was expressed by me, in a circular addressed to the Clergy in Jan'y, 1853, of which I enclose you a copy, and which would be as applicable now as it was then.

Moreover I must confess that I do feel ashamed, that the Members of our Church do not support their own paper, whilst each of the other Denominations in the Province has its own organ, maintained as I understand by the united exertions of both Ministers and people. It is strange that, whilst we have at the lowest estimate upwards of 5000 heads of Families in our Communion, less than 500 are willing to contribute 10s. per annum towards the support of their Newspaper, and I cannot yet altogether abandon the hope that a sufficient number may come forward to enable you, after a brief interval, to commence a new publication with a fair prospect of success.

At present I must content myself with expressing my high sense of your persevering endeavors to promote the interests of our Church, and of the sacrifices which you have made in order, if possible, to sustain what I do believe to be an important aid to her work. This has been the more praiseworthy, because the state of your health has frequently been such as to render any additional anxiety or labor a heavy burden to you; and indeed I have often felt astonished that you have continued so long to struggle on against the many difficulties which you have had to encounter. I hope those who have been the benefit of your labors, receiving the "Church Times" every week, will hasten to acknowledge their obligations, in the most satisfactory way, by remitting the arrears, of which the accumulation has caused you so much inconvenience, and that there will be no list of defaulters when you finally close your accounts so far as relates to this publication.

Believe me,

Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

H. NOVA SCOTIA.

Mr. Wm. Gossip,
Editor of "The Church Times."

The following is the Circular alluded to above:—
HALIFAX, Jan'y 17, 1853.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,

When the *Church Times* was changed in form, and placed in the hands of a new Editor, I intended to issue a Circular to the Clergy, calling upon them to make renewed exertions on its behalf; but I deferred in the hope that they would of themselves do this, without any special Communication from me. In some few Parishes I gladly acknowledge that my expectations have been realized, but in several I am sorry to say that an examination of the List of Subscribers leads me to the conclusion that apathy and neglect have prevailed; and I desire now to impress upon you the importance of maintaining our Church Paper, which without increased support must fail, as the losses of the Publishers have been great, while the Editor labors without any remuneration.

That it is not exactly what you would wish it to be, is very probable, but I beg you to consider that a Diocesan Paper must not represent any party, and if it is to have a general circulation, must avoid giving reasonable cause of offence to any. The question is not, whether it is as useful as it might be, but rather what would be the effect of its cessation? I am persuaded that the interests of the Church would be seriously affected by the want of a recognized organ, through which the knowledge of proceedings in any portion of the Diocese may be imparted to the whole, and communion thus maintained between all the Parishes, many of which would be otherwise iso-

lated. The Reports of local meetings of the D.O.S., and the exertions of the people in any Parish, have a tendency to stimulate others, and I fear that the funds of the Society would sensibly diminish if we were deprived of this auxiliary.

In these respects, no other Paper, however good in itself can supply the place of our own, and its general tendency is decidedly to promote religion and piety, while controversy, mischievous in itself, and altogether unsuitable for the columns of a Newspaper, is excluded. It is thus a useful assistant to the Clergy, conveying sound instruction in their absence, and supplying interesting and profitable extracts to those who have few good Books, and would otherwise be tempted to read publications of a different character. You may render it more interesting to your own people by communicating to the Editor local occurrences, and may enforce your own teaching by obtaining the insertion from time to time, of extracts bearing upon subjects to which you desire to call their attention, or applicable to their particular circumstances. It also contains all the information that is requisite with respect to the Markets, Shipping, and other secular matters, both at home and abroad, and therefore every Churchman should take notice, even if he can only afford one Paper.

The increase of Subscribers in Halifax has, through the exertions of the Clergy been large; and I have now to request you without delay to make a systematic personal appeal to all the Members of your Congregation to take our Church Paper, in preference to any other, subscribing individually, when possible, or in conjunction with others—a subscription of half a dollar each from four persons being sufficient to secure a Copy for the year. It appears to be necessary also to remind all the Subscribers, that their Subscriptions ought properly to be paid in advance, and that the Publisher has to pay a large sum out of pocket every week. You will please to send the names to Mr. Gossip as soon as they are obtained, for the list of additional numbers from each Parish will probably be published in a few weeks.

I believe that the Ministers of the various Denominations act as Agents for their respective Papers, in their several Districts, and I hope that you will not object to render this assistance. If however, for any reason you feel that you cannot do this with good effect, I trust that you will find, and name to the Publisher, some well qualified person willing to undertake the somewhat troublesome duties of such an office for the sake of the Church.

OBITUARY.

DIED at his residence in Halifax, on Sunday last, after a long illness, the Honble. SIMON BRADSTREET ROBIE, aged 87 years. The deceased gentleman was one of the able men of a now almost extinct generation, who under the old system of Provincial Government, when the Executive Council exercised legislative powers, and was not directly responsible to the people, controlled the destinies of Nova Scotia. Of high standing as a lawyer, he had been successively Speaker of the Assembly, Member of the Legislative and Executive Councils, Solicitor General, and Master of the Rolls, which last high and responsible office he held for a number of years, to the entire satisfaction of the country. Admonished perhaps by approaching old age, but long before increasing infirmities had incapacitated him for the faithful discharge of his duties, he resigned the Judgeship of the Chancery or Rolls Court with all its emoluments, and retired from public life; to which however he was recalled again, upon the introduction of the new form of Government styled Responsible, when at the earnest entreaty of all parties he for a time assumed the onerous duties of President of the new Legislative Council, and gave his assistance in perfecting and establishing the system. This temporary occupation of office was resigned, like as the former one of honor and emolument, without regret; and for the last twelve years Mr. Robie had lived in that retirement which seems to have been congenial to his disposition, enjoying the society of his old friends, dispensing to the poor of his bounty, and doing numerous acts of kindness to those in whom he took an interest, or for whom he professed a regard. His death will leave a blank in Provincial society, and be regretted by many a child of want who has been the recipient of his charitable favors, not the less effective that they were bestowed unostentatiously, and with a desire to escape the public observation. He was ever ready to lend a helping hand in any good work to which his attention was specially directed. The Church had in him a friend whose attachment was formed upon a conscientious principle. He assisted Bishop Inglis at the formation of the Diocesan Church Society; and up to the time of his death was one of the annual contributors to its funds—Old and full of days and honor, and able to look back upon a well spent life, the last enemy was welcomed as a friend; and desiring to be at rest, yet resigned to the will of his Heavenly Father, he fell asleep in the sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life through our Lord Jesus Christ.

The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon, and was attended to the Cemetery by the Venerable Chief Justice, the Bar, a number of the principal inhabitants, and a large concourse of all classes, who had assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to departed worth.

The closing of Exeter Hall to the public worship of Clergymen of the Established Church, has induced the opening of the nave of Westminster Abbey for divine service to the working classes, and the agitation on the subject will no doubt cause the opening of St. Paul's Cathedral for similar services. A great deal has been said with reference to the Rev. Mr. Edouart's opposition to the services of the Church of England in Exeter Hall, an unconsecrated building in the parish of which he is the Rector. It was an act not cordially approved, so far as we can see, by any party. There can be no doubt, however, that it formed part of the design by this proceeding to direct public attention to the use of the Cathedrals, &c. for such purposes, and in so far at least Mr. Edouart's movement has been of considerable service.

