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# The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order."

VOL. 8. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1857. NO. 88.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S.	20	Jerem. 85	Matt. 21
S.	21	Jerem. 86	Cor. 6
S.	22	Ecclus. 56	Ecclus. 38
S.	23	Ecclus. 57	Zech. 9
S.	24	Ecclus. 58	Zech. 11
S.	25	Ecclus. 59	Zech. 12
S.	26	Ecclus. 60	Zech. 13
S.	27	Malachi 1	Malachi 2
S.	28	Malachi 3	Malachi 3
S.	29	Malachi 4	Malachi 4
S.	30	Malachi 4	Malachi 4

\* The Athanasian Creed to be used.

## Poetry.

LORD, WE THANK THEE FOR THE LIGHT.  
BY THE REV. EDWARD C. JONES.

"We thank Thee for the good examples of all those Thy servants who, having finished their course in faith, do now rest from their labors."—*Burial of the Dead.*

Lord, we thank Thee for the light  
Which the dear departed shed  
While engaged in Faith's stern fight,  
And by Satan buffeted;  
Living in thy faith and fear,  
In thy faith and fear they died;  
Walking in a purer sphere,  
With thy likeness satisfied.

While their tongue could lisp thy name,  
How it longed thy love to tell!  
While their mind a thought could frame,  
It was of Immanuel;  
While their eye could dart a ray,  
Warm affection lingered there;  
While their knee could bend to pray,  
How their wrestlings stirred the air.

Lord, we thank thee that they pressed  
Onward to the sapphire throne;  
Persecuted oft, yet blessed,—  
Though deserted, not alone;  
How they leaned upon thine arm!  
How they trusted in thy blood!  
And, protected thus from harm,  
Braved the fire and faced the flood!

They have laid aside the form  
Which we loved to venerate,  
But their virtues yet may charm  
While they for our advent wait;  
All those works in thee were wrought,  
All those graces sprang from thee,  
By thy might they daily fought,  
By thee won the victory.

Lord, they rest in glory now;  
No fatigue their worship mars;  
Round each consecrated brow  
Gleams the diadem of stars;  
In the retrospect of life,  
How they bless the guiding power!  
Thankful that, through all its strife,  
They retained the Spirit's dower.

May our consummation be  
With those dear ones at the last,  
Meeting by the crystal sea,  
Those that have before us passed:  
Living in thy faith and fear,  
When in peace we, too, have died.  
May we in that happier sphere  
All with Christ be glorified.

—*Epis. Recorder.*

## Religious Miscellany.

[Correspondence of the Church Journal.]

TORONTO, August.

The prospects of sound religious education for the young in this city have wonderfully improved during the past few months, and are still improving in a most cheering manner. This, however is not from any tendency on the part of the government to give the same measure of justice to the Church that is given to the Romanists. We are treated with utter contempt when we ask the privilege of applying the money raised for educational purposes from ourselves, in our own way. When in accordance with the dictates of conscience we build and establish Church schools, it is done by voluntary offering, while in addition we are tremendously taxed to support the godless system. Roman Catholics, on the other hand, have every facility given them to establish separate schools at the public expense, while in Eastern Canada, if the parishioners of St. Tizige, St. Didace, St. Columbin (or any of the myriads of other Saints who puzzle our Upper Canadian postmasters when the seat of government is West), require a plank walk to their Church door,—a bell, spire, or weathercock, forthwith a petition to Parli-

liament is drafted by Pore Antoine, Alphonse, or Dominique, praying for relief. The Honorable Monsieur who represents the constituency shows the overwhelming necessity of the case, and Parliament, which, as I once remarked, is to a great extent a lay Convocation to devise means for the relief and benefit of the Romish Church, views the petition with unctuous benignity, and immediately puts its hands in—the public purse, and the plank-walk, spire, bell, or weathercock is *fait accompli*. The clue to the whole is that the government cannot hold office without Lower Canadian votes, and therefore Rome has only to ask and receive, while its character for a virtuous devotion to "civil and religious liberty all over the world,"—hatred of "priestly dominancy," &c., must be sustained among Upper Canadian radicals, by snubbing the Church upon all occasions.

But to return to the sound educative movement from which I have digressed. What has been done and is doing by Toronto Churchmen, under so many disadvantages, shows that there is real earnestness of spirit in the great work. On former occasions I alluded to the parochial schools connected with the Cathedral church of St. James and with the Holy Trinity. The head master of the latter is from the celebrated Training College of St. Mark in England, and was master also of an English Grammar School. This gentleman is just opening classes in his parochial school for educating in the classics, mathematics and other branches of a sound education, which will prove a great advantage to many of the more respectable members of the congregation, who have been at a loss to know where to send their children. Trinity College, also, is about to establish a first class Grammar School, at the West end of the city, as a feeder to itself. Along with allowance for outfit and passage £400 stg. per annum, for three years, has been guaranteed to the head master, who has been selected in England by competent authorities.

Dr. Lett, the zealous incumbent of St. George's Church, is determined that his parish will not be behind others in the good work, as the following extract from a late city paper will show:

"ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH PAROCHIAL SCHOOL.

"The ceremony of laying the corner stone of St. George's Church Parochial School took place on Thursday last, in presence of a large concourse of people. The ceremony was performed by Mrs. Lett, assisted by the Rev. Drs. Lett and Adamson, and Churchwardens Dennison and Harman. At the commencement of the proceedings Dr. Lett delivered a very spirited address, tracing the history of the building fund to the present time. He dwelt particularly on the munificent subscription of two hundred pounds by our respected fellow citizen, John Arnold, Esq., and he also alluded to the very valuable services rendered by Mr. Harman in husbanding the fund, which, from a very small sum, now amounts to upwards of six hundred pounds. A hymn, written for the occasion by Mrs. Graham, Organist of the church, was very well sung by children of the Sunday School, after which the stone was laid, when the splendid band of the Canadian Rifles played "God save the Queen." The Rev. Dr. Fuller made a few remarks, complimenting Dr. Lett and the Churchwardens on the success of their endeavors to found a place wherein a sound religious as well as secular education might be imparted to the youth of that church. The "One Hundredth Psalm" was then sung by the whole assembly, after which the benediction was pronounced by the Bishop.

"Immediately after the close of the above ceremony, the children of the Sunday School were marshalled, and proceeded in procession, headed by the band, from the church to the Grange Grounds, where a sumptuous entertainment was prepared for them by the liberality of the members of the congregation. After having done full justice to the good things set before them, the children engaged themselves in running and jumping, swinging, and various other amusements, until the evening, when they all dispersed, highly gratified with the day's festivities."

From these few gratifying items it will be seen that the Church in Toronto, in this most important matter of religious education, is not merely talking,

but vigorously acting. Here we have a good prospect that the young members of the Church will not be merely armed to achieve material success in the struggle of life, the sole aim and end of our national system, but especially formed and moulded in "the faith once delivered to the Saints," and taught to do their duty to God and man in the state of life to which it shall please God to call them.

Moved by the energy displayed by the Church on behalf of a sound religious education, and in order to manifest that the Government system is everything that it should be in that important respect, the Council of the Provincial Board of Education have lately issued an edict to the effect that, in the "Toronto Model School," "the Creed, the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments," shall be taught to all pupils whose parents do not object to this instruction. This injunction has elicited some angry letters from parties who do not believe "in the resurrection of the dead," "the descent into hell," &c., and who consider it an extraordinary hardship that the minds of the young should be impressed with such ideas. One of our daily papers, also, is sorely exercised at this daring encroachment upon freedom of thought.

Of course, the quality of teaching will depend upon the creed of the teacher. Mr. —, a zealous member of the Romish Church, will show that the "Holy Catholic Church" has no reference whatever to anything favoring of Protestantism. Mr. So-and-so, the Baptist, will explain that it comprises everything "Protestant" to be found on the list of five and twenty sects that overrun the land; while Mr. —, the conscientious churchman, will be puzzled to harmonize his explanations of the point with the views of the parents of "different denominations" who place their children under his charge. The plan adopted by the council is similar to that of Mr. J. H. Cameron, on which I lately dwelt, showing, as I have done above, the *reducciones ad absurdum* with which it sounds. The gentleman alluded to is now visiting England—is taking a prominent part in various Church movements, and has been complimented lately, in the highest strain of compliment, by the eloquent Bishop of Oxford. I trust that his contact with English churchmen will convince him that nothing short of a real Church education can meet the requirements, or satisfy the consciences, of true members of the church.

I mentioned in a late letter that there were three candidates spoken of for the Rectory of London—Archdeacon Bethune, Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Geddes. Since I wrote, the Archdeacon has requested his friends to withdraw his name, as he has no desire to seek for the appointment, and Dr. Fuller, Rector of Thorold, has been induced to come forward as a candidate in his stead. All three are good churchmen, and earnest in their vocation. There will be no unseemly opposition, however, for two will retire, I believe, when it is manifested that the third has a better prospect of success.

HEBRON.—We reached Hebron an hour or two before sunset, and found our tents pitched in a grove of olive trees, just outside the town, on what some travellers consider to be the plain of Mamre. Several of the principal men of the place, Arabs, Christians and Jews, called on us at our tents, and accompanied by some of them, we visited the town and the interesting localities which it contains. The traditional spots of Hebron are few; but the Biblical memories which cluster about its hills and vales are among the most interesting in Scripture story. Here Abraham dwelt in his tents, and entertained the angels of God; from the hill on the east he saw the smoke of burning Sodom go up as the smoke of a furnace toward heaven; and here, doubtless, under the mosque, is the tomb which contains not only the dust of him who was styled the friend of God, but also the remains of Sarah, and Isaac, and Jacob, and Leah, who were all, according to Scripture, buried in the cave or burying place of Machpelah.

