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# The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. 3. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1857. NO. 46.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S.	Nov. 16	25 Sun at Trin.	Prov. 11, John 7.
M.	17	Ecclus. 45	Prov. 12, 1 Tim. 4
T.	18	47	Ecclus. 40
W.	19	49	10
T.	20	51	11, Baruch 1
F.	21	Baruch 3	12
S.	22	4	18

a To verse 20.

## Poetry.

### THE TWO PATHS.

THERE are two paths before thee—  
One deck'd with glowing flowers,  
While bright be, and the golden guto  
Smiles Pleasure's dazzling bowers

The other fronts a narrow pass,  
A stern and rugged way;  
And they that walk therein, must brave  
A dark and stormy day

But O, though bright that golden gate,  
Beware! nor enter in,  
To roam amid the poisoned sweets  
Of Pleasure and of Sin.

For in that seeming Paradise  
The fiend hath made his lair;  
And though the way be strewed with flowers,—  
The serpent coil'd there!

And he who spendeth life's brief hours  
In that unholy land,  
Will find its treacherous pathway leads  
To Ruin's gloomy strand!

Where sullen rolls the fiery lake,—  
Sad image of Despair;  
And fell Remorse—that haunts the soul,  
That chose its portion there.

Who called of God, and warned by man  
To flee the coming wrath,  
And shun the second death,—pursued  
That dark and downward path!

But O, that straight and holy way,  
Within the narrow gate,  
Haste thee to choose, and enter in  
Before the cry—"Too late."

—Episcopal Recorder.

## Religious Miscellany.

From the Missionary Address of Rev. Dr. Stevens of Philadelphia, at N. York, Thursday, Oct. 15.

"In the providence of God, there had never been a time when the world was more open to missionary effort, and when the demands were greater and more beseeching to their sympathies and heart. The world was opening to the Gospel, and yet God seemed to be laying his hand upon the two great nations, and restricting them in their means—shutting up their treasures. Why? To teach them not to trust too much in the arm of flesh, and that His work was to be carried on, not by money or men alone, but by faith; and the great lesson that they should learn individually, was that when God is thus opening the world on the one hand, and apparently shutting up their resources on the other, they should be drawn to the throne of grace, and pray more earnestly than they had yet prayed, that God would pour out upon them His Holy Spirit. They were called to rely upon Him, instead of the instrumentalities of earth, for aid in carrying out His work. But he had been asked to state the facts which had presented themselves to his own observation during his recent visit to their beloved missionaries in Athens. There was something in the very mention of a mission to Athens that carried the mind back to the days of Paul, when he stood on Mars Hill, and that brought upon them those classic associations they had so much loved. A mission in Greece, a land where not a mountain reared its head unsung, and which had been noted for its heroes, and arts, and arms, and literature, and science, and knowledge! What did it tell but that arts, and arms, and literature, and science, and knowledge, without God, made men heathen, that they were heathen still, and that they could never be lifted up in the high scale of Christianity, unless those who had received their

literary light, should send back to them, not the light of letters, but the light of truth? The rev. gentleman proceeded to give an account of his visit to the mission at Athens, where he was a guest of Dr. Hill, the leading missionary there, detailing the manner in which the schools and other departments of the mission are conducted. He bore testimony to the great value of the work that is being done there, and to the wonderful effect it has already had, and is continuing to have, in bringing the people of that benighted country to a knowledge of the truth. He related several interesting facts illustrating some of the good results which have grown out of the missionary operations in that place: one of the most important was a promising mission which had been established at Crete. It was his privilege to find at Athens, as a guest of Dr. Hill, Elizabeth of Crete, who was a pupil of that missionary soon after he commenced his work at Athens, and who afterwards became interested in his missionary operations. When she left Dr. Hill, she returned to Crete, determined to do what she could to advance the glory of her Redeemer there. That place being under the Turkish dominion, she could do but little openly, but through private means she accomplished much, until the leaven she had introduced into Crete seemed to permeate almost the whole community there. Still those who had embraced Christianity could not proclaim it openly. And what did this noble woman do? She went to Constantinople, visited all the ambassadors of foreign powers there, and through their influence procured a document which would remove the restrictions under which the many Christians of Crete were placed, so that they could openly declare themselves the people of God. When he saw her, she was on her way back to Crete with the document referred to. This was one result of the missionary operations of Dr. Hill at Athens. The rev. speaker then adverted to the fact that Christian mothers were most efficient helps in the work of evangelizing the heathen, and that heathen mothers were great hindrances to that work. Christian mothers were wanted in Greece, and the schools of Dr. Hill were doing much to supply that want. The rev. gentleman closed by remarking that he had been privileged to visit a great many missionary fields in nearly all parts of the world, but he knew not the place where he had experienced greater pleasure than under the roof of Dr. Hill, witnessing his work and its results."

## MATRIMONY.

The references to the Marriage Office, in the following beautiful extract from a Sermon by an English Clergyman, will be found only in the English Book, having been unhappily omitted by our American reviewers:—

Of all the relations that can exist between human beings, the most ancient, the most intimate, the most honorable, the most necessary to the well being—I might almost say to the being—of human society, is that of wedlock.

It is the most ancient of all human relations; for it subsisted between the first two human beings who trod the earth, and from that relation between them we all derive our being.

It is the most intimate: for in it two become one, Adam was one in no high or happy sense as he stood lonely amid the beauties and bounties of Paradise, and found no "help meet for him" among the creatures around. But a deep sleep fell upon him; and during that sleep he became two, that so he might become one again, by a better and more perfect oneness; a oneness more like the oneness of God, in whose Image he was made. That Divine Image was less perfect in him while he was alone, for "God is love;" and Adam had none whom he could love as an equal, till Eve was at his side. But then, he had one to love who was himself, and yet not himself; "bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh;" taken out of himself—of one nature and substance with himself; yet a distinct person. And so, in man, as he stood complete, male and female, there was a faint type of the love which is eternally interchanged among the Three Persons of the one Godhead. And so, by being severed and united again, man becomes more like his Maker. So per-

fect was the oneness of Eve with Adam, that Adam, in loving his wife, loved himself; not his own person, but another person who was yet himself. And that was the highest perfection of human love, and the nearest approach that it could make to the love that is eternally in God.

And since man fell from that high estate, and since God held out to him the hope of rising again, his nearest approach to the love of God is to be found in that same union of two in one. That union is as intimate and sacred now, as it was in the bowers of Paradise. Less happy it is, because the infusion of sin into our nature has made it needful that one should rule, and the other should submit, and that both should "bear and forbear." Yet the union is not less complete. "They are no more twain, but one flesh." Like Adam and Eve when banished from Eden, they are to go hand in hand through the world, and never to part, till one of them lies down to die. They are to be dwellers in the same home, partakers of the same table, parents of the same children. Neither of them is his or her own, but each belongs exclusively to the other. So saith St. Paul to the Corinthians: "The wife hath not power (i. e. authority—rightful power) over her own body, but the husband: and likewise the husband also hath not power over his own body, but the wife." Each owes to the other perfect fidelity, undivided love, unreserved confidence. They are to share each other's sorrows, and help each other's joys, and to seek for happiness, not directly for themselves, but each in making the other happy. One home, one lot in life, one property, one happiness, and one interest in all respects, one heart, "one flesh," one complete inalienable right in each other's person and each other's love; such is the oneness of man and wife. And if, as ought to be the case, they be one in religion also, and that religion the one only true religion—then have they one pilgrimage to perform, and one eternal home to which they are travelling together, and one Father in heaven to whom they have access, through the Son, by the Spirit. And they go on their pilgrimage with one firm regular uniform step, keeping time with the pulsation of their hearts, helping cheering, comforting, encouraging each other, and by their mutual love on earth, growing more like, and more meet for the presence of God who is love.

What other relations between human beings can be so intimate as that? And as it is the most ancient and most intimate relation, it is also the most honorable. "Marriage is honorable in all," saith the Apostle; and in our Marriage service it is said to be "an honorable estate instituted of Christ in the time of man's innocency." And certainly it is the only human relation of which such things can be said. But that which gives it more abundant honor is the fact that in it is "signified unto us the mystical union that is betwixt Christ and His Church." As Eve was born from the side of Adam, so the Church owes her existence to that mingled stream of water and blood which flowed from the side of the second Adam. With that blood (called by St. Paul "God's own blood"), He purchased His Church; by that water He "sanctifies it with the washing of water by the Word." In the "fountain" so "opened for sin and uncleanness" in His Church, children are by the Church continually born to Him, "born again of water and of the Spirit;" and of them—if they continue His children, He will say at the last day, "Behold I and the children whom God hath given me." The Church collectively is the spouse of Christ; individual Christians are her children and His. Through the collective body, the Church, individual Christians are born again to Christ, and by her brought up and instructed, and trained to love and serve, and honor Him.

"To such an excellent mystery hath God consecrated the state of matrimony, that in it is signified and represented the spiritual marriage and unity betwixt Christ and His Church." (Form of Solemnization of Matrimony.) And so He hath plainly taught us, by His Apostle St. Paul, in the Epistle to the Ephesians—"Husbands, love your wives," he saith, "even as Christ also loved the Church, and gave Himself for it, that He might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by

the Word; that He might present it to Himself a glorious Church, not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish. So ought men to love their wives as their own bodies. He that loveth his wife, loveth himself; for no man ever yet hated his own flesh, but nourisheth and cherisheth it, even as the Lord the Church; for we are members of His body, of His flesh, and of His bones. For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and be joined unto his wife; and they two shall be one flesh. This is a great mystery; but I speak concerning Christ and His Church." And again, "Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as unto the Lord. For the husband is the head of the wife, even as Christ is the head of the Church; and he is the Saviour of the body. Therefore as the Church is subject unto Christ, so let the wives be to their own husbands in everything."

In such high and mysterious terms does God tell us of the dignity, and mystery, and honour of the holy estate of matrimony; and to those who are married in and by the Church these divine lessons are recited, for their admonition and guidance, at the time of their marriage.—(See form of Solemnization of Matrimony.)

Can anything more be said than has thus been said by the Spirit of God, to enhance the dignity and honor of the state of wedlock? What can be said more to a bridegroom than that he is a type of Christ? What more to a bride than that she is a type of Christ? If these wondrous truths of God, ringing in his ears, will not make bride and bridegroom respect and honor themselves and each other, and the holy estate into which they are entered, what words of man shall suffice to that end? Of what other state or relation of human life has anything been said in God's Word to confer upon it such abundant honor as it has thus conferred on the state of wedlock?

And that holy relation, which has been shown to be the most ancient, the most intimate, and the most honorable of all relations that can subsist between human beings, is also most necessary to the well-being (if not to the very being) of human society. Without marriage, there might indeed be children, and the world might be peopled, but there could be no families. No man could know his own children; no child would know his father. The only certain and permanent natural relation would be that of mother and child; and that would probably be forgotten, so soon as each child became able to shift for himself. Society would want its first and simplest and strongest link. Instead of an aggregate of families, mankind would become one vast herd, mingling indiscriminately together, like the beasts of the field; none bound to one more than another; none connected by any life long tie; all following the caprice and inclination of the moment, and sinking to the level of the beasts that perish.

But marriage exalts even the lowest. Among savage tribes those have ever been found the most noble in personal character, and the most united in their social system, among whom the marriage bond was most honored and observed. Marriage forms families, and families make up communities, and communities kingdoms. Marriage gives to the few who form one family, a permanent interest in each other's welfare. As families intermingle, that interest extends. And so that mutual interest spreads over a nation, and each seeks the well-being of all.