The Lord Bishop purposes holding an Ordination in Halifax on the 2nd Sunday in Lent, Feb. 28th, and desires Candidates to send in their names immediately.

The Lord Bishop intends holding Confirmations in Halifax in March next, and throughout the Western division of the Diocese in May and June.

The *Royal Gazette*, under date of Dec. 31, contains the official announcement of the appointment of Samuel P. Fairbanks, Esq., to be the Commissioner of Crown Lands in this Province. If a rather tardy act of justice has thus been done to this gentleman, we are sure that the Province at large will be the gainer by the devotion of the active energies of Mr. Fairbanks, to an important department of public business.

Professor Hensley (King's College) delivered an instructive lecture on Astronomy before the Young Men's Christian Association on Tuesday evening.

A few weeks since, we noticed the re-formation of the Harmonic Society, with a confident anticipation that it would afford much rational entertainment to our community and to strangers during the winter. We trust they will soon be enabled to give a public specimen of the musical talent that exists in Halifax, by announcing a concert of vocal and instrumental music, which we are sure would be largely patronized.

DEATH OF THE HONBLE. S. B. ROBIE.

MEETING OF THE BENCH AND BAR.

A meeting of the Bench and Bar was held at the Law Library, on Tuesday the 5th instant, in consequence of the death of this venerable man, whose name will long be remembered, not only on account of his extended professional and political career, but for the many acts of warm-hearted benevolence, which graced his private life. The meeting was very unanimously attended. In the absence of his Lordship the Chief Justice, who was unable to attend, His Honor Judge Bliss was called to the chair. Judge Bliss remarked, that when he himself was a student at law, Mr. Robie was occupying the post of Solicitor General—and that the professional life of the deceased had commenced long before he (Judge Bliss) had been born. After touching upon the more prominent portions of the public and professional life of the departed, he concluded his remarks by dwelling very warmly upon the private virtues that adorned his daily life—and stated that one of the last acts of his life was his making provision for the wants of some poor persons who had for many years been the objects of his bounty. The following resolutions, moved by Judge Wilkins, seconded by Judge Sowers, and responded to by the Hon. William Young and others, were then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting has heard with deep regret of the death of the Honble. Simon Bradstreet Robie—long an ornament of this Bar, and for many years its oldest member, and formerly Master of the Rolls of the Court of Chancery in this Province. That though owing to the great age to which he had attained, and his retirement long since from professional and official duties, some may have a less personal acquaintance with his eminent character and qualities; yet many can still with admiration call to mind, and all, from his well earned and high reputation, acknowledge, the learning, abilities and zeal—the strong good sense—the clear mind—the sound judgment—the spright and honorable bearing, and the spotless integrity by which he was ever distinguished at the Bar—on the Bench—in the Legislature, and in private life.

Resolved, That as a mark of their regard and esteem, the Bench and Bar will attend the funeral of the deceased on Thursday next, the 7th instant, and will wear crapes for one month.

Resolved, That these resolutions be communicated to the affected and mourning family and friends of the deceased—with the sincere sympathy of the Bench and Bar under their bereavement.

The members of the Bench and Bar will meet at the Law Library, this day, (Thursday,) at a quarter before three o'clock, to attend the funeral of the deceased.

WILLIAM HOWE,
Sec'y. of the Bar Society.

Selections.

TORONTO, December, 1857.

The whole of the Province, from Sandwich to Anticosti, is at present boiling and seething under the influence of a general election. Parliament was suddenly dissolved, two or three weeks since, though a year of its allotted time had yet to elapse. There is nothing of any moment to go to the country upon, but the ministry, I presume, thought it a favorable time to get a four years' renewal of the manifold sweets of office, when everybody had his hands full of his own difficulties, owing to the financial crisis, and had little leisure to get up an opposition.

These, however, are subjects I should not have touched upon in your columns, were it not that there is positively a "new thing" in this election, altogether unprecedented in Canadian annals. During every former election, as far back as the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" goes, the Church had a battle to fight, of some kind or other, at the hustings. The clergy were compelled by their sense of duty, to be, to a great extent, politicians. Some went full tilt into the *mêlée*, and did no light service, in many cases, by their pens, their eloquence, and their physical energies, in getting the right men into the right place; and even the most listless and apathetic could not forbear imitating the old divine, who was at Basing-Hall, writing his Church history, at the time it was *swarmed* by the Roundheads, when

"Worthy Master Fuller, in his sable garments dight,
Lifted up his chamber window, to see how went the fight."

Either actively or passively, the whole of the clerical body were deeply interested in these former contests. But now we have touched bottom—the worst that can happen has happened. Our property is squandered over the whole Province. Covetous municipalities are still fighting over the spoils, like wreckers over the plunder of a noble, stranded ship; and as those who have no money need not exercise their minds much concerning the solvency of Banks, so the Church is relieved from troubling herself about the result of the elections. This certainly is an unmixed good, coming out of a great deal of evil. We do not entertain a very high respect for the party now in power, still we are generally of opinion that if they went out a *warren* would probably come in; but we look out of "the chamber window," caring little how the fight goes. French Romanism compels every shade of Upper Canadian politicians "to *emigrate*." It is the price of the tenure of office, and has been paid by the most leveling Radicals, as well as by professed Conservatives, and will be paid so long as the two sections endure. Lower Canada tolerates no party that will not give a willing aid in making Parliament, to a great extent, a House of Convocation for the advance of the interests of Romanism.

In a former letter I stated that the broad and easy road for politicians, was to magnify the secular school system of the country. All our Church candidates for Parliament are now travelling along it joyously, and have no sympathy for any scruples of conscience on the subject, save those entertained by their Romish electors. They, and they only, are to have separate schools. The Church, if she establishes one in a parish, must support it by voluntary subscriptions, in addition to paying heavy taxes for the endowment of those against which her whole history is a solemn protest.

While on this subject, I may mention a curious instance of a step in the right direction. The prayers of the Church in King's College, and at which only members of the Church were required to attend, was the terrible spectre that haunted the minds of all our anti-Church agitators, a few years since, and there was an immense amount of the usual cant spoken and written, with respect to the inculcation of religion being the duty *only* of pastors and parents, and totally out of place in a University. This was the chief war-cry in that crusade, in which, eventually, the Church was expelled from her own institution, and compelled to build up Trinity College. The falsity of the theory that led to such momentous consequences, is now actually admitted in the Toronto University. A form of prayer to be used each morning, was introduced during the present term. This is a testimony of the necessity of the Bishop's noble labours for the founding of Trinity College, from an unexpected quarter. How long it will be permitted to be used, is a question difficult of solution. There is a distinct recognition of the Trinity in the form appointed, and one, at least of the leading Professors is a Unitarian. If he is very zealous on behalf of his mutilated faith (and, I be-

lieve, while he lectures on week days, he preaches on Sundays), he may soon raise a storm about the introduction of what he would call "an heretical piece of sectarianism." The form is to be used, I believe, by the senior Professor present at the hour appointed. Should this gentleman happen to be the senior present, he would be placed rather in a dilemma. He would either have to give his sanction to what he considers false, by reading it publicly, or else transgress the College regulation, by refusing to read it at all.—*Correspondent N. Y. Church Journal.*

HOW DO THE CLERGY LIVE DURING THESE "HARD TIMES?"—This may be seen from the following extract from a private letter just received from a Brother Clergyman in a Diocese not very far off:—

"It is a bitter truth, that for months back, and at this very moment, my receipts of salary have not been sufficient to feed and clothe myself, my wife, and little ones.