We walked around the mosque which has been built over the cave, but no Christian is allowed to enter it; they are only permitted to look through a hole near the entrance. We visited, also, the Pool of Hebron, built like the pools of Solomon, only much smaller, but noted as being the place over

which David hung those who slew Ishboshoth, after cutting off their hands and feet. It was while dwelling in the Valley of Hebron, that Jacob sent the lad Joseph to visit his brethren, feeding their flocks at Shechem; and here, also, King David lived several years, making this his royal city, before he transferred his throne to Jerusalem. This, also, was one of the six cities of refuge established by God, and hence became one of the Levitical cities under the Mosaic dispensation. It does not appear that our Lord, when he tabernacled in the flesh, ever visited this place; it hence has no traditions linking it with his advent. All its associations, from the time that it was built, "seven years before Zoan in Egypt," are with the patriarchs and kings of the Old Testament; chiefly, however, it is associated with the memories of Abraham, the Father of the Faithful; and to this day it bears the name by which he is known throughout the East—El Kail, or the Beloved.—*Rev. Dr. Stevens.*

### News Department.

#### Extracts from Papers by Steamor Europa.

##### OUR FORCES AT HOME AND ABROAD.—INDIA.

The third reading of the Militia Bill in the House of Commons, on Thursday, Aug. 20, gave rise to an interesting debate on the state of our military forces, and the withdrawal of a portion to India. *Sir F. Smith* suggested that 1,000 Sappers and Miners might be usefully sent to India, where engineers were greatly wanted. He believed there were none before Delhi, and the Native Sappers and Miners being among the mutineers, they might, if they pleased, turn the city into another Saragosa. Their sorties have been conducted with considerable skill, and at present it was evident that the only chance of taking the place was by assault. *General Sir De Lucy Evans* and *General Williams* concurred in the recommendation, the former in a discursive speech complaining that only 10,000 Militia were to be raised, and that the scant addition of 2,000 seamen looked very much like a repetition of the culpable negligence before the Russian war. There were several vessels lying idle that might be sent out to India, and many of the ships of war might be employed in taking out troops. He thought the Commander-in-Chief, *Sir Colin Campbell*, ought to have power of conferring the Victoria Cross for deeds of valour on the spot; of filling up vacancies and giving promotion, subject to confirmation by the Government. He hoped that it was true that the forces under *General Jacob* had been ordered back to India, where the presence of a man of such great experience, great scientific attainments, and undoubted ability, would be of the utmost value. He could not see why the troops might not be sent through Egypt, and complained that the 17 Artillery regiments sent out had only 134 gunners each, instead of 204 as in the Crimea. *General Williams* also concurred in the latter complaint. The men were about to leave for a deadly climate, and not only ought to be sent out in an efficient state, but with every precaution as to casualties. He did not concur in the wish that Delhi should be destroyed, and not a stone left upon another, as it was a very fine arsenal. The mistake was to have intrusted it solely to black troops. For the future, he would say, care should be taken never to let one be seen within the walls of the city:

He agreed in all that had been said with respect to the want of fortified places in India. He had been in all the presidencies of that country, and he had seen, so to speak, the nakedness of the land—station after station without a single stronghold. The consequence was that when we were attacked all went over like a pack of cards. He hoped that Parliament would turn their attention to this subject, and that we should never again permit so great a calamity—ho might say disgrace—to fall upon the nation.

He warned the Government against listening in future as they had done to the cries for reduction of the forces at the beginning of the year, and reverting to the question of Sappers and Miners being sent out, reminded those in authority that he had suggested that the troops at Aldershot might be trained in some of their duties, and the making of gabions, &c. He hoped this had been attended to, if not, those concerned might probably hear opinions expressed in the discussions next year that might not be very agreeable. *Sir H. Verney* insisted that the Government alone were to blame for the reductions they had unnecessarily made in the army. He suggested the sending out of small armed steamers to operate in the rivers; and that care should be taken that the troops had ample medical assistance with them. *Admiral*

*Walcott* suggested that *Admiral Seymour* should receive orders to despatch all the small steamers and gun boats which he had at Hong Kong to India. *Lord Palmerston* replied to most of the suggestions. The place of the troops sent out was being rapidly supplied by recruiting at home. It would not have done for to have used the ships of war for conveyance, as then our shores would have been left in a defenceless state in case of a European outbreak. A large naval flotilla would be useless in the rivers of India, obstructed by shallows and shoal banks. Small boats alone could operate. The suggestion of sending troops through Egypt was well worthy of consideration, and it might be possible on short notice to send a small force across from Alexandria to Suez. The Government had been attacked for reducing the army, but the course it pursued was the only one possible, acting under a representative system, for it to pursue:—

Different forms of government have their different advantages. Undoubtedly a despotic Government is the best for providing in time of peace the means and preparations for war, because such a Government being subject to no control but its own will, and possessing the foresight which you must assume all governors of countries to have, keep up in time of peace a larger force than is actually required for defence, and when war unfortunately occurs, is at once ready to meet the pressure which is thereby occasioned. On the other hand, when war does break out then comes the advantage of representative institutions, because then it is that the whole nation, rallying round the Government, gives to it a support and a force which no despotic Government can by any means or by any possibility possess. In time of peace, however, a representative Government is comparatively weak. It is not that if we were to press this house we might not persuade it to vote men in committee of supply. We might induce it to give a larger peace establishment both of army and navy, but your votes of supply are of no use whatever, unless they are accompanied by votes in ways and means. That is the limit of your peace establishment. What happens when peace arrives? What took place last year? During the war the country was ready to submit to any reasonable and necessary sacrifice to carry it to a successful issue. It bore great burdens, and would have endured greater still, if it had been satisfied that they were necessary for the vindication of the national honor and the assertion of the national interests. Nations, however, have no foresight, or, at least, very little. Individuals may have, but multitudes have none. The consequence was, that the moment peace was made, everybody, from one end of the country to the other, cried out for the remission of the war income tax. That was a cry which this house was neither disposed nor able to resist; the consequence was that the Government found it absolutely necessary to bow to the national will, and the war income-tax was given up. That reduced our income, and we were necessarily compelled to proportion our peace establishment to the income which Parliament, as the organ of the country, chose to give us. That was the real reason of the reduction of our military and naval establishments to an amount lower than would have been expedient at the present moment.—Still, with all the inconveniences which these changes of opinion and of system may produce, there are inherent in a representative assembly so many advantages that these should only be regarded as defects which the country must at all times be ready to repair by prompt and speedy measures; and I am quite sure that those exertions will never be wanting when the occasion may require them. The present case, however, is not one of so much difficulty as was presented at the breaking out of the Russian war, because when that war begun all the addition to our military was to be made at the expense of the country. The expense of any additions made now falls, not upon the revenues of the empire, but upon those of the East India Company. Therefore, no additional expenditure is required on the part of the nation, and all that we have to do is, as troops are from time to time withdrawn for action abroad, to keep up our establishments at the numbers voted by the committee of supply.—That, I think we shall be able to do; but this house has already unanimously voted an address to the crown, assuring her Majesty that nothing shall be wanting on our part to enable her to carry on operations in India with vigor and success; and if between this and the period at which Parliament usually meets it should be necessary to ask for further assistance, I am quite sure that no members of this house would grudge the attendance which would be necessary to afford that assistance to the Government. (Cheers.)

With respect to the force in Persia, the engagements of the treaty had not yet been fulfilled. Reports had appeared even that fresh troops were being sent from Persia to Herat. This was denied by the Persian Ambassador. At any rate, whilst doubts are entertained of the good faith of the Persian Government, and the stipulations of the treaty remained to be carried out, it would be desirable that a British force, under such a distinguished soldier as *General Jacob* should remain. In conclusion, the house might depend that no exertions would be wanting on the part of the Government to maintain our empire in India.

*Mr. Disraeli* did not see why we might not have a Channel fleet, and yet send troops to the East in war ships; 5,000 men might have been sent through Egypt and ought to have been at once, as they would have been of the greatest service. He expressed his mortification that, after all that has been said of scientific progress, we cannot have recourse to any of those new sources of strength. He was glad to hear that the Militia was not to be looked upon merely as a means of recruiting the Line, but he wished they had been called out on a greater scale. The house only had one object—to let the Government understand that members are most anxious to forward all measures calculated to suppress the mutiny, reserving the right of criticism. Much depended upon the late of Cawnpore:—

"I think it a much more important question than that of Delhi. There is a railroad from Allahabad to Cawnpore, to the extent of sixty miles, and, although the locomotives are liable to destruction from local causes, it is still used as a tramroad. There will be 60 or 70 miles more, over which the troops would have to march, and in a country where the population is to a great extent in insurrection; but it may be assumed that in five or six days the force from Allahabad would arrive at Cawnpore, and that would be the signal for success. It appears to me that on the late of Cawnpore much if not everything depends. If we can maintain our post there until November, when the advance of the army takes place, we may indulge hopes of success. But in so doing it is of the utmost importance that we should in November make an advance, both by the Indus and through Bengal, which would demonstrate to the whole peninsula of India that our force is comprehensive and irresistible. I trust the plans of Her Majesty's Ministers will justify these expectations."

*Mr. Disraeli* doubted them, and asked what had been done in respect to the troops at the Cape? The 45th Regiment, which had been out there fifteen years ought to have an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, which they had not been allowed in the Crimea. The right hon. gentleman then took up the observations of the Premier as to the reduction of the army, justifying the House of Commons in the course it had taken. Every aid was given by the country to Government to carry on the Russian war, and the moment a peace was ensued, their bounden duty was to use economy.