And O! how happy would all Christian communities be, if all Christians who are married would strive to realize the Christian idea of holy wedlock. Every husband a type of Christ, and, remembering that he is so, endeavouring to imitate, towards his wife the love of Christ towards his Church—with tender constant care, guiding, guarding, protecting her; "loving and cherishing her as his own flesh;" with generous, self-sacrificing love, denying himself for her sake—even as the Lord denied himself for the sake of His Church. Every wife a type of Christ's Church, obeying and reverencing her husband, even as the true spiritual Church obeys and reverences Christ—"leaning upon her beloved" (Cantic viii. 5); with simple, confiding affection; reposing on his love. Every family would so be as a little Church in itself, in which children would be brought up "in the fear and nurture of the Lord, and to the praise of His Holy Name." And those children in their turn, would go forth to form other families, of like piety, and like happiness. And so would the whole lump of society be leavened, and its Christian tone preserved, and its well being secured. Verily the well being of a nation is made up of the well being of the families that compose it; and the well being of families depend on the Christian performance of the sacred duties of the state of wedlock. Rev. Mr. Sadler.

## Correspondence.

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

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

Dear Sir—I recently sent you some remarks upon the first letter of "Crito," that appeared in your journal. They were hastily written, so much so indeed, that by some perverse freak of the pen a redundant particle or two showed themselves where they ought not, and a verb in another place assumed instead of the plural the singular form.\*

This, Mr. Editor, which was the result of writing against time for the mail, is a matter truly of little consequence, which I merely notice as the pen is in my hand; for I have taken it up to trespass, with your permission, again upon your columns, and to remove thereby some misapprehension on the part of "Crito."

He certainly is not correct in asserting, as he does in his letter of the 24th ult., that I objected to his saying that our Clergy should cultivate greater plainness and earnestness. Plainness, in the sense of homeliness—want of ornament—is a desideratum only so far as it contributes to perspicuity, clearness to the apprehension of hearers, in which sense also the word is often used; and nothing was farther from my thoughts than to object to this, which I hold to be one of the chief requisites in a sermon. Still more remote from my wish was it to object to the cultivation of greater earnestness on the part of our Clergy, if needed. Neither did my remarks contain any allusion thereto. He hopes with me that their sermons may, ever be correct, so that on this point we are agreed; for I shall not quarrel with his italicized *too*, prefix to correct, albeit they are words which I think ought never to be conjoined. My assertion that, from the Apostolic writings, we may infer that the sermons of our Lord and His Apostles were "didactic," "expository," "argumentative," he pronounces a vast error. Yet he himself participates in this error, for in the next sentence he says—"they were expository and argumentative; but not in the way in which modern sermons are." As, therefore, I said nothing about "the way in which," we are either both wrong or both right.—When I said that sermons of a certain description were effective, I did not mean, as he seems to suppose, that they were so in gratifying a fastidious taste, but effective in what are the proper objects of a sermon—in awakening sinners, in comforting and building up in their most holy faith devout Christians, in exciting to every good work, by stirring up from the slumbering depths of the soul her noblest emotions.

I would wish, as well as "Crito," all sermons to be "forcible, arousing," encouraging; but that in order to be so they should be less correct, is what I do not see. With respect to my admission that the sermons of our Clergy might be rendered more popular, he observes—"Thus is the whole matter granted at once." How this conclusion follows from the premises I cannot perceive. It may without disparagement be said of the sermons of any body of Clergy that they might be rendered more popular; but that to produce this effect they should be less expository and argumentative, and evidently less instructive and convincing, is what I think "Crito" would find it difficult to prove; and, until proved, I must hold him to be here at fault in his logic.

Surely, from the unparalleled achievements in literature and war of Shakspeare and Napoleon, no argument can be drawn for inexactness and neglect of the laws of composition. If ever there was a man careful to use the right word in the right place, that man was William Shakspeare. Neither can I believe that he was such an ignoramus as to be unacquainted with the laws of the ancient drama, even if he had no other means of being enlightened except his conversational titlings with his learned friend and rival Ben Johnson. If Napoleon violated the established laws of war, he did so by introducing higher laws, more adapted to the improvements in science and art. He did not neglect to drill his soldiers and to teach his officers to execute skilful manœuvres; he was preeminently a tactician; and it has been said by those capable of judging, that almost all his great victories were won by the same system of tactics. "Crito" deserves the gratitude of all Churchmen for the interest he takes in Church affairs. I think, however, that his admonitions to the overworked Clergy of Nova Scotia not to be too exact, are not much needed; for there is more danger of

\* We are not sure that our correspondent is answerable for the above errors. Our compositors at times make sad mistakes, in spite of all efforts at correction.

error on the opposite side. There is small probability that those of them at least will be so who have been consigned to the rough ground in this province—who have to travel continually over the worst of roads, if roads they can be called, which are but concatenations of holes, rocks, and rotten bridges, disgraceful to our Province.

I shall not now trespass farther upon your space by referring to things in general; but I may take another opportunity of doing so.

Very truly yours,

A BACKWOODSMAN.

ADDRESS.

Walton, Hants County, Sept. 21, 1857.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,

As your labors amongst us are to terminate in a few days, we the Church Wardens, Vestry, and other members of the Parish of St. James, resident at Walton, and attendants at St. Matthew's, feel that we cannot allow you to depart from this Parish without expressing our deep gratitude to you for your unwearied zeal in labouring for our spiritual welfare in this Parish for the past four years. It must be gratifying to you to be assured that you were not only highly esteemed by those of your own Church, but also by members of all the other Christian societies of Walton; and that your services at St. Matthew's were on all occasions well attended by all denominations resident here.

Now that you are about to commence your labors in another parish, we trust and pray that your services may be as well received as they have been at St. Matthew's.

Be pleased to convey our high esteem to Mrs. Spike, who on all convenient occasions has aided you in your arduous duties.

We are, dear Sir, your affectionate friends and parishioners:

George Parker, Esq., Joseph Parker, J. B. Wier, Wm. Parker, (of John), Wm. Stephens, Wm. Parker (of Thos.), Danl. Fortune, Esq., Thos. Wolaver, Mch. Burgess, John McLaken, Isaac Crane, Hiram Parker, John Parsons, Stephen D. Parker, John J. Roberts, George L. Roberts, John Crane, John Foley, John Junst. Charles R. A. Johnson, Esq., Bernard Wier, Alfred N. Metzler, Joseph Mumford, Francis Parker, Esq., Stephen Tohms, A. McN. Parker, Howard Wolaver, Wm. Parker, William Foley, Mch. Parker, John Stephens, David Parsons, Dan. B. Roberts, Esq., Dan. B. Roberts, junr., Chas. F. Roberts, James Crow, James Foley, Timothy Parker, Saml. Godfrey, Jos. Stephens, Charles Parker, Robt. Parsons, James N. Parker, Jas. Clarke Wm. Stephens, junr., O. W. Parker, Wm. Parsons, Sydney Wier, Jacob Warr, Joseph Clarke.

REPLY.

Newport, Sept. 28, 1857.

MY DEAR FRIENDS:

Your kind address finds a ready access to my hear, and calls to my remembrance the mutual friendship that existed between Pastor and people during my residence among you. While it pleased God to bless me with health and strength, I considered it my duty to strive to fulfil the solemn obligations that rested upon me as the minister of the Gospel.

It affords me much pleasure to be assured that my labors among you have been appreciated. And I hope and pray that those who have come up to the house of God have sought and found a blessing.

I cannot soon forget the hearty welcome I received from you on all occasions; and shall ever feel interested in your spiritual welfare. Your good wishes for my acceptance in another Parish I hope by the grace of God may be realized, for I feel that much depends on a singleness of purpose, that God in all things may be glorified; and I pray that strength may be given me from above to do the will of God from my heart.

Mrs. Spike desires me to thank you for the many acts of kindness towards her.

And now Brethren I would commend you to God and to the power of His grace, which is able to build you up and to give you an inheritance among them that are sanctified.

I am, dear brethren, your faithful and affectionate Pastor,

HENRY M. SPIKE.

## News Department.

Extracts from Papers by Steamer Canada.

ENGLAND.

The huge mortar at Woolwich, cast from a design of Lord Palmerston, and the entire weight of which exceeds fifty tons, has been placed in position on its platform ready to undergo the proof. The elevation is about 32 degrees. It was on Monday subjected to a series of preliminary proofs by the firing of seven corresponding 36 inch shells, the minimum charge of powder, 10lb., being increased at the progressive rate of 10lb. until the fifth shot, when the charge was doubled, and the seventh, and last was increased to 150lb. The sixth charge, containing 100lb. of powder, obtained a flight of about 2,250 yards, and the last, amounting to 150lb., passed some distance beyond

the butt, and was buried to an immense depth in the earth. The experiments were considered extremely satisfactory, and are to be continued on some future day with heavier charges of powder.

Of all places we hardly expected to find the circumlocution office in Printing-house-square. Yet yesterday only the *Times* announced that of the Crimean Funds raised for its distribution in 1854, it has in hand £10,908 18s. 6d., which, not knowing what to do with, it proposes to spend by handing over £3,647 18s. 8d. to the Committee for Administering the Indian Relief Fund, with the express understanding that three-fourths of it shall be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers who may fall in the present war, or of wounded or invalided soldiers who have no other means of support. The remainder of the balance to go to the governors of the new military hospital at Netley, for the purpose of providing an auxiliary fund for the general purposes of the hospital.

The following are the names of the surviving officers who were engaged in the battle of Camperdown, the sixtieth anniversary of which fell on Sunday last: Mate, Henry Higman (rear admiral, 1851); Midshipman, Wm. Staughton, K. H. (rear admiral, 1857); Lieutenant of Marines, Thomas A. Parke (general, C.B.); Midshipman, Thomas Bennet (rear admiral, 1855); Henry George Massie (retired commander, 1840); Thomas Dick (rear admiral); William Figg (retired commander, 1840); Thomas Colby (commander, 1814, Greenwich Hospital); Lieutenant, G. Morris (retired rear admiral); Midshipman, George Hillier, wounded (commander, 1824); Mate, Wm. Somerville (retired commander).

Some discontent having arisen out of the fact that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Malta was made, *ex officio*, a permanent member of the Council of Government, an Order in Council was promulgated in Malta on the 2nd of the present month, which enjoins "That no prelate, clergyman, or minister, whether secular or regular, or person in holy orders, or in minor orders of the Roman Catholic Church, or of any other Church or religious congregation, and no Jesuit, monk, friar, or member of any religious order, shall hereafter be capable of becoming a member of the said council."

The greatest confusion exists at Madrid, according to the latest despatches, in the political world. It is very much doubted if Armero will succeed in forming a Cabinet.

The Russian Government has published an official declaration to the effect that Anapa, Soukum-Kaleh, and Redcort-Kaleh, on the Asiatic coast of the Black Sea, will alone be open to foreign ships; and that a Russian visa will be necessary even for these ports.

The English and French Governments have been apprised by the Government of Russia, that Prince Galizin, who was sent to the Crimea to make inquiries concerning the alleged violation of the graves of British and French officers and soldiers killed before Sebastopol, has inflicted severe punishment on the offenders, and that strong measures have been adopted to prevent a repetition of the offence.

A horrible scene (says the *Weser Gazette*) took place at Hanover a few days ago, on the occasion of an execution. Not only did a large crowd—many of them carrying bottles of brandy—assemble and commit gross excesses, but a number of individuals subject to epilepsy rushed to the scaffold at the moment the criminal's head fell to drink the blood, the popular belief being that it is a cure for epilepsy, and the executioner readily gave it to them! This frightful scene has caused an immense sensation in Hanover, and petitions to the Government, praying that executions may, no longer be public, have been numerously signed.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

*The Beaver Lake Tragedy.—Further Particulars.* On Saturday the three parties charged with the murder of McKenzie and his family, were transferred from the watch-house to the Gaol. A large and excited crowd followed them.

Neither of the prisoners presents that stamp of countenance we usually expect to see on villains capable of such frightful atrocities. Breen is a man of about five feet ten inches. He is a strong man, but not so athletic and powerful as one would suppose from the evidence. He stoops much, and has a lounging look. He has black hair and eyes, and is slightly pockmarked. He is apparently about 33 years of age. He was wretchedly dressed.

