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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. 8. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1857. NO. 93.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
A.	May 31	Whit-Sunday. Deut. a 16 Acts b 10	1. Job 11. Ac. c 19
M.	June 1	Whit-Monday. Gen. d 22 I Co. 12	Num. e 11 I Co. 14
S.	2	Whit-Tuesday. I Sam. g 19 I Th. A 6	Deut. 30. Job f 4
W.	3	Ember Day. Esther u 13 Mark 4	Job 1. Cor. i 1
Th.	4	Ember Day. Job 2	1. Cor. i 2
F.	5	Ember Day. Job 3	1. Cor. i 3
S.	6	Ember Day. Job 4	1. Cor. i 4

Proper Psalms--Morn 48, 65--Even. 101, 116. The Athanasian Creed to be used.
 a To verso 19. b Begin verso 24. c To verso 21. d To verso 10.
 e Begin verso 13 to verso 20. f To verso 21. g Begin verso 18.
 h Begin verso 13 to verso 21. i To verso 14.

Poetry.

HUMILITY.

O! I learn that it is only by the lowly
 The paths of peace are trod;
 If thou wouldst keep thy garments white and holy,
 Walk humbly with thy God.

The man with earthly wisdom high-uplifted
 Is in God's sight a fool;
 But he in heavenly truth most deeply gifted,
 Sits lowest in Christ's school.

The lowly spirit God hath consecrated
 As his abiding rest;
 And angels by some patriarch's tent have waited,
 When kings had no such guest.

The dew, that never wets the stony mountain,
 Falls in the valley free;
 Bright verdure fringes the small desert fountain,
 But barren sand the sea.

Not in the stately oak the fragrance dwelleth,
 Which charms the general wood,
 But in the violet low, whose sweetness telleth
 Its unseen neighbourhood.

The censor swung by the proud hand of merit,
 Fumes with a fire abhorred;
 But Faith's two mites, dropp'd covertly, inherit
 A blessing from the Lord.

Round Lowliness a gentle radiance hovers,
 A sweet, unconscious grace,
 Which, even in shrinking, evermore discovers
 The brightness on its face.

Where God abides, contentment is an honor,
 Such guardon Meekness shows;
 His peace within her, and his smile upon her,
 Her saintly way she goes.

Through the strait gate of life she passes, stooping,
 With sandals on her feet,
 And pure-eyed Graces with link'd palms come trooping,
 Their sister fair to greet.

The angels bend their eyes upon her goings,
 And guard her from annoy,
 Heaven fills her quiet heart with overflowings
 Of calm celestial joy.

The Saviour loves her, for she wears the vesture
 With which he walked on earth,
 And through her childlike glance, and step, and gesture,
 He knows her heavenly birth.

He now beholds this seal of glory graven
 On all whom he redeems,
 And in his own bright city, crystal-paven,
 On every brow it gleams.

The white-robed saints, the Throne-steps singing under,
 Their state all meekly wear;
 Their pauseless praise wells up from hearts which won't
 That ever they came there.

Editorial Miscellany.

THE REV. MR. CASWALL ON THE LAY ELEMENT IN SYNODS.

We are sure that our readers will be glad to read, in full, the testimony borne by Mr Caswall in the Convocation of Canterbury, to the admirable working of the Lay element in our Convocations in the Church of America. We take it from the report of the debates, as given in the *Guardian* :—

The Rev. H. Caswall said—I rise, Mr. Prolocutor, to give my reasons for wishing to vote for Mr. Seymour's motion. The principle of that motion is the value of lay co-operation in ecclesiastical Synods. I desire to uphold that principle, because, after spending ten years of my life as a minister of the American Church, I am prepared to declare that my experience has been decidedly favorable to what is called a lay element. It is quite true, as Mr. Woodgate has remarked, that the circumstances of the Church of England are at present widely different from the circumstances of the Church in Canada or the United States. In Canada, Synodical action, in any shape, was not attained until after the

Church had received a crushing blow in the alienation of its lands. In the United States a still more overwhelming catastrophe was experienced in the revolution by which the colonies were separated from the mother country. When that memorable event took place, the number of the clergy, which had never much exceeded 200, was fearfully reduced. Many congregations were scattered, many churches were dismantled or sold to sectarian bodies, ecclesiastical property was confiscated, and the members of our communion—being associated in public estimation with the monarchical party—became subject to violent political prejudices and antipathies. Under these circumstances the "lay element" came into operation, together with the first beginnings of Synodical action, both General and Diocesan. Nor was this element regarded as a new invention in ecclesiastical affairs; it was considered as the nearest possible approach, under existing circumstances, to the legal position of the Church of England. In this country, in theory at least, a Christian Legislature supported the decisions of a Clerical Convocation. Bishop White, the venerable father of the American Church, says, in his *Memoirs* of that Church, that the admission of the laity "was a natural consequence of following the Church of England in all the leading points of her doctrine, discipline, and worship. We could not otherwise," he says, "have had a substitute for the Parliamentary sanction to legislative acts of power." God forbid that any movement of supposed political expediency should place the Church of England in the situation of the Church in Canada or of the Church in the United States. Yet it must not be forgotten that, by whatever causes introduced, a lay element in Synods has, in fact, worked well among our Transatlantic brethren. Many questions still under discussion here have already been solved on the western side of the ocean, and this question of the laity among the rest. And I remember that during the seventy years of Church Conventions in America the lay element has been working itself clearer and clearer. At the time of the Revolution there was at least as great a difficulty in defining what constituted a layman as Canon Woodgate considers to exist in this country at the present moment. Yet public opinion in the Church gradually brought about a remedy; and finally, in 1856, by a vote of the laity themselves, it was decided that henceforth none but communicants shall be eligible to a seat in the general Convention. In connection with (I do not say altogether in consequence of) this system of lay co-operation, the American Church has advanced in the course of seventy years from almost nothing to something considerable, and perhaps at present numbers an eighth part of the whole body of the members of the Church of England. In the face of many opposing prejudices and traditions it has advanced in proportion even more rapidly than the rapid increase of the American population. When I first knew the American Church, in 1828, its Bishops were 9 in number, its clergy under 500, and its communicants perhaps 30,000. In 1853, in company with a member of this Convocation, I was present at the General Convention held in New York. How great was the change effected in 25 years! The Bishops were, in 1853, thirty-two in number, the clergy 1,700, the communicants above 100,000. At the present time there are 36 Bishops, nearly 2,000 clergy, and probably 130,000 communicants, representing perhaps a million and a half of actual worshippers. In the Convention of 1858 we saw a body of Clergy and Laity far more numerous than this House of Convocation, yet far from unwieldy, and most regular and orderly in its proceedings. It was evident that the clergy, far from being "swamped" by the laity, were greatly assisted by them; that, in fact, the practical experience of the laity supplied what was wanting to the zeal and piety of the clergy. I confess that as I looked on that assembly and witnessed the demeanor of the distinguished men—judges, legislators, and others—who had given up three weeks of their valuable time at the call of the Church, and who had brought all their abilities to the solution of difficult questions, I thought of our Jerusalem Chamber, and wished that by some constitutional arrangement we could be permitted to avail ourselves of the services of such a "lay element." Together with the clergy,

the American laity are found to work heartily in carrying out plans for Church extension at home and abroad. Missions conducted by Boards appointed by the General Convention are supported at an expense of \$120,000, or more, annually, besides the various local missions maintained by the several Diocesan assemblies. Having seen what lay agency in Synods is capable of effecting, and having judged from hence how much more it may accomplish (with the blessing of God), I desire to add my testimony in its favor. I cannot doubt that whatever has been done by the laity of America may be done equally well by those of England, if an opportunity should be allowed them. Without committing myself to the details proposed by Mr. Seymour, I therefore desire to be permitted, on general principles, to support his motion.

THE DESCENT OF CHRIST INTO HADES.

The difficulties that lie in the way of a belief in a "place of departed spirits," or an "intermediate state," will be found to be based on the Jewish and not on the Christian Scriptures. The rejection of this doctrine of the early creeds is in harmony with the Judaism of our popular religion;—a religion which changes the sacraments that Christ appointed as channels of His grace, into the likeness of those empty Jewish ceremonies which it was a part of His mission to abolish, or rather to "fulfil"—i. e., to fill with "grace and truth." "The place of departed spirits" is looked at with Jewish or at the least with Judaizing eyes, and it is forgotten that Christ descended into Hades and fill'd it with grace and truth; that He has changed and "fulfilled" the "valley of the shadow of death," of which David speaks; that He has "exalted" this "valley;" that it has now become the mountain of the Lord, the Lebanon of the *sunshine of Life*: a mountain from which the Sun of Christ's presence never disappears.

St. Paul tells us that Christ ascended on high, and descended to the lower parts of the earth, that He might "fill all things." And He has filled Paradise with peace, with sunshine, with joy, and with Himself.

Before Christ came to earth, indeed, Hades was a place of gloom. Joy in death,—anticipation of increased light,—the desire to depart,—the assurance of resting in triumph with God,—these things belong to our day, not to the day of the Patriarchs. Job, who looked forward with prophetic joy to the final deliverance—who could say, "I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand in the latter day upon the earth,"—even Job had no higher phrase wherewith to express the intermediate life between death and the final coming of Christ, than these sad words:—"Let me alone that I may take comfort a little before I go whence I shall not return, a land of darkness as darkness itself, and of the shadow of death." And even David speaks of Hades as "dark":—"Shall Thy wonders be known in the dark, and Thy righteousness in the land of forgetfulness?" It is true, in another place, while still recognizing that the land beyond the grave is "the valley of the shadow of death," he claims also that the presence of God will be his comfort when he encounters its darkness: "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil; for Thou art with me, Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me." Yet evidently he speaks only of such a presence as we have here on earth. But in the Christian Paradise Christ is more than a comfort; the dying saint looks forward to find in Him a well-spring of everlasting joy. But in accordance with this Jewish notion of Hades, Christ Himself, when speaking to the Jews, assigns to Lazarus no higher position than Abraham's bosom; not the bosom of God; not even the bosom of the Messiah: and truly, too, for the Messiah had not yet descended thither. But no bosom of Abraham only, will satisfy the Christian's longings. No less reward is assured to "that disciple whom Jesus loves," than the bosom of Christ Himself. Now the departed are said to "sleep in Jesus;" and to sit "in heavenly places in Christ." "I desire to depart and to be with Christ," says the apostle.

It is very true that the early Christians did not, at once take in the fullness of the blessing in store for them in the world of rest. As they were ex-

pecting the speedy reappearance of Christ, so they connected all the chief blessings of the Christian's reward with His reappearing. And this they did rightly, but partly from this cause, partly also, perhaps, from some remnant of Judaism, they did not appreciate so fully as in later days, the positive joy and light into which the Christian enters immediately after death. Hence they were led to pray for the departed, but their prayers seldom asked for any higher blessedness than rest and refreshment; "*Requies et Refrigerium*." Another cause led to the same result. The Book of the Revelation, which especially dilates upon the joy and triumph of the departed, was for a long time doubted, or at least not admitted by universal consent into the sacred Canon. A striking change took place soon after its general reception,—whether to be attributed to that reception or not,—and the departed, or at least the holiest of them, were recognized as living amid the scenes which S. John describes; and to such an extent was the impression of their nearness to God carried, that those very saints in whose behalf the early Christians offered prayer, were now looked upon as persons to whom it was proper to offer prayer. With the particular modes of devotion which were based upon the supposed condition of the departed, we have nothing to do. These are excrescences. The facts, however, still stand, that Christians, as they have realized more and more their Christian privileges,—as they have been admitted more and more fully to an acquaintance with the Revelation of Heavenly Places, have risen to higher and higher notions of the world beyond the grave; and the fault of those who, deny "the intermediate state," lies therefore, not in their asserting the great blessedness of the departed, and their communion with Christ: but in their forgetting that all this blessedness, which S. John "beheld," is but that which Christ has filled the "Heavenly place" of "Paradise," and that there remains even higher joy and glory, which "eye hath not seen," nor heart of man conceived;—but which Christ shall bestow upon "the souls under the altar" in that day when He shall say, "Come ye blessed of My Father; inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." This kingdom of joy inconceivable, "prepared from the foundation of the world," is not inherited till the day of resurrection and judgment.