The only return we could make to the people for the zeal and patriotism with which they came forward in the emergency, was by showing that, when the crisis was past, we were mindful of our duty as stewards of the public purse; that we were not debauched by the habit which prevails in Parliament during a time of war, of easily voting public money; but that we were prepared to force upon the Government a system of reduction and economy. This was the first duty of Parliament; and it was the first duty of Government, if they believed that peace was secured, to respond to our wishes. I say, therefore, so far as the House of Commons was concerned, that we acted most wisely in the course we took; because, what excites in emergencies a prompt and passionate response to the appeals of the Government on the part of the community, who have been described by the noble lord as so short sighted, but the conviction that advantage will not be taken of their generosity, and that when the desired result has been accomplished their interests will be consulted, and that they will be allowed to husband those resources which, if an emergency should arise, will enable them to afford similar assistance to the Government? It is the economy, the retrenchment, and the reductions of taxation effected after the war, which enable the community when an emergency again arises to come promptly and powerfully to the aid of the Government. (Cheers.) There is some distinction between the position of a mere member of Parliament and that of a Minister of the Crown. A member of Parliament deems it his duty on the termination of a great struggle, and after the commencement of peace, to enforce reduction and retrenchment. Something more is to be expected from the Minister of the Crown. He has sources of information not open to us, and he has a policy in his mind of which we are not the sharers. He has a responsibility on him ten thousand times greater than all the members of Parliament put together; and if the Minister believes it to be not wise or expedient to effect reduction or retrenchment, the Minister, under those circumstances, is bound to come forward, and if he had that conviction it is not only his duty, but, in my opinion, it would be on his part a duty which he could successfully fulfil, to impress that conviction on Parliament. If Parliament pressed the Government for reductions which they believed would be injurious to the country, it would be in the power of a Minister—and I assure it would be in the power of the noble lord, addressing the house in a warning and monitory tone, without making revelations inconvenient to the public service—to make such an impression on Parliament as to induce members to relax in the course of the war.

making and in the opinion they were urging. I do not say that her Majesty's ministers had a consciousness of the danger of the course they were taking. He contended that ministers showed a want of foresight in not anticipating the Indian mutiny, but, regretting that the Opposition had been successful in enforcing economy, he still repeated that they only did their duty.

Replying on Monday to some observations of Lord Ellenborough, Lord Panmure admitted that upwards of half a million of the charge in the Army Estimates would be provided by the East India Company. He therefore will employ that sum in obtaining recruits to supply the place of the regiments ordered abroad; 1,500 have joined during the last three weeks, and as winter approached he had no doubt they would come in much faster. Lord Ellenborough intimated that 36,000 or 38,000 could be thus provided for.

In asking for the copy of a circular issued by Gen. Sir H. Somerset, ordering that none but men of high caste should be admitted into the Bombay army, the Earl of Shaftesbury on Friday remarked that it had been immediately cancelled by the local Government, and he believed that nothing had contributed so much to the spirit of mutiny in the Bengal army as this homage to Brahminical caste, a principle wholly inconsistent with the position which we occupy in India:—

"It is certainly inconsistent with our political position and with our position as a Christian country. I for one would desire to see Christianity disseminated in India; but, in order to aid that object, I would not enter into any Quixotic crusade against the habits and feelings of the people. I would leave all that to the silent operation of the Christian missionaries. But it was, as a Government, ought to abstain from forcing Christianity on the natives of India, we as a Government ought equally to abstain from fostering religious bigotry and pagan idolatry. I do not know that any one single thing has done more mischief throughout India than this homage that has been paid to the system of idolatry by declaring that the Brahmins were to be selected and preferred above all others for service in the native army. I want, therefore to know, from some members of her Majesty's Government, whether the principle of selection to which I have alluded is to be recognised in future. For myself I believe that if the principle were laid down that men of the lowest caste, such as Pariahs, Sudras, and Chuntals, should be admitted to stand in the same rank as men of the highest caste without anything in the nature of exclusion, you would go further to put down Brahminism than by any other mode of action to which you could possibly have recourse. I think it would be very advisable to act upon the principle laid down by Gen. Jacob in a pamphlet he has recently published—that in making levies the consideration should be, not who are the best Hindoos, but who would make the most true, obedient, and loyal soldiers.

Earl Granville, promising the circular, declined to give any promise as to the manner in which Indian armies shall in future be organised:—

The noble earl has expressed his belief that a great deal of the mischief which has arisen is attributable to the attention and respect paid to the religious prejudices of the Hindoos. I have no doubt that in some instances mistakes of this kind may have been made, but it is quite clear that mistakes have also been made in the opposite direction, and I think, both for maintenance of our power in India and for the interest of the Christian religion, it is the duty of the Government to remain as neutral as possible with regard to religious questions.

It was stated in both houses on Monday that the Government had no other intelligence from India than that communicated by the papers.

One of the monster mortars manufactured by Messrs. Mollet, of Blackwall, and designed, under the special direction of Lord Palmerston, to carry the 36 inch shell, was last week landed on the Arsenal wharf, Woolwich. This experimental piece of ordnance is manufactured of wrought iron in five distinct segments, for the facility of transport, the entire piece amounting to 44½ tons, and the bed alone, composed of solid oak, weighing ten tons—Each division, when fitted, will be secured by singularly contrived fixed staples and keys, so as to form one solid whole, said to be capable of sustaining an equal amount of resistance with any piece of ordnance hitherto invented. The result will shortly transpire, as the preparations for the proofs are completed, and it is expected they will take place on Woolwich marsh in a few days.

#### CANADA.

Desertions from the army in Canada continue and increase so as to cause much trouble. The 9th Regiment, stationed at Canada, has already lost a considerable number of men. On Thursday night twenty-seven more deserted. The 39th at Montreal has also lost a great number, especially since they were ordered for Quebec. It is said, that although they were confined to barracks, on Thursday upwards of forty got away. Much insubordination has been manifested by them, even to breaking of windows and barrack tables.

An officer named Tryon, in an attempt to search for deserters in Griffin town, was assailed and pursued for some distance, although he threatened to

shoot his pursuers. After firing two barrels of his revolver to show them that it was loaded with shot, he was knocked down, and in falling another barrel was fired, it is believed accidentally, and shot a man named Dempsey. Lieutenant Tryon immediately ran and gave himself up to a policeman. An inquest was held concerning the affair. A telegraphic message to the News Room on Monday states that Lieut. Tryon had been acquitted—the jury bringing in a verdict of justifiable homicide.—*Quebec Chron.*

The Postmaster General has ordered the mails for the British Provinces, which have heretofore been made up for the Robbinston office, to be hereafter made up for the Post Office at Calais. By this arrangement our Provincial neighbors will receive their mails some twelve or fifteen hours earlier than they now do.—*State of Maine.*

#### Editorial Miscellany.

A writer in the *Quebec Morning Chronicle* of Sept. 2, who signs himself "A Merchant," makes the following pertinent observations on a subject which is yearly becoming of greater interest, the closer connection of the Provinces with each other and with the Parent State:—

In 1851 the Railway between Portland and Montreal was drawing near completion, when the Government of Canada, desirous of constructing a line of railway to the West as well as the Eastern boundary of Canada, suggested to the Governments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the idea of a Grand Provincial Trunk Railway to run through Western Canada to Montreal—from thence to Quebec, on the South bank of the St. Lawrence to Trois Pistoles, and from thence to St. John's and Halifax. This line was agreed to by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and as there was much of the line in both Provinces as well as in the Eastern part of Canada which had to run through forests and unsettled lands, it was necessary by lessening the annual cost for interest, to obtain money at the lowest rate. This could only be done by offering the best security; and the Government of the Provinces having had reason to believe that the Imperial Government would feel interested in a work so truly national in its character, as a railway of this kind must be on all hands admitted to be, and would assist in its construction, delegates were sent to ask the Imperial Government to extend its aid to the undertaking by a guarantee of the interest on the Provincial debentures necessary to complete the work. This, I say, was the view of the matter which was taken by the Provincial Governments; but, if they ever imagined that they had reason to expect what they asked for, they were very soon awakened from such delusion. The Imperial Government refused to endorse the Provincial Debentures; and each of the Provinces had to construct such roads as it deemed necessary, on its own credit and means. Railroads being absolutely necessary to develop the resources of the Provinces, Canada (anxious though her Government was to connect her with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia) was obliged to be content with only a United States connection at Portland, and to borrow money on her own credit, for the construction of her railroads, the annual interest on which is greater than would have been requisite to pay for the construction of the whole line to the New Brunswick boundary, if the money had been borrowed under the greater security presented by the Imperial guarantee. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as might have been expected, have confined their construction of railways to their own settled territory; so that the prospect is slight indeed for the line being carried below St. Thomas (30 miles below Quebec) to Trois Pistoles and thence to St. John's and Halifax.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are, for all purposes of trade, practically as distant from Canada as are the West Indies; the inhabitants have but little intercourse; how indeed could it be otherwise, seeing that they cannot meet except by passing through the United States? Each Province has its separate Tariff; the manufactures of each are deemed foreign by the other, and subject to the same duty as other foreign goods, and a trade which might flow naturally between the whole of the North American Provinces, is thus freed under the present state of things into the United States.

Well might the Hon. Judge Halibarton, in a late lecture on British America, ask the question "were the British North Americans to be amalgamated with the United States?" I agree with the Hon. Judge in believing that no one in the Provinces at present desires amalgamation; on the contrary, I believe with him that the feeling to be part and parcel of England is a strong and universal one, and to secure such a result is surely worthy the attention of a British Statesman. And it will not be questioned by those acquainted with the facts, that disjointed and separated as are now the provinces, with but little trade or intercourse with each other, with the weight of the parent government thrown into the scale against them to the large amount of £180,000 sterling per annum as a bonus to British Mail Steamers running to United States ports, while nothing is given to British American Steamers, and with trade and intercourse rapidly increasing with the United States, the circumstances must, I think, be admitted to be anything but favorable for an increase of national feeling.