Slavin is apparently about fifty-five years of age, below the middle height, and rather short and mus-

cular. His hair is somewhat grey. He has not a remarkable villainous look.

The boy is sixteen years of age, and is small and young looking of his age. He seems incapable of understanding properly the awful position in which he is placed.

They are all chained in different rooms in the gaol. What struck us most when we saw them on Monday was, the apparent want of feeling exhibited by them. It was difficult to believe that you saw the men who had within a few days committed so fearful a crime. Whether it is that their hearts continue utterly callous, or that they can conceal their feelings, it is certain that a stranger would not point them out as the murderers.

Out-door reports say that all three admit their guilt, and talk freely of the circumstances. Breen had hired with M. Kenzie as a farm labourer, and told that his family were to be out on Saturday. When the three went to the place, Breen, leaving his axe at the lower house, went up to M. Kenzie's, and told him that his family were coming, and he wished him to come down, open the house, and help him to move a stove out of the passage; that M. Kenzie was thus decoyed to the lower house, and when there was struck with the axe, knocked down, and killed. Breen alleges, it is said, that his heart failed him when the time came, and that it was Slavin who hit M. Kenzie with the axe on the chest. Slavin says it was Breen who committed all the murders. Having rifled M. Kenzie's pockets, they went up to his house. Mrs. McKenzie was sitting by the fire with a child in her lap. She was quickly despatched with a few blows of the axe. Then the children, who took the alarm, and attempted to run away, were followed and all killed, after which the safe was rifled, the house plundered, and both houses set on fire. The boy it is said, states that he was moved by the cries of the little girl. The fire was still burning brightly when they got to Slavin's house.

Another story affords, that Slavin states that Breen some time ago induced him to go to Fredericton, and there wanted to murder an old woman supposed to be worth money, but that he refused. That after their return they plotted the murder of some woman in Pond street, reputed to be wealthy, and that their plot was frustrated. After that they plotted the murder of an old woman beyond the Marsh Bridge, and Breen told him where she kept the money. It is said that they entertain no hope of escaping death, and are therefore quite communicative. Both the men say that the boy took an active part in the killing.

Such are the stories afloat, and we believe they are not without foundation. In planning the murder the men showed consummate skill. After the murder they showed themselves consummate fools, and with ample opportunity for escape, they, as intimated, remained near the scene of their guilt. At first, perhaps, they believed that all proofs of it were destroyed, and they exhibited a daring recklessness that wholly failed them when they found they were suspected and pursued.

The boy showed the police on Friday evening where a carpet bag and a bundle were concealed. In these they found a coat, an old pair of boots, several pairs of trousers, drawers and shirts, women's clothes, pieces of cloth, bundles of yarn, &c., and a keg of butter.

Some of the articles, it is said, can be recognized as M. Kenzie's property. On Sunday Mrs. Slavin, who on her examination preserved so well the show of innocence, accompanied Mr. Scouler and Mr. Jas. Stockford, and showed him where 45 sovereigns and 23 half sovereigns were hid under a stone in Slavin's house. Breen is reported to have stated where the watch, purse, and other articles were concealed; but, of course he could not be permitted to go to show where they were. A coat, supposed to belong to McKenzie, and a piece of cloth similar to that of which a pair of trousers was made for Slavin, were found at Hagarty's house on Sunday.

Mrs. McKenzie, it is said, was within a few weeks of her confinement, so that there were seven murders committed.—*St. John Freeman.*

THE MCKENZIE MURDER.

On Thursday the Grand Jury found true bills against Hugh Breen, Patrick Slavin, senior, and Patrick Slavin, junior, for murder.

Yesterday morning, on the assembling of the Court at 10 o'clock, the prisoners in the McKenzie case were brought up to plead to the charges against them. Breen, on being asked what he had to say to the indictment, replied resolutely "guilty," and on being warned by the Judge that if he persisted in this it would be recorded against him, and his sentence and punishment be the same as if tried and convicted; he still kept to the same plea. The elder Slavin on being asked, "guilty or not guilty?" replied

"deed I cannot clear myself of it," and persisting in this form of speech, the Judge, in accordance with the law, ordered the plea of not guilty to be recorded. The rule under which his Honor acted in this is the eighth section, chapter 159, Revised Statutes, which says that "If any person charged on any indictment shall stand mute of malice, or shall not answer directly, the Court shall direct the proper officer to enter the plea of 'not guilty' on his behalf."

The younger Slavin pleaded distinctly "not guilty." On the Judge asking if they were ready for their trials, the elder Slavin replied, "I guess so," and on his further asking if they were provided with professional advice, or if they wished the Court to assign them such, the elder declined any legal aid, and the younger replied affirmatively. Breen is a hard featured, dogged looking individual, apparently about thirty years of age. Old Slavin looks like a man of fifty, or thereabouts, and has more of a low cunning aspect of countenance, than anything very desperate. The younger Slavin is quite a boy, and seemed no ways cast down or intimidated. In fact he looked rather as if he enjoyed his noisiness. The trial is to take place on Tuesday first, the Court having assigned Mr. Kerr and Mr. Wetmore as counsel for the younger prisoner. The Court-room has been a centre of attraction and excitement to vast numbers during the week, in the hopes of seeing or hearing something of the trials.—*St. John Courier. Nov. 7.*

UNITED STATES.

**FOOD RIOTS IN NEW YORK.**—A "Hunger meeting" of Germans and Irish laborers was held in Tomkins square on Tuesday morning. After listening to several inflammatory speeches, they commenced demolishing fences and seats, and in a short time had destroyed the whole. A mob of one hundred then proceeded to the residences of several of the candidates, demanding food for their votes. A proposition was made to proceed to the sacking of groceries and provision stores. The result is not yet known.

**A MORMON HEIR.**—A telegraphic dispatch from Genoa, Carson Valley, S. p. 17, published in the Sacramento State Journal, says that the Mormons are all making preparations to leave for the Great Salt Lake. They will leave in about ten days, and will have in their train over one hundred wagons.—The immigration this year is immense; the valley is all alive with men, women, children, and animals, who have just arrived over the plains; the immigration this year will reach full 25,000 and probably 30,000; two thirds are women and children.

We copy the following from the *Sacramento Union*, dated Placerville, S. p. 26: "The Mormons will start on the 26th of October. There will be upwards of 200 wagons, a portion of which are ordered to emigrate to Salmon River, and the balance to Salt Lake City. Brigham Young has ordered a secret cavalry company to organize from the Saint in Carson's Valley, armed and equipped with one year's provisions and clothing. My informant also states that it is the intention of the Mormons, if matters get too serious, to seek a refuge in the Russian possessions, where they have already driven the stakes for a new Zion. The rich valleys, and meadows in and about Carson are perfectly alive with stock. Genoa is all activity. Excursions are arriving daily from the States."

**INTERNATIONAL BALANCE OF TRADE.**—The *New York Courier & Enquirer* publishes a tabular statement showing the balance of trade of the United States with every important commercial nation.—From this it appears that Great Britain is now, and has been since 1836, in our debt. After allowing liberally for the interest on the State and Railroad Securities which she holds, the debt or balance of trade in favor of the United States, which Great Britain paid last year, was over ten millions. This is the largest simple balance in our favor; but the following countries also show heavy balances for us: Spain, Ireland, British North American Provinces, Sardinia, Hayti, and Peru. Cuba shows the largest balance of trade against us; Brazil is the next in order, and China third—and in the aggregate shows a balance of trade of nearly forty millions of dollars, where the total trade is less than seventy millions. France is the only manufacturing country that shows a large balance of trade against us.—*Boston Journal.*

The *Courier & Enquirer* sums up the matter as follows:—

"To arrive at a true exhibit of the commerce of the United States, in its relation of balance of trade, or of the amount of specie which is gained or lost to the country, we must take into consideration our *ad valorem* tariff and our foreign debt. We can estimate the balance of trade for the past year as follows:—

Exports		\$326,964,906.
Imports of Free Goods	\$56,955,706	
Dutiable do.	257,684,236	
Ten per cent. for false invoices of dutiable goods	25,768,423	
Seven per cent. interest on \$400,000,000 of Foreign Indebtedness	28,900,000	365,803,366.

Total indebtedness for 1856	\$41,448,457
Exports of Specie for 1856	\$45,745,485.
Imports " " 1856	4,267,683
	\$41,537,803.

It will be seen, therefore, that this estimate of our foreign indebtedness is proven by the actual loss of specie.

Our receipts of gold from California last year, did not differ materially from forty millions—so that there was no increase of specie in this country last year—while the increase in population, actual wealth and internal trade, all of which should be followed by an increase in their representation, or money, have been going on in a geometrical ratio. We therefore have here one cause for the recent commercial disaster."

## Youths' Department.

## THE BLOT OF INK.

"Who has made this blot of ink on my note-book?" said a school-master, as he came into the school room, and again took his seat at the desk, which he had left a few minutes before, in order to speak to the mother of one of the scholars.

A deep silence was the only answer to this question. "I ask," repeated Mr. Bernard, "who has made this blot of ink on my note-book?"

At the first summons, forty pairs of eyes were raised to the face of the master, and as quickly brought back to the slates; at the second all heads remained down, and nothing was to be heard but the sound of the pencils, which scratched the slates more than usual, as the figures of the different sums were being written down.

"When a master asks a question," said Mr. Bernard "it is the duty of the scholars to answer him; now there is one among you who is guilty, there is one who left his seat and came, most probably, to look for the answer to his sum in this key book; my pen, which had ink in it, must have slipped from his hand, and blotted the note-book as it fell. I now call upon the guilty one to stand up."

There was still the same silence all round.

The master sighed, for he loved his little scholars very much; it grieved him to punish them; but he knew that these young souls had been entrusted to his care by the Saviour to teach them his ways, and to guide them the path which leads to life; and while his heart was grieved at the thought that he must, at any cost find out the offender and punish him, especially as his obstinacy threw suspicion on his companions, the master, faithful to his duty, resolved not to act rashly.

He now slowly left his desk, and standing in front of the forms where the scholars were seated, he said, "I do not like tell tales; it is a proof of a very bad spirit when a boy discloses his school fellows' faults; but it is necessary for the good"—and he laid a stress on the word; "for the good of the offender, that I should know who he is. Now, I do not want you to say, it is such and such an one, but I desire you all beginning with the first division, to leave this room, and to go into the passage, with the exception of the one among you who is guilty."

They then began to file off. One, two, three forms were soon empty; the fourth class, which was composed of the youngest boys, went more slowly; the last child but one had gone—the one who remained seemed just about to rise, but, after a slight movement, he repeated himself.

Mr. Bernard shut the door of the room, and then came and sat down by the little boy, and taking both his hands in his, he said:

"So it was you, Paul, who went in this deceitful way to find out from my book whether your sum was correct? It was you who insulted your master by refusing to answer him; for, as you are the guilty one, it was to you that I spoke. You are right not to look me in the face; but tell me how you will look at your dear mother, when she calls you this evening to say your prayers to God before you go to bed? What will you say to the Lord, whom you have offended?" Two tears rolled down poor little Paul's cheeks. "My child," continued the master, "your conduct grieves me all the more, because, up to this time, I have observed your good conduct and love of truth."

Paul's cheeks became like crimson; he raised his head, and cried—"Sir, I did not lie."

"Do not try to excuse yourself, my boy," said Mr. Bernard, "if you did not tell a lie, at least you let your schoolfellows be suspected of a fault of which you alone was guilty, and that was not honest. However much it grieves me, I must punish you; to-day is Wednesday, so this evening and for the rest of the week I shall keep you in till eight o'clock in the evening; and each day, during the extra hours, you shall write out ten pages of grammar."