News Department.

Extracts from latest English Papers.

ENGLAND.

At a recent anniversary meeting of the Diocesan Societies of Ripon, at Bradford, the new Bishop presided, and appears cordially to have taken up the work he found left to his hand by his predecessor. In the course of the proceedings, Archdeacon Dodgson observed that these societies had really felt the value and meaning of a Bishop's patronage, when, to the sanction of his name, he gave his superintendence and aid, and added the influence of his personal example. He trusted that they would still go on and prosper under similar auspices:—

If (continued Archdeacon Dodgson) there was one feeling in which it was most desirable and most important that all members of the Church in the diocese should take common ground to stand together as one man, it was a feeling of affection and trustfulness towards one who came amongst them to be their spiritual father and their helper. And he did most deeply lament, and there was no one in that assembly, he was sure, who would differ from him, that there had ever been an exhibition of that spirit which they had seen in late years, and which, if it had any influence at all, must only have the tendency to obstruct the establishment and the growth of true religion. He was not about to enter upon a subject which he had often contemplated with extreme pain, but he could not help alluding to the fact that there did seem too many persons who anticipated the sending of a Bishop into a diocese, not as a father of that diocese, but as the leader of some particular section—one who was to give distinctiveness and predominance to one portion of the body, rather than compactness and harmony to the whole. Such anticipations were based upon a grievous ignorance of the nature and object of Episcopal duties. He observed that such anticipations usually ended as they most richly deserved, in the great disappointment of those who indulged in them, and he could not but surmise that they must be distasteful to none more than the very individuals whose names were thus rudely and impudently paraded before the public eye in connection with such acts. If there was a diocese in England in which such notions ought never to be held forth, it was the diocese

of Ripon; they were foreign to the past habits and experience of the diocese. Whatever might be the differences of opinion amongst them (and where would they find large masses of men without such differences?), the name of their Bishop had ever been the watchword of union and peace, and as he confidently believed, and had good cause to believe, that there was no one who would more sincerely deprecate any different use of that name than he who at that moment bore it, he did earnestly trust that they of the diocese would feel it to be a common interest, a common duty, to check, repress, and discourage, in every possible way, the rising of such a spirit, if such a spirit should show itself among them. For himself he could only say, he knew not, perhaps he never should, what might be the exact points of agreement or disagreement of his own views and those of his Bishop, upon subjects upon which there existed so many shades of difference amongst Churchmen, but this he did know, that in this vast and populous diocese, teeming with the interest of more than a million souls, there was a great Christian work to which all must bond themselves and in which they all must do what they could with all their might. He also knew that to guide them, to encourage them, to labour with them in that work, one had been sent who had been engaged in a similar field, in which they might well believe on a smaller scale had been combined all the variety and complexity and difficulty which he would meet with in this diocese; one who had been long tried and never found wanting; one who brought to his high and holy office, not only a vast amount of pastoral experience, but a spirit also of earnest, humble, self-denyng diligence—a single eye to the glory of God—a single devotedness of heart to the great object which they had all at heart, the advancement of their great Master's kingdom. That he knew, and more might know it who would only inquire for themselves. He knew no more; but if he might presume, in a few solemn words, to express a very serious feeling, he would say, "Therein do I rejoice, yea and will rejoice." (Applause.)

The Bishop rejoined, in a cordial and sympathizing spirit. He said—

If there is one feeling more strongly impressed on my mind than another, it is the feeling that it is of the utmost importance that all classes in this diocese—laity and clergy—should co-operate together in the great work of endeavoring to stem the tide of ignorance and vice, and to meet the spiritual wants of the vast population with which we are surrounded. I am well aware of the truth of the remarks which have fallen from the Venerable Archdeacon, that there are differences of opinion which have to a very considerable extent divided, not only the laity and clergy of our Church, but even the clergy themselves. Now, what I have to say, without entering upon those points at the present moment, is just this, that where those differences of opinion do not affect the fundamental verities of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, let us learn to bear and forbear, and let us bend our energies to the accomplishment of the great work for which we have been called into being, and which God, in His providence, has set before us.—Let us go forward with zeal and energy, rather seeking out for points of agreement than for points of difference. Let us endeavor to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life, and I feel perfectly assured that, if we devote all our energies to the prosecution of the great work which is put before each of us—the work of winning souls for Christ, and the training of the people in the truths of God's Holy Word, which may be to the honor and the glory of His name—then we shall find comparatively little time for disputing and discussing points which, after all, are moot points amongst people who are equally devoted and equally zealous in the prosecution of what they conceive to be their Master's work; and we shall all have the more cause to rejoice in the advancement of the best interests of the Church of Christ, and the promotion of the glory of that great Name, the only name given under Heaven amongst men, whereby we can be saved. I heartily thank my brethren of the laity, who are here, and who have given their support to these societies, by their presence on this occasion, and I earnestly desire their continued co-operation in this work, feeling deeply impressed with the great truth that we of the clergy are comparatively helpless without the assistance and cordial co-operation of the laity. To you, my Rev. brethren, permit me to say that deeply conscious as I am of my own unworthiness to follow in the footsteps of that revered prelate whom you have lost, I, with God's help, relying upon His grace, without which I

am nothing and can do nothing, and expecting as I do your cordial sympathy with me in the trials and difficulties of the great work, I can but promise you that, as far as I have any energy, as far as I have any ability, whatever to do so, you shall never want my sympathy and my aid, as far as it is in my power to give them.

A person recently engaged as curate, by the Rev. F. W. Martin, Rector of Chacombe, near Banbury, has been arrested for forging a bill upon the Banbury branch of the Bucks and Oxon Union Bank, and is now discovered to be no clergyman at all. He had been engaged by the Rev. Mr. Martin on what appeared to be perfectly genuine and highly satisfactory testimonials, under the name of the "Rev. F. W. Stewart." His conduct and demeanour seemed irreprouchable. On the 14th of April he forwarded a letter to Messrs. Cobb's banking establishment (with whom he had had money transactions), requesting that a bill of exchange for £18 10s. on a person named Gardner, then nearly due, should be withdrawn, and one endorsed by his Rector, the Rev. Wykeham Martin substituted, amounting to £44 10s., at two months. To this course no objection was offered, and accordingly the money was paid and the bill held on the acceptance of Gardner returned. On Monday, the 20th, the supposed curate started, as he averred to a party in the neighborhood, for Liverpool, but it was afterwards discovered that his whereabouts was at Birmingham. During his absence the bankers found the endorsement a forgery. A police officer traced him to Birmingham, and he was secured. During his examination, which ended in committal for trial at the next assizes, documents of ordination were exhibited, that are said to have been clandestinely obtained from a clergyman in the neighborhood, whose name had been removed and the prisoner's substituted. The present Bishop of Oxford's signature has also been appended to the document, whilst the clergyman in question was ordained by the late Bishop. On this it is expected another charge will be founded. The references given by the prisoner on his undertaking the curacy are also discovered to be forgeries.

A Bristol paper asserts that Milford Haven has been selected as the English port for the Great Eastern steamship.

IRELAND.—The Church Education Society reports an income of £39,526 the past year; on which it has supported 7,691 schools, with 85,569 scholars, of whom 55,966 belong to the Church, 13,833 to Protestant Dissenters, and 15,770 are children of Romanists.—This last is a pregnant item! It speaks volumes for the vigor of the Church of Ireland, and for the decay of Romanism.

The *Limerick Reporter* writes in a tone of alarm at the continuance of the population drain. The people, it is said, are literally flying in thousands from the Irish shores. If emigration proceed at this pace the Limerick journal fears there will not be hands to till the soil.

The *Times* announces the capture of Mohammorah. The following telegraphic despatch has been received from Sir James Outram, dated

Camp before Mohammorah, March 28.

Mohammorah was captured by the British on the 26th instant. The enemy lost 200 killed and wounded, among whom was Asherluf Brigadier, besides 17 guns, and a vast amount of ammunition and military stores. The Persian army, under the Shah Zadab, retreated towards Abwas and Shuster in great disorder. The British forces are encamped near Mohammorah. Our loss in killed and wounded is about ten. The Arab tribes are friendly, and are sending in their submission.

Specimens of the poisoned bread from Hong-Kong, consisting of two loaves, were forwarded in hermetically sealed cases to Baron Liebig, at Munich, whose analysis leaves no doubt that arsenic was the poisonous ingredient used on that occasion; and, moreover, every portion of the bread, crust and crumb, contains that poison so thoroughly and so equally distributed, that most undoubtedly it must have been kneaded into the dough, if it were not even originally mixed with the flour.

The Emperor Alexander has decided on devoting the £500 which the late Emperor Nicholas had set aside for the purchase of the "Emperor's Cup," to be run for at Ascot, to the Moscow races, the cup which had been designed for Ascot races in '54, but withdrawn on account of the war, has now been advertised to be run for at Moscow.

THE POWER OF PROJECTILES.—The late and present warlike aspect of Europe has made the improvement of fire-arms a topic of much interest, and discussions and experiments are rife on the subject. At a recent trial at the Musketry School at Hytho, some rather astounding results were exhibited. The principal trials were between the Whitworth and Enfield rifle, and one invented by a Colonel Jacob, an old East India artillery officer. Speaking of this an English paper says:—

"The Whitworth rifle at the trial last week at the Musketry School, at Hytho, made nearly as good a target at 1,100 yards as the Enfield did at 600.—This rifle of Mr. Whitworth's—30 inches long, with half an inch bore, and having one turn in 20 inches, or two in its whole length—sends a bullet through an iron plate, 6-10ths of an inch, cuts the core out of a piece of solid timber, half a foot thick, and rotates at the rate of 16,000 revolutions per minute. But Col. Jacob goes even beyond Mr. Whitworth. His 43-gauge gun, with a missile three diameters in length, with a lead base and a zinc or iron point, is perfectly effective up to ranges of 3,000 yards, and even more: His 24-gauge balls, of the same make, went four inches into hard brick, at 2000 yards distance, and twelve inches at 1,000 yards.—At the same time the accuracy of flight was truly wonderful. Although the natural tendency of the bullet is reversed by the heavy end being next the powder,—a circumstance which would make these bullets useless if fired from the Enfield rifle,—they go with invariable accuracy from Col. Jacob's rifles for a mile and a quarter. The Whitworth musket put a bullet through 33 half inch planks of elm, and was brought up by a solid oak bulk beyond; while the Enfield ball stuck in the 13th plank—distances not mentioned. Col. Jacob's iron headed projectile smashed itself to pieces on a stone wall, after going clean through 18 7/8-inch planks—in all 20 inches—and went its whole length into a block of hardwood, 2 1/2 inches, smashing it in pieces. This was at 25 yards!"

"A four-grooved rifled iron gun, of a bore of 4 inches in diameter, weighing not less than 24 cwt., could be made," Colonel Jacob asserts, "to throw a distance of ten miles and more, with force and accuracy!"