An union of all the provinces—of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island—might reduce the machinery of five separate and

distinct governments to one and secure the adoption of one tariff for them all; have free trade between each province in every product and manufacture; close all customs offices, except for the collection of the general revenue; and thus develop the vast resources of all the Provinces. Such a scheme, however, cannot be matured, or even so much as hoped for, until a rapid and easy communication shall have been contracted by connecting Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with Canada by railway, thus securing, through the St. Lawrence in summer, and Halifax and St. John's in winter, the best and quickest route on the American continent, independent of the United States ports for the transport of mails, passengers, and freight. When, therefore, these Provinces could have obtained the necessary funds to construct this railway at a low rate of interest, by a guarantee (which was in fact only nominal) of the Imperial Government, it must be a matter of deep regret that the opportunity was lost, and the offer of the Provinces not accepted, for a solidity and power could thus have been given to British America, which it is impossible the Provinces can attain to, as now divided.

#### CELEBRATION OF THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE TUSKET SUNDAY SCHOOL.

On Wednesday the 2nd inst., the Teachers and children of the Sunday School assembled at St. Stephen's Church, Tusket. An appropriate hymn was then given out, after which an address was delivered, followed by prayer. The teacher, children and other friends, to the number of about eighty, accompanied by the Clergyman, the Revd. P. Tocque, then proceeded to the wharf, and embarked in three boats, gaily decorated with flags, &c., and sailed down Tusket River—so remarkable for its beautiful island scenery, as far as Butter Island, where they landed. Shortly after which a fire being kindled, cooking commenced, while the rest of the party amused themselves in various ways. The tables were served with all the substantial as well as the delicacies of the season. The day was delightful, and on the return voyage the party sung in full chorus up the river. Great credit is due to the ladies of the Queen Village of the West for their sumptuous provision of the edible and potable. The party returned about 8 o'clock in the evening, highly pleased with the festivity and enjoyment of the day.—*Com.*

ILLUMINATED LORD'S PRAYER.—A few copies of a beautiful specimen of the art of Printing—the Lord's Prayer Illuminated—have been received at the Book Store of Mr. Wm Gossip, 24 Granville street. It must be seen to be appreciated. It would form a beautiful ornament for a Clergyman's study, or indeed in any situation. Published at 3s. 9d. The following are two among the many recommendations of the work:—

"I have to thank you for a proof copy of your beautiful work—the Lord's Prayer Illuminated, and to express my admiration of the way in which it is executed. I should be glad to see it a favorite in the families of the Church, &c.

H. POTTER,  
Prov. Bishop New York."

"The 'Illuminated copy Lord's Prayer' which has just been published by A. A. Blin & Co. is one of the most beautiful specimens of American Chromo-Lithography that has fallen under our observation. It is printed in no less than ten colors, and considering the number of stones employed, is wonderfully accurate in its details. IT SHOULD BE FRAMED AND HUNG UP IN EVERY HOUSE."—*New York Herald.*

Also at the same Store may be had—some copies of interesting views of Palestine, which give an excellent idea of the various localities of its cities and celebrated places.

A DISTRESSING AFFAIR.—Letters were received in this city by last steamer, conveying the following sad intelligence concerning the family of Mr. Wm. Ley, who left Halifax for the Antipodes a few years since, and has since resided at Adelaide, South Australia. His eldest son, about 21 years of age, having gone to the Ballarat gold diggings, was killed, at the bottom of a mining shaft, by the falling of some part of the windlass upon his head. Upon the sad news being conveyed to his parents, their eldest daughter, about eighteen or nineteen years old, became so affected by it that she took a dose of poison, causing death before medical aid could be made available.—*Recorder.*

QUARTER SESSIONS.—About thirty Justices of the Peace from town and country attended this court on Friday last. The Custos, A. McKimley, Esq., was in the chair. A good deal of business was transacted. On motion of J. Jennings, Esq., seconded by A. Farquharson, Esq., it was unanimously decided that Andrew Shiels, Esq., be appointed Stipendiary Magistrate for the county of Halifax, with a salary of £100 and all legal fees.—*Chronicle*

#### FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Sir.—I beg to acknowledge through the medium of your paper the following contributions:—  
From the Lady of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese—A Package for the Tusket Bazaar.  
From Miss Cogswell—A Package for the Tusket Bazaar.  
From the Ven. Archdeacon Willis—A Surplice, and Cloth for the Holy Communion.  
Tusket, Sept. 12.

P. TOCQUE.



## 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 most earnestly wish that some one better suited to the task had taken in hand the topics which, with your permission, I intend to treat. They are most important, and my inability to do them justice is readily acknowledged; but, as they have not been in any way set before our public, it seems better that they should be handled weakly than not at all. I venture, then, to ask you for a little space in the *Church Times*, that I may with all love and humility address a few remarks to my fellow Churchmen, and to those who are over them in the Lord.

I think it will be admitted that the *status* and prospects of the Church of England in this Diocese are not so highly cheering as they ought to be; and that in many sections of the Province, as well as in almost the whole of Prince Edward's Island, she has less hold upon the people than the Sects who oppose her.

Every true Churchman regards his own as the purest and most decidedly Apostolical branch of Christ's Universal Church: he knows the correctness of her doctrine, the unequalled excellence of her noble Liturgy, the piety of her ministers—the names of many of whom are, throughout all Christendom, familiar as "household words." He remembers with pride the many unanswerable defenders of the "One Faith" sent forth by her champions; and he knows by his own experience the power of her services to direct, to comfort, and to confirm,—therefore he gives her his allegiance and his love. He believes and trusts in the promises of Him who said "Lo I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." He loves the Church then, but it is for Christ's sake. He hears with deep sorrow and self-accusation of her weakness, and anon with joy and thanksgiving he marks her success. He prays for the peace of Zion, and labors for her prosperity.

We all claim to be Churchmen of this stamp.—While then we rejoice to know that our beloved Church has been the honored instrument of much good for her Divine Master, we lament that her career has not been more triumphant, her labors more abundantly successful. We feel that if she loses one disciple, or fails to make one where there is opportunity, she is weaker than she ought to be; and it behoves us to inquire into the causes of this weakness, and, if at all possible, to remedy or remove them. We have the word of the faithful Promiser, but we can claim no blessings unless we use the means He places within our reach. He will be with us, and give us prosperity, but the measure of it will be our own faith, wisdom, and zeal.

Is it true, then, that the Church loses disciples?—Yes; occasionally. The fact cannot and need not be denied. Is it also true that she fails to make disciples of those around her, who are often in gross darkness, sometimes in gross error? It is too true. If the reader cannot verify this from his own observation, statistics will verify it. They will show that while Methodists, Baptists, and others increase their numbers considerably every year, ours do not increase much, if at all, beyond what might be expected from the growth of families. The sects named live by what they take from us and pick up from the unclaimed and uncared for around us. They pursue an aggressive policy.—They seek in all their labors to gain converts, while we rest in a calm, conservative policy, a policy not at all aggressive, and not even sufficiently defensive.

To increase our numbers and by so doing to increase our influence, we must modify our policy. "It is right to learn even from an enemy." The same means that lead to increase among other bodies will with us. We can study their plans of action, and carefully avoiding whatever is reprehensible, adopt them so far and in such circumstances as they may prove necessary, more especially if we can do this without infringing upon the settled laws and usages of the Church.

First then, our Clergymen should break in upon the monotony of sermonizing. Their style is for the most part too correct and critical. There is in it too much of the didactic, the expository, the argumentative and purely theological,—while that which prospers most with others is the direct declaratory style—warnings, exhortations, reproofs, and appeals—given in the simplest language, but with zeal and energy.

The unparalleled success of Spurgeon, should not be without its effect upon our Clergy. To what do they attribute it,—his wonderful eloquence? He has

no such gift. In the two volumes of his sermons there is not a paragraph that even approaches the style of pure and lofty oratory, his attempts at slight are not majestic soarings, but most frequently ambitious, spasmodic jumps. Is it profound wisdom and knowledge. His knowledge seems superficial enough, and of wisdom we see no wonderful display. Is it then the correctness of his creed. We could hardly have a worse, for he teaches rejection of the young from Christ's Church, the plunging of the whole body under water as necessary to Baptism, the forcible salvation of some individuals and the damnation of others "for the glory of God!" Is there then in this creed aught to warrant the belief that it is to it his success is due? By no means! The secret is here, he is earnest. He is full of zeal, and his hearers feel that he believes in the importance of what he declares, and this ardor and sincerity beget confidence and assent. His language is plain, homely Saxon; it is at once understood, his meaning is ever clear, he appeals strike home to the conscience and the heart at once. Does not this show our Ministers that correctness of style may often be sacrificed with advantage, and that labored disquisitions will not reach the heart or captivate the mind like the plain and earnest utterance of the gospel message. Then as to subjects—they should be more frequently of the awakening character than they are. The fulness of the provision made in the plan of salvation for the whole world, the richness of the mercy of God in Christ Jesus, the loving welcome that awaits the returning prodigal, the folly and madness of unbelief, or carelessness, and of delay in connection with religion. These things should, I believe, be more frequently and more warmly urged upon our own people, and those to whom our ministers may have access. But yet by no means must our peculiar tenets as to faith and practice be left unexplained, else our silence will be taken for consent to the views of others, or to that erroneous notion that these things are altogether matters of indifference. Look at the policy of others in what they call a "revival." They preach repentance and faith, they warn and they entreat until their hearers cry, "what must we do to be saved?" and then to end the matter they say "Ye must follow your Lord," by which they mean, "You must go down into the water," and so the pliable minds are bent, and the members are increased, and the seed of the "glorious work" (as it is called) is gained. Now we can, without imitating the transparent sectarian greediness of this policy, learn from it the proper way of acting with those who stand to us in the relation of seekers or disciples,—preach first as most important the blessed truths of the Gospel, deliver the message with which our Lord has entrusted His ministers, and then, as next important, state clearly the peculiar doctrines and practices of the Church, and defend them against the most usual and plausible objections.