Mr. Bernard opened the door, and the time being up, he dismissed his scholars, telling Louis, Paul's brother, to explain to their mother the cause of his brother's absence. While he was speaking to him, all the other boys had left, and the master and the two brothers were alone in the school-room. Paul was sitting with downcast eyes, so that he did not see how pale and bewildered Louis looked when he heard his master's message. Louis was twelve months younger than his brother, who was in his eleventh year; the love of the two boys for each other was so great and

so strong, that it had often elicited the admiration of their school-fellows and of their master.

Mr. Bernard had stopped speaking some minutes, but Louis did not move; he seemed fixed to the spot, and his eyes were fixed on Paul, who did not look up. "Louis, my child, you must go; it is long past five o'clock. Paul, get your grammar and begin to copy."

Paul rose to get his book, but Louis threw his arms around his neck, sobbing aloud. "Oh, brother, brother!" he cried. He would have added more, but Paul kissed him affectionately, and tried all he could to comfort him. "Never mind, Louis; hush, hush; I will write fast, and I shall have finished before eight o'clock, and when I come home, I will explain it all to my mother; be quiet; there, run away; I wish you would go, Louis; I don't like to see you cry so; if you would only go." And Paul tried to get free from his brother; but Louis would not leave him.

"I will stay, too, I will stay," he cried; it is you who ought to go; I dare not go to my mother;" and his sobs increased.

At last Mr. Bernard took Louis's hand, and said—"My child, you must go! as your brother is guilty of a serious fault, you can understand that he must be punished."

But what was his astonishment when the little boy answered—"You are mistaken, sir, I am the guilty one."

"Louis!" cried Paul, seizing him by the arm, "you were punished enough without saying that." And the two brothers threw themselves into each other's arms.

Mr. Bernard watched them without knowing what to think. Was Louis really guilty, and not Paul? Had the latter done this in order to save his brother from punishment? And now, whom was he to punish? His perplexity was great.

The two brothers were standing there before him clasped in each other's arms, and their heads resting on each other's shoulder. The master's eyes filled with tears as he watched them, but after a few moments he drew them towards him, and said—

"Dear children, I like to see this great love between you, and never would I wish that you should love each other less; but while you have this brotherly love, you must also love each other as unto the Lord; when one of you commits a fault, the other must love you so much, as not only to wish to bear his punishment, but also to tell him frankly that he had done wrong. I know that it is more difficult for a loving heart. I now understand what happened this afternoon. In a moment of thoughtlessness Louis committed the first fault; his courage failed him when I asked the question; and as one sin generally leads to another, he had not the courage and frankness to confess himself guilty by remaining in his seat.—Was it not so, Louis?"

"Yes, sir," he answered, his eyes swimming with tears.

"Because, sir," said Paul, coloring, "I said to myself, 'My brother has done wrong, but as he will not confess it, I must take his place, because then our school-fellows will not be suspected any longer. That is the truth, sir; and now will you let my brother go home, and will you let me stay?'"

"No, no!" cried Louis, "it is I who ought to stay, and his tears began again.

"You see, dear boy," said Mr. Bernard, "how much wiser it is in youth, as well as in old age, to act with uprightness and perfect honesty. Solomon says—'He that covereth his sins shall not prosper; but whoso confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy.' This is perfectly true, as everything is which the Bible teaches us; and if, as soon as I asked, 'Who has made a blot of ink on my note-book?' you had answered—'Sir, it was I; I had the curiosity to look into it, but I am sorry for it, and please to forgive me,' most probably I should have received your confession, with nothing more than a simple rebuke, and a warning never to do it again. Instead of that, you paid no attention to my repeated questions, your fault is the greater, and you have forced your brother, although he was innocent, to represent himself as the guilty one. As he has offered himself for you, he must bear the punishment, and you are free."

"No, no," continued Mr. Bernard, gently repelling Louis's entreaties, "I cannot unsay what I have said; it is Paul whom I punished; he must finish the task which he has undertaken out of love for his guilty brother; you, my child, I pardon, and I will love you just as much as I did before, and I am sure you are sorry for your sin, and in future you will try and show your gratitude to your brother for what he has done

for you, and you will avoid falling again into the same fault."

The good master was right; from that day, in which the innocent was punished for the guilty, Louis understood better than ever the great love that his brother had for him, and he never ceased trying to show by his conduct the gratitude he felt for that love.

And, now, my dear little friends, I must ask you one question—"Have you understood the moral of this tale? Does it not remind you of an important, a solemn fact, which refers to each of you personally? Yes, surely it must recall to your minds our Lord Jesus Christ, who came to pay the debt of all your sins, the sins of all those who believe on him. And as the good master forgave Louis, for his brother's sake, so our Heavenly Father forgives us our many sins for the sake of the blood of Jesus Christ which was shed for us. And what have we to do? A very simple thing for one who loves his Saviour; we must, like Louis, prove our gratitude by our conduct and by our love for him, by obeying the commands which he has given us."

## Selections.

HANDEL'S "MESSIAH."—Tradition says that Handel wept and trembled, when the subject was moving or awful which he improvised; but he seems to have held the work once done in slight reverence—"The Messiah" making a solitary exception. That amazing fruit of a few weeks' inspiration was dashed on paper, as its companions and predecessors had been; but its author seems from the first to have held it as something apart and superior, to which the sanctity of the theme gave a certain elevation in his eyes.—As was the habit of Handel, he reconsidered and recommended certain portions of it; but with a view to perfecting, rather than of popularising the gift that he laid on the altar: like one who knows that an immortal utterance has gone forth from him, with which he is not free to tamper or intermeddle. The respect which Handel showed to "The Messiah," his solicitude in devoting it from the first to the cause of charity, amounted to a prophetic conviction, unconscious it may be, but, if so, to be regarded with reverence for its very unconsciousness. The greatest musical work in existence, the highest in argument, the most pompous in structure, the most equally sustained from the first note to the final "Amen," was appreciated by its maker as his own best creation; as a thing not to be trifled with or torn up to suit the humors of the hour, but as a bequest to all who love the highest religious art, for ever and ever. Not at first, however, did "The Messiah" take this rank in the minds of men, or in the regard of the lovers of music. During many years Handel's war Oratorio, "Judas," produced after the Rebellion of 1745, seems to have been more frequently performed, and to have been a greater favorite. By degrees, however, the power and the glory of the "sacred Oratorio" began to shine more and more brightly abroad,—to touch more and more hearts, to attract more and more sympathies. It is not exaggeration, so much as history, to point to "The Messiah" as almost the only work of art in being, which for one hundred years has steadily gone on rising higher and higher in fame, drawing myriad after myriad to wonder and to tears,—untouched by time, unrivalled by progress:—to characterise it as a heritage derived from our fathers, which will go down, by its own intrinsic and increasing value, to our children's children,—a creation of mortal imagining, which has almost won the reality of an article of belief and the solemnity of an object of worship, by its power to adapt itself to all intelligences, to touch the lowliest, to raise the loftiest, to content the most fastidious.—*Schulcher's Life of Handel.*

THE ENGLISH BIBLE.—Anything in the nature of a new translation I take to be needless, harmful, and in effect nationally impossible. The English Bible is the very soil out of which our mind sucks its sap, the mother earth in which our oak is rooted; its vigorous Anglo-Saxon is a nature to us; and any thing like modernizing it, or touching it up with so-called literary gracefulness or scientific accuracy, would be worm-wood to popular taste. Again, consider the multitudes of Bibles in existence, not so much the tons of unsold stock and vast properties in stereotype, as the sacred phalanx of family Bibles, heir-looms, and personal treasure, rrown thick in every home. What a folly, what an evil, what a waste, what an impossibility would it be, even to attempt to make these obsolete.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

The Rev. Charles Marsden Betts was unfortunately drowned in the Wollondilly river, near Goulburn, New South Wales. The Rev. gentleman had been on a visit to some gold diggers at Tucua Creek, and was returning to his home at Goulburn when the unfortunate accident occurred. The only person present was a Mr. Gilbert, who, according to the *Goulburn Chronicle*, gave the following report:—

“Mr. Betts overtook me at Fenwick’s, whose place is distant about three miles and a half from the crossing place, known as Marsden’s. Some time before coming to the river I said to my companion, ‘If the waters are up, what shall we do?’ His answer was to the effect that he thought he would try to swim the river. I told him I should not do so, and endeavored to dissuade him from the attempt. When we arrived at the usual crossing place, he hastily went down to the river’s edge, and took the water. I remained on the bank. Mr. Betts went some little distance—I cannot say how far—when suddenly the horse went nearly under water. The animal tried to return to the bank, but his rider kept him in command. I vehemently exhorted Mr. Betts to return if he would preserve his life. He made no answer, but pursued his course to the other bank, for which he made a straight line, but the unevenness of the bottom and the strength of the current were against him. Immediately afterwards it appeared to me that the causeway was lost, and Mr. Betts had to swim his horse for some spot to land lower down. I then saw the horse fall upon his side and Mr. Betts lose his seat. They both drifted down the current, when the horse met with some obstruction and remained stationary in the water. Mr. Betts was separated from the animal, and struck out, as a swimmer would, for the bank. This, I believe, he reached. I saw him, as I thought, obtain a footing, and considered he was safe. But I was astonished to see him turn round and fall head foremost into the river. I attribute this to the slippery nature of the foothold, or the fact that the deceased’s strength was exhausted. The chilliness of the water would no doubt, have a numbing effect, and render a swimmer less able for great physical exertion. After he fell in the water, I saw the deceased no more. The horse gained the bank, and went off in the direction of the town.”

Mr. Betts was a native of the colony, and grandson to the Rev. Samuel Marsden, so well known as the pioneer of the Australian and New Zealand Churches. He was from an early age dedicated to the ministry by an affectionate and pious mother, and was sent to England by the late Bishop Broughton to complete his education at St. Augustine’s College, Canterbury, where he passed through the prescribed course with much credit, and was highly esteemed for his quiet, amiable disposition. He proceeded to Sydney about fifteen months since, and was shortly afterwards admitted to Deacon’s Orders by the Bishop. He was, after holding a temporary curacy, appointed assistant minister at Goulburn, with a view to the visitation of the adjoining districts, and it was on returning from one of these districts, about thirty miles from Goulburn, that he met his death. He was a young man of pious, energetic habits, and had apparently commenced a career of useful labor when he was so suddenly called to his rest.

**INTERESTING STATISTICS OF THE COLORED POPULATION IN NEW YORK.**—Agents, 3; butchers, 12; blacksmiths, 25; boot and shoe makers, 20; basket makers, 8; bar tender, 1; boatmen, 20; bakers, 2; cooks, 96; carters, 13; cartmen, 41; coopers, 9; coachmen, 68; clerks, 8; carpenters, 27; clothes dressers, 6; carpet cleaners, 12; city expresses, 3; confectioners, 5; card maker, 1; chair makers, 3; coal dealer, 1; chambermaids, 14; distillers, 2; druggists, 8; fishermen, 5; farmers, 21; foundryman, 1; engineers, 3; grain measurers, 7; gardeners, 3; hair dressers, 67; jewellers, 6; labourers, 227; laundresses, 305; mariners, 189; midwives, 2; masons, 2; musicians, 8; ministers of the Gospel, 14; nurses, 14; oystermen, 7; printers, 3; painters, 10; daguerreotypist, 1; porters, 167; pie bakers, 3; patent sweepers, 10; physicians (graduates), 5; physicians (irregular), 6; sextons, 8; sawyers, 35; stevedores, 6; seamstresses and dressmakers, 64; saloon, inn, and hotel keepers, 43; seegar makers, 45; ship carpenters, 3; store keepers, 11; sugar bakers, 9; servants, waiters, &c., 132; stewards, 23; teachers of schools, 14; assistants, 20; music teachers, 3; tobacconists, 14; tailors, 85; white washers, 164; wheelwrights, 2; watchmaker, 1; engraver, 1; weaver, 1; house cleaner, 23; retired gentleman, 1; bank porters, 4; steamboaters, 22; tinmiths, 6; pickle and preserve

manufacturers, 3—Total, 2,135 colored people, resident of New York city, which it is assumed represent an average of the occupations of negroes in the city and county. The school register gives 8,500 adults in New York, which is considered a fair inference to thus classify:—Mechanical employments, 896; non-servile callings, 6,568; servile and vice tending callings, 1,076. Their honorable ambition has carried them to the pulpit and to medicine, but strange they do not endeavor to get at the bar. Neither is the press represented in the city or county of New York, which is also passing strange.