"Let me breathe a fact into your ear. I am Rector of two parishes. I accepted the charge of them seven months ago, on condition of receiving from one \$150, from the other \$300. As yet I have received but \$125 from them both. From —, a manufacturing place, its life all depending on the work in nine factories, I am not encouraged to hope for any more salary before Spring. It is silent and bankrupt. Oh — I must lean, humbly speaking, for the bare means of subsistence for my family during the Winter. I cannot look for more from it.—*N. Y. Ch. Journal.*

SPECIAL LABORERS.—Rev. Mr. Finney, the revivalist, has been engaged to hold a series of meetings in Boston this Winter. There is considerable dissatisfaction with this movement among the clergy, but the orthodox Congregational churches, with two exceptions, united in the call to Mr. Finney, who receives a salary equal to that of half a dozen pastors during the brief period of his ministry. Mr. Finney is the only revivalist employed by Congregationalists, of the large force that used to canvass the country a few years ago. The general verdict of the Congregational churches is that the employment of this class of special laborers has been the chief cause of the unsettled and precarious tenure of the pastoral relation, and that the churches lose in the end more than they gain by these sudden blasts of excitement, got up to order.—*Springfield Republican.*

Lord Derby, in the most complimentary sarcasm ever uttered, described Lord Brougham's mind as far exceeding *sal volatile*, or any other ethereal essence in its pugnancy, and on which he defied any human power, *even that of the noble lord himself*, to put an effectual stopper of glass, leather or any other substance.

We are glad to hear that the Prince of Wales is going to plant Dartmoor. His Royal Highness has ordered a large number of larch, Scotch fir, oak, and other plants for forest planting, of Mr. Addiscott, nurseryman, of St. Thomas's.—*Western Times.*

A report is in circulation that Mr. Scott Russell, the builder of the *Leviathan*, offered to launch her for £50,000. This was thought extravagant, and Mr. Brunel undertook to perform the task for £10,000. It is said that the unsuccessful efforts to set her afloat have already cost upwards of £10,000.—*Literary Gazette.*

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM'S SILVER.—The plate chest of his Grace the late Duke of Buckingham, with its contents, consisting of 173 pieces of sterling silver, of great elegance of workmanship, will be sold to-day (Thursday) at auction, in this city. The silver is all warranted, and each piece is marked with the ducal crest. The pieces will be sold separately or in small lots, thus affording an opportunity to those who value such to obtain a specimen of ducal splendour.—*New York Paper.*

Last Thursday, about noon, Mr. Thompson, a merchant transacting business in the Manchester Corn Exchange, suddenly missed his pocket-book, which he laid down for a moment on a stall, and which contained £3,000 in bank notes.—

Immediately the robbery was discovered the doors of the Exchange were closed, and intelligence was conveyed to the detective police-officer; the officers at once went to the railway stations. Sergeant Shandley, with a gentleman from the Exchange, went to one of the stations, where they arrived just as a train was about to move off. They were passing a first class carriage when the gentleman with Shandley said (pointing), "I saw that person in the Exchange about the time of the robbery." Having seen no one else who could be spoken to as having been noticed

in the Exchange, Shandley and his companion at once joined "the person." Shortly after the train moved on Shandley began to converse with him, and ultimately questioned him as to certain matters. Awkward answers were given, and the confusion of the man became so great that at length he told Shandley he was a most impudent fellow, and ought to be ashamed of himself for putting such questions to a foreigner and stranger. Shandley then told the now thoroughly suspected person that he was a detective officer; that his answers had been such as would induce him to take him back to Manchester, and that he must prepare to get on when the train next stopped. At Newton Junction the prisoner was searched, and upon him was found the whole of the money that had been lost. Shandley telegraphed to Manchester that he had captured his man, and an immense crowd assembled outside the terminus, who saluted the clever detective with three cheers.

Messrs. Crossley, of Halifax, are just completing a new chimney in connection with the work at Dean Clough, which will be of extraordinary dimensions and weight, and will outstrip every other that has ever been built, even in Lancashire. Although placed in a valley, it has attained a level with the summit of Beacon-hill, its height is 127 yards, the width at the bottom being ten yards. The weight of brick and stone used in the erection is estimated at 9,685 tons.

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Niagara.

ENGLAND.

The following minute of the proceedings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has been made public:—

In consequence of a communication received from the Earl of Shaftesbury expressing his readiness to contribute to the fund for a Memorial Church at Cawnpore, and to advise others to do the same, on the understanding that the selection and nomination of the incumbent of the church should rest with the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London, it was resolved "That the appointment of the missionary incumbent of the projected Memorial Church at Cawnpore, be vested in perpetuity in the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London for the time being."

The President and Vice Presidents of the Church Missionary Association have addressed a memorial to the Queen, setting forth that the Government of India had not been consistent with the duty of Christian rulers, and by its unchristianous aspect exposed itself to the charge, falsely alleged against it by the mutineers, of designing to make them Christians by fraud or coercion.

Your memorialists would therefore humbly beseech your Majesty to have it declared to the public authorities in the East Indies—

1. That the existing policy will be no longer professed or maintained; but that, as it is the belief of your Majesty and of this Christian nation that the adoption of the Christian religion, upon an intelligent conviction of its truth, will be an incalculable benefit to the natives of India, the countenance and aid of Government will be given to any legitimate measures for bringing that religion under their notice and investigation.

2. That—since the Government, in addition to maintaining its own educational establishments, offers grants-in-aid to all other schools which provide a prescribed amount of secular knowledge, according to the principles laid down in its Educational Despatch of July 19, 1854; the Bible will be introduced into the system of education in all Government schools and colleges, as the only standard of moral rectitude, and the source of those Christian principles upon which your Majesty's Government is to be conducted.

3. That any connection which may still subsist between the Indian Government and the revenues or ceremonies of the Mahometan, Hindoo, or other false religions, shall at once cease and determine.

Your memorialists humbly suggest that it should at the same time be made known to your Majesty's Mahometan and heathen subjects, that attendance at Government schools and colleges is, and will be, purely voluntary; that Christian principles forbid the employment of fraud, bribery, or coercion of any kind whatever, as the means of inducing men to profess the Christian faith, and allow to every man the free exercise of his choice or conscience in religious matters; and that in conformity with these principles none of the rights or usages of the Hindoo or Mahometan religions will be interfered with, unless at variance with humanity and public decency.