But chiefly, and above all, Sir, I think we need in this diocese a distinct class of Ministers to those we now have. I rejoice to see that the reports lately presented to Convocation in England contain a suggestion of the very thing which I have long thought necessary for the Church in this Diocese, that is, the establishing of a corps of travelling home Missionaries. It is confessed that at home the parochial system, though infinitely better than any other, is yet not in every case able to meet the wants of the people, and if this be true in England, where society is in a settled state, where every league has its hamlet, and every hamlet its Church, where funds are so abundant, and parochial schools to be found everywhere, must it not be still more true of poor Nova Scotia in which everything is directly the opposite.

It is on all hands confessed that our Clergy have too much to do, and yet we do not wish their labors less than they are at present. The sphere of labor should by less, the particles more circumscribed. The present system of extensive missions which from necessity the Church has to adopt, is one that in a great measure wastes the energies of the Ministers. The principal station may have service once a week, and the outstations in rotation on Sunday afternoons, so that there is often an interval of from four to six or seven weeks between the services in those places, and of course such an account of ministration is quite inadequate, while even this so occupies the time and exhausts the powers of the Minister, that his home congregation suffers.

While A. B. C. D. E. & F. are attached to the parish of B. it is clear that the people of B. who have the burden to bear in all financial matters, and from that and on other grounds the first claim upon their pastor's services, must continue to forego them in

a great measure, that he may attend to the outposts, and yet what is the result. Do we not find that the congregations at these stations on the Sundays when they have no service, are in the Baptist or Presbyterian meeting house. Do we ever find them as warmly devoted to the Church and as zealous in maintaining her charities in proportion to their means as the members of the central church? I think it is seldom or never found so, and this fact proves at once that the present system is not suited to the wants of these outstations. There are also in every parish or mission other places much in need of regular attendance, which the Clergyman in charge is totally unable to give. Such places the Methodist itinerants or the ever vigilant Baptists find out, and after a few sermons sweep the community into their own net, and appoint a lay reader or exhorter to keep them there. Thence after there is no opening for the Church Clergyman even if his engagements should permit him to look after these localities. His presence would be esteemed an intrusion; or if a hearing should be given he would not dare to preach on the distinctive principles of the Church. As a lover of peace and a man depending in many ways for his happiness upon those around him, he feels it best to avoid even necessary controversy, to be silent about infant baptism, immersion, and the evil of divisions in the Church of Christ, and his silence is to all intents and purposes a tacit approval of the views of those whom he addresses. In such localities, and I know several such, the opinion is held universally and carefully inculcated upon the young, that the Church of England is a mere Ecclesiastical machine, without life or vigor, that if it even did do good, its day of power and usefulness is past—that she is a blind guide, dead in formality, popish and abominable.

Can we submit to this? can we afford to fold our arms in contemptuous disregard of what is thus going on day after day before our eyes. We cannot and must not. We must be up and doing, else these opponents will work us still more serious injury. If we hope for the continuance and well being of our Church in the Diocese, we must contest every inch of ground with the sectaries. The parochial clergy cannot do this, but a band of zealous and devoted travelling Missionaries could and would do it. If sent into the remote settlements, where opposing agencies are in most active operation, they would soon under the blessing of God effect a marked change. In places where there are now regular services at long intervals, they would come with the prestige of novelty (the power of which others can appreciate,) and by a series of awakening discourses arouse the attention and seek to gain the hearts of the people, pointing them to the Lamb of God. And when an interest would be produced and indications of good become manifest, then bind up the wheat in the garner, then clearly set forward our Church's views and defend them, and urge upon the people the duty of consistency and uniformity, of love to their venerable mother and her time-honored services. And finally, with the approval of the Incumbent and the Bishop, either appoint proper lay readers or urge them to meet for worship among themselves every Sunday, rather than swell the audiences at the dissenting chapels, until they can be again visited. Such an arrangement I hold would give us all the benefit of what is called "a revival" in each locality without any one of its evils. No mere animal excitements, no bedlamite confusion, no immoralities, none whatever of that profanity which is so often witnessed under the name of devotion.

A travelling Missionary of the kind contemplated would know no fear but of offending his Divine Master. He would also be in every way independent of the people, and could, therefore, more readily engage in the asserting of Church doctrines and the confuting of error than any located minister. He should in every case preach extemporaneously, partly to remove the ridiculous notion that Church Clergymen have not this "gift," but chiefly because his congregation will be composed of plain, unlettered people, upon whom the simplest statement of Gospel truth would have infinitely more weight than the most elaborate composition. He should also be able and willing to preach once a day, and to spend his time during his engagement solely in the work of his office. To enable him to do this, he should be free from all pecuniary, parochial, or household cares. He should, during his stay in any locality, live among the people, learning their tastes and wants, and gaining their love by accepting their hospitality, and showing forth in private the fruits of the Spirit, practising before their eyes that which he preaches.

I fancy I hear some person say. This is too like the practice of Dissenters! Well, what if it be, if it break no rule of our Church, if it be done decently and in order, if it be the means of setting the people right as regards our Church in a hundred places where she is misunderstood, maligned, and hated; and if, which is best of all, it be the means of bringing souls to Christ, and extending the walls of our Zion. Even the Church of Rome does not hesitate to employ such agencies, thus using the tactics of Protestant Dissenters. Witness her Redemptorist Fathers, her Passionists, her Oratorian Fathers, and others.

Again, it may be objected that the funds for the support of such Missionary cannot be procured; but I deny it. If Halifax alone could give the Salvois Mission, which in extent and importance bears no proportion to what our Home-mission work would be, nearly four hundred pounds, what would all Nova Scotia do, if the cry were raised, "Come to the help of the Lord against the mighty"—give of your means, that the Church may be extended and set in its true character before all men through the length and breadth of the land.

It may still further be objected that men fitted for and willing to engage in the work cannot be procured, and this, too, I deny. I should be loth to think that among our young clergymen and Divinity Students there is not at least as much zeal and self denial as in any other body; and as to their ability and training, I hope there will be no question.

The matter proposed lies to some extent within the province of our excellent Diocesan Society; but it is so new in many respects that its organizers would be justified in taking a separate ground, or making at least a special claim upon the benevolence of our people.

Some time ago it was suggested by one of the clergy to extend the Episcopate, so as to give us in Nova Scotia two or three additional Bishops; but I am happy to say the proposal met with no favor. Our beloved Diocesan is "instant in season and out of season," he is heartily devoted to the duties of his high office, and perfectly able to discharge them all, onerous as they are. So then in this respect no change is required. I believe it would please his lordship infinitely better to have a corps of ardent young evangelists under his command, than two or three suffragans. And I am positive that they would do infinitely more good, while the income necessary for one additional Bishop, would support two, three, or four missionaries.

Who will be first to give proof of his love to the Church by engaging practically in this matter? Who gives the first ten or twenty pounds to found a Home Mission Fund for the Province of Nova Scotia?

CRITO.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

IS THE WORSHIP OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY, OR OF THE SAINTS AND ANGELS, SCRIPTURAL?

THERE is a very mistaken notion entertained by many Roman Catholics, to the effect, that we Protestants take a pleasure in disrespecting "the Blessed Virgin." Now, so far from this being the case, we yield to no one in respect, reverence and veneration for her whom all generations are to call "Blessed."—To worship her, however, is another matter altogether, and one that we know would be displeasing to God, who has so often denounced wrath upon any who will give His glory to another. Moreover we have so much respect for the Blessed Virgin as to follow her example in worshipping Him to whom worship is due. We read that, so far from looking upon herself as able to save, she says, "My soul doth magnify the Lord, and my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour."

Some Roman Catholics deny that they worship the Saints at all; others maintain that they only ask their intercession; while a third party go the whole length and plead guilty of all. We must say this last is not only the most consistent, but also the best informed as to the teaching of their own Church.

We believe we are fairly stating the opinions of the Church of Rome when we quote from *Ferrari's veneration sancti*, sect. 36 to 39, "Of sacred or religious adoration, there are three kinds, namely: *Latria*, due to God alone; *Hyperdulia*, due and rendered to the Blessed Virgin, and *Dulia*, due and given to the Saints." We object to this dilating of God's glory.—It is of bad effect in drawing away the mind of man from the steady worship of God alone. What Scriptural authority is there for rendering any sort of worship to the Blessed Virgin? In the Service for Friday in Passion-week we find (in the Roman Missal

and just before the "Stabat Mater") these words "Holy Mary, the Queen of Heaven." What Scriptural authority is there for this title? The "Confiteatur," or Confession runs thus: "I confess to Almighty God, to Blessed Mary, ever Virgin, to blessed Michael the Archangel, to blessed John the Baptist, to the holy Apostles Peter and Paul, to all the Saints," &c. Can any one text of Scripture be produced in support of this joining creatures with God? Can any one text be pointed out as the authority for believing that any one of the Saints here addressed can hear? The "Ave Maria," (Hail Mary) prays directly to her to "pray for us now and in the hour of our death." The "Rosary" has fifteen Pater noster (our Father), and one hundred and fifty Ave Marias! The *Psalter of Bonaventure* substitutes the name and worship of Mary for that of God in all the Psalms. We give as a specimen the 1st verse of the 1st Psalm, "Blessed is the man that loveth thy name, O Virgin Mary: thy grace shall strengthen his heart." What authority has Gabriel Biet in his work "Super Canonem Missae" to say "that our Heavenly Father gave the hat of His Kingdom to the most Blessed Virgin Queen of Heaven?"—"he possessed justice and mercy, he retained the former, and conceded to the Virgin Mother the exercise of the latter?" If this be the case, what becomes of Jesus our merciful High Priest?—The "Salve Regina" contains this sentence, "Turn then, most gracious advocate, thy eyes of mercy toward us." Thus say Roman Catholics. Let us now compare this with the Scriptures. "We have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the Righteous, and He is the propitiation for our sins." It is asserted in the Romish Bible that there may be advocates with the Advocate, and benefits derived from asking the Saints to intercede with Christ and to intercede with God for us. Now, would it not appear rather a round about way of managing anything else? Suppose some great or good person were to offer us a gift, telling us we might have it at his hands as soon as we pleased, and that his readiness to give, and love for us had been proved by his dying for us, well with such an offer, if instead of applying for it we were to go and ask people to intercede for us so that we might get what the giver was far more ready to bestow than we to accept, would not such conduct, if not disrespectful, be at the least foolish; and how much more so if the people, so asked for their intercession, cannot hear?