As the late Earl Fitzbarding’s rent roll is supposed to have been about £40,000 a year, a nice point, it is remarked, may arise on the question of the precise hour of his death, which was announced to have taken place “about midnight” between the 10th and 11th inst. His rents were payable at ‘old time,’ that is Old Lady Day and Old Michaelmas Day. Old Michaelmas Day fell this year on Sunday, the 11th inst., and the day begins at midnight. Now the rent is due upon the first moment of the day it became due so that at one second beyond twelve o’clock of the 10th inst., rent payable at Old Michaelmas Day is in law due. If the Earl died before twelve the rents belong to the parties taking the estate, but if after twelve, then they belong to, and form part of, his personal estate; so that the difference of one minute might involve a question as to the title of about £20,000; a nice question for lawyers!

**MR. BAKWELL’S RETURNS.**—The following extract from the last Address of Bishop de Lancy to his Convention, gives the official account of Mr. W. Bakewell’s return to the Church:—

“I have the gratification to announce to the Convention and put upon record, that Mr. William J. Bakewell, once a Presbyter of the Diocese, who, having removed to Pennsylvania, and resigned the ministry of the Church, and afterwards apostatized to the Roman Catholic Communion, has addressed to me, under date of 10th of August, a letter, in which he says:—  
“I present to you a written declaration of my renunciation of the errors and mistakes which led me away from the Protestant Episcopal Church, of my desire to return to her Communion, and of my renewed adhesion to her doctrine, discipline, and worship. I need scarcely say that I am truly sorry for my deviation from the path of Christian truth, and that I am now astonished at the delusion under which I have been for several years.”

A private of the Carabineers thus describes the extemporised artillery of the mutineers whom his troop had attacked and routed in the neighbourhood of Meerut:—

And how, and of what, do you think they were made? Why, I will tell you. You may, perhaps, have seen the iron socket of a telegraph post, by which it is fixed into the ground; of course it is hollow, and a touchhole is easily made at the smallest end of it. So far, so good; there is your gun. Now for the carriage, &c.: they cut up the wooden posts, and for the ammunition they cut up the telegraph wires into small rough pieces, tied up in an old sock or something of that kind, just like grapeshot. Not such a bad get up for a set of niggers!

The *New York Tribune* tells the following singular story of a negro who was enticed from Canada and sold as a slave in the State of Virginia. It appears that this negro belonged to the editor of one of the *St. Louis newspapers*; that he ran off about five years ago, and made his way to Canada, where he married a fugitive negro girl from Kentucky, located in Canada, and pursued his profession as a barber there.—The owner in St. Louis learned last winter where his negro boy was. He employed a fine, dashing, lordly looking young man in St. Louis to visit the town in Canada where his boy was, and to represent him self as an English lord, and to employ the negro, if possible, to travel in the northern part of the United States, as a servant and barber to his lordship, at the rate of \$100 per month. The plan succeeded. This young English lord from St. Louis went to Canada, met the boy, and employed him as servant, as stated, started on his journey, as proposed, and a few days brought the parties to St. Louis, where the negro was arrested by his owner, put in jail, and sold to Gwin & Alexander, traders at Vicksburg, for \$900.

A correspondent gives us the following account of a church built by Daniel O’Connell’s protégé:—“We are happy to hear that the church built by the late Mr. Raphael, M.P., at St. Alban’s, and intended by him for a Roman Catholic church, at a cost of more than £8,000, has fallen by his death into better hands. An excellent lady, Mrs. Worley, residing at New Barns, of ample fortune, a most determined supporter of the orthodox Protestant Church, has purchased it at an expense of £2,000, with a residence for the officiating clergyman also. She will endow it and present it to St. Alban’s as a chapel of ease.”—*Western Times*.

**THE TEETH.**—At the Dental Convention, held at Boston, some of the Dentists asserted that the main, if not the sole cause of defective teeth, was the use of saleratus and cream of tartar in the manufacture of bread, and Dr. Baker, fully agreed with the facts

which it stated, and gave the results of some experiments which he had made by soaking sound teeth in saleratus. The teeth were destroyed in fourteen days. Mr. Spaulding, of St. Louis, did not believe that alkali injured the teeth, but acknowledged that saleratus did. Saleratus, in his opinion, is not an alkali.—Dr. Kendrick, of New Orleans, considered the great means of keeping the teeth healthy was to keep them clean.

**THE VICISSITUDES OF COMMERCE.**—The *New York Evening Post* relates the following remarkable instance of the vicissitudes of commerce:

“A few months since the partner of a commercial house in this city was taken to a lunatic asylum, utterly deranged, as it was said, by his unparalleled prosperity in business. During the year previous his firm had cleared \$1,300,000. He died in the asylum, and his own estate was valued at \$2,500,000, all invested in the concern of which he was a partner. The firm itself failed the other day, and is now said to be utterly insolvent. One item of the assets of the deceased’s estate was a thousand shares of the Illinois Central Railroad stock, which was selling at the time of his decease at \$140 per share, and which was worth, after paying up the instalments, \$300,000. The same property sold yesterday at public sale at \$50,000. All this occurred within eighteen months—the prosperity, the insanity, the decease and the insolvency.”

**CHINESE AMAZONS.**—Among the camp-followers of the insurgent chiefs, who had been disturbing the heart of the empire, it was computed, in 1853, that there were, in the city of Nankin alone, about half a million women collected, from various parts of the country. These females were formed into brigades of 13,000, under female officers. Of these, 10,000 were picked women, drilled and garrisoned in the citadel. The rest had the hard drudgery assigned them of digging moats, making earthworks, erecting batteries, &c.

**News Department.**

CANADA.

**THE ASSAULT ON LIEUT. TRYON.**—William McCarthy, indicted for an assault on Lieut. John Tryon 39th Regt., has been tried before the Court of Queen’s Bench, at Montreal, found “not guilty,” and discharged. The verdict is not in accordance with the Judge’s charge, which we find thus reported in the *Montreal Argus*:—

Judge Aylwin charged the Jury—It was not usual to try charges of common assault in this court, but there were circumstances connected with this case which made it right and proper that it should be brought before the tribunal of highest resort. There was nothing very difficult in the case. It could not be doubted that Lieut. Tryon had been set upon by at least four persons, and to save his own life had to make use of a deadly weapon and kill one of his assailants. Each of the men implicated in the assault was as guilty as the other. The Jury had it in evidence that the prisoner at the bar was one of the men who assaulted Lieut. Tryon; he threw stones several times, until overpowered by drunkenness or some other cause, he fell down and could do no more. In defence of the prisoner, it had been said that the four individuals had been obtruded on, and that Lieut. Tryon was in disguise. Supposing they had been obtruded on, and kept their suspicions to themselves there could have been no harm. But to assault and assail, they had no excuse. Lieut. Tryon only asked him what was the hour. Was there any harm in that? This was a Christian city, and he (the learned judge) trusted there was nothing to prevent a man’s walking this city at any hour of the night.

Then it was said the prisoner was under the influence of liquor. That excuse would avail him nothing in law. But it explained the transaction, and showed how it was that a man who up to this time had borne a good and quiet character, had become involved in one of the most serious and dangerous assaults that could be perpetrated. The prisoner must be held responsible for his own acts, else Montreal would be reduced to the position of a city governed by rowdies, like other cities which he (the Judge), would not name, because they were in the vicinity where rowdiness was rampant. The verdict of the Jury would show whether Montreal was to lie under this stigma or not. It was to be regretted that the evidence had shown there was something wrong in the management of the Police Force of the City, else they would have sent assistance with Lieutenant Tryon, and probably averted what had occurred. The Queen had need of all her soldiers now; and every assistance should have been rendered by the civil power to bring back those who had deserted. Desertion was a capital crime under military law, and the authorities here should not have hesitated to grant the assistance demanded. The learned Judge then went over the evidence, and concluded by saying he left the case in the hands of the Jury, satisfied they would do justice in the premises, and return a true verdict according to the evidence and their consciences.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1857.

## CHURCH SOCIETIES.

A strong desire to endeavour to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace—a disinterested individual view of what seems best suited for the Church's interest in this Diocese—a glimpse of a dark cloud in the horizon that may yet overshadow our portion of the Church,—lead us to hazard a few observations, and to attract attention to the importance of their subject.

At one time this Diocese was mainly indebted to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for the sustentation of the Ministry of the Church. As the demand for clerical laborers increased the Society increased its assistance. So much was this the case, that at length the people had well nigh ceased to think it any part of their duty to make provision for the dispensation of religious ordinances. Their means increased, which in part might have been employed to lessen dependence on assistance from home; but while that assistance continued to be fully and freely rendered, it was accepted, though scarcely with that humble spirit that ought to animate those who receive an act of charity—rather with a feeling of satisfaction at being relieved of a burden, which in part at least it would not have been hard to bear. At length came a time when the noble Society that had so long ministered to the spiritual comfort of the people, found other fields where its aid was much more needed. That intimation aroused on the part of the Church in this Province the self-sustaining principle. Twenty years ago, Bishop Inglis, with the consent and co-operation of the whole Church, established the Diocesan Church Society, which is its embodiment, as an institution which should relieve the S. P. G. of a part of the burthen of providing for the religious necessities of the diocese, and upon a plan calculated to prevent the evils of the voluntary system, and to enlist the active energies of all classes in its support; when the existence of the Church would be seen to depend under the blessing of God, upon the continued efforts of her people.

We were present at the first meeting in the National School for the formation of the Diocesan Church Society, and have lived to see it accomplish a good part of the design of its institution. It has become in fact the Executive power to a certain extent, of the Church,—the Bishop at its head, the clergy in their proper position and influence, and the laity strengthening their hands by counsel and pecuniary assistance. It is in fact the Church's centre of unity, broad and comprehensive, with which all may be in fellowship without any sacrifice of individual opinion. Its rules are applicable to its objects and the proper management of its funds, and have no doctrinal interference.

Such is the D. C. S. which from its components and its objects has a claim to be considered, the managing Committee of the Church in the Province. But it can no longer be entitled to this character, if other Societies which ought to be its aids and auxiliaries, assume a separate and independent authority in the Diocese. Such however is not the course pursued by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Had there been in the infancy of the country, a Diocesan Church Society, constituted as is the present, there can be little doubt but the appropriations of the S. P. G. would have been placed under its management. So far now as this noble Society can continue to aid the religious destitution of Nova Scotia, its bounty is bestowed in conjunction with the funds of the D. C. S. This preserves the Church's unity, and implies the relief of spiritual destitution, without any question except as to its certainty, and the best mode of making the remedy effectual.

We contend that this principle of centralization is the Church's best interest, and ought to be consented to by every Church Society which assumes a missionary vocation amongst our people. It would check that spirit of injudicious rivalry which begets strifes and divisions, the invariable result of the operations of two or more Societies independent of each other. This is our fear for the future of the Church in this Diocese from the position which the Colonial Church and School Society assumes amongst us. While its objects are good it does seem at present as though they can only be attained by interference with the usefulness of the D. C. S. while if these Societies could act in concert, two separate organizations would be avoided, while it might be possible in the most effectual manner, to carry out the objects of both without any sacrifice

of conscientious opinion. It is certainly worth the labour of sincerely pious minds, to try and effect this union, that the Church may be one, that by a united effort, much more effectual than that which is divided, the strength of all may be exerted with one impulse, to carry out the common objects of planting the Church where her ministrations are most needed, and the dissemination amongst the ignorant of the blessings of education connected with religion.