Finally, your Majesty's memorialists humbly submit to your Majesty that there can be no fitter time for inaugurating these changes than when the armies of England have gained a signal triumph through the blessing of Almighty God, and British authority in India appears again in its strength and confidence.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

The *Record* announces that a numerous and influential deputation of lay members of the Church of England waited on the Archbishop of Canterbury on Friday afternoon in reference to the recent inhibition of preaching by clergymen of the Established Church in Exeter Hall. The reception took place in the library at Lambeth Palace. Among those present

we observed—The Earl of Shaftesbury, chairman of the "Special Services Committee;" Lord Radstock, Admiral Sir Henry Hope, Admiral Vernon Harcourt, Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart., M.P., Robert Hanbury, jun., Esq., M.P., Mr. T. Fowell Buxton, Hon. Capt. Maude, R.N., &c. :—

The Earl of Shaftesbury (after reading a number of letters from gentlemen unable to attend) explained that the object of the deputation was to obtain the counsel and advice of his Grace, under the circumstances brought about by the Rev. A. G. Edouart's prohibition. "The noble earl dwelt with much emphasis on the fact that while Mohammedanism, Mormonism, or other forms of false doctrine might be preached in public halls, without legal hindrance, it was only the Evangelical clergy of the Church of England, filled with truth, who were subjected to have their mouths thus stopped by the irresponsible act of an incumbent. He adverted to the effect of this anomalous state of things in enabling opponents of the Established Church to point to such restrictions in a way humiliating to Churchmen. He must, however, bear his testimony to the creditable conduct of the Nonconformists on the present occasion. In continuing the special services to the working classes they had adopted our Litany, and held themselves ready again to surrender the ball when the original promoters of the plan might be at liberty to recouper it. He concluded by expressing an earnest hope for the removal of the existing hindrance, so that within the four seas the "Word of God might have free course and be glorified."

The Archbishop said in reply that he regretted as much as any of the deputation the circumstances which had brought them there, and the difficulties to which "we" were subjected in the present instance. He used the word "we" advisedly, to show how he identified himself with the movement. He felt, however, the necessity of upholding the principles of the parochial system, which undoubtedly prevented a clergyman officiating, in any technical sense, in a parish without the consent of the incumbent. He had no doubt that Mr. Edouart had acted on the known law in this respect, and he (the Archbishop) felt the difficulty of altering a general law to meet a particular case; but it was an absurd thing to apply a general law of that kind to a case which had not been foreseen, and he could not believe that such meetings as those in Exeter Hall could be regarded as in conformity with parochial order. He was confirmed in this view by the fact that a meeting of thirty metropolitan clergymen, to whom Mr. Edouart's intention to interfere had been made known before it was carried out, they all, after discussion, agreed that special services in places such as Exeter and St. Martin's Hall did not come within the scope and intension of the existing law. With regard to the bill which the noble earl (Shaftesbury) had introduced into the House of Lords, he (the Archbishop) had not had the opportunity of consulting his right reverend brethren on the subject, and it would, therefore, be peculiarly to express an opinion further than that, on the whole, he agreed to its principle. After some observations of a conversational character between his Grace and members of the deputation, the interview terminated.

At Thornton Heath, about a mile from Croydon, a shocking tragedy has occurred. The whole of a family—a mother and her two sons—were poisoned by the eldest son, Mr. William Melton Smither, on Thursday morning. The servant-girl at the house had taken up a wine glass to Mr. William Smither the first thing in the morning; some time afterwards, finding the brothers did not make their appearance to breakfast she went to the bedroom of Charles and listened for a moment or so, and hearing no noise, she pushed the door open, and the first thing that caught her view was the countenance of her young master, with a quantity of coloured foam about the mouth and nostrils. The sight so alarmed her that she retired from the room, and at once ran to the house next door for assistance, and returned with the servant-man. The two persons then entered the bedroom, where they found both the brothers perfectly lifeless, and a phial and a wine glass on the foot of the bed. The first exclamation of the servant was, that she was sure the shock would kill her mistress, and she hesitated for a few moments as to how she should break it to her. In a few moments, however, she summoned resolution and proceeded to her mistress's bedroom, on the same floor, and on entering it, shocking to relate, found the unfortunate lady numbered amongst the dead also. She lay on the bed with her head resting on her right hand, the bed perfectly unruffled. It appears that Mrs. Smither had been ailing for some days, and that her son William had been in the habit of giving her the medicine prescribed for her illness, and by this means had been enabled to give her the fatal dose, which must, in a moment, have terminated her existence. It is the opinion of those that had seen him that the fatal drug must have been poured into the mouth of the youth Charles while he lay on his back, and that the sudden shock to the circulation had caused the foam to the mouth and nostrils. It is also believed that the quantity of Prussic acid taken by the unfortunate murderer himself was so great that his death was instantaneous. William Smither was a

clerk in the Bank of England, and his brother Charles was expecting an appointment in the same establishment. The murderer was in difficulties from speculating in the funds, and dreaded exposure. An inquest was opened on Saturday, when the servant was the principal witness. After telling the sad story, as given above, she added—

William was a very excitable young man, and had drunk to excess on the two days previous to his death. Mrs. Smither gave William £20 to put away for her; but he had used the money, and could not bear to tell his mamma of it. I think William did not like to die alone. All the family seemed to live very happily together, and to love one another very much. I think William gave Charles and his mother the prussic acid out of affection for them.

A phial, labelled "Prussic acid—poison," was found in the bed. The medical testimony was to the effect that the two brothers had undoubtedly died from prussic acid; but the cause of the mother's death was not so clear. The inquiry was therefore adjourned for the purpose of having a post mortem examination made. It was resumed yesterday, when the medical evidence was to the effect that Mrs. Smither had also been poisoned by prussic acid. The jury found— "That the deceased Mrs. Mary Smither and the deceased Charles Smither were both wilfully murdered by the deceased William Holton Smither, and that the said William Holton Smither committed suicide while in a state of temporary mental derangement."

INDIA.

A letter written by M. de Bannerol, a French physician in the service of Musur Rajah, and published in *Le Pays*, gives the following account of the relief of Lucknow, as described by a lady, one of the rescued party :—