Can the Church of Rome produce any one single text of Scripture to support the worship of the Virgin Mary? Now in all the Bible, from one end to the other, there is not one verse that would even point in the direction of the worship of the Virgin, much less support it? Can it be possible then that men are required to believe a doctrine that is not only unscriptural but also antiscritptural; for in the Bible we find the following commandment of our Saviour—"It is written: Thou shalt adore the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve."—Luke iv. 8.

Can the worship of the Virgin be reconciled with these words of our Blessed Lord? I think not; for surely she is not the Lord thy God. But then it will perhaps be said that she is the Mother of God. This we deny, as it is a mistake that arises from "confusing the substance" and confounding the human nature of Christ with his Divinity, "begotten before all worlds, God of God, of the same substance with the Father, by whom all things were made."

How then could the Blessed Virgin be mother of that which existed before her, and by which she herself was created? for we read in the 1st chapter of St. John, that "All things were made by him;" and the prophet Micah tells us in the fifth chapter and the second verse, that "His going forth is from the beginning, from the days of eternity;" and, as you will see by the note on this verse in the Douay version, it was the manhood that was born of the Virgin, whilst as God he was born of the Father from all eternity. You will find this more fully explained in Dr. Doyle's Christian Doctrine, last question, 2nd article of the Creed, where he states that "Christ, as God, had no mother," which being the case, she cannot be the mother of God. Surely it is idolatry to give to a created woman the worship of God the Creator, for that she gets supreme worship may be seen by looking into her Litany.—Is it right to offer ten times as many prayers to the Virgin as to Him who has described himself as a Jealous God, as you will find in the fifth verse of the twentieth chapter of Exodus, where Roman Catholics, to their great surprise find the real and genuine second commandment, which is carefully excluded from the Catechism, and to make up for the blank so caused, the tenth commandment is ingeniously divided into two.

Thus we see that the worship of the Virgin is antiscritptural, and is therefore rejected by Protestants, who worship God only, an example set by the Blessed Virgin herself, who said—"My soul doth magnify the Lord, and my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour." Luke i. 46, 47.

(To be continued.)

Selections.

We must say some few words about the *Habitans*—or French peasantry—of Canada. There is probably no peasantry in the world more remarkable for simplicity of character, contentment, cheerfulness, humility, industry, honesty, temperance, and fidelity to their religion. They have a life of poverty, hardship, and severe labor. With a crust of brown bread and a raw onion, their appetite is satisfied, and with *oeufs et jambon*, and strawberries or raspberries preserved in maple sugar, they have a feast beyond which the fancy can conceive no luxury worth desiring. They take root in the soil, like a tree; and, once fixed, seem to think as little of moving, as a tree. So perfect is their contentment, indeed, that it often appears to me mere akin to stolidity; and they have so little of individual enterprise and energy of character about them, that they at times seem more like animated fossils than like living men. Yet there is one point of touching interest about all these hamlets of native Canadian French. The finest building, beyond all comparison, is always the church; and next, in dignity and in position, to the Church, is the parsonage—the house of the *curé* and the parish school. The churches, are, indeed, utterly destitute of style, and, among them all, have but one idea, and that a poor one. To be white outside, with round apse at one end, a tin spire at the other, and a large weathercock on top of the spire, are the invariable features. But the feeling expressed, is one which may well teach us a lesson. True, the French had the whole field to themselves at the first, and have had more than two hundred years to accomplish what we now see. And the Church of England, with less than half the time, and by no means half the advantages in any point of view, need not be ashamed of the comparison, with her missionary stations extending more than 500 miles from Quebec to the remote Gaspé district. But still, the sight of such regular, thorough, systematic, and well-proportioned care for the spiritual interests of an extensive and widely scattered rural population, sets us an example, which we trust our purer Church will follow in a manner yet more conducive to the welfare of the people. For she will not need to deaden and stunt the individual energies of the people, nor train them to that sort of contentment which seems to be so nearly akin to absolute stagnation. She will bring life as well as light, and growth as well as godliness.

Meanwhile, the changes that are slowly but steadily taking place in Lower Canada, all tend in the right direction. Protestantism is steadily gaining ground on Romanism; and English is steadily gaining ground over French. The contact with the English speaking races, also, is giving new ideas as well as a new language to the *Habitans*. They show more and more anxiety to learn English; and in two or three generations the French *patois* will almost wholly disappear. The Church of England too, as Protestantism increases, keeps her place at the head of Protestantism. The feeling towards her on the part of the *Habitans* is more kindly than toward any other communion but their own. And every change, therefore, will more and more contribute to her strength, and deepen more and more her hold upon the hearts of the people.—*Editorial Correspondence N. Y. Church Journal.*

A very large and complicated organization would be required to collect the statistics of the habits of the population of London on a Sunday, but an attempt was made last Sunday to throw some light on the subject by a few gentlemen accustomed to observe and estimate large numbers of people. The outward passenger traffic by the railways during the morning appear to be about as follows:—

Great Western by the 8 and 9 o'clock trains	1,900
Do. by the afternoon trains	2,400
South-Western, by the two early excursion trains	2,500
Do. parliamentary	2,600
Do. afternoon trains	5,000
London and Brighton, with South-Eastern, North Kent, and other lines at London bridge:—	
By morning trains	10,300
Afternoon	6,000
Great Northern:—	
Morning	1,300
Afternoon	2,000
Eastern Counties:—	
Morning	1,800
Afternoon	4,500
North Western:—	
Morning	1,800
Afternoon	1,600

The steamboats above and below bridge were crowded, and the various public gardens, &c., on the sides of the river were crowded. About 13,000 persons passed down the river, and about 6,000 upwards, beyond the ordinary river-traffic. In Greenwich Park there were about 80,000 persons, and Gravesend and Woolwich were also crowded.

visitors as on some previous days, but the numbers there and the excursionists to Kew have been already estimated by the boat and train. In Regent's park the numbers have not been counted at any time during the summer, though some of the "ponny-aliners" have given exact numbers. There was an immense crowd listening to the people's subscription band in the Regent's park, and at a low estimate the numbers considerably exceeded 100,000. In the Victoria park, where another people's band played from five till seven o'clock, there were about 60,000 persons present at one time. The aristocracy had a very large number of carriages in the Hyde park, and about 8,000 entered Kensington Gardens during the afternoon. From these estimates, intended to be free from all exaggeration, it would appear that out of the population of London, about one quarter of a million were engaged in what has been characterised as the "public desecration of the Sabbath."—*Morning Star, Aug. 24.*

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, SEPT'R. 19, 1857.

### INDIA.

THE affairs of India, at the latest advices, do not seem to be in a very promising state. More mutinies have taken place, and the horrid massacre at Cawnpore has been committed—not however unavenged, as the place has been retaken. The British forces hold their own in the face of the native rebel soldiery who are ten times their number, and possessed of all the material of war. This is a redeeming feature of these revolting transactions. It is a moral as well as a physical influence that can thus awe an infuriated people, and prevent them from hurling their masses upon the small force which assumes in spite of all untoward circumstances, the mastery. It will be well indeed if the reinforcements arrive, are emboldened by the defensive inactivity on the part of the British, the natives recover their astonishment, and with confidence inspired by numbers, skill and abundance of warlike materials, try an overwhelming pressure at all points to rid themselves of the foreign domination. It is fortunate that up to this time, they have no leader among them of sufficient ability to inspire their resolution, or direct their efforts.

We should be inclined to award the Hindoos in this struggle the praise of patriotism, did they show themselves worthy of their object, which we take to be the relieving the country from a foreign rule, only however to subject it to the dominion of caste. But they have learned nothing from their contact with western civilization. Gross brutality and horrid cruelty, have characterised their proceedings. The fiendish propensities displayed against a people who had exercised dominion over them, but such a dominion as compared with the oppression of their native princes must have been lightly felt, shows that as a nation the Hindoos are quite unfit for self government. Nor will Divine Providence permit, that crimes so wantonly perpetrated against the defenceless, shall be the means of achieving any noble end. Doubtless Great Britain in the trust committed to her hands by the King of Kings, may have been remiss in the fulfilment of her duties, and has deserved the chastisement that has been inflicted, but there is no reason to suppose that she has forfeited her possession: on the contrary, she will learn through suffering where the fault lies, and to what extent has been her dereliction, and the remedy will be all the more efficacious, and the future welfare of the dependency all the better secured, through the fiery ordeal to which its retention has been subjected.