D. C. S.

The Sub-committee appointed to consider the general question of assistance to Parishes of long standing which may be impoverished by the unavoidable withdrawal of foreign aid, beg to report, that, while looking to the employment of additional missionaries in new settlements as the first objects of the Society, they entertain the opinion that it is expedient, and greatly to be desired, that the D. C. S. should, as far as possible supply all the deficiencies in the o'd, especially during the first stages of such a reverse; but that with the present limited income of the Society, such a thing is altogether impracticable.

The Sub-Committee would urge it as a new motive for the more strenuous exertions and the larger liberality of Churchmen, that, in the future, we may be in the position to meet such emergencies.

The Sub-Committee are aware that it is unnecessary to recommend, that, when it shall please God to put it into the hearts of Churchmen to place larger funds at the disposal of the D. C. S., the work of partial endowment should commence with the most destitute settlements and ill-provided parishes; but they may be permitted to express the hope that in the City, and in Towns with larger means and a more enlightened population, a generous spirit of independence and a Christian spirit of love to others, will render the action of the Society altogether unnecessary in their behalf.

At present there are some Missions in this Diocese where the incumbents have a smaller stipend than the Assistant Missionaries of the D. C. S., and where the deep poverty of the people preclude the hope of much increase for many years to come; and should it be found that the income of the Society is in excess of its expenditure, there is no doubt with the Sub-committee that they should be the first objects of consideration.

The Sub-committee, therefore, recommend that a correct list be obtained of all the Parishes and Missions where the whole revenue of the Minister is under £150 a year, in order that a scale may be constructed to guide the Society in their distribution of aid to such poor or destitute places.

The Annual Meeting of the Micmac Mission was held on Tuesday the 3rd inst., at Temperance Hall. Rev. Dr. Twining in the Chair. Report read by Rev. Dr. Freeman, (Baptist) Secretary. Rev. Chas. Churchill (Wesleyan) moved the adoption of the Report—seconded by Rev. Mr. Rand (Micmac Missionary). Rev. Mr. Crisp moved the second Resolution—seconded by Rev. Mr. Boyd. Office bearers were chosen for the ensuing year.

The fortnightly meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association, commenced on Tuesday evening last, in the old Wesleyan Chapel, Argyle street. The Hon. The Chief Justice Halliburton in the Chair. After singing and prayers, Addresses were delivered, first by Rev. E. Maturin, on the Indian calamities, and then, by Rev. Charles Churchill (Wesleyan) on a similar subject. The announcement was made of the first lecture to be delivered that night fortnight, by the Rev. Mr. Hunter, (Free Church Presbyterian)—subject: "The Age, and its influence upon Young Men."

A telegraphic despatch was received in town yesterday, the substance of the news by Steamship *Arabia*, arrived at New York, Nov. 13—which contains the gratifying intelligence of the fall of Delhi. The Steamer next week may be expected to bring very interesting details. Lucknow still held out—and we may probably have intelligence that the siege has been raised by our next advices.

By Royal Mandamus, dated Buckingham Palace, 27th June, 1857, the Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed, under the Public Seal of the Province of Nova Scotia, appointing Adam G. Archibald, Esquire, to be one of Her Council in Her said Province learned in the Law.

By Royal Warrant, dated Balmoral, 29th September, 1857, the Queen has been pleased to confer upon the Hon. William Young the rank and precedence of an Executive Councillor of the Province of Nova Scotia.

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

To be Commissioners of Schools: In the South District of the County of Pictou—The Rev. Henry Deblois, in the place of the Rev. J. Forsyth, removed from the County.

In the Township of New Dublin—Henry P. Almon, Esquire, in the place of the Revd. Henry Deblois, removed from the Township.

The Rev. Henry M. Spike, in the place of the Rev. J. Ambrose, removed from the Township.

In the Western District of the County of Halifax, The Rev. John Ambrose, in the place of the Revd. John Stannage, removed from the County.

To be one of the Trustees of the Arichat Academy—John J. Jean, Esquire.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM INDIA!  
DELHI HAS FALLEN!

Merchants' Exchange, Nov. 13, 1857.

The Cunard Steamship *Arabia*, arrived at New York this forenoon. Dates from England to the 31st ult.

Delhi has fallen—no quarter given except to women and children. The King escaped.

The Garrison of Lucknow still held out.

The Borough Bank of Liverpool has failed—liabilities £3,000,000 stg.

Provision Market dull.

Breadstuffs—Market very dull, prices downward.

Sugar Market firm Tea, Congou, 13d.

Consols 89½.

FIRE AT DARTMOUTH—A fire broke out about one o'clock this morning in the Tannery of Jas. Stanford, Esq., Dartmouth, which consumed only the building in which it originated. A great deal of valuable property belonging to the establishment was destroyed, including about 500 sides of leather, and a new boiler and other machinery recently imported from England. We have not learnt any cause assigned for the fire. The Firemen of this City turned out, and with their apparatus were soon at the Steamboat wharf, in expectation of the Steamer from Dartmouth to carry them over, but after waiting for above an hour and no steamer making its appearance, they were ordered home. We learn there was very little insurance on the property.

## BOOKS.

We have received a commission for the Sale of the following rare and valuable Books in the various departments of Theological, Classical, and General Literature. They have all been recently imported from England, and are generally in very fine condition. There is only one copy of each article, which may be had by application at this Office, at the low prices affixed.

1. Hebrew Bible, with points; 2 vols. calf, 8vo. London, 1822. 15s.
2. Hooker's Works and Life. Engraved title, calf, fol. Lond. 1682. 2s.
3. Pearson on the Creed. Calf, fol. Lond. 1705. 8s.
4. Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy. 2 vols. calf, 8vo. Lond. 1785. 5s.
5. Clarke's (Samuel, D. D.) Sermons. 10 vols. calf, 8vo. Lond. 1730-36. 15s.
6. Hervey's Theron and Aspasio. 2 vols. calf, 12mo. Berwick, 1802. 3s.
7. Cathedral Church of Jerusalem, with 6 engravings, 1 imp. cloth, fol. Lond. 1844. 4s.
8. Lucian, (Greek), quite new, 2 vols. cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1855. 10s.
9. Lucian, (Greek), sound and perfect, 322 years old, 2 vols. calf, 12mo. Hagin, 1535. 7s. 6d.
10. Lucretius, (Latin), calf, 12mo. Lond. 1713. 2s.
11. Horace, (Latin), calf, 8vo. large paper, Hag. Com. 1721. 3s.
12. Martial, (Latin), calf, 12mo. Lond. 1716. 2s.
13. Cicero, (Latin), 14 vols. calf, 12mo. Par. 1768. £1 5
14. Seneca, (Latin), 2 vols. calf, 8vo. Bipart, 1782. 5s.
15. Virgil's *Æneid*, translated by Rev. Dr. Trapp, 2 vols. calf, 12mo. Lond. 1735. 3s.
16. Hume and Smollett's History of England, quite new, 10 vols. cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1848. £3 10.
17. Family Economist, 6 vols. in 3, half bound, 12mo. Lond. 1849-53. 10s.
18. Family Friend, 11 vols. cloth, gilt, 12mo. Lond. 1849-53. £1 5.

24, Granville Street, Nov. 7, 1857.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Bilious headache, and all affections of the system which result from an insufficient or immoderate flow of bile, are at once relieved by the operation of Holloway's Pills. Dyspepsia and liver disease are inseparable; for the stomach and the liver always sympathize, and as this great medicine acts powerfully upon both these important organs, it performs the work of cure with a precision, rapidity, and thoroughness which have no parallel in the records of medical practice. The Pills may be relied upon with the utmost confidence in cases of diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus, spasms of the stomach, cholera infantum, and all other disorders affecting the digestive organs and the bowels.

## MARRIED.

On Thursday, 12th inst., by Rev. Mr. Maturin, WILLIAM LANGLEY, Esq., to FRANCES, fourth daughter of the late James Gilpin, of Bristol, England.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. T. Crisp, Capt. DANIEL LANG, to Miss MARY ANN GOWAN, both of this city.

At Dartmouth, on Tuesday evening, 10th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Rector, Mr. WILLIAM C. MORTON, to Miss FRANCES JACKSON.

At present, on Thursday, 5th inst., by the Rev. James Stewart, Mr. SAMUEL CLAYTON, to Mrs. SARAH SMITH.

At Miramichi Harbour, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. A. Stewart, Mr. CHAS. F. MOTT, of Dartmouth, to Miss second daughter of W. Anderson, Esq.

On Wednesday, 4th Inst., at All Saints Church, Ross-way, by the Rev. John Griffiths, Mr. JACOB ROBINS, to Miss CLARISSA V. TIMPANY, both of the above place.  
At St. Andrew's Church, Strait of Canso, on the 4th Inst., by the Rev. J. S. Smith, S. G. A. McKEN, Esq., M.D., of Mahon, to REBECCA JANE, eldest daughter of James B. Hadley, Esq., of the former place.

**Died.**

On Wednesday last, ANDREW BAMBURY, in the 54th year of his age, a native of Sunderland, in Durham County, England.  
On Monday last, WILLIAM EDWARD, son of Mr. John K. Harle, H. M. Dockyard, aged 9 years.  
On Monday morning, 9th Inst., JANE, wife of Mr. John Cooper, aged 21 years, leaving a husband and one child to mourn their loss.  
At Dartmouth, on Friday, 6th Inst., after a tedious illness, which he bore with resignation to the Divine Will, Mr. BENJAMIN ELLIOT, in the 63rd year of his age, leaving a large family to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate parent.  
At Porter's Lake, 23rd ult., Mr. JAMES JOHNSON, aged 81 years, an old and respectable inhabitant, and a constant member of the Church of England.  
At Yarmouth, on Wednesday, 4th Inst., at the residence of her son, E. W. B. Moody, Esq., MARGARET, widow of the late John Moody, Esq., aged 99 years, for many years a resident of Weymouth.  
At Matanzas, Cuba, 14th Oct. of Yellow Fever, aged 21 years, THOS. R. GRASSIE, Jr., eldest son of Thos. R. Grassie, Esq.

**Shipping List.**

**ARRIVED**

Sunday, Nov. 8.—Brig Florida, Arestroup, Montreal, 21 days; brig Electric, Morrison, N. York, 3 1/2 days, schrs Planot, Hood, Belle Isle; Resident, and John, Newfoundland; Empire, Alma, and Arfel, P. E. Island, Maria Susan, Magdalen Isles; Patience, McKay, Sheet Harbour; Volunteer, Snow, Barrington.  
Monday, 9th.—Brig Henry, Boudrot, Sydney, schrs Bloomer, Rising Sun, and Emily, Bay St. George; Rambler, Swain, Ockerly; Beverly, Blanche, Newfoundland; Petrel, Fourchere, Bay Chaleur, West Glam, Dalhousie, Harkaway, Prompt, and Reward, P. E. Island, Pioneer, Morrill, Magdalen Isles; Eliza Hooper, Forchu, C. B., Abigail, Marie Joseph.  
Tuesday, 10th.—Schrs Empiro, and Alexander, Bay Chaleur; Commerce, Greyhound, Copy, and Mary, P. E. Island; Good Intent, Sydney; Dart, Westpool; Onward, North Bay.  
Wednesday, 11th.—Schr Delta, Hunter, St. Thomas via Bermuda; brig Boston, O'Brien, Boston 4 1/2 days, schrs Magnet, Demill, North Bay; Triton, and Mary, Magdalen Isles; Lunenburg Packet, Westhaver, Lunenburg.  
Thursday, 12th.—Barque Emma, Chatham, D. Merara, 27 days; brig Nelson, Masters, London, 18 days; Hound, Anderson, Kingston, J. 15 days; Fawn, Smith, New York; brigts Kaloola, Hays, Havana, 14 days; Don, Morgan, do; Mercy, Parr, Porto Rico, 17 days; Golden Rule, Sampson, do; America, Edwards, Matanzas; Maud, Davidson, New York, Jess, P. E. Island, 11 days; Mita, Turner, Montreal, 24 days; schrs Lark, Shipman, Alice, and Elizabeth, Newfld; Crimea, Burlin; Margaret, Aurora, Queen, Lady, Barcho, and Rising Sun, P. E. Island; Caledonia, Pettip, Stoney.  
Friday, Nov. 13.—Brig Lady Seymour, Mann, Porto Rico, 10 days; schrs Pearl, Smith, Barrington; Mizeppa, Merchant, Union, Clipper, Hoppe, P. E. Island.  
**CLEARED.**  
Nov. 7.—Barque Halifax, hold Boston; brig America, Mengher, do; brig Cordelia, Griffin, B. W. Indies; schrs Electric Light, do.  
Nov. 10.—Brig Cayce, Burgess, St. John's, Nfld; schrs Uncle Tom, Rood, U. States; Enterprise, Lima, P. E. Island.  
Nov. 11.—Brig Token, Smith, Jamaica.  
Nov. 12.—Schr Lakeman, Alkema, Montego Bay.