On every side death stared us in the face; no human skill could avert it any longer. We saw the moment approach when we must bid farewell to earth yet without feeling that unutterable horror which must have been experienced by the unhappy victims at Cawnpore. We were resolved rather to die than to yield, and were fully persuaded that in twenty-four hours all would be over. The engineers had said so, and all knew the worst. We women strove to encourage each other, and to perform the light duties which had been assigned to us, such as conveying orders to the batteries and supplying the men with provisions, especially cups of coffee, which we prepared day and night. I had gone out to try and make myself useful, in company with Jessie Brown, the wife of a corporal in my husband's regiment. Poor Jessie had been in a state of restless excitement all through the siege, and had fallen away visibly within the last few days. A constant fever consumed her, and her mind wandered occasionally, especially that day, when the recollection of home seemed powerfully present to her. At last, overcome with fatigue, she lay down on the ground, wrapped up in her plaid. I sat beside her, promising to awaken her when, as she said, "her father should return from the ploughing." She fell at length into a profound slumber, motionless and, apparently breathless, her head resting in my lap. I myself could no longer resist the inclination to sleep, in spite of the continual roar of the cannon. Suddenly I was aroused by a wild, unearthly scream close to my ear; my companion stood upright beside me, her arms raised, and her ear bent forward in the attitude of listening. A look of intense delight broke over her countenance; she grasped my hand, drew me towards her, and exclaimed, "Dinna ye hear it? dinna ye hear it? Ay, I'm no dreamin', it's the slogan o' the Highlanders! We're saved! we're saved!" Then, flinging herself on her knees, she thanked God with passionate fervour. I felt utterly bewildered: my English ears heard only the roar of artillery, and I thought my poor Jessie was still raving, but she darted to the batteries, and I heard her cry incessantly to the men, "Courage, courage, hark to the slogan—to the Macgregor, the grandest of them a'! Here's help at last!" To describe the effect of these words upon the soldiers would be impossible. For a moment they ceased firing, and every soul listened in intense anxiety. Gradually, however, there arose a murmur of bitter disappointment, and the wailing of the women who had flocked to the spot burst out anew as the Colonel shook his head. Our dull lowland ears heard nothing but the rattle of the musketry. A few moments more of this death-like suspense, of this agonising hope, and Jessie, who had again sunk on the ground, sprang to her feet, and cried in a voice so clear and piercing that it was heard along the whole line—"Will you no believe it noo? The slogan has ceased indeed, but the Campbells are comin'! D'ye hear, d'ye hear!" At that moment we seemed, indeed

to hear the voice of God in the distance, when the pibroch of the Highlanders brought us tidings of deliverance, for now there was no longer any doubt of the fact. That shrill, penetrating ceaseless sound, which rose above all other sounds, could come neither from the advance of the enemy nor from the work of the Sappers. No, it was indeed the blast of the Scottish bagpipes, now shrill and harsh, as threatening vengeance on the foe, then in softer tones seeming to promise succour to their friends in need. Never, surely, was there such a scene as that which followed; not a heart in the Residency of Lucknow but bowed itself before God. All, by one simultaneous impulse, fell upon their knees, and nothing was heard but bursting sobs and the murmured voice of prayer. Then all arose, and there rang out from a thousand lips a great shout of joy, which surrounded far and wide, and lent new vigor to the blessed pibroch. To our cheer of "God save the Queen," they replied by the well-known strain that moves every Scot to tears, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," &c. After that, nothing else made any impression on me. I scarcely remember what followed. Jessie was presented to the General on his entrance into the fort, and at the officers' banquet her health was drunk by all present, while the pipers marched round the table playing once more the familiar air of "Auld Lang Syne."

The *Times* Bombay correspondent declares his news to be satisfactory, as the disturbed districts were settling down, those threatened considered safe, and the whole rebellion concentrated in Oude. The positive news from Lucknow is little beyond what is given in the telegrams. In addition to the despatch sent by Lord Canning, announcing that "all is right at Lucknow," Sir Colin Campbell is said to have received a letter from Sir James Outram, declaring that the garrison could hold out some days yet, and begging that no thought of its danger might interfere with a complete victory.—Communication between Allumbagh, where the sick and wounded of Havelock's force had been left, and Cawnpore, was "perfectly clear for a party of moderate strength," and provisions were conveyed on the 25th of October; but the dense masses of mutineers encamped on the three miles between Allumbagh and the Lucknow Residency presented "difficulties formidable to an army." There has scarcely been a line of intelligence, therefore, from the latter place since the 21st of Sept., the day it was relieved. It is expected, however, that Havelock and Outram continued their operations till they were in possession of a third of the town; they then found their casualties had been so severe that they were obliged to retire once more within the Residency. The *Bombay Times* says—

"On the 18th Oct. a tremendous explosion was heard at Allumbagh, supposed to have been occasioned by the blowing up of the principal magazine of the enemy. Provisions now began to fail, and an attempt is supposed to have been contemplated to return to Allumbagh. On the 19th severe fighting is said to have occurred in the streets, in an endeavour to reunite the divided troops, or probably to secure some position of the enemy's, occasioning special annoyance—for our information is little better than the echo of a rumour. Maun Singh, the great Oude landholder, who promised to join us with 15,000 men, is said to have become incensed against us about the time of Outram's arrival by a malicious falsehood, intimating that his zenana had been violated. On discovering that he had been made the victim of a deception, he is said to have expressed his regret for what he had done, and to have proposed to join us; but these things are to be received as rumours only, still wanting confirmation. It was understood the garrison expected to be able to hold out till the 10th November. At this date they would be relieved, and able to resume the offensive at least 7,000 strong."

On the 31st Oct. Colonel Greathed's column, now under Brigadier Grant, of the 9th Lancers, and increased to 5,000 strong, crossed the Ganges, and reached Allumbagh, without opposition, on the 3rd Nov. They took with them fifteen guns, 2,500 cauals, and 500 carts, with supplies for Lucknow. Speaking of this force, the *Times* correspondent says—

"It mustered 3,500 men, its losses on the march and in action having been supplied by about 400 of the 98th Highlanders, and details of the 5th Fusiliers and the Royal Artillery. The column reached Allumbagh unmolested, and when last heard of, about the 8th inst., was halted there, awaiting the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell from Cawnpore. The Commander-in-Chief reached that station a few days after the departure of Grant's force, and crossed the river on the 9th. We do not know what

number of troops he took with him in person, but what with the 53rd, the remaining wing of the 93rd, and artillery, he may have added to the Brigadier's column no fewer than 1,500 men, raising the amount of the reinforcements to 5,000, with a numerous artillery. At Allumbagh itself he would find, perhaps, 1,000 effectives, with large supplies of provisions and of ammunition conveyed hither shortly before by Major Burnston and 500 men. At the head of so compact and well equipped a force, Sir Colin would doubtless proceed at once against the enemy, and, accordingly, it is probable that already the blow has been dealt and a second central fire of insurrection been trodden out."

According to another account, Brigadier Grant's force consisted in all of about 3,500 men, the greater portion of whom have been in every action since the commencement of the siege of Delhi, including 400 of her Majesty's 93rd, 300 of the Naval Brigade, 150 Royal Artillery, 190 of her Majesty's 5th foot, 300 of the 9th Lancers, 300 of her Majesty's 75th, 250 of her Majesty's 33rd, and detachments of her Majesty's 23rd and 3rd Europeans; 2,500 camels, and 500 carts. It is stated that the garrison at Allumbagh is reckoned at from 1,500 to 1,500.

Colonel Berkeley's column is on its road. Col. Hinde, with his force in Rewah, is said to have received his orders; so has Col. Longdon, who, with 520 Europeans, had marched to quiet Jaunpore. Col. Wroughton, with most of Jung Bahadur's Ghoorkas, is already on the frontier of Oude. Some Sikhs are on their march from Delhi, and altogether Sir C. Campbell ought to have at least 5,000 Europeans and some 3,000 Sikhs and Ghoorkas at his disposal. The plan of action is thus sketched by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* :—

It is understood that Sir Colin will, when all is ready, cross the Goomtee, advance on the bank opposite the town, and from that vantage ground shell the enemy out. He will then recross, and perhaps enter the Residency without losing a man. Lucknow, once secure and fortified, will become his headquarters, whence, inch by inch he may reconquer Oude. The plan is strikingly able, but its success depends partially upon two contingencies. The first is the time for which the garrison can hold out. That appears to be settled by the letter quoted; but an accident, the explosion of a mine, or the loss of any of the powder in store, may upset all calculations. Secondly, can Sir Colin silence with the guns at his disposal the batteries the rebels will erect on their own side of the river? The Sepoys work their artillery well, and possess quantities inexplicable to men who forget there are 400 batteries in Oude, not one of which has been dismantled since the annexation. It may be judged at all from previous experience, the plan of the rebels will be to fire as long as they can, then evacuate the city, permit the relieving force to enter the Residency, and close in upon them again. No man, however, can venture to predict the movements of Asiatics. A panic would dissolve the great army in an hour.