Enough has transpired we think, to prove that neither on the one hand, has the rebellion been caused by the religious apprehensions of the Hindoos—nor on the other is it to be attributed to any disgust at the proselytizing spirit of the Christian religion. The former has no doubt been used as an exciting cause, in the same manner as any and every accessory is used by political agents to further the grand design. The latter has never created any serious alarm. To neither of these may the revolt be properly ascribed. It is Brahminical in its conception and in its execution. It is evident that the lower castes, care very little about it, except as they help to swell the catalogue of horrors, being ever ready to plunder and murder whenever either is likely to serve a momentary and personal advantage. A profound ignorance of the social structure of Indian society on the part of the Indian government, appears to have contributed largely to the melancholy result. The most obvious precautionary measures have been disregarded, and every thing has been done for a long time to prove to the

Indian army, and in spite of various insurrectionary movements, the unbounded confidence of the government in its loyalty and devotion. The overweening, proud, subtle, and treacherous Brahmins, who largely compose it, had their already superabundant conceit of their superiority much enlarged by the concessions made to their caste, and hence their desire again to forcibly resume the supreme power, of which just a century before, the renowned Clive broke the prestige. Every warning was unheeded or repelled with scorn, and the policy still pursued of petting their discontent, and conceding their demands. The consequence as foretold by that wise judge of Indian character—the far seeing statesman and able general Sir Chas. Napier,—has followed, and the British dominion in the East has been jeopardized, or at least the governmental policy is responsible for the wanton destruction of property, the sacrifice of treasure, and the misery and bloodshed that have carried weeping and lamentation to many a British home.

Except that some such attempt as we have referred to in the commencement of this article may be made by the hosts which surround the British force before Delhi, we do not anticipate much change in the news from India, until the reinforcements from Britain reach that country. In the meantime the gallant band who are upholding their country's honor there, will be subject to many privations; and disease, the effects of the climate, will have claimed many a victim. Let us pray that through it all they may be enabled to maintain their position. A retreat would be a fearful calamity, the consequences of which it would be difficult to foresee; altho' the moral effect upon a population halting between two opinions, would probably be in the first instance, to arouse the savage hatred of all who now deem it politic to be neutral, and to place in a state of siege every station held by the British army.

The mercy of God towards a nation, has never been more conspicuously displayed than in His dealing of late with Great Britain, in the accomplishment of her high mission as the arbitress of the world. The pretensions of Russia, a gigantic empire seeking to disturb the balance of power, and consequently the peace of nations, have been humbled, and confined within its own straitened boundaries. A peace well secured, takes away all pretence for national interference between England and her rebellious subjects in India. The quarrel with China, will remain in abeyance, and but a small portion of her strength will meanwhile be required to keep the mischievous propensities of that faithless people in check. Her alliance with France, will devolve upon the latter much of the responsibility of bringing the celestial nation to terms, upon a basis satisfactory to the general interests of mankind. With the powers of Europe all her relations are of the most amicable description. Her whole strength and all the resources of her statesmanship will therefore be exerted in regulating the future government of that vast continent with whose destinies she has been entrusted by the God of the Universe. Can there be a reasonable doubt in the minds of Christians, that for these purposes God has raised her up. Can there be any danger that she will be forsaken, while in the accomplishment of the designs of the Almighty for the general happiness of his creatures, and for the fulfilment of the time when "the kingdoms of the world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ."

The Halifax Yacht Club have throughout the summer been the means of affording recreation and delight to the citizens of Halifax, and deserve their thanks. The contests in which they have been engaged, and which involve no small degree of skill and nautical management to achieve success, are just the right sort of thing for a seaboard mercantile community; and a capital incentive and preparation of our youth, for that higher skill and daring, when from the harbour they shall launch upon the ocean, and navigating its broad waters, seek by compass and chart, for the wealth of commerce to enrich and beautify their native home. Although the approach of winter will suspend the activity of the Club—we may express a hope that nothing will ever occur to endanger their existence; but that they will grow with our growth, and be the means of encouraging excellence in naval architecture, and an incentive to that naval enterprise which shall make many of our citizens famous at home and abroad.

The Cape Breton *News* states, that the Naval Survey of the Bras d'Or Lake from Baddeck to Whycocomagh, a distance of 20 miles, and the River Denny also, has been completed. The *Gulfstream* returns to P. E. I. and Miramichi. The *Ariel* remains to survey the harbour of Louisbourg.

### THE CIVIC ELECTIONS.

THE talk on this subject is all in the papers—out of doors they are a matter which seems to concern nobody. If what the papers assert be true, (altho' we should not care ourselves to depend upon the truth of all they state,) there are few if any fit persons in the Council, from his Worship downwards. But the quiescence of the Citizens under civic rule does largely negative any such inference—and may on the other hand be taken to mean that they are the best that can be provided. Any how there seems a repugnance to coming forward as candidates for civic honors. Perhaps the reason is, that persons who know themselves to be fit for such offices, are troubled with that scarce commodity called modesty, and would like to be solicited. Well, if it be so, it might be worth the while, if a good and healthful tone could thereby be given to our Civic affairs, and newspaper confidence established, to try for a change.

The Coal Trade has been unusually brisk at Pictou during the Summer. It is stated that the shipments at the end of the season will reach 100,000 chaldrons. We doubt if any result like this could have been attained short of the operations of the General Mining Association; but as there is a prospect, we understand, of one or two reservations of coal, being at the disposal of the Legislature, in the settlement that has been effected, individual enterprise will be enabled at least, if it chuse, to enter into a limited competition with the means and enterprise of the G. M. A.

### LIFE IN AUSTRALIA.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following extract of a letter from Australia, which gives a graphic description of the mode of life in one section of that vast country. The writer is a brother of a Clergyman of this Diocese, and a Graduate of King's College, Windsor:—

GAYDAH, N. S. WALES,  
8th April, 1857.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

Your welcome letter reached me last month, and I would have answered it before now, had not the late heavy rains stopped all postal communication with Sydney. I have not met a Novascotian since I have been in this colony, but it is easily accounted for, as with the exception of two years I have always been in the interior, about nine hundred miles to the northward of Sydney. I am pleased to hear that old Alma Mater still exists, and think you acted wisely in giving up the Legislative grant; but I am really surprised to find that you could raise £10,000 in Nova Scotia. I will now give you a rough sketch of the Country. I went up overland in the interior, distant about 700 miles, in company with a squatter, the common designation of the Stockmaster, with whom I remained two years. Since that I have been a pioneer in the uninhabited country, surrounded by hostile blacks, who have often been near making a — less. But thanks to the backwoods of America, where I became used to danger, and a steady hand, I have always escaped, although our encounters with the aboriginals are frequent. In fact when you lie down at night, you cannot say whether you will see the morning or not. Hardly a week passes but I hear of some shepherd being killed. We have a police force formed from the natives themselves, chosen from another side of the colony. They are mounted and clothed like mounted police, and are most excellent from their peculiar native habits in tracing their countrymen after committing any depredation far superior in tracking to the North American Indians. They are officered by white Gentlemen. The whole, about 200, are under the charge of a Commandant, and nothing gives them greater pleasure than in shooting their countrymen. I could make you laugh were I to give you a description of scenes I have passed through. Talk about hunting in England! If a fox-hunter were out here riding by night after wild cattle, I would show him what he never knew. I have been out for nine months collecting wild cattle, never under a roof, most exciting, at the same time dangerous, especially if you are not well mounted, and a bull turns round and charges you!

But now to give you a description of the part where I am at present. It consists of beautiful open country, watered by numerous rivers and tributaries, stocked with horses, cattle and sheep. The stockholder possesses according as he pays Government, five square miles of country paying a rent of £10, which they consider capable of grazing 550 head of cattle or 4000 sheep. But he must be a very small settler who does not possess 25 square miles of country, and 12 to 15,000 sheep, or cattle in proportion. The sheep are herded in flocks, about 1500 by one shepherd, whose wages are about £30 per annum. The cattle are herded by a Stockman who generally has about 1500 head under his charge. This requires a very steady hand, as the Blacks get in amongst the herd, spear and drive the cattle off the run. The rule is on a cattle station to shoot every black you find. This you may think cruel, but if you had seen the men I have murdered by them, you would not spare them. We are gradually taming them—they are very useful on a station, but not to be depended on. And now, as to what I am doing—I am superintendent of a sheep establishment consisting of 19,000 sheep, for which I receive £200 per annum. This is the finest country in the world, a cripple can get a living in the bush, no fear of starving. You would scarcely credit that a bush mechanic can earn £5 to £6 per week, and if a shearer he can earn from 28 to 35s. per day. The state of morals in the bush is very low. The working classes spend all their money in the public houses. It is no uncommon thing for two men to go down from the stations to a



Township, and spend two or three hundred pounds in less than a week—champagne, hock, burgundy, &c. being their drink. Flour is 9d per lb., sugar 9d, and tea 3s. 6d., every thing else as dear. But I must close, as I have just had a call to look after a shepherd, who has lost himself in the bush—so I mount horse and away over the mountain.

Portland, St. John, N. B., was the scene of a disastrous fire on Friday morning, the 11th inst. It broke out from the boarding house of a man named Dawson, on the main street, side next the River. The tide was out, and no water could be procured until the hose of the engines were connected, which took some time, during which the work of destruction was unchecked. Loud complaints are made of the want of cooperation both of the authorities and people of Portland. The damage is estimated at £15,000.

NEWS BY THE EASTERN STATE.

The Steamer *Eastern State* arrived from Boston yesterday morning. We have been obligingly favored by Captain Killam with a file of the latest papers.

The Steamship *Baltic*, with dates from London and Liverpool to Sept. 2, arrived at New York on Monday, Sep 14. The following is the substance of the intelligence :

Mr. Macaulay, the historian, is to be elevated to the peerage.

Lord Bigin, whose arrival at Hong Kong has been previously noticed, has it would appear entered upon his mission. Two days were given to receptions on board—on the third he landed, with much eclat, and proceeded to the Government House.—The course resolved upon is for a squadron of steam and gun boats to proceed northward to rendezvous at Shanghai, and from thence to the mouth of the Peiho, on which Peking stands, from whence a despatch will be addressed to the emperor requiring him to repudiate the acts of Commissioner Yeh and pay a compensation for past injuries,—if he does so—well,—if not war will be declared, and Canton occupied. The great difficulty at the present time is the want of a sufficient land force to carry out the latter intention.

The papers give details of the news from India, previously communicated by electric telegraph.