INDIA.—Continued disaffection among the Sepoys is causing some alarm among the European population. The 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, which mutinied at Burhampore, is to be disbanded, by which order every native officer loses his commission. Every old Sepoy loses his pension, and, as the Company only receives recruits up to a certain age, is bread. The younger men will cross over to Bombay and enlist there. The punishment is considered inadequate, and another regiment of Madrassees, at Vizierugran, being reported in mutiny, it is urged that a punishment must be inflicted that will ring through the whole native army. "Had the 19th Regiment been mowed down by artillery, we should have heard nothing of disaffection for another decade:" or, on the other hand, employment in warfare would at once stifle all mutinous cries, which only arise from the inactivity of the soldiers." Either way a sanguinary alternative for our Indian rulers. The following are the other chief items of intelligence:—

Mr. C. E. Boileau, Deputy Commissioner Goudah, in Oude, has been murdered. He had displayed much energy in hunting the dacoit Frusyl Ali into Nepal, but failed to arrest him. He was riding quietly through his district, attended by only four horsemen, when he was attacked by Frusyl Ali and his followers. Mr. Boileau and his horsemen, were cut to pieces, and his head subsequently carried into Secrora. The act has no political significance whatever. Frusyl Ali is simply a bandit, whom the police have been unable to catch.

An important despatch has been received from home on the subject of the Madras tenure. The survey of the entire Presidency has been sanctioned. The Ryotwari system is to be modified, or rather abolished, and the Rhetwar introduced. "Khetwar" means field settlement, and is so called because the assessment is placed upon each field. The owner, whoever he may be, is liable for the tax, and nothing else, his right of property while he pays it being perfect. The advantage of the change is, that as land rises in value capitalists may buy field after field, and turn the ryot into labourer on weekly wages. In other words, the Irish system may be gradually superseded by the English; we get rid of the pauper proprietor, and land once more acquires a value.

Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant Governor of the north-west provinces, has asked the people to contribute towards their own education. Five thousand villages have accordingly agreed to increase their taxation at

1 per cent. for educational purposes. The ryots are eager for instruction, and I believe the offer is really voluntary, though, of course, stimulated by the officials.

Her Majesty's 43rd Foot, while en route from Bangalore to the Presidency, was visited by the cholera. The wing, 550 strong, started from Bangalore on the 9th inst., and was attacked by cholera at the foot of the Ghaut on the 20th, and it has lost altogether thirty-two men, two women, and nine children. The disease has abated considerably since the wing arrived at Madras. The 30th Native Infantry, en route from the French Rocks to the Presidency, have the plague in their camp, as is also the case with a detachment of artillery proceeding from Morecarra to Bangalore.

UNITED STATES.

Bishop Kip, of California, has arrived in this city, his first visit to the East since his consecration. On the occasion of his departure, the *Daily Globe*, of San Francisco, gave an article sketching his past career in that State, and speaking of him in the highest terms, as one who had endeared himself to "the people without distinction of sect."—*N. Y. Church Journal*.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—This mammoth steamship as we learn by a letter from the Eastern Steam Navigation Company of London to our Board of Trade, will probably make her appearance in our harbour "soo! after midsummer next." The wharves for her accommodation are nearly completed.—*Portland Paper*.

According to an address just published by forty-two Democratic members of the Legislature of New York, the canals of that State are no longer a source of revenue, and are now unable to sustain the immense burden of debt, which improvident legislation has cast upon them. The total State debt on the 1st of January, 1857, was over \$31,000,000, and with the amount chargeable on the canal revenues, \$36,000,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

One of the most remarkable facts in the life of a sailor has occurred in the life of Capt. Jethro Coffin, now a resident of Nantucket. During seventeen voyages in the whale fishery, occupying thirty-nine years, Capt. Coffin never witnessed a burial at sea, no death ever taking place on board of any ship to which he belonged.—*St. John Courier*.

THE BUTTER WE EAT.—A quantity of butter which was seized at the shop of a dealer in Liverpool, England, a few days ago by the officers of the Health Committee of the Town Council, was found, on being analysed, to be thus constituted: Butter, 47.4; salt (chlor. sod.), 23.4; nitro (nitrate potasse), 0.8; vegetable matter, derived from Irish moss or other seaweed, with water, 28.3; total, 99.9. The butter (save the mark!) is an importation from America, so that the manufacturer will escape that punishment to which, were he a British subject, he would be liable.—*English pa.*

We have plenty worse samples of butter than this in the shops of St. John, but happily we have no inspector, or board of health officers to point out its impurities, and so eat it up in blissful ignorance of the way it is compounded.—*St. John Courier*.

The total value of guano imported last year into Great Britain was £2,139,443; the "real value" of tobacco, &c., imported was £2,240,270. The duty on the latter exceeded £5,000,000.—*ib.*

General Eyre will administer the government of Canada, during Sir Edward Head's proposed visit to England.—*ib.*

(From last Saturday's City and Coast Edition.)
"One of the Majority," who is again permitted to appear in print, states that our remarks of last week upon the refusal of the Synod to entertain the Resolutions of the St. Paul's Parish Majority, "are beneath the notice of any sane person"—yet he notices them, and in such a style, that the inference with regard to his melancholy condition is irresistible. His principal object in doing so, he states, is to inform us "that he holds Bishop Binney responsible for all that appears in our paper affecting the interests of the Church"—an instance of *mono-nania* which establishes the *non compos mentis*, and confirms his practical view of his own case. His further remarks on the Resolutions only shew what strange ideas creep into a brain diseased, as if what was an all-sufficient cause for rejecting one set of resolutions would not equally apply to the other, independent of many minor reasons. Another strong symptom of the disordered mind of "One of the Majority" is, that wherever such as he come into contact with Oxford Fellows, and are reminded of their wanderings, they writhe and rave as if touched by the spear of Ishuriel. And so he goes on to the end of his chapter of inconsistencies and hallucinations, concluding with the following extraordinary idea—"I would ask them (the Conductors of the Church Times) to be kind enough to explain, *themselves*, the means by which Bishop Binney came to be appointed"—thus firing off from his former chemical notion of analyzing them, and wildly imagining that we know as much of such matters as the Queen or her Colonial Secretary. Ought not the friends of "One of the Majority" to look after him. The *Gazette* of last week announces the appointment of Dr. De Wolfe as Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum—would it not be charitable to refer the case to the Doctor if he be quite incurable?

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

On Wednesday the 18th inst., the second meeting of the new Board of Education for the Eastern Shore District took place at Sheet Harbor, when the following gentlemen of the Board, and others, assembled to witness the Examination of the School, conducted by Mr. Wm. Parker, from the Truro Normal School, viz.: The Revd. Messrs. Jameson, Breeding, and Gelling, and Messrs. Anderson, P. Murphy, Wm. Hall, junr., Squire Fraser, &c. All present were pleased to find that the children had made considerable progress during the time they have been receiving Mr. Parker's instruction, which extends only a little over the half year. Notwithstanding this, their public examination in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and singing, afforded ample room for hoping well of the future.

The children were addressed by the Revd. Jameson and Breeding, and the Examination was then concluded with prayer and praise, and the rest of the day was allowed to be passed by the children in play, being intended as a reward for their past exertions, and a stimulant to future conquests.

The Board then went into Committee on business, which occupied the remainder of the day, and consisted in settling the accounts of the last year, proportioning the Government money to the different teachers, making arrangements to divide the Shore into School Districts, and in other matters likely to promote Education amongst the people.

The tedium of the day was considerably relieved by kind invitations from Mrs. Wm. Hall, junr., to an ample and sumptuous dinner, and in the evening to a refreshing tea; and, for her kind hospitality, the President of the Board was unanimously requested to return her the best thanks of the whole Board.

The day was now too far advanced for returning home the same evening; but the gentlemen of the Board were kindly supplied with beds by their Sheet Harbor friends, and were thus enabled on the morrow to pursue their way to their distant homes, with renewed strength and vigor, having, it is to be hoped, done something towards promoting Education in their extensive district.

On the night of Wednesday the 13th inst., a fine and well stored barn, the property of Captain Leonard Jewers, at Beaver Harbor, on the Eastern Shore, was totally destroyed by fire. It contained, amongst other items, three tons of hay, which continued burning all night, lighting up the surrounding country to a considerable extent. The loss is estimated at about £100. There is every reason to conclude that it was the work of an incendiary, and we only hope, if so, he may be brought to justice.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Halifax, 20th May, 1857.

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

To be Justices of the Peace: In the County of Richmond—Robert McKenzie, St. George's Channel; Robert Hill, do.; Wm. Brymer, L'Ardoise; Patrick Mavourgette, do.; Chas. McNab, Red Islands; Maurice J. Kavanagh, St. Peter's, and Kenneth Morrison, L'Amund, Esquires.

To be one of the Justices of the Peace of the County of Digby—John McNeil, Esquire, who is restored to his rank in the Magistracy prior to 20th Nov. 1818. May 27.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments.—To be Seizing Officers in the County of Richmond—James Hearn, Esq., Joseph Martell, Esq.

To be the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Pictou—John Ferguson, Esq., in the place of Edwd. McDonald, Esq.

To be Collectors of Colonial Duties, in the County of Victoria—A. F. Haliburton, Esq., Baddeck; Alex. McDonald, Cape North; Jesse Roupas, Ingonish.

To be Tide Waiters and Seizing Officers—Evans Campbell, Esq., Baddeck; Neil McPherson, Esq., Cape North.

To be Harbor Master at Baddeck—Evans Campbell, Esq. To be Harbor Master at St. Ann's—Henry Sutherland, Esq.

We understand that a serious accident occurred at Hubby's, on the Margaret's Bay road, on Tuesday last. A loaded revolver had been incautiously left exposed, and was taken up by a little boy who pointed it at another child, not supposing it to be charged, when it went off and lodged the contents in her right breast, but providentially she was not killed on the spot. She is, however, in a precarious state under surgical treatment in this city.—*Journal*.

Selections.

HORROR.

The *Times* this morning publishes a long narrative, written to a personal friend by Sir James Brooke, of the massacre at Sarawak. It confirms in every respect the account we have given in a previous page, and indeed so tallies as to facts, that they would appear to have been furnished from the same source. The more personal portion, however, is full of additional interest, portrayed by the vigorous pen of the indomitable Rajah. He attributes the onslaught to some criminals secretly returned from Singapore, led by a follower of Tien-to the rebel chief, recently arrived in Sarawak:

"I had been unwell for some days, and on the night of the 18th retired early to bed. My servant was sleeping in a room near mine, and Mr. Steel and Nicholets occupied a room close by. Between twelve and one o'clock I was awakened by yells and shouts, and, seizing my sword and revolver, I opened a window and saw that the house was surrounded. The noise told me that it was by Chinese. I opened door by door, in the hope of finding means for escape, but in vain. I told Penty [his native servant], that our deaths were at hand, and, as the last hope, went down to the bathing-room, which was under repair. The door was not fastened. I opened it gently, and, seeing the way clear, ran across the lawn to the creek on the right hand side of the house, and took the water close under the bows of the boat which had brought the murderers to their bloody work. I carried my sword and pistol across with me. Glad was I to touch ground on the far side, though not above 30 yards. I struggled through the deep mud, and lay down exhausted and panting in the road. Recovering breath, I got to the nearest house, and, launching a canoe, pulled up to the Datoe Bandars kampong. All was in confusion. I was too exhausted to do much, and Hercules himself could not have restored order or courage to such a panic stricken crowd. Here Crookshank joined me, bleeding from a severe sword-cut in the arm. He believed his wife to be dead, and we both apprehended that the massacre would be general. Finding all hope of restoring affairs at the Bandars gone, I proceeded to the kampongs above, and persuaded the people to secure their women and valuables in prahus, and to cross to the opposite or left-side of the river, so as to prevent the assailants from attacking them by land. We got the women and children across the river, and Arthur, Crookshank, and myself retired to the same side, to the house of Nakolah Bryak. Here Crymble joined us with the intelligence that after an hour's defence, our fort or palisade had been taken, and with it all our guns, small arms, ammunition. It had been defended by Crymble, with four men and two prisoners; three of the defenders were killed, one or two wounded, and Crymble himself had been grazed by a spear in his side. Middleton, Steel, Ruppel, and Penty dropped in one after another. The bright fires went out, and the dull morning broke at length, but only disclosing to us the hopeless state of our affairs. We remained quietly at Inkodah Bryaks, doing what we could to animate the natives, and to prepare for such a defence as our means allow, should we be attacked. I may here relate the fate and misfortunes of our fellow-sufferers. Poor Harry Nicholets was murdered on the grass trying to reach my house. Crookshank and his wife escaped by their bath-room door. She ran first, and he protected her retreat with a spear in his hand, but in passing the stable, one of these villains rushed from the opposite side and cut her down. Her husband jobbed his spear into the miscreant's back, but with a twist of his body he wrenched it out and, seizing the shaft, he struggled to get the spear. Suddenly, however, letting go with his right hand, in which he held a short sword, he cut Crookshank across the fleshy part of his arm. Both staggered, both let go the spear, and Crookshank, weak with loss of blood, and believing his wife dead, staggered away and reached me. She, young and beautiful, lay for twelve hours weltering in her blood, conscious and calm in this extremity. One fiend backed at her head till he cut off the long tresses that protected it; another tore her rings from her fingers; a third—for the sake of our common nature let it be told—gave her water to drink. By this time the remainder of the Europeans had been assured of protection, but when the Bishop asked the leader's permission to carry her to his house, he was told that she should be left to perish. At length the boon was granted, and she was relieved and tended, and now, thanks be to God, is recovering. Middleton's house was attacked at the same time and in the same manner as the others. He escaped with difficulty. His poor little wife hid in a bakery, till the

burning rafters fell about her, and, from her concealment saw her assailants kicking about the head of her oldest child. The mother was paralyzed. She wished, she said, to rush out, but could not move. The youngest child was murdered and thrown into the flames, where poor Wellington's remains were likewise consumed, his head borne off in triumph along attesting his previous murder. The day broke, as I said, and shortly after I heard that the Chinese had assured the survivors of safety; that they had communicated with the Bishop, and sent for Helms and Ruppel. I then, hopeless of doing good, started for the Siolo, a small stream which has its outlet far below the town. It was a wild walk; we swam the stream, washed out every track of our footsteps in the mud, and took refuge in a mangrove swamp as night came on. By 9 o'clock two small boats came to carry us away, and in half an hour afterwards I was in Abong Buyong's prahu, manned by forty men, with six smaller boats in company. Our party consisted of Arthur Crookshank, Crymble, Middleton, and Penty, and, after the trials and fatigues of the twenty-four hours, we slept as though misfortune had not overtaken us."

Proceeding to Sabong, they received tender care and generous sympathy from the Malays and Dyaks. Waiting a day, they were preparing to proceed to Sarakan, when news arrived that the Chinese had again entered the town:—

"This was the only evening I felt the depression of spirits attendant on ill fortune, but I did not show it. There we were, outcasts—women and children, and helpless fugitives to be provided for—the town in flames, and my people without fire-arms and ammunition, panic stricken and fleeing with their families. A force from Sakarran was our only hope, and with a base for operations we might rally the people, re-arm and act against the enemy. The next morning I was on my way to Lings, when the steamer *Love* in sight. I boarded her. Skinner was most zealous and active. Here was the very base for our operations we wanted.

These operations are described in our extract from the *Straits Times*, and agree exactly in details with Sir James's narrative. He adds:—

"The punishment has been severe. The Chinese will play no further treachery here, and in future we shall prevent their being associated in companies, disavow them, and reduce them to a daily obedience to the laws and a strict surveillance. Sarawak has now passed through the ordeal that Hong Kong is passing through, and Singapore has yet to meet. The country is secure; the authority of Government has been vindicated; the principles on which it is based proved to be right by the fidelity and ardour of its native population. Our guns have been recovered with a proportion of our musketry, and the principal loss falls on myself, on Crookshank, and Middleton. For myself, I may say that I never knew the small value of worldly goods till I lost them. I do not pretend to any sentimental cant over my noble library, my costly plate, or all the decorations and tokens of honour which were once showered upon me and have been lost even more suddenly than they were acquired. Man's happiness consists not in such things, and he destroys the chances of finding it if he persuades himself that it does. As to the causes of these events. Wherever there is a Chinaman there is a conceit of supremacy and the desire of dominion. When associated in bodies, as in Sambas formerly, and thence in Sarawak before my arrival, this lust of rule grows stronger. The stringent proceedings of the Dutch have recently thrown many desperate characters into Sarawak, and the miserably feeble Government of Singapore, with its toleration of secret societies, has strengthened the Chinese Kungai here and given it advisers aware of the state of British affairs and policy. Without such advisers the idea of encouraging trade while murdering the officers of Government would never have entered the head of any of the ruder Chinese here, and without the means of livelihood from without and the support of the European community, so mad a project could hardly have been undertaken. To upset the Government by the murder of its principal officers and heads, and to establish other Englishmen to carry on the trade, was the suggestion of the Chinese of Singapore, well acquainted with the isolated position of Sarawak, and possessed with the idea that the murder of Sarawak officers and the Sarawak Rajah would be a matter of supreme indifference to the British nation, provided that trade was continued and cottons sold. It was a high compliment to my Government that, murdering me with the intention of obtaining power, these stupidly clever Chinese desired as little change as possible. They forgot the native element, and hence their destruction has come.

It was a grand superstructure, cleverly devised by men acquainted with English policy and mode of proceeding, but miserably based as regards the feelings and the serenity of the native population.

We are really not much hurt; our sinners will suffer, but will recover, as even now, owing to the speedy and complete destruction of the Kungai, confidence is not wanting. The loss of the Company is trifling. It is fortunate that you will hear of our disaster and its retrieval at the same time; and, for myself, I may say that I am in good heart and spirits, and ready to fight it with the best of them. Our ladies behaved with great fortitude and resignation. Charlie Johnston, as usual, has been my right hand, and every Government servant has declared he will follow its fortunes in evil as well as in good fortune. I have written to retrench every superfluous expense, and I have appropriated my pension from the East India Company to pay the pensions I grant to others. Everything else is superfluous. No books, no papers, no wine, no nothing.

FRANCE.—(From our Correspondent.)—Paris, May 4, 1857.—To Louis Napoleon seems reserved the happy privilege of rendering himself at once most formidable to his enemies, and, if not exactly most beloved, at least most respected by, and least obnoxious to them. After having carried off, in the opinion of his own subjects certainly, and, perhaps, in that of Europe, and even of England herself, by far the larger portion of the laurels of war, he is just now enjoying the satisfaction of receiving a homage, higher and more flattering than the homage of allies; that, namely, of recent enemies, converted, by a mingled sentiment, probably, of policy and admiration, into friends and supporters. It is but the other day that a Queen of England, passing down the stately proportions of the Salle des Glaces, started, or might well have done so, to see herself reflected in the same mirrors which had so often given back the forms of King Louis and King James. The miracle was great certainly, and the transformation of circumstances in that instance rendered more astounding by the very length of time, and by the long ages of rivalry and animosity which might well seem to place such a *dénouement* beyond the range of probability. In the present example of what the prestige and influence of Napoleon III. is able to bring about, the change is striking rather by the suddenness and abruptness of its contrast with what is so lately gone before. For surely it is a remarkable tergiversation, even amidst the strange vicissitudes of mundane affairs, to see the near descendant of the terrible overthrower of this man's progenitor, the son and brother of his own immediate adversaries, leave his august mother and come so far out of his way, traverse the whole length and breadth of the dominions of the hereditary foe of his house and country, to put the seal to their reconciliation and now compact of alliance and amity before the eyes of England and Austria, moody, as it is said, at the sight—to exhibit the family of Romanoff paying such a tribute of homage almost, rather than mere courtesy, to that of Bonaparte—to show us the curious spectacle, not the least remarked upon in this singular train of incidents, of his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, sitting cheek by jowl—pardon the expression—by the side of a Grand-Duke of the Imperial family of Russia. All this, however, accompanied with other circumstances, calculated to give rise to further reflections, with which I shall not trouble you, might be seen taking place *de facto* on Thursday afternoon last, at half past five o'clock, when the brother of the Emperor Alexander passed down the Parisian Boulevards with at least equal outward demonstrations of public approbation as those which welcomed his Majesty of Sardinia. The vast concourse of people collected to witness the arrival of the expected guest might perhaps be owing to the gay period of the season; but, certainly, I have rarely seen the great artery of the metropolis more crowded with men and horses and carriages, or the public curiosity more keenly awakened. About an hour and a half before the arrival of the Duke, I saw, somewhat to my surprise, the Emperor himself, in his ordinary phaeton and pair, and wholly unattended, quietly feeling his way down the Boulevards through the ruck of carriages, completely lost in the crowd, and seemingly rather enjoying than feeling impatient at the impediments to his progress. People were so busily occupied taking care of themselves, or their horses, or vehicles, in the crush, that his Majesty passed on unobserved, and in many cases wholly unobserved by the multitude around him. The entire line of street was gaily decorated with flags and streamers, amidst which the Russian standard was

of course, most often repented; and most conspicuously displayed. The windows and balconies above were as densely crowded as the thoroughfares below, and the winding line of this magnificent avenue presented at once as gay and imposing a picture to the aspect of the visitor as the most vainglorious of Sovereigns could wish his capital to display. A somewhat keen and cutting north wind heralded more appropriately than pleasantly the approach of the representative of the Czar, who made his appearance with a punctuality that did credit to the arrangements of the Lyons Railway Company. His highness had passed the previous night at Maçon, and thus, by an easy journey, reached the Paris station at a quarter to five o'clock, where he was welcomed by Prince Napoleon, Marshal Magnan, Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris, by the prefect of the Seine, the entire personnel of the Russian Embassy (the Ambassador himself arrived in the train of the Duke), and a host of Russian celebrities, including General Jomini and the Russian Pope resident in Paris, whose cross, worn on his breast, the Prince was observed to kiss respectfully as he saluted the prelate. After three quarters of an hour expended in ceremonies and salutations, the two Princes entered their carriage, and, preceded and followed by a numerous escort of Guides in full costume, favoured us with a sight of their august persons upon the Boulevards. The appearance of the Grand-Duke Constantine is, I think, best described by pronouncing him to be one of the least formidable looking personages that can well be imagined; and the thought which irresistibly flashed across one at first sight of whether that slight, pale-faced young man in spectacles, with thin sandy hair and whiskers to match, could really be the terrible Duke Constantine, High Admiral of All the Russias, the leader of the war party at St. Petersburg, the influencer of the councils even of the iron Nicholas, the impetuous sailor who, if he had been allowed his own will, would have crippled the English fleet at the expense of one half of the Russian navy, though he perished in the exploit, provided only that the other half might spread its sails for the panic stricken coasts of Great Britain. Certainly it would be impossible to discover all, or even half, the amount of daring in the external physiognomy of the Grand-Duke, who bears the appearance of a mild and somewhat delicate and even insignificant looking young man. Persons who have had the opportunity of approaching him closely assure me that, under these circumstances, his aspect is more imposing and that his eye expresses great firmness and resolution of character. I can only say that a second inspection of his countenance did not change my opinion and first impression; and therefore must suppose that a much closer look into the Duke's "eyes" than I am likely to enjoy the privilege of, is required to fathom the full depths of their expression. His Highness, at all events, betrays a laudable curiosity, and has hitherto shown himself an indefatigable lioniser. One of his first visits was to Notre Dame, after having been previously present at the performance of *Te Deum* in the Russian Chapel in the Rue de Berry. He has since been busily going the rounds of the thousand and one sights and monuments of Paris. The first theatre he visited was, strangely enough, the Palais Royal, from which one would conclude that his Highness is a relisher of French humor, and that of the broadest character. The Roman and Greek Church being equally zealous promoters of "Sunday managements," the Duke and the Emperor proceeded yesterday, en tête-à-tête, to the new racecourse of the Bois de Boulogne, whither also one half, or indeed to judge from the appearance of the roads converging thither, the whole of Paris flocked to bear them company. They happened to pass me in a comparatively quiet corner of the wood, which they had evidently taken to avoid the crowd and dust. Just at that moment Louis Napoleon's dark moustached visage was approached close to the pale face of his companions, and with the fore-finger of his right hand applied to that of his left, he was laying down some proposition, or imparting some information, with, for him, unusual animation. It was almost impossible to refrain from a wish to know what he was saying, and to be able to "tell it" for the gratification of your readers.—*Corresp. London Guardian.*