**ALMANACKS!**

CUNNABELL'S ALMANACK on Hand, Belcher's as soon as Published.  
WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

**Cheap Blankets!**

LONDON HOUSE, November 12th, 1857.

WE have just received an immense Stock of the above of the following extraordinary low prices:  
9-4 Heavy Whiteys 10s. per pair.  
10-4 do do 12s. do do.  
10-4 super Saxony 15s. do do.  
14-4 & 12-4 do do 17s. 6d and 20s.  
12-4 Double Milled, made from finest Wools, 25s. to 30s.  
The above are decidedly the best and cheapest Blankets ever offered to the public.  
Nov. 14. E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

**FALL SUPPLY.**

**SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY.**

RECEIVED per Atlantic and Latest Arrivals from Great Britain and United States:  
A general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, in common use.  
Writing Papers of all descriptions, in Foolscap, Pot, Post Letter and Note Papers, ruled and plain; Envelopes &c. &c. &c.  
Steel Pens, Quills, Quill Pens, Ink, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Copy Books, Slates, Slate Pencils, Account Books, and Memorandum Books.  
large assortment PAPER HANGINGS.  
WM. GOSSIP, No. 24, Granville Street.  
Oct. 17.

**CARPETS—CARPETS.**

JUST RECEIVED—The largest assortment of newest Styles, in Brussels, Velvets, Tapestries, 3 ply, and heavy Scotch, Stair (all widths); DRUGGETS, Crumb Cloths, Door Mats, Hearth Rugs, &c.  
Oct. 17. W. & C. SILVER.

**LONDON HOUSE**

**Ready-Made Clothing Warerooms. AUTUMN and WINTER 1857-8.**

IN calling attention of our extensive collection to the following notice of our stock of GENTLEMEN'S READY MADE APPAREL, we beg to observe that every garment is guaranteed for excellence in style, workmanship and material. The assortment is undoubtedly the largest and most recherche that has ever been offered to the public.

**OVERCOATS.**

Good useful heavy Overcoats, made from Pilots, Witneys and Heavy Tag Beavers, 13s 6d to 25s.  
Super Beaver, Seal Skin, and Russian Sable Fur Cloth Overcoats, embracing 'The Cambridge,' 'The Granville,' 'The Clarendon,' the Palmerston, and others, heavy wool linings, 30s to 60s.  
Stout Beaver Chesterfields and Coatings, 26s 6d, 30s and upwards.  
The Fancy Melton Sacque, 25s.  
Capes, Talmas, Capes with Sleeves, &c, in a number of designs.  
In addition to the above, we have pleasure in submitting the following, being exclusively our own designs, and especially suited to the requirements of this climate—  
The Siberian Wrapper,  
The Furkin Reversible Paxton,  
The Serpent Cloth Talma,  
The Canadian Sleigh Comforter.  
These coats are very heavy and extremely low in price.

**REVERSIBLE OVERCOATS.**

The great demand experienced by us last season for this description of overcoats, has led to the production of a much greater variety in various materials. The following we can recommend with every confidence—  
Black Lionskin and Blue Pilot Reversible, 30s.  
Russian Lambskin, and Black or Brown Beaver ditto, 55s, 37s 6d, 42s 6d.  
Siberian Tag Beaver, and Grey or Brown Witney do., 50s.  
Brown and Black Beaver ditto 57s 6d.  
Black Furkin Cloth, and Mixed Melton Beaver, 60s.  
Sealskin and Russian Sable Fur Cloth, 67s 6d.  
Business Coats, Black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, Hunting and Riding Coats. Pants in Black and Fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres. Vests, in Fur Cloth, Tweed, Doeskin, Black and Fancy Satin, Black Cloth, &c. &c. &c. single and double breasted.

**THE APARTMENT FOR YOUTH'S ATTIRE**

Will be found to embrace a number of designs in cheap and useful Overcoats, School Coats, Albert Capes, Vests and pants of various textures.

**SEAMAN'S AND LABORER'S CLOTHING.**

Pilot Cloth Reefing Jackets, 10s 6d to 30s  
American Long Reefing Jackets and Pea Coats, 17s 6d, 22s 6d, 26s 6d.  
Newfoundland Wines Jackets with Railway Plaid Linings 27s 6d and upwards.  
Heavy Pilot and Beaver Pants, lined throughout.  
Moleskin and Corduroy Pants.  
Mining Jackets, &c. &c.  
Nov. 7.

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

EDWARD ALBRO. JOSEPH WIER.  
**ALBRO & CO.**  
**BIRMINGHAM HOUSE.**  
Corner Duke and Hollis Streets.

EDWARD ALBRO & CO.  
LOWER WATER STREET,  
South of Queen's Wharf—

**—HAVE COMPLETED THEIR—  
FALL IMPORTATIONS**

- OF—
- ANVILS,
  - ANCHORS,
  - AXES,
  - BELLOWS,
  - BLACKING,
  - BRUSHES,
  - BORAX,
  - BACK-BANDS,
  - BELLS,
  - BUNTING,
  - COIL-CHAIN,
  - CUTLERY,
  - CUTCH,
  - CANVAS,
  - CART-GREASE,
  - COMPASSES,
  - CURLED HAIR,
  - CAMP-OVENS,
  - COLLAR CHECK,
  - DOG-IRONS,
  - DECK-LIGHTS,
  - DESIGNS,
  - FRYING-PANS,
  - FISH-HOOKS,
  - GRIP-IRONS,
  - GLASS,
  - GUNPOWDER,
  - GLUE,
  - HOLLOW-WARE,
  - HAIR CLOTH,
  - INDIGO,
  - IRON,
  - JEWEL-HARPS,
  - KNIFLING-PINS,
  - LINES,
  - LEAD,
  - LEATHER,
  - LINSEED-OIL,
  - MOP-HEADS,
  - MUNTZ-METAL,
  - NAILS,
  - NETS,
  - OX-CHAINS,
  - OUCHRES,
  - PAINTS,
  - PETTY,
  - PLOUGH-MOULD,
  - PERCUSSION CAPS,
  - ROPE,
  - SALT PETRE,
  - SHOT,
  - SPIKES,
  - STEEL,
  - SAWS,
  - SHOVELS,
  - STOVES,
  - SALTS,
  - STARCH,
  - TWINES,
  - TIN,
  - TRACES,
  - VICES,
  - VIOLIN STRINGS,
  - VERDIGRIS,
  - VERMILLION,
  - WHITE-LEAD,
  - WEIGHTS,
  - WHIP-THONGS,
  - WHIP-CORD,
  - WHITING,
  - WIRE,
  - WICK,
  - ZINC, &c. &c.

Per "Mic-Mac," "White Star," "Frances Ellen," and "Breadalbane," "Antelope," "General Williams," and the Canard Steamers.

—On Hand of this Country Manufacture—  
1029 Sides of Black Grain and Waxed NEATS LEATHER.

—ALSO—  
4000 Kegs superior cut Nails,  
Comprising Finishing, Flooring, Lath, Coopers', Shingling, and Board Nails.  
All of which they offer for sale at low prices for Cash or approved credit.  
Nov. 7.

**1,000,000 Bottles Sold.**

Entered according to Act of Congress in the Year 1837 by J. RUSSELL SPALDING, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Massachusetts.

All Infringements will be dealt with according to Law!

**J. RUSSELL SPALDING'S**



This great and popular preparation is decidedly one of the nicest and best articles in the world for the HAIR! It imparts a richness and brilliancy, cleans, ornaments, invigorates, embellishes, removes dandruff, relieves headache, and has probably been used for restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair with as much success as any article ever known. It has stood the test of time and use, and all can rely upon it.  
AMRASI A. TRUAX, Esq., of Rotterdam, N. Y., writes.—  
"Am 75 years of age—and was bald 35 years—have used two bottles of your Rosemary, and my hair is now two inches long.

Rev SYLVANUS COBB, Boston, Mass.—"We had rather pay for it than have other preparations for nothing," &c.  
Mrs. D. TAFT, Cambridge, Mass.—"Have used your Rosemary with great success in keeping my hair black, as age was turning it fast."

Mr. DANIEL B. CONNOR, Boston, Mass.—"Eight months ago I was bald—my hair is now long and healthy—I know your Rosemary has forced it to grow," &c.

OSSIAN E. DODGE, Esq., vocalist, now of Cleveland, Ohio.—"It gives a rapid growth, and dark glossy texture, and does not soil the hat or pillow in the least, I know of nothing so valuable for the hair."

FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., Boston, Mass.—"It is the best thing for children's hair—the ladies are delighted with it," &c.

Rev. C. W. DUNNISON, Buffalo, N. Y.—"I find it excellent for the hair."

Mrs. L. SWENBY, Boston, Mass.—"It restored my hair to bald head, and from grey to black color," &c.

Hon. C. HUNT, Lowell, Mass.—"To remove dandruff, and keep the hair moist and glossy we have never found anything so good."

M. HOFFMAN, Esq., (Editor German Weekly) Boston, Mass., and his wife, Eva, say—"It cures hair to grow vigorous—gives beauty and splendor—is better than European articles," &c.

C. H. STROCKING, Esq., (Trinity College,) Hartford, Conn.—"By using it my hair turned from a sandy to brown color; it was naturally dry, but is now moist."

A. F. WOOD, Chemist, New Haven, Conn.—"I saw a fair head of very dark hair on a man that six weeks ago was bald. He had used nothing but your Rosemary," &c.

More extracts can be added if room admitted. If you are not satisfied TRY IT.

Inquire for J. RUSSELL SPALDING'S Rosemary and take no other. Every bottle genuine has the facsimile signature of the proprietor on it.

J. RUSSELL SPALDING,  
27 Tremont Street, opposite Museum, Boston, Massachusetts.  
G. E. MORTON & CO., Halifax, General Agents for N.S. Oct. 3, 1857.

**STOP UP THE CRACKS!!!**

WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street, has just received from NEW YORK, a large Lot of **CHEAP ROOM PAPER,**

for Parlors, Bedrooms and Kitchens, well adapted to make apartments air-tight and comfortable during the inclement Winter Season.  
Call at No. 24, Granville Street.  
Oct. 3, 1857.

**New Sketching Easel.**

WINSOR & NEWTON'S NEW SKETCHING EASEL. This newly-invented Easel possesses those qualities most required by the Sketcher and Tourist: It is of the simplest construction, very portable, and of extreme lightness. The legs may be placed in any position most suited to the Sketcher. Neatly fitted in a leather case, convenient to carry.