It would appear that after the death of Col. Wheeler, the force at Cawnpore accepted the proffer of safety of Nana Sahib and the mutineers. They were allowed to embark with all they had and three and a half lacs of rupees, when a fire was opened from the bank, the boats were dragged ashore, and all the men murdered. It is stated that the wives and children of the officers, consisting of 240 persons, were taken into Cawnpore and sold by public auction, and after being compelled to submit to atrocities that beggar description, were mercilessly slaughtered. General Havelock, who has defeated the butcher Nana Sahib, and retaken Cawnpore, states in a letter dated Cawnpore cantonment, July 17th,—“Nana Sahib had barbarously murdered all the women and children before the encampment. He has retired to Bithoor, and blew up this morning on his retreat, the Cawnpore magazine. He is said to be strongly fortified.”

The Steamship *Persia* arrived at New York on Tuesday, 15th inst. She brought dates to the 5th inst. The following summary is communicated by telegraph :—

Cotton market active—prices advancing. Flour market firm at previous quotations. Wheat firm. Sugar dull. Consols for money 90½. Eleven more Regiments have been ordered to India. Diplomatic relations between Naples, France and England were shortly to be resumed. Russian troops are concentrating on the Austrian frontier. No further news from India.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes on the 3d. The Minister of Marine has received despatches from Hong Kong to the 13th of July, announcing that two ships of war had been despatched to protect the French Consul at Shanghai, whose person had been threatened.

The steamer *Antelope* was appointed to leave Liverpool for St. John, N.F., on 7th, instead of 5th, as advertised. The *Persia* passed the steamship *Canada* going into Liverpool.

The 63rd Regiment in this garrison, commanded by Colonel Hill, have volunteered for India, whenever their services may be required. It is said, that after a pithy address by that gallant soldier, on their return from exercise on the Common on Monday last, when the question was simply put, they expressed a very hot desire, to storm that citadel, which some author has described as being “paved with good intentions,” or to go any where and every where, under such a gallant leader. They may however depend, that he will only command their bravery where it will do their country the best service, and serve the cause of religion, humanity and justice. We can ill afford to part with such gallant fellows, but their example will not be lost, and will nerve the hands and inspire the hearts of every true lover of Old England to make the greatest sacrifices for her glory and honour.

25 DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

A gentleman once paid in California \$25 for a bottle of Drer's Healing Embrocation, the regular price of which is 27½ cents. This circumstance shows the inestimable value placed upon the article by the purchaser.

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co.

London Journal sold by G. E. Morton & Co.  
Harpers' Weekly Paper sold by G. E. Morton & Co.  
Caswell's Paper sold by G. E. Morton & Co.

The most acceptable present which you can send your friend two or three thousand miles off is a box of Durno's Catarrh Snuff—postage only six pence.

Those who are suffering from decayed teeth, ulcers or cankers of any kind, may be cured without the aid of a dentist, by the daily use of the Balm of Orange Flowers, which also sweetens the breath and strengthens the gums. Be sure and get the genuine.

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co.

**COSTIVENESS.**—Habitual or occasional Costiveness is the cause of much suffering, and affects the general health in a serious manner. It will be completely removed by the use of one to three bottles of STONE'S LIQUID CATHARTIC.

**BILIOUS STOMACH.**—Persons troubled with Bile upon the Stomach will find perfect relief by using STONE'S LIQUID CATHARTIC.

**LOSS OF APPETITE.**—Lost Appetite will be restored by using STONE'S LIQUID CATHARTIC.

Canker, King's Evil, and all Eruptions and Cutaneous Diseases are cured by the use of 2 to 6 bottles of STONE'S LIQUID CATHARTIC.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

Boyle's Hair Dye is ahead of all others, because any person can easily apply it to gray, white or red hair without injury to the skin or hair, and a beautiful black or brown, as you may wish, is the result, and it will wear longer, looks better, and is the cheapest dye yet made. So there is no excuse for pepper and salt, red, grey or white hair.

For Sale in Halifax, by G. E. MORTON & Co.

**Holloway's Pills.**—In all cases of weak stomach, which are usually attended with want of appetite, nausea, griping, disturbed sleep, and a general prostration of the bodily powers, these Pills will be found a swift and certain remedy. Among the most common indications of a diseased stomach, are a sense of fullness after eating, a dry, yellow tongue, flatulency in the abdomen, a repulsive taste in the mouth, heaviness in all the limbs, giddiness, pain in the eyes, want of energy, aversion to mental exercise, and irregularity of the bowels. These symptoms disappear after a few doses of the pills have been administered, the stomach, liver, and bowels, resume the regular and vigorous performance of their functions, the patient's strength returns, and in a short time the cure is complete.

Married.

At Kinburn, Lunenburg Co., on Thursday, 10th inst., by the Rev. W. H. Snyder, Rector of St. James, Mr. ALFRED F. ZWICKER, Merchant, to LOUISA, youngest daughter of the late Peter Spearwater, Esq., of Shelburne.

On Thursday, 17th inst., at the residence of the Bride's mother, by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, ELLEN JANE, daughter of the late C. W. Hill, Esq., to BENJAMIN ZWICKER, Esq., of Mahono Bay.

On Thursday, 10th inst., at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Bullock JAMES TURNER, of Liverpool, N. S., to Miss CHARLOTTE HARVEY, of Halifax.

Died.

On Thursday morning, Mrs. MARGARET SMITH, aged 25 years.

At Falmouth, on the 20th Aug., CATHERINE MARIA, wife of Mr. Richard Deal, leaving a husband and four children.

At Liverpool, on Thursday last, MARY McLAUGHLIN, aged 53 years.

At Upper Stewiacke, on Wednesday, 9th inst., WILLIAM CREELMAN, Senr., in the 79th year of his age, much lamented by a large circle of relations and friends. His end was peace.

At New York, Sept. 1, on board his vessel, Capt. ROBERT CARD, of the Brig *Sca Lark*, from Windsor, N.S.

At Boston, 31st ult., SARAH, aged 69 years, widow of the late Alexr. Boyle, formerly of Halifax N.S.

At East Boston, 26th ult., JOHN, third son of the late Richard Rooome, of this city, aged 49 years.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Sept. 12th.—Schr *Martha*, Smith, Newfoundland, 6 days.

Sunday, 13th.—R M S *Delta*, Hunter, St. Thomas, 9 days; bark *Stag*, McKenzie, Demerara, 22 days; brig *Boston*, O'Brien, Boston, 3 days; schrs *Jonita*, Conrad, Bay Chaleur; *Alexander*, Shelmut, Newfoundland.

Monday, 14th.—Barques *Indian Queen*, Harding, New York, 8 days; *Scotta*, Curry, Londn, 23 days; schrs *Leading Star*, Romkey, fishing; *Ocean Wave*, Conrad, Bay Chaleur.

Tuesday, 15th.—Steamer *General Williams*, Flynn, Portland, 60 hours; schrs *Lady Pagan*, Conrad, Bay Chaleur; *Mars*, Potts, Bay of Islands.

Wednesday, 16th.—Govt. schr. *Daring*, Daley, Sable Island, 2 days.

Thursday, Sept 17.—Brig L. W. Havana, Smith, Boston, 2½ days; schrs *Mary*, Glawson, Newfld; *Kossuth*, Messenger, Bay St. George.

Friday, Sept. 18.—Steamer *Eastern State*, Killam, Boston via Yarmouth, 2 days; brig *Samuel Cook*, Labrador; *Golden Rule*, Sampson, Ponce, P. R., 13 days; schr *Resident*, Day, Newfoundland, 5 days.

CLEARED.

Sept. 12.—Messenger, *Siteman*, P. F. Island; *Liberty*, Roberts, Boston; *Margaret Mortimer*, F. W. Indies; *Golden Age*, do; *Spray*, Fraser, Montreal.

Sept. 14.—Eleanor, Ryan, Norfolk, U. S.; *Marin*, Norris Bay Chaleur.

Sept. 15.—John, Smith, Trinidad; *Hound*, Anderson, Kingston, Ja, Pioneer, Morrell, Magdalen Isles, Welcome, Baker, Labrador.

SATLED.—The steamship *Delta* left this port for Sydney C. B., on Monday night last.—H. M. S. *Basalisk*, steamship, left for St. John, N. B., on Tuesday.

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, 24 Granville Street, Sept. 19.

BAZAAR, SOIREE, AND CONCERT,

At Lower Stewiacke, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1857.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the BAZAAR, &c., will take place at the above named time, or the first fair day following.

REFRESHMENTS will be provided at moderate charges.

Visitors from Halifax can reach Lower Stewiacke at 1 P. M. (leaving by the first Train), either by Coach or their own Conveyance.

Ample accommodation can be obtained at the Inns and other places in the vicinity, and the fine country in the neighbourhood cannot but afford the utmost gratification to those who may be disposed to make the Excursion.

The proceeds will be applied in aid of the Fund for completing the Mission House lately erected at Lower Stewiacke. Sept. 19.

Teacher Wanted!

FOR DARTMOUTH DAY SCHOOL.

A GENTLEMAN who has had some experience in Tuition, and who is able and willing to preserve good discipline, and to give instruction in the usual Branches of an English Education, Mathematics, &c., and who has also some knowledge of the Latin Language, is required for the School at Dartmouth.

Applications and Testimonials to be forwarded, on or before the last of October, to the Trustees, through the Rev. Dr. SHRYVE, Rector of Dartmouth. September 15th, 1857.

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO'S.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF

Autumn Dresses, Shawls Bonnets, &c. &c.

LONDON HOUSE, Sept. 15, 1857.

THE Subscribers will submit for inspection This Day, the contents of TWENTY-FIVE PACKAGES, received per last Steamer—

Satin, Velvet, and Millinery BONNETS, BONNET RIBBONS,

Worked Muslins