On the other hand the Dinapore regiments, with Koor Singh and his retainers, were making their way in detached parties to the Ganges, to join Nana Sahib, who has assumed the command-in-chief of Oude; and the troops under him are represented as showing more discipline and fighting harder than they did. The Gwalior Contingent, 7,000 strong, no longer threatening Sangor and the Nerbudda district, had turned eastward, and were marching, it is supposed, for Oude.

Colonel Greathead's column had occupied a month in marching from Delhi to Cawnpore, nearly 300 miles, and fighting thirty engagements. The gallantry of the 9th English Lancers is highly spoken of. On the road they took £23,000 of treasure at Bessar, and blew up the Fort. At Kanouj they came upon 500 of the Delhi fugitives, and five guns; driving them into a corner, they cut up 200 of them, captured the guns—the rest escaping by swimming the river. A few cavalry and Sepoys were drowned, otherwise the only casualties spoken of are Lieut. Watson and two troopers slightly wounded."

A letter from Benares, dated Oct. 31, relates a narrow escape of Sir Colin Campbell :—

On this side of Saerghotta the Commander-in-Chief's party came across, most unexpectedly, a detachment of the fugitive and mutinous 32nd, and were very nearly caught by them. Had the garrisons been 500 yards farther on the road, the whole party would have been cut off to a man, for they were proceeding without an escort of any kind. Twelve gallant Sepoys were seen travelling like gentlemen on elephants of which fourteen were counted, and were also escorted by twenty-five Sowars, who hovered some time about the carriages. As soon as this cavalcade was perceived, the carriages turned back, and retraced their steps for ten miles till they came up with a bullock train party. This accounts for the delay in the Commander-in-Chief's arrival, who otherwise would have been here yesterday. You may imagine how

excited people became here, when coupled with the non-arrival of Sir Colin, it became known in the afternoon that the electric communication was interrupted between this and Saerghotta; but little did the good folks think how near their suspicions were to realization, for it is not to be denied that, to use a common phrase, the Commander-in-Chief was as nearly "cabled" as possible and all his staff with him. Sir Colin looked uncommonly fresh and well, and intended to be at Cawnpore the day after to-morrow.

ENGLAND.

The *Leviathan* still lingers on the beach. Great efforts were made again yesterday to get her off. More hydraulic presses were set to work, heavier chains were applied, but, as in the case of former efforts, the hydraulic presses burst, and the great chains, although having links of two and a quarter inches in thickness, snapped asunder as if they were so many packthreads. At high water there was nearly four feet of water about the vessel's keel, but as that unfortunately happened at the dinner hour, the rams were all suddenly deserted, and the works were suspended until the great business of life had been satisfactorily disposed of by the workmen. It is stated to be the intention to repeat the usual efforts with greater energy to-day, and much is expected from the fact that the great anchors have now got secure holding ground on the opposite side of the river, being placed in such a position as makes it almost physically impossible they should give way. Meanwhile, for the labour employed on this monster £900 weekly has been paid for the last six weeks, exclusive of the cost of timber and iron.

During the recent monetary pressure, 3,000,000 sovereigns have been coined at the Mint and forwarded to the Bank of England within five weeks, and in one week not less than 840,000 have been turned out—a feat altogether unexampled in the history of coining.

Government grants £5,000 to fit up a vessel in which Dr. Livingstone is to explore the Zambesi river—an expenditure, Sir G. Lewis justly thinks, with which no one will quarrel.

The *Times* reports that on his reappearance in the Commons Lord Palmerston looked even better than usual, remarkable as his appearance always is in that respect. His 73 summered lightly upon the Premier's shoulders. He is still as straight as an arrow, and his step is almost as buoyant as that of a man of thirty.

LETTER FROM LUCKNOW.—Sir F. Theisiger received on Monday, the 4th, a letter from Lucknow from Col. Light, his own lieut., who commanded the garrison of that place until the arrival of Generals Havelock and Outram, to the effect that not only were the beleaguered inmates all well, but that they had sufficient provisions, provided an economical use were made of them, to last them two months. The gun bullocks were slaughtered solely because the provender for their support had become too short to enable the garrison to keep them all any longer.

The States of Mecklenburg have, for the second time, rejected the proposition to establish civil equality between Jews and Christians.

Under the head of "Our dear friends in St. Petersburg," the *Times* has the following advertisement, which it states has appeared in one of the St. Petersburg papers:—"To be sold, portraits of Nana Sahib, the Indian chief, the slayer of the English, at 15 copecks each; the proceeds for the relief of the sufferers in the Crimea."

A new comet, the 6th of 1867, was discovered at Florence on the 11th ult., by M. Donati. This comet also, like the preceding ones, has been discovered in the northern part of the heavens.

Gen. Totleben, the well-known Russian General, fell from his horse two days ago near the Kursal at Wiesbaden, and broke his right arm.

Owing to the commercial crisis at Copenhagen the Danish Council of State has authorised the Minister Herr Krieger to bring in a bill for a loan of £300,000 stg. at 8 per cent., secured on the finances of the whole kingdom.

CHINA.

Preparations are making, so we are told by letters received by the last mail, for an attack on Canton, to take place on the 15th inst. (yesterday). A force is prepared of some 2,000 maxims, backed by the fleet or allied fleets, for it is intimated France and England will act together, or at any rate the latter will be countenanced by the presence of the former. Canton, being taken, is to be held till the Emperor expresses a wish to open negotiations. The *Times* correspondent, however, has a plan of his own. Peking is supplied at the beginning of the year with rice from the coast, conveyed by a fleet of junks. Without this supply there will be a famine, and its stoppage is the only way to bring the Emperor to his senses. How this is to be done the writer fully lays down in a plan derived from Chinese authority. It reads very plain on paper, but we think Lord Elgin knows what he is about. There is some very life-like and amusing sketches of Chinese customs in the *Times* letter published yesterday.

Editorial Miscellany.

The Mechanics' Institute was opened on Monday evening last, by Hugo Reid, Esq., with the first of a course of twelve lectures he has engaged to deliver before that Body. Mr. Reid's lectures will be found both instructive and interesting by all who attend them.

Rimmell's Perfumed Almanac, for Sale by G. E. Morton & Co., will be found a useful and sweet scented publication.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR,

You will oblige by allowing me to acknowledge in your next, (by way of addition to the notice lately published,) the receipt by the Church of England Young Men's Christian Association, during last year, of seven pounds collected in Halifax by M. B. Desbrisay, Esq., for which we are thankful to the kind friends who furnished it.