THE JERKS.—In 1804, I first witnessed that strange exercise—the jerks—although I had heard much about it before. It took subjects from all denominations and all classes of society, even the wicked; but it prevailed chiefly among Presbyterians. I will give some instances:—

A Mr. Doke, a Presbyterian clergyman of high stand-

ing, having charge of a congregation in Jonesboro, Tenn., was the first man of prominence in this region, that came under its influence. Often it would seize him in the pulpit with so much severity, that a spectator might fear it would dislocate his neck and joints. He would laugh, stand, and halloo at the top of his voice, finally leap from the pulpit, and run to the woods, screaming like a madman. When the exorcism was over, he would return to the church calm and rational as ever. Sometimes at hotels this affection would visit persons, causing them, for example, in the very act of raising the glass to their lips, to jerk and throw the liquor to the ceiling, much to the mortification of some, and the alarm of others. I have often seen ladies take it at the breakfast table; as they were pouring out tea or coffee, they would throw the contents towards the ceiling, and sometimes break the cup and saucer. They ha tening from the table, their long suits of braided hair hanging down their back would crack like a whip. For a time the jerks were the topic of conversation—public and private—both in the Church and out of it. Various opinions were expressed concerning it, some ascribing it to the devil, others to an opposite source; some striving against it, others courting it as the power of God unto salvation. In many cases its consequences were disastrous, in some fatal.

A preacher, who in early life was a dancing master, joined the Conference, and when the jerks were at their height, was stationed on this circuit. He declared it was of the devil, and that he preached it out of the Methodist Church. He commenced the work with great zeal and high expectations; but before he had got once round, he took the jerks himself, or, rather, they took him. When the fit began he would say, "Ah, yes! O, no!" At every jerk he used his hands and arms, as if he was plying the violin. One morning, being seized as he was going to his appointment, he let go the bridle and the horse ran off till he was stopped by a gate. The rider having dismounted, in order to steady himself laid hold of the palings of the fence, which, unfortunately, gave way, the lady of the house coming to the door to see what was the matter, heightened his mortification. Attempting to hide himself by running into the orchard, his strange movements, as he ran sidling along, and the tail of his long gown flying in the wind, attracted the attention of the hounds, the whole pack of which pursued him with hideous yells. Being afraid of dogs, he turned and went into the house by the back door, and running up stairs, jumped into a bed, where he lay till the fit was over. His proud heart would not submit, and the disease—as he termed it—growing worse and worse he gave up the circuit, and withdrew into retirement, where his sun went down under a cloud. Poor man, I loved him.

Usually the subjects of this strange affection were happy when they had it, and happy when it was over, and it did them no harm. The wise ones of the day, such as William McKendree and Thomas Wilkerson, said little about it, but preached, exhorted, and prayed as if it was not in the country.—*Young's Autobiography.*

CHINESE CUSTOMS THE ANTIPODES OF AMERICA.—

The very striking *contrarieties* in comparison with our own, are amusingly given in the following extract from a work published at Macao:—"On inquiring of the boatman in which direction Macao lay, I was answered in the west-north, the wind, as I was informed, being east-south. We do not say so in America, thought I; but imagine my surprise when, in explaining the utility of the compass, the boatman added, that the needle pointed to the south! Wishing to change the subject, I remarked that I concluded he was about to proceed to some high festival or merry making, as his dress was completely white. He told me, with a look of much dejection, that his only brother had died the week before, and that he was in the deepest mourning for him. On landing, the first object that attracted my attention was a military mandarin, who wore an embroidered potticoot, with a string of beads round his neck, and who, besides, carried a fan; it was with some dismay I observed him mount on the right side of his horse. On my way to the house my attention was drawn to several old Chinese, standing on stilts, some of whom had grey beards, and nearly all of them huge goggling spectacles; they were delightedly employed in flying paper kites, while a group of boys were gravely looking on, and regarding the innocent occupation of their seniors with the most serious and gratified attention. Desirous to see the literature of so curious a people I looked in at a bookstore. The proprietor told me that the language had no alphabet, and I was somewhat astonished on opening a Chinese volume to find him begin at what I had all my life previously considered the end of the book. He read the date of the publication—"The fifth year, tenth month, twenty third day." "We arrange our dates differently," I observed; and begged that he would speak of the ceremonies. He commenced by saying, "When you

receive a distinguished guest, do not fail to place him on your left hand, for that is the seat of honour, and be cautious not to uncover the head, as it would be an unbecoming act of familiarity." Hardly prepared for this blow to my established notions, I requested he would discourse of their philosophy. He reopened the volume, and read with becoming gravity, "The most learned men are decidedly of opinion that the seat of human understanding is the stomach!" On arriving at my quarters, I thought that a cup of 'Young Hyson' would prove refreshing, feeling certain that, in this at least, I should meet with nothing to surprise me; imagine my astonishment when I observed that the 'favourite leaf' the Chinaman was about to infuse, looked quite different to any I had ever seen, in being, in colour, a dull olive, having none of the usual bloom on its surface. I remarked on its appearance, when my attendant quietly said that they never used painted tea in China, but as the foreigners pay a better price for it when the leaves are made of one uniform colour, they of course had no objection to cover them with powders. On drinking the infusion made from the pure leaf, I at once resolved to become a convert to this fashion, leaving the other Chinese customs for future consideration."

ANOTHER MODEL PARSON.—The following is a Daguerreotype, taken from the life, somewhere out West. The writer is speaking of the resignation of a parish by a brother clergyman:—

He is a most worthy, meek, and faithful brother. . . . That he ought to resign you may judge, when I tell you that a few months since his parishioners gave him a "donation party," of all kinds of gifts, from cotton shoe-strings up to strings of dried apples. The sum total brought about \$130, at least so estimated by us committed, who put them probably at the best market price, and then charged the whole amount to him, deducting it from his Salary! This is the same Parish, one of whose Vestrymen charged the Rector \$150 per annum rent for a miserable house of three rooms down stairs and three unlathed and unplastered ones up stairs; his salary being (missionary stipend, shoe strings and all) \$500. This is the same parish, where one of his families begged permission to use one of his rooms down stairs for a few days, and lived on the clergyman some two months, without paying a penny in return. This parish now wants a clergyman;—if you know of any that would like to take it, please send him along—they will give him the privilege of using the Church and preaching to them, provided he will pay his own way.

Yours very truly,

BIBLE BONES.—An old man once said: "For a long period I puzzled myself about the difficulties of the Scripture, till at last I came to the resolution that reading the Bible was like eating fish. When I find a difficulty I lay it aside and call it a bone. Why should I choke on the bone when there is so much nutritious meat for me? Some day, perhaps, I may find that even the bone may afford me nourishment." Would that there were less of picking of bones, and more of feasting on the substantial food with which infinite love has spread the spiritual board!

TOO SOON IN APPLICATION.—"It amazes me ministers don't write better sermons—I am sick of the dull, prosy affairs," said a lady in the presence of a parson. "But it is no easy matter my good woman to write good sermons," suggested the minister. "Yes," rejoined the lady, "but you are so long about it; I could write in half the time, if I only had the text." "Oh, if a text is all you want," said the parson, "I will furnish that. Take this one from Solomon; 'It is better to dwell in a house top than with a brawling woman in a wide house.'" "Do you mean me, sir?" inquired the lady quickly. "Oh, my good woman," was the grave response, "you will never make a good sermonizer, you are too soon in your application."

ENEMIES.—Have you enemies? Go strait on and mind them not. If they block up your path, walk around them, and do your duty regardless of spite. A man who has no enemies is seldom good for anything—he is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked that it resists nothing, while every one who thinks for himself and speaks out what he thinks, is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as fresh air; they keep him alive, active. A celebrated character who was surrounded by enemies used to remark: They are sparks which, if you do not blow, will go out themselves.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1857.

CONFIRMATION TOUR.

THE Bishop left Town on Thursday last, to visit the Eastern portion of the Diocese, including Prince Edward Island. The journals of His Lordship to the country parishes are always full of interest. The people welcome him with sentiments of affectionate esteem, and the social and friendly intercourse upon such occasions, strengthen the ties that unite the Chief Pastor with the various scattered portions of the flock committed to his charge by the Great Shepherd and Bishop of their souls. The duties that fall upon a Colonial Prelate, determined to zealously execute the trust committed to him, are neither few nor small. There are services to perform which the order of the Church entrusts to no other hands, and to which he is bound, by the solemn obligations of his office, not sparing himself nor neglecting in any one point the building up the Churches in our most holy faith. The Confirmation of the young; the consecration of Churches and Burial Grounds; the ordaining of Priests and Deacons; the general oversight of all the affairs of the Parishes; the resolving of many difficult questions; the encouragement and strengthening of the hands of the clergy; the faithful admonition to the flock, not withholding rebuke nor the commendation of well doing,—well become the chief overseer of Christ's heritage, and it is in the faithful performance of those that he will best acquit his own soul. Very often in trying circumstances must the question recur to his mind—Who is sufficient for these things? And it is only in a true and humble dependence upon the grace which is perfected in human weakness, that he may expect to perform them acceptably to his own conscience, and to the interests, temporal and spiritual, dependent upon his labors. That the present journey may be profitable to the Church, and promotive of the glory of God, ought to be the earnest prayer of all her members.

We shall feel obliged to our clerical friends for an account of the services at the various places where the Episcopal visit will be made, that we may give them publicity in the *Church Times*.

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.—We find by the Canada papers, that the Governor General recommended the people to keep the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday, as it is kept in Old England, by a general holiday. The intimation was no doubt generally attended to. No such intimation has ever been given in this command, the usual course being a notification that the public offices were to be closed; and it has therefore become an idea in the minds of the people, that the only parties interested in keeping holiday are the immediate servants of the Sovereign. We hope this idea will be dispelled upon the very next occasion. Her Majesty's Birthday is the day above all others that ought to call forth from her devoted subjects in every part of the world, a demonstration of loyalty and joy, that would show their estimation of that great blessing to a country—a wise and beneficent ruler—and of their love towards her royal line and person. We are glad to be enabled to chronicle, that something of the Canadian spirit, notwithstanding the omission of the letter, was displayed here. The day was observed with more impress than on former occasions—a greater number kept holiday—the militia artillery took part in its celebration—and it only wants the stimulus of a chief authority to make it all that it ought to be—all that it will be through the length and breadth of Nova Scotia.—*God save the Queen!*

We find by the City papers, that—Gordon, Esq., Clerk of Works R. E. Department, has furnished the approved plan for the City Prison, which is to be commenced forthwith. The City Council have voted Mr. Gordon £50 for his work. Upon the late trial *vs.* the British Government, some attempt was made to show that the R. E.'s were a slow Department—this was no doubt done in ignorance of the first rate scientific abilities of the various Officers of the Corps of all grades—civil and military. If the City Prison equal the new Barracks in architectural proportion and finish, and we dare say it will realize public expectations, Halifax will have some objects at least worthy the notice of strangers, for which they will be indebted to the Royal Engineers.