Winsor & Newton's SKETCHING STOOLS, with enclosed Seats—light, convenient and portable.  
At WILLIAM GOSSIP'S,  
Oct. 10. 24 Granville Street.

**LANGLEY'S ANTI-BILIOUS 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 other means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by puffing advertisements—no certificate published concerning them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constiveness, Jaundice, 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 medicine, the ingredients of which they are composed, effectually obviating this common difficulty.

Sold in Boxes, Price 1s.  
March 21. Chemist & Druggist, Hollis St.

WM. LANGLEY,  
**MARSHALL'S NOVA SCOTIA JUSTICE.**  
THE Second and last Edition of "MARSHALL'S NOVA SCOTIA JUSTICE," is for Sale at the Book Store of WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street. It will be found a valuable Book for the New Magistrates, and all who desire to become acquainted with a Magistrate's jurisdiction and duties. Only a few remain on hand.—Price 5s. 9d. June 27.



NEW BOOKS!

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

- Tracts for the Christian Seasons, 1st series, 4 vols., clo. 25s.
- Do. Do. 2nd do. 4 vols., clo. 25s.
- A Plain Commentary on the Gospels, 7 vols. 30s.
- Taylor's Holy Living, 2s. 3d.
- Do. Holy Dying, 2s. 3d.
- Liturgia Domestica, 3s. 0d.
- Jones Letters from a Tutor to his Pupils, 2s. 3d.
- Sherlock's Practical Christian, 6s. 0d.
- Nicholson's Exposition of the Catechism, 2s. 1d.
- Nelson's Life of Bishop Bull, 2s. 6d.
- Keeble's Selections from Hooker, 2s. 3d.
- Confessions of St. Augustine, 3s.
- Thoughts during Sickness, 3s. 9d.
- Jones Tracts for the Church, 2s. 3d.
- Bright's Ancient Collects, 3s.
- Paschal's Thoughts on Religion, 2s. 3d.
- Catechetical Notes on the Articles, 3s.
- Do Lessons on the Parables, 3s. 9d.
- Do do on the Miracles, 3s. 9d.
- Do do on the Morning Prayer, 2s. 3d.
- Heylin's Doctrine and Discipline of the English Church, 1s.
- Old Week's Preparation for the Sacrament, 3s.
- Companion to the Prayer Book, 1s. 6d.
- Arden's Scripture Breviaries, 3s.
- Life of Bonwicke, 1s. 6d.
- The Golden Grove, 1s. 6d.
- Mant's Man of Sorrows, 3s.
- The Psalter and the Gospel, 3s.
- Chief Truths, 10d.
- The Penitential Psalms, 3d.
- Tales for the Young Men and Women of England—22 kinds, each, 1s. 4d.
- Catechism on Confirmation, in packets, 1s. 4d.
- Preparation for Confirmation, do, 1s. 4d.
- Questions for Confirmation, 1st series, do, 1s. 4d.
- Do do 2nd series, do, 1s. 4d.
- Hints for the Day of Confirmation, do, 1s. 4d.
- The Confirmation Service explained, do, 1s. 4d.
- A few Words before Confirmation, do, 1s. 4d.
- Miscellaneous Tracts for Parochial Use, do, 2s. 3d.
- Morning and Evening Prayers, do, 1s. 4d.
- Daily Office for Use of Families, 1s. 4d.
- Short Manual of Devotions for every Day in the Week, 10d.
- Ken's Manual of Prayers, 10d.
- Keeble's Christian year, 2s. 3d.
- Lyra Innocentium, 2s. 3d.
- Daily Steps towards Heaven, gilt limp, 3s. 9d.

July 11. No. 24, Granville street.  
 The above Books can be sent by Mail, singly, to any part of the Province, or to New Brunswick, or P. E. Island, at a very trifling expense.

**WILLIAM LANGLEY, CHEMIST and DRUGGIST,**

FROM LONDON.  
 Hollis Street, a few doors South of Province Building, HALIFAX, N. S.  
 IMPORTER OF  
**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.

**CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.**

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

Halifax, 31st March, 1857.  
 MacLreith & 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. 23 Granville Street, until the old stand in Hollis Street is rebuilt.

**LANGLEY'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.**

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, the BEST VEGETABLE ALTERATIVE MEDICINE IN USE, for purifying the blood and improving the general health.

Sold by Wm. LANGLEY, Hollis Street.

**SPELLING BOOKS & GRAMMARS, HISTORIES, &c. &c.**

**SULLIVAN'S** Spelling Book Superceded; Carpenter's Mavor's, Dilworth's, Universal, Union and other Spelling Books.

Latham's Hand Book of the English Language; Quack-cabot'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 School 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 25s.  
 Halifax, Decr 1856. **WM. GOSSIP.**

**W. & C. SILVER,**

HAVING largely extended their Premises, are now opening the Balance of one of the largest and best selected Stocks of

**Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS**

Ever offered in this City.  
**CARPETS** in every variety, from the best London Brussels to a cheap Hemp and Woollen Druggets; heavy Whitney BLANKETS, very cheap Shirtings, Shootings and Ticks; Ladies' Cloth Cloaks, Mantles, and Polka Jackets in every variety; Heavy Whitney Pilot and Mixed Beaver Over Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Brasos, Ties of every description; Guernsey and Jersey Frocks; Heavy Knitted Woollen and Russian Jackets.  
**TEA and INDIGO** of the very best quality.  
 Their Wholesale Department is stocked with every variety of article required in the Provincial trade.  
 Oct. 31. 3w.

**BROCKWITH & MAJOR,**

Have received per Ships "Iainmac" & "Thames," the balance of their

**FALL IMPORTATIONS;**

—COMPRISING—  
**DRESS GOODS,** In plain and Fancy Stuffs, Plaid, Flounced and striped, with a variety of new styles.  
**SHAWLS,** In Paisley, Wool and Honeycomb, quite new.  
**MANTLES,** In the latest designs.  
**DAMASKS,** In rich patterns 4 and 8-4.  
**CLOTHS,** In Beavers, Whitneys, Pilots, Tweeds and Doeskins.  
**CLOKINGS,** In plain, Reversible, and Seal-skin Cloths.  
**COTTONS,** Grey, White and printed.  
**CARPETINGS,** Rugs, Door Mats, Polka Jackets.  
**LARS and SLEEVES,** do. in sets, black huffed do.  
**BLOND QUILTINGS,** Laces and Edgings.  
**Ready made CLOTHING,** in great variety.  
 All the above being offered at prices equal to any other house in the trade.  
 Oct. 24. 34 GRANVILLE STREET.

**E. K. BROWN,**

HAS RECEIVED BY RECENT ARRIVALS,  
**BAR, Bolt, Hoop and Sheet IRON,**  
**Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL,**  
**Cast Iron POTS, OVENS and COVERS,**  
**STOVES, Single and double; Carr in do.**  
**GUNPOWDER, SHOT, MUSKETS, and FUSEES.**  
 Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Files and Rasps.  
 Linseed OIL, Spirits Turpentine.  
 Bright, Copal and Turpentine VARNISH,  
 London WHITE LEAD,  
 Black, Red, Yellow, and Green PAINT,  
 INDIGO, BLUE, STARCH, SOAP,  
**LINES and TWINES,** Fish Hooks.  
 Wool, Cotton and Cattle Cordy.  
**TIN, Sheet Lead and ZINC.**  
 Mill, Crosscut, Circular, Pit and Hand SAWS.  
 Casks assorted **HARDWARE:**  
**HOLLOWWARE;** 6 casks Chains.  
 Saw Irons, Shovels, Slates, Riddles, Brushes.  
 Casks **RAILWAY GREASE.**  
 1 ton Cutch; 2 crates Coal Scoops.  
**AXES HATCHETS, &c. &c.**  
 Oct. 10. No 1 **ORDNANCE SQUARE.**

**Patent Floor Cloths, Mattings, Cocoa and ROPE MATS, PATENT FELT DRUGGETS, &c. &c.**

**E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.**  
 Have received per Scotia, their new patterns of **PATENT ENGLISH FLOOR CLOTHS,** Which they are prepared to cut, as heretofore, to any dimensions up to 6 yards wide, without seam.

—ALSO—  
 Cocoa Fibre Mattings, in several widths.  
 5-4 Patent Printed Felts.  
 Cocoa and Rope Mats, various size.  
 Per America, from Boston.  
 4-1, 6-4 and 8-4 American FLOOR CLOTHS, of new and very choice pattern.  
 Oct 10 **LONDON HOUSE.**

**SPITFIRE FROM LONDON.**

BY this arrival I have received from the Establishment of Messrs. WINSOR & NEWTON, Manufacturing Artist's Colourmen by appointment to Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the following articles:—  
 Sketching Stools, fitted complete.  
 New Sketching Ensel in leather case.  
 Prepared Canvas, for Oil Painting, stretched on frames, various sizes, ready for use.  
 Oil Colors, all kinds, in Collapsible Tubes.  
 Flat Portable Tube Boxes, fitted complete.  
 Mahogany and China Palettes,  
 Flat Hog Hair Brushes,  
 Best Indian Ink, Gilt, Lion Head, and best Black,  
 Moist Water Colors, in Tubes, all kinds,  
 Cakes & Half Cakes do do  
 Nests Cabinet Saucers,  
 Pearl Cement, for mounting Drawings &c.  
 Slabs for Water Colors, in great variety.  
 Turnbull's Demy, Royal and Imperial Crayon Boards,  
 do do do do Mounting Boards,  
 Tubes and Bottles Chinese White,  
 Sketching Blocks, Drawing Papers,  
 Porte Crayons, and Leather and Cork Stumps,  
 Bristol Boards, Sable Brushes very superior, large and all sizes, &c. &c., and generally all articles in use by Amateur and Professional Artists.  
**WM. GOSSIP.**  
 Aug't 29. 24 Granville Street.

**GLOBES.**

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a Pair of Second-hand **GLOBES**, 18 ins. diameter, Celestial and Terrestrial, high stand, with compass, complete.  
 Also—A Terrestrial **GLOBE**, 12 ins. dia. low stand.  
 The above are the Property of a Gentleman having no further use for them in his family, and will be sold cheap.  
 They are in excellent order.  
 Oct. 17. **WM. GOSSIP.**

**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. This 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 fevered 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. **AGRY 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 sabre 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	Venerable Sore
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 60, Maiden 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 & Chapman, Kentville; E Caldwell and N Tupper, Corwallis; J A Gibbon, Wilnot; A B Piper, Bridgetown; R Guest, Yarmouth; T R Patillo, Liverpool; I F More, Caledonia. Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Nell, Lunenburg; B Legge, Malbone 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, Gursborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P Smyth, Port Hood; T & J Jost, Sydney; J Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes  
 N B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.  
**JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.**  
 Jan. 26, 1857. General Agent for Nova Scotia

**DEAFNESS—ITS TREATMENT.—An English**

Physician restored to hearing by an eminent French Artist, after great suffering from noises 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 one moment's inconvenience from whatever cause arising, hearing will be perfectly and permanently restored, whether in youth or old age. G. BRANDON REECE, Esq., M.R.C.S., may be consulted from eleven till four daily, 23, Manchester-street, Argyle Square, King's-cross, London.

**Books for Sunday School Libraries.**

THE SUBSCRIBER has received from the Gen. Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, a very large assortment of **BOOKS** for Sunday School Libraries, which will be disposed of at a very small advance on Invoice price.  
**WM. GOSSIP,**  
 Sep 19. 24 Granville Street.

**VALUABLE BOOKS.**

**NORIE'S** Epitome of Navigation; Bowditch's Epitome of Navigation; Blunt's American Coast Pilot; Boyd's Anthon's Virgil, Boyd's Anthon's Horace; do. do. Cicero. do. do. Sallust; do. do. Caesar; Alex. Reid'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.  
**WM. GOSSIP.**

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.