Yours truly,

A. F. MORGAN, Secy.

Chester, Dec. 30, 1857.

LATER FROM ENGLAND!

New York, Jan. 7, 1858.

The Steamship Atlantic from Liverpool, Wednesday Dec. 23d, arrived here yesterday afternoon. No later news from India.

An earthquake had taken place at Naples, which caused much damage.

There was a decided improvement in commercial affairs, and a much better feeling existed in the London money market. Consol 93½.

No quotable change in Breadstuffs.

The East India Government (Company) had been formally notified that it was the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to terminate the double government of India.

It is understood that Major Gen. Trollope, now serving in Canada, will succeed Sir J. Gaspard LeMarchant in the command of the Troops in the Lower Provinces.—*Chronicle*.

It is said the Windsor Line of Railroad will be open for traffic on the 18th inst., on which occasion there is to be a "Jubilee" in Windsor.—*Id.*

St. John, N. B., Jan. 2.—The brig "Grand Turk," from Windward, went ashore and bilged at the mouth of this harbour. Crew saved.

BARRINGTON, Jan. 4, 1858.—Schr. Liverpool, Capt. Kendrick, just from Boston, with a full cargo of flour, sugar, and merchandise, while lying at Robertson's wharf last night, took fire and burned to the water's edge.—Supposed loss \$10,000—no insurance.

Holloway's Pills produce a most surprising change in cases of general debility. The broken down invalid, whose stomach and bowels are so weak, and whose system is so exhausted, is so invigorated and braced by the invigorating effect of this medicinal remedy, and her whole frame is re-animated and filled with energy. Her spirits resume their buoyancy, and she feels like a new man. Such is the experience of thousands. Longevity depends in a great measure upon the regular and healthy action of the organs of digestion and excretion, and upon these organs Holloway's Pills operate irresistibly.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. Mr. Ayles—his usual at this date. Rev. Mr. Ruddle—with wife. Mr. More, Caledonia—with rev. Dr. Rev. Mr. Peasgood. For have looks on hand of the Farmers required.

SCAVENGED.

At Liverpool, N.S., 16th ult. by the Rev. F. E. B. Nicholls, Dr. HENRY G. FARISH, to Miss FRANCIS JANE, daughter of the Hon. R. M. Galt of Guysboro.

Dec. 28th, by the Rev. J. Alexander, Mr. JOHN WALTERS, Mariner, to Miss MARGARET J. RUMRELL, both of Liscomb Harbour.

On the 3rd inst., by the same, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. WILLIAM BILLY, to Miss ANNA ANASTA, fourth daughter of Capt. Nicholas Juliette, late of Indian Harbour Lake, East.

At L'Anse-au-Loup, 18th ult., by the Rev. H. M. Spike, Mr. JAMES RYLAND, to SARAH ANN WOLFE.

At Pointe-au-Loup, 24th ult., by the same, JOHN P. WAMBACH, to ELIZABETH S. GORDON.

BIRTH.

On Sunday afternoon, the 3rd of January, at his residence in Halifax, the Venerable SIMON BRADSTREET ROBBIE, in the 88th year of his age. Though his valuable life was prolonged so far beyond the ordinary age of man, there are few whose loss will be more sensibly felt by his friends, for his feelings and affections were strong to the last.

He had retired for some years from public life, but there are none who have worthily fulfilled his duties whose names will be more conspicuous than his. He entered the Assembly in early life as Representative for Truro, in whose welfare he was ever warmly interested, he was subsequently a member for the county of Halifax when it included Colchester and Pictou, and for twelve years was Speaker of the House of Assembly, over whose deliberations he presided with firmness and dignity. In 1824 he was appointed Master of the Rolls, which office he held with credit to himself and advantage to the public until 1834, when he resigned it, and in the same year of 1824 he was appointed a Member of Council under the old Government, when upon the dissolution of that Body in 1837, he was prevailed upon to accept the office of President of the New Legislative Council, which high position he occupied until he resigned it in 1848.

In all these various stations of life, held during stirring times, no suspicion attached to him of acting upon selfish

motives, or of converting his public influence to private ends. By industry in his profession as a lawyer he acquired an independent fortune, and although he so long filled many of the highest offices the Government could bestow upon him, it may with truth be said, that office rather sought him than he sought office.

The poor will lament his loss, for his charities were almost without limit, and by his surviving friends his memory will long be cherished.—*Chronicle.*

On Wednesday, 6th inst., ELIZABETH FILLIS, only surviving daughter of the late John Fills, Esq., in the 81st year of her age.

On Thursday morning, Mrs. SUSANNAH DOFFUS, aged 80 years.

On Monday the 4th inst., JANE, wife of James Grant, in the 68th year of her age, a native of the County of Banff, Scotland.

On Saturday evening last, in the 20th year of her age, Mrs. J. KERRY, daughter of Ann and William Coloman.

At the residence of the Rev. R. F. Brine, Archdeacon, C. B. on the 3rd inst., MARY GERTRUDE WOLLENHAUPT, aged 57 years, deeply and deservingly regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. Her end was peace.

Aug. 11, at Wanganui, New Zealand, while on duty with his regiment, D. BAZALGETTE, Esq., Capt. in H. M. 65th Regt., and son of Col. Bazalgette, Dorset-square, Regents-Park, London.

On the 10th ult., universally esteemed and deeply regretted, in the 31st year of his age, CHARLES U. WATKINS, Esq., of Babblyhouse, Northamptonshire, late of H. M. 38th Regt. He leaves a widow and 4 children to mourn their sudden bereavement. Capt. Watkins married the only surviving daughter of the late Judge Unlucke.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Jan. 2.—Barque Halifax, Laybold, Boston, 40 hours.

Monday, 4th.—Brigs Express, Frith, Kingston, Ja., 19 days; Africa, Burke, do. 21 days; Magnet, Doat, do. 17 days; Mary, Mettesou, Jamaica, 22 days; Brisk, Nickerson, Mayaguez, P.R., 16 days; Salma, Crow, New York, 4 days.

Tuesday, 5th.—Brigt Belle, Stevens, New York, 34 days; sehr Inkerinnann, Montego Bay.

Wednesday, 6th.—Schr Causo Trador, Whitman, Antigonish.

Friday, 8th.—Schr Syphide, McNeib, Newfoundland, 8 days.

CLEARRD.

Jan. 4.—Velocity, Adleck, Porto Rico; Challenge, Walters, B. W. Indies; Neute, Nickerson, Canse.

Jan. 5.—Golden Rule, Sampson, Porto Rico; Velocopede, McDonald, B. W. Indies; Ranger, Doane, do. Lilla, Fraser, New York; Gipsy, Griffin, F. W. Indies; Mars, Hood, Falmouth, Ja.; Planet, Larkin, Publico.

Jan. 6.—Halifax, Laybold, Boston; John Silver, Hiltner, Port au Prince.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

WINDSOR, N. S.

THE Business of this School will be resumed on FRIDAY, Jan. 15th. Punctual attendance is requested.

A Class for instruction in Vocal Music will be opened under the care of the Assistant, G. E. Crawford, Esq. Regular Practice thrice in the week. Singing every morning and evening.