“One of the Majorities” has undergone another attack of his distressing malady. Perhaps the best way to prevent these paroxysms would be to take no notice of them. But as the case is somewhat peculiar, and the mischievous propensity largely developed, it

may excite some pity for the perverted mind of the patient, as well as remove some misconception with regard to ourselves, to deny most distinctly that the Bishop or any of the Clergy had any thing whatever to do, directly or indirectly, with the remarks made in our last two numbers upon the imaginings of “One of the Majorities.” In the No. previous to these, we were requested to correct some errors in the statements made at the St. Paul's Easter Meeting, and did so the more readily that we were cognizant ourselves of the facts to which they were contrary. We are not so much indebted as many suppose, to clerical writers. Indeed, except occasionally, on some subjects relating to the services of religion, and the administration of its ordinances, the *Church Times* has not been much beholden to clerical contributors of any kind—the more to be regretted, as we believe that their writings would have been beneficial to the cause of the Church, and would otherwise have relieved us of trouble and a heavy responsibility. In this case, so far from the Bishop being concerned in the remarks alluded to, we have reason to believe that he felt sorry that any notice had been taken of such a person as “One of the Majorities” must be, judging from his positive assertions on matters about which he could know nothing, as he certainly was not at the Synod, his ignorance of the common rules of grammar, and the illogical style of his communications; and as we understood His Lordship, if “the majority” were content to allow such an one to come before the public as their representative, no one else need to interfere, for that he would certainly do their cause more injury than good by his unchristian advocacy. With these remarks we leave him, merely reminding our readers that the origin of the vile calumnies circulated by this crack-brained individual, (who has been pointed out to us, and is well known for his ungovernable temper,) was the defeat by His Lordship on behalf of the whole Diocese, of the attempt made in the Legislature to alter the Law of the Church.

BRITISH SAILORS REWARDED.—It will be remembered that some two or three months since we reported the rescue from shipwreck of the master and crew of the Am. schr. *Standard*, by the brig *Orion*, of this port, while on a passage home from the West Indies. The daring feat was performed under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, and at the imminent risk of the lives of those who succeeded in thus saving several men's lives. When the wreck was fallen in with by the *Orion*, it was the opinion of her officers and crew that no boat could possibly live in the sea then running. It appears that the steward, a colored man named James Agre, who has a family residing in this city, dissented from this view of the case, and declared his willingness, if permitted, to make the attempt alone if nobody else would accompany him. Subsequently, if we remember right, Captain Boyns and Agre put off in the boat, and succeeded in saving the whole of the crew clinging to the wreck. The United States Consul at this port, A. F. Pillsbury, Esq., who is prominently the sailors' friend, has successfully brought the gallant conduct of these men to the notice of his government at Washington, and on Saturday last received the following handsome presents for their acceptance: 1. An elegant gold chronometer and massive gold chain, of the value of \$260, the former being jewelled with rubies instead of diamonds, and bearing on its back the subjoined inscription:—

The
PRESENT
of the
UNITED STATES

to
CAPTAIN W. S. BOYNS
for his humane and gallant conduct in
rescuing from Shipwreck the Master and
crew of the schooner *Standard*,
of New York, 1857.

2. A massive silver medal of considerable intrinsic value, beautifully embossed, and having the following inscription:—

The
PRESENT
of the
UNITED STATES

to
ROBERT FISHER
for his humanity towards citizens
of the United States.
1857.

3. A similar medal with this inscription:—

The
PRESENT
of the
UNITED STATES

to
JAMES AGRE
for his humanity towards citizens
of the United States.
1857.

4. 5. 6. and 7. A \$20 gold piece each to John Butler, James McKnight, George Ramers, and Barot Larkins, seamen of the *Orion*.—*Chron.*

AQUATIC.—A paragraph in the *Colonist* of 26th instant, respecting an invitation from the Mayor of Portland, Me., on behalf of the citizens of that place, to the Halifax oarsmen, to have a friendly rowing match in Portland harbour, with the men of that city, on the ensuing 4th of July, is not exactly correct in its statement of particulars. It appears that Mayor Scott did receive such a correspondence from the Mayor of Portland, on Saturday last. Immediately upon its receipt he placed himself, very properly, in communication with James Pryor, Esq., the proprietor

of the Halifax boat, who informed his Worship that a rowing match was now pending between the St. John and Halifax oarsmen, to come off early in Halifax harbor, and it only remained for the St. John rowers to name the day that would be most convenient for them to row the race. As, however, the oarsmen of New York and Boston had manifested a desire to meet the St. John and Halifax rowers for a trial of strength and skill, somewhere in American waters, Mr. Pryor expressed his entire willingness to accept the invitation of the Portland people to row in their harbor, provided the New Yorkers and Bostonians would agree to unite with their Eastern brethren, so as to make a race in which the whole five cities might contest for the championship, in which case each would be expected to stake an equal sum, and in consummation of which he (Mr. Pryor) would be perfectly willing to abide by any regulations the Mayor of Portland might make for the match. Mayor Scott has answered the Mayor of Portland's letter to this effect, and thus the matter stands for the present. Should this race take place, as there is good reason to expect, it cannot fail to prove one of the most interesting events in the Sporting world that has occurred for many years, and never previously surpassed in aquatic reminiscences.—*Id.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

One of the *Minority* has been received in reply to “One of the *Majority*.” The strictures of the former upon the latter are just and well deserved; but you think it impossible to publish any thing more condemnatory of the course pursued by “One of the *Majority*” than what has appeared from his own pen. It is clearly a case of *jeu de se*, aided by sundry strokes of the Sun, and the verdict of the jury will be in accordance with the fact.

HEAD DISORDERS!! Any derangement of the great digestive organs, whether arising from over study, undue anxiety in business, or want of care in diet, is certain to produce sympathetic irritation of the brain, this is generally shown by Vertigo, Headache, dimness of sight, and other alarming indications. It too often happens that such symptoms are referred to disease of the brain, whereas the real seat of mischief is in the Stomach or Liver. Set these to rights and the brain will become clear. Now to effect this BRYAN'S CAMOMILE PILL is the best known remedy.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

To Smokers.—Prince Albert's Aromatic Cachous for perfuming the breath after smoking. The Smoker's tooth Powder, for all the purposes of a dentifrice, and to prevent discoloration of the teeth from the use of Tobacco.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

Abbott's Bitters act most beneficially on the Liver, the Stomach and Bowels, and in constipation connected with long continued derangement of the biliary organs, termed Bilious Dyspepsia, will be found a most wonderful medicine.

For those of sedentary habits, it is the safest and best remedy.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

Reader, are you afflicted with any kind of humor, or suffering from the effect of indigestion, flatulency, costiveness, troubled with bilious stomach, affection of the liver, or the pika? If so, procure a bottle of G. W. Stone's Vegetable Liquid Cathartic, as it has been proved a reliable remedy in all the above complaints.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

Those who suffer from Catarrh, cold in the head, chronic or occasional deafness, impaired vision, noises in the ear, inflamed eyes, &c. will find immediate relief in Durno's Catarrh Snuff, a new discovery, which never fails in effecting a permanent cure of all these distressing complaints, even when all other medicines and treatment have proved of no avail. To ministers, public speakers, professional men, students &c., it will be found invaluable Price 25 cents a box.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

Holloway's Pills have wrought wonders in the unhealthy regions of the West and South-west. In September last, Hiram Seabury, aged 29, residing near Terre Haute, Ia., was cured in two weeks of bilious remittent fever (to which he had been subject every fall for nine years), by the searching operation of this remedy. The disease had prostrated him season after season, at the busiest time of the year, causing him great pecuniary loss, as well as bodily suffering. The attack generally confined him to the house from the commencement of the Fall until the middle of December. Every remedy that the faculty could suggest was tried without avail; but that which had defied their prescriptions for nine successive years, was radically cured in a fortnight by Holloway's Pills. Mr. Seabury writing under date Jan. 3d, says, “I am now in the enjoyment of perfect health.”

Married.

At Newport, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Henry Spiko, Mr. ALFRED N. METZLER, to ANABELLA, eldest daughter of George Parker, Esq., of Walton N. S.

At New Dublin, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. Ambrose, Mr. SAMUEL PUBLICOVER, to Miss MARY MARTHA WAMBACH.

Died.

On Tuesday night, Miss ELIZABETH, second daughter of the late Mr. Jacob Miller, aged 83 years.

On Thursday afternoon, at his residence in Lockman street, JOHN LEIZEN, in the 83rd year of his age.

On Sunday last, after a short but painful illness, Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, aged 65 years, leaving a widow and two children to mourn their loss.

At Dartmouth, on Wednesday last, after a long and painful illness, ANGUS NISBET, aged 23 years, a native of Glasgow, Scotland.

Drowned, on the 23rd inst., from on board the schr John Amelia, in Halifax Harbor, opposite the Lumber Yard, JOHN JAMES, in the 21st year of his age; son of Martin Johnston, of Hubbard's Cove.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, 23rd.—Barques *Felicity*, Peacock, Glasgow 39 days; *Warrior*, Phillips, St. John N.B.; *Schrs Camilla*, Biscoe, Richmond; *Lima*, O'Brien, do; *Delegato*, Smith, Newfoundland; *Fair Play*, Annapolis; *Brig Grand Master*, Hilton, Philadelphia, 10 days; *Brig Belle*, McPhee, Porto Rico, 15 days.

Sunday, 24th.—Brig *America*, Meagher, Boston, 7 days; *Brig Ornate*, Fenton, Matanzas, 14 days; *Schr Margaret*, Anderson, Baltimore, 10 days.

Monday, 25th.—Barques *Halifax*, Laybold, Boston, 2 days; *Berenidine*, Ellis, Spain, 78 days; *Brig Mercer*, Laughenburgh, Jamaica; *Schr Victoria*, Parr, Mayaguez, 18 days.

Tuesday, 26th.—Ship *Lizzy*, Spalding, Liverpool, 38 days; *Brig Maude*, Davidson, Cienfuegos, 16 days; *Schrs Village Belle*, Wilkie, Philadelphia, 8 days; *Challenge*, Walters, Trinidad, 28 days; *Bival*, Liverpool; *Flavor*, Banks, Magdalen Isles.

Wednesday, 27th.—Ship *Delta*, Hunter, Bermuda via St. Thomas, 4 days; *Ship Morning Star*, Kennedy, Sicily, 81 days; *Brigs Ontario*, Bruce, Toronto, 19 days; *Electric*, Morrison, Philadelphia, 6 days; *Brigs Adm. Vigneau*, Montreal, 20 days; *Brig Advalegem*, Crowell, Antigua, 19 days; *Schrs Nonpateh*, Gillos, New York, 8 days; *Alma*, Cape Breton; *Sylvia*, Young, Lunenburg, Superb, Swan, Fortune Bay; *Planet*, William Henry, Frlt, Princess Augusta, Emily, Relief, and Harriot, Magdalen Islands; *Sarah*, Compton, Bay Chaleur; *Admiralton*, Tripp, do; *Victory*, Herbert, do.

Thursday, 28th.—Schr *Mary*, Glasgow, Bathurst, 7 days; *Aurora*, P. E. Island; *Providencia*, Miramichi; *Tornado*, Fishing.

CLEARED.

May 21.—Lucy, O'Brien, Newfoundland; James, Walsh, do; *Inkermann*, King, Fortune Bay.

May 25.—Victoria, Ellinger, Kingston, Ja.; *Convoy*, Thompson, P. E. Island.

May 27.—Hope, McAlpin; *Oriental*, Lavoie, P. E. Island; *Eclipse*, Mitchell, F. W. Indies; *Jasper*, Crowell.

May 28.—Europa, McDougall, P. E. Island; *Anapella*, Leachour, do.

D. C. S.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY of NOVA SCOTIA (open to all its Members) will be held (D.V.) at Halifax, on TUESDAY, 30th JUNE next. By order of the Executive Committee.

Mar 30.

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr., Sec'y.

MISS SANSFIELD, from Hamburgh, begs to inform the public, that she is desirous of receiving Pupils for Music, Grammar, Drawing and Painting, at her residence at Miss Cookesley's, No. 13 Birmingham street, Spring Gardens.

Classes to commence on the 1st of June, 1857.

MISS COOKESLEY opened her establishment on the 1st of May, 1857, and has still some vacancies.

Mar 30.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

THE Annual Meeting of the Governors of the above Institution, will take place (D. V.) in the Library of the College, on THURSDAY, the 25TH DAY OF JUNE next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on which day the ENCENIA will be celebrated, and all the customary exercises will be performed. The Alumni of the University, and all others interested in its welfare, are particularly invited to attend.

By order of the Board,

JAMES C. COCHRAN, Sec'y.

Halifax, May 21st, 1857.

NOTICE.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

THE Annual General Meeting of the ALUMNI of King's College, Windsor, will be held in the College Hall, at Windsor, on Wednesday the 24th day of June, at half-past nine o'clock, A. M., for the election of a President and three Members of Committee, and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary. Two Governors will also be elected in the place of the Revd. George Hill and Revd. W. Bullock, who in the order of their election go out of office, but who may be re-elected.

Parties desirous of voting by proxy will hand in the same to the Secretaries previous to the opening of the General Meeting of the Alumni.

By order of Committee,
P. C. HILL, } Secretaries.
FITZ'D. COCHRAN, }

Halifax, 13th May, 1857.

AN ORGAN FOR SALE.

AN excellent ORGAN, built by Bevington, London, five years ago, containing 54 notes full Church scale, and five Stops, viz: Stopped Diapason, Bass, Stopped Diapason Treble, Dulciana, Principal and Fifteenth. Gilt pipes in front, stained and varnished case. Stands 9 feet 6 inches high, 2 feet 6 inches deep, 5 feet 6 inches broad. The instrument is in perfect order, a fine tone, sweet and powerful, and will give entire satisfaction to the party purchasing. It will be sold cheap to parties applying immediately. For further particulars apply to Box 167, P. O., Halifax.

Mar 23rd, 1857.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW STOCK.

JUST Received, a new Stock of the above from Five Pence per Roll to 3 Shillings, bordering to match Green Paper for Window Blinds.

Order stating quality, description and price, carefully attended to.

Country Dealers had better forward their Orders in time, that they may be ready for the Spring demand.

March 14.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED, per Ship *Felicity* from GLASGOW, the balance of my Spring Importations of BOOKS & STATIONERY. Comprising a General Assortment of Educational Books in general use in Schools, Academies and Colleges.

- reams large Brown Wrapping Paper,
- Post, Foolscap and Pot Papers,
- Pink and other Colors and White Tissue Papers,
- School Exercise Books, Copy Books, with headings, ruled and plain;
- Sealing Wax, and Letter and Note Papers,
- Music Books, Drawing Books,
- Memorandum Books of all descriptions;
- Camel Hair Pencils, Boxes Colors, Drawing Pencils,
- Bristol and London Boards and Drawing Paper;
- Porcupine and other Penholders;
- German Silver, Steel and Brass Porto Crayons;
- Excise Inks, Horn Inks, Crown Inks, Screw Top Inks, &c. &c.
- Phonographic Pencils, Draper's Pencils, Polished Cedar do,
- Black Ebony Rulers, all sizes,
- Patent, Bottle and White Indian Rubber,
- Children's Colored Picture Books in great variety,
- Mill Board, Pressings,
- Envelopes, and Note Papers all varieties,

Which will be sold cheap Wholesale and Retail.

WILLIAM GOSSIP,

24 Granville Street.

May 30. E. BILLING, JR. & CO'S FIRST GRAND DISPLAY

Spring and Summer FANCY GOODS, APRIL 28, 1857.

WE will have the pleasure of submitting to the inspection of the public this morning, the contents of 72 cases FANCY GOODS.

Received per 'America,' and other Steamers. Our assortment of NEW DESIGNS in DRESSES in every texture.

far surpasses in profuse extent any of our previous immense importations.

- Striped, Checked and Flounced SILKS,
- French Flounced Barges, direct from Paris,
- Silk and Wool Materials, in endless variety,
- Piccolomini, Zephyrs and other new Robes,
- With several large lots of very low priced DRESSES, much under value.

MANTLES and MANTILLAS,

Of the latest Parisian designs.

- Black Glace Silk Mantles, from 10s. to 60s.
- Black Moire Antique Mantles, from 10s. to 70s.
- Velvet Mantles, from 40s. to 100s.

A very elegant display of SHAWLS,

- In Silk, Tissue, and Barage Longs,
- Parisian and French Filled do
- Cashmere Scarfs, &c.
- Bonnet Ribbons, French Bonnetings,
- Feathers and Flowers,
- Elegant Worked Muslins, Lace Goods, Silk Scarfs,

E. BILLING, JR. & Co., London House.

N. B.—We would especially invite attention to our stock of

BOYS' STS

which is the largest and most varied we have ever imported.

E. B., Jr. & Co.

EDWARD ALBRO. JOSEPH WIER.

ALBRO & CO.

Birmingham House—Corner of Duke & Hollis streets

EDWARD ALBRO & CO.

Lower Water Street—South of the Queen's Wharf,

HAVE COMPLETED THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

—OF—

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| HARDWARE, | CUTCH, |
| CUTLERY, | SHOT, |
| COBBLERS, | PAINTS, |
| BRUSHES, | GLASS, |
| BLACKING, | PURTY, |
| LEATHER, | LINES, |
| INDIGO, | TWINES, |
| WHITELEAD, | NETS, |
| FISH-HOOKS, | NAILS, |
| CAIT GREASE, | SPIKES, |
| SHEET LEAD, | IRON, |
| LEAD PIPES, | TIN, |
| CURLED HAIR, | STEEL, |
| HAIRCLOTH, | STARCH, |
| HOLLOW WARE, | GLUE, |
| SALT PETRE, | SOYTHIES, |
| VIOLIN STINGS, | SAWS, |
| WHIP THONGS, | VICES, |
| BELLIED POTS, | BELLOWS, |
| CAMP OVENS, | WIRE, |
| | ZINC, &c. &c. |

Per *Mic Mac*, *White Star* and *S. L. Tilley*, *Khersonese* Circassian and the *Cunard* Steamers.

ON HAND—Of this country Manufacture,

1000 sides of Black grain & Waxed Neats Leather.

Also—4000 kegs superior CUT NAILS, including fine finishing, flooring, Lath, Cooper's, Shingling, and Board NAILS.

All of which they offer for Sale at low prices for Cash or approved credit.

DRAWING BOOKS—ENVELOPES—

COPY BOOKS.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 GRANVILLE STREET, has just received from England a large Assortment of Drawing Books, all sizes—Cream Laid Envelopes, adhesive, all sizes—and Ruled Copy Books—which he will sell wholesale and retail at the lowest rates.

This stock imported previous to the imposition of the 10 per cent duty, may be purchased on more favourable terms than the Spring Importations.

ON HAND—A valuable Stock of Paper of all kinds, and a variety of Stationery.

Call at No. 24, Granville Street.

March 25

CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS!

JUST RECEIVED from NEW YORK, a large Assortment of Cheap PAPER HANGINGS, well adapted for Parlours, Bed Rooms and Kitchens. Call and see them at No. 24 Granville Street, at

WM. GOSSIP'S

Book and Stationery Store.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

LEATHER! LEATHER!! LEATHER!!!

DOUBLE Boiled and Raw LINED OIL, just received from Hull, via *White Star*, from London—in Kilderkins, Barrels, Hoops and Pipes.

ALSO—300 sides SOLE LEATHER, per *Jerome* from New York. For sale in bond or duty paid.

ALBRO & Co.

Birmingham House

CARPETS, CARPETS.

THE largest assortment of the very newest styles in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestries, 3 ply and stout Scotch 8 Stair, with RUGS to match; Woolen, Hemp and best Felt DRUGGETS—all just opened.

Mar 2.

W. & C. SILVER.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having this day entered into Co-partnership, will in future transact business under the name of

MACILREITH & CABOT.

M. MACILREITH,

J. E. CABOT.

Halifax, 31st March, 1857. *Macilreith & Cabot* return thanks for the kind patronage awarded them in former business connections, and individually, and beg to solicit a continuance of the same for the present firm. They purpose keeping a stock of GOODS that in quality and variety will not be surpassed in this City, and intend to have all orders promptly and faithfully executed under their personal supervision. A large stock suitable for the present and approaching seasons has been selected for them in England, with great attention to style and quality, and may be expected in a few days. Their business will, for the present, be carried on at

No. 25 Granville Street,

until the old stand in Hollis Street is rebuilt.

April 1

WILLIAM LANGLEY,

CHEMIST and DRUGGIST,

FROM LONDON.

Hollis Street, a few doors South of Province Building, HALIFAX, N. S.

GENUINE DRUGS and CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY.

PATENT MEDICINES, COMBS, BRUSHES,

SOAPS, GARDEN and FLOWER

SEEDS, LEECHES, ETC.

AGENT for English and American, PATENT MEDICINES.

SEA and FAMILY MEDICINE Chests furnished with the finest Drugs and Chemicals.

March 21.

"WHITE STAR,"

FROM LONDON!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received per the above *Vesel*, a large and varied assortment of ARTISTS' MATERIALS, for Water and Oil Colour Drawing, consisting of DRAWING PAPER, all sizes and descriptions—SOLID SKETCHING BLOCKS, various sizes—Tinted and White—Graduated Tints—WATER COLORS in Cakes and half Cakes—MOIST WATERCOLORS in japanned Boxes. A splendid Assortment of SABLE BRUSHES, &c., &c., &c. Call and examine for yourselves, as the like assortment of Articles in that line, is not to be found in the City.—The above are all direct from the celebrated Establishment of Winsor & Newton, London, and are warranted to be of the best quality.

WM. GOSSIP,

24 Granville Street.

April 17, 1857.

VALUABLE BOOKS FOR SALE,

At the Church Times Office, 24, Granville Street.

- HOLY BIBLE and Apocrypha, of the Geneva. Translation, with Copious Marginal Notes, Curious Woodcuts, &c. Containing also, Speed's Engraved Genealogies, with Sternhold and Hopkins' Old Version of the Psalms. In good preservation—but slightly imperfect. Bound in Half calf, small Fol. Lond. 1611. £1 5s.
- Illustrated London News, with many thousand Engravings. 3 vols. (one of them quite new) Fol. Cloth, Lond. from Jan. 1849 to June 1850. £1 10s.
- Hume's History of England, with Smollett's Continuation. Beautiful Set, quite new. 10 Vols. cloth. 8vo. Lond. 1848. £3 10s.
- Carwthen's History of the Church of England. Quite new. 2 vols. Cloth, Crown 8vo, Oxford. 1849. 12s. 6d. March 21, 1857.

THE Friends of the Bridgewater Mission, who during my late visit in Halifax, kindly promised to work for a Bazaar in aid of our new Church, are requested to send their contributions to Mrs. DANIEL, Spring Gardens, by the first of July next, whence they will be forwarded to their destination. Donations of useful and fancy articles are respectfully solicited from all persons willing to give in a good cause.