All Boys will be required to attend, unless the contrary is expressly requested by their parents.

Terms—20s. per quarter.

For further particulars apply to

REV. D. W. PICKETT, Principal of Coll. School

Jan. 9.

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL BOOKS!

Just Received per Barque Halifax.

MITCHELL'S Ancient Geography and Atlas.

M Gesenius' Hebrew Lexicon.

Do Hebrew Grammar.

Seoane's Spanish Dictionary (large).

Do Abridged do.

Ludell & Scott's Greek Lexicon.

Harper's Translations of the Classics.

Anthony's Horace, Cicero, Caesar, Sallust, Virgil.

Do Homer.

Do Classical Dictionary.

Do Latin and English and E. and L. Dictionary.

Greenfield's Greek Testament.

WM. GOSSIP,

Jan. 9.

24 Granville Street.

CARD.

MR. SHRAPNEL, Graduate of the University of Oxford, and late in Her Majesty's Service, proposes to receive a limited number of Young Gentlemen, as Day Scholars.

The course of instruction will comprise the Classics, French, Drawing, Mathematics, and the usual branches of a first rate Education. For particulars apply at this Office.

Jan. 9.

AMERICAN VOCALIST.

A LARGE SUPPLY of the above excellent Music Book received, which will be sold Wholesale and Retail, at a low rate. This Book is adapted for the Parlor or the Church.

WM. GOSSIP,

VALENTINES.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT of Wholesale.

Orders received and extended to.

WM. GOSSIP,

24 Granville Street.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON, THIRTY DAYS SIGHT.

For Sale by

WM. GOSSIP,

24 Granville Street.

BOOK-KEEPING.

RECEIVED and for Sale by the Subscriber—Chambers' BOOK-KEEPING by Single and Double Entry. Also—Balanced Books for do. 2 Single Entry, 2 do. Double Entry. Price, per set of two, 1s. 7d.

Chambers' School-Books are sold by us at the publishers' price.

Dec. 12.

WM. GOSSIP,

24 Granville Street.

GREAT BARGAINS!

£25,000 WORTH

HARDWARE STOCK

SELLING OFF

AT THE BIRMINGHAM HOUSE, Corner of Duke and Hollis Streets.

THE Subscribers will dispose of their Stock, consisting of—

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, OIL,

PAINTS, LEATHER, &c. &c.

FOR CASH ONLY!

AT COST AND CHARGES!

Until the 31st March, 1858.

In addition to the above they have also on hand, of their own manufacture,—

3014 Keys of American Pattern NAILS, Cut from "Bank's" best Sheets, which are offered for Sale at reduced prices.

—Also on Hand—

A FEW SIDES OF NEW YORK

PRIME SOLE LEATHER.

Mechanics, Farmers, Fishermen, and Merchants, are solicited to call and inspect their Goods.

Parties in the Country who may not find it convenient to visit Halifax, and will transmit their Orders, either by mail or private hand, and intrust their Money with us, shall have their orders executed and forwarded with despatch.

Jan. 9. 3w ALBRO & CO.

NOTICE!!!

TO TOWN AND COUNTRY!

No Contribution to Bad Debts!!!

NOV IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE

GREAT BARGAINS,

AND REALIZE

MUCH FOR LITTLE MONEY.

ALBRO & CO.,

BIRMINGHAM HOUSE,

Will dispose of their STOCK, consisting of—

HEAVY HARDWARE,

SHEFFIELD . . . AND . . . BIRMINGHAM

STURF GOODS,

LONDON PAINTS, LEATHER,

OILS, &c. &c. &c.

FOR CASH ONLY!

AT COST AND CHARGES!

Until the 31st day of MARCH next.

N. B. Persons having open Credit Accounts will still forward their orders and remittances as formerly.

Jan. 9. 4w

NOTICE.

OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

EDWARD ALBRO & CO.

—AND—

ALBRO & CO.,

WILL feel obliged if our Town and Country Customers would kindly favor them with Remittances on account of their overdue accounts.

They will also feel obliged to those indebted to the late firm of JAMES WALLACE & CO., since 1853, by settling their Accounts by the end of this Month, otherwise they will be handed over to Mr. LYNCH for collection.

3w Jan. 9.

Jan'y. 1st. 1858.

WILLIAM LANGLEY,

CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, &c.

FROM LONDON.

TENDERS his grateful acknowledgements for the liberal patronage which has been extended to him since his residence in Halifax, and begs to intimate that, from this date, Mr. GEORGE JOHNSON will be associated with him in the business which will be conducted under the firm of

LANGLEY & JOHNSON.

LANGLEY & JOHNSON, CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

Hollis Street.

IMPORTERS of Genuine British DRUGS and MEDICINES, British and Foreign Patent Medicines, Perfumery, LEECHES, Toilet Requisites, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, &c., &c., &c.

LANGLEY & JOHNSON respectfully solicit for their Firm a continuance of the public favor hitherto accorded to W. LANGLEY, when alone in the business, and assure their numerous friends and patrons that no pains shall be spared to maintain the character of the business, both by attention and by keeping those articles alone which are of the first quality.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR PRINTERS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to renovate his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, will sell for Cash or good security, at the price of old type (4d per lb.) the Milton, Bourgeois, Long Primer and two line advertisement letter, with which the Church Times has been printed. He would also dispose of the Brass rule, leads, dashes &c. of the Church Times at a very low figure, so that any enterprising Printer with a small capital would have all the material requisite for starting a Paper of that size at a very small expense.

All descriptions of Type, brass rule, leads, quotations, and Printer's Manual always on hand or Imported to order from the Dickinson Type Foundry, Boston, at Manufacturers' Prices.

PRINTING INK of Excellent quality at Prices varying from 1s 6d. to 3s. 6d. in Cans of 12lb., constantly on Hand.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

DRAWING BOOKS, ARTISTS' COLOURS, &c. &c.

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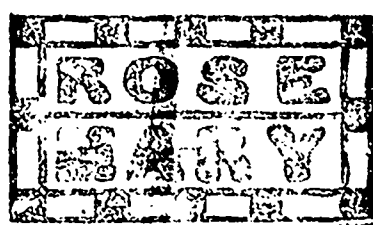
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THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and offers for Sale the following RELIGIOUS BOOKS, from the Establishment of Messrs. John Henry and James Parker, London.

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STOP UP THE CRACKS!!!

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BOOK WITH A MAJOR, Have received per Ships "Mimac" & "Thames," the balance of their FALL IMPORTATIONS;

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IN order to effect an immediate Sale of the Balance of our Stock of BLACK and FANCY SILKS, we have determined upon offering the same at prices reduced as follows, regardless of Cost:

- Fancy Silk Dresses. 25 Dresses of 70s, reduced to 50s and 57s 6d. 28 do 80, do 57s 6d and 67s 6d. 12 do 45 do 23 15s. 10 do 45 17s 6d do 24 17s 6d.

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With a Newton's SKETCHING STOOLS, with enclosed beam—light, convenient and portable. At WILLIAM GOSSIP'S, Oct. 19. 24 Granville Street.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!!

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Oct. 17. WM. GOSSIP.

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