HENRY DEBLOIS.

Bridgewater, Co. Lunenburg, April 25, 1857.

SPELLING BOOKS & GRAMMARS,

HISTORIES, &c. &c.

SULLIVAN'S Spelling Book Superseded; Carpenter's Mayor's, Dilworth's, Universal, Union and other Spelling Books.

Latham's Hand Book of the English Language; Quackenbos's Course of Rhetoric and Composition, an excellent Work; Murray's, Lennie's and McCulloch's Grammars; Chambers' English Grammar; do. Introduction to do.; Russell's Grammar, Elements of Grammar.

Histories of England, Greece, Rome and France.

Large Schol. Bibles, clear print and strongly bound, 1s. 3d and 1s. 1d; Testaments do. do. at 7d and 6d; Church Services and Books of Common Prayer 6d, 9d, 10d, 1s. 2d and upwards, to 2s.

Halifax, Dec'r 1856.

WM. GOSSIP.

SCIENCE & ART!

LIST OF WEALE'S SERIES OF RUDIMENTARY WORKS.

—On Hand of previous Importation— Science and Art.

Principles of Design in Architecture. Rudimentary Architecture, by W. H. Leeds, Esq. Geology, by Lieut. Col. Portlock, R. E. Recent and Fossil Shells, Pt. 1 and 2 and supplement with numerous illustrations. A Treatise on Ship's Anchors, by Geo. Costell, N. A. with numerous illustrations. Galvanism and the general principles of animal and voltaic electricity, by Sir W. Snow Harris, F. R. S. Art of Playing the Piano Forte, by Charles Child, Spencer Perspective, with 30 engravings on copper and wood. Gas works and the practice of Manufacturing and Distributing Coal Gas. Magnetism, being a concise exposition of the general principles of Magnetical Science. Treatise on Music.

Mathematical.

Elements of Euclid, by Henry Law, C. E. Treatise on the Integral Calculus, by Homersham Cox, B. A. Do on the Differential Calculus, by W. S. B. Woolhouse, F. R. S. T. L. S. Key to the Elements of Algebra, by J. R. Young. First Mnemonical Lessons in Geometry, Algebra and Trigonometry. Equational Arithmetic, applied to Questions of Interest, Annuities, Life Assurance and General Commerce, with various Tables.

Modern Languages, Classics, History, &c.

New and Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language, by Hyde Clarke, D. C. L., Grammar of the English Tongue, by do. Dizionario, Francese, Italiano, Inglese, containing the French before the Italian and English, by Alfred Elwes. Dictionnaire Francese-Anglais, Part the first. Grammar of the Italian Language, by Alfred Elwes. Grammar of the Spanish Language, by do. Grammar of the French Language. The German Reader, by G. L. Straust. Lexicon of the English and Greek Languages. Grammar of the Greek Language, by Hon. Claudio Hamilton. Latin English Dictionary, by Thos. Gordon, A. B. T. C. D. Outlines of History of England by Douglas Hamilton. Outlines of History of Greece. Outlines of History of Rome.

WM. GOSSIP.

ROOM PAPER.

Just Received from PARIS.

A FURTHER supply of very handsome French Gilt Room PAPERS of the latest styles, being balance of Spring Importations, comprising a stock of over 20,000 rolls, which is now offered for inspection.

Also.—Now opening from Germany a variety of STAINED GLASS, of all colors, suitable for Church Windows, Lanterns and Ornamental purposes, cut to any size or shape required.

White Lead; Colored paints, ground or dry; Brushes; Glass; Putty; Spirits Turpentine; Lanced Oils; Gold Leaf; Varnishes, and all kinds of Painters' Materials, always on hand at reasonable rates.

GEORGE SMITHERS.

May 16. 3w. 101 Granville Street.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

THE great popularity acquired by these Pills during the twelve years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by pulling advertisements—no certificates published concerning them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious complaints or morbid action of the Liver. Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, are effectual in their operation, yet so gentle that they may be taken at any time with perfect safety, by persons of both sexes, nor do they as do most other Pills, necessitate the constant use of Purgative medicines, the ingredients of which they are composed effectually obviating this common difficulty.

Sold in Boxes, Price 1s.

WM. LANGLEY.

March 21. Chemist & Druggist, Hollis St.

TO THE CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, and MECHANICAL.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

NORIE'S Epitome of Navigation; Bowditch's Epitome of Navigation; Blunt's American Coast Pilot; Boyd's Anthon's Virgil; Boyer's Anthon's Horace, do. do. Cicero; do. do. Sallust; do. do. Caesar; Alex. Rehd's Geography; Thomson's Arithmetic; McCulloch's Course of Reading; Hook's Theological Dictionary; Crombie's Etymology; WEALE'S Cheap SERIES of Mechanical and Scientific Publications; Webster's Dictionary.

Dec. 20. WM. GOSSIP.

LANGLEY'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA.

Under the Patronage of the Medical Faculty.

THIS Extract is obtained from the best imported Sarsaparilla, and contains besides Sarsaparilla the other ingredients ordered by the Royal College of Physicians for the compound Decoction—but is in a concentrated form for the sake of convenience. Sarsaparilla as this is combined is considered by many of the most eminent practitioners at home and abroad, to BE THE MOST EFFECTUAL ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE IN USE for purifying the blood and improving the general health.

Sold by WM. LANGLEY,

March 21. Hollis Street.

DEAFNESS—ITS TREATMENT.—An English Physician restored to hearing by an eminent French Artist, after great suffering from noise in the head and chronic deafness, deems it his duty to make the means of cure known for the benefit of sufferers from its affliction, and by the advice of several medical friends has published a book with directions, which will be sent to any part of the world on the receipt of seven stamps; or the author will apply the treatment at his residence without operation or any moment's inconvenience from whatever cause arising, hearing will be perfectly and permanently restored, whether in youth or old age. G. BRANSON REEVE, Esq., M. R. C. S., may be consulted from eleven till four daily, 22, Manchester-street, Argyle Square, King's-cross, London.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS

Spring and Summer GOODS, THIS MONTH.

W. & O. MURDOCH & CO.,

ARE now receiving their Spring Stock, Landing from various ships, and comprising a general assortment;

WOOLLEN, COTTON, & SILK GOODS, Of every variety, plain and fancy, and respectfully invite the attention and inspection of buyers

- ALSO— Straw and Silk BONNETS. Muslin Collars, Habit Shirts, &c. Ribbons, Laces, Parasols, Stays, Silk Mantles, Dress Caps, Flowers, Feathers, Vests, Ladies' and Gents' Straw Hats, SHAWLS of every variety, Dresses do. Gloves do. Hdkfs. & Scarfs do. Cloth Caps, Hats, Combs. Ready made CLOTHING. Stationery, Plain and Fancy Soaps. Pepper, Indigo, Tobacco Pipes. Cotton Yarn, Starch, Nutmegs. CONGOU TEA.

Granville & Duke Streets. Wholesale and Retail. April 25. 6w

PER STEAMER "EUROPA."

FIRST ARRIVAL OF NEW SPRING GOODS

AT LONDON HOUSE,

March 30, 1857.

TWENTY-ONE PACKAGES,

- AS FOLLOWS: 3 CASES New Dress MATERIALS. 2 do. Paisley Filled and Cashmere Len SHAWLS. 2 do. BONNETS. 1 do. Drab Straw HATS. 1 do. Bonnet Shapes. 1 do. RIBBONS and FLOWERS. 1 do. Sewed Muslins, Flouncings, Sleeves, Collars, Habit Shirts, Gaiters, Socks, &c. 2 bales 5-1 FANCY PRINTS. 1 do. WHITE SHIRTINGS. 1 do. BROAD CLOTHS. 1 case Linings. 1 do. Men's and Youth's CLOTHING. 1 do. Gents' Shirts, Collars, &c. We will show the above THIS DAY, at 148 and 149, Granville Street. April 4. E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

NEW BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

A FURTHER supply of the following interesting Works in various Bindings, viz.: Bread upon the Water Sarah Barry's Home The Sign of the Cross. The Jewels of the Lord The Little Episcopalian Just Received by WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville street. May 9.



At a Council held at the Government House, Eight day of May, 1857,

PRESENT.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.

It is ordered that the Commissioner of Crown Lands do notify the several Deputy Surveyors and applicants for the purchase of Crown Lands, that on and after the first day of June next, the regulated price for ungranted Lands is to be paid only to the Receiver General, who will give a receipt therefor to the applicants, respectively, and a duplicate thereof to the Crown Lands Commissioner, and that no other payments for the purchase of Crown Lands after the date before mentioned, will be recognized, the Commissioner and Deputy Surveyors of Crown Lands being hereby strictly prohibited from receiving any sums for or on account of Crown Lands. Crown Land Office, May 16, 1857. 3m

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

THE following FRENCH BOOKS are to be obtained at the Book and Stationery Store of WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 21 Granville Street. Ollendorf's French Grammar. Valug. Do. do. Jewett. Key for each of the above. Noel & Chapsal's French Grammar. Lavizac's French Grammar. Wagnstroch's French Grammar. Pinney's First Book in French. De Fiva's Elementary French Reader. De Fiva's Classic French Reader. Collet's Dramatic French Reader. Rowan's Modern French Reader. Aventures de Telemque. Histoire de Charles XII. Recueil Choisi. Bolmar's Perrin's Fables. Petit Preceptor. Châmbaud's Fables. Spier's & Surenne's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary. Do. School Dictionary. Book of Common Prayer, in French French Testaments. Dec. 13.

Halifax, March 27, 1857.

THE Corresponding Committee of the COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY, give notice that they are prepared to give assistance towards expenses of persons desirous to qualify themselves at the Society's Training School as Teachers in connexion with the Society. BIRENTOH H. COLLINS, Sec'y. March 28. 3m.

MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!!

THE virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. The penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin, as summer rain passes into the furrowed earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influence.

SKIN DISEASES AND GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. Angry Eruptions, such as SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, TETTER, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SCABIES (or Itch) &c., die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

ULCERS, SORES, AND TUMORS.

The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula, and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterwards complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds, Bruises, Burns, and Scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

UNDENIABLE TESTIMONY.

The Medical Staff of the English and French armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment as the most reliable dressing for such cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bunions	Mercurial Eruptions	Swelled Glands.	Sprains
Burns	Rheumatism	Sore Legs	Stiff Joints
Chapped Hands	Ringworm	Sore Breasts	Tetter
Chilblains	Salt Rheum	Sore Heads	Ulcers
Fistula	Scalds	Sore Throats	Veneral Sores
Gout	Skin Diseases	Sores of all kinds	Wounds of all kinds
Lumbago			

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and 80, Mulden Lane New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—25 cents; 62½ cents; and \$1 each Box.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax General Agent for Nova Scotia

Jan. 26, 1857.

CHISWELL'S PECTORAL BALSAM

HAS been used for several years with increasing reputation, through the recommendation of those who have been relieved by its use, and having proved of great service it is now offered to the public with full confidence in its value as an effectual remedy in all cases of coughs, colds, hoarseness, and complaints arising from exposure to cold or damp. To Ministers or public speakers it will be found valuable, giving increased strength and tone to the voice. Price 2s. 6d. Prepared from an English recipe, and sold wholesale and retail by

WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c. Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

March 21.

BOOKS,—Per Ship Niemac.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FURTHER supply of CHAMBERS' HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN WAR. Chambers' Architectural and Mechanical Drawing Books Chambers' Mathematics, Key to do. Arithmetic, Key to do. Algebra, Key to do. Chemistry. History of British Empire, Principles of Education. And all the other School Books published by Messrs. W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh—Wholesale and Retail. WM. GOSSIP, 21 Granville street. April 25.

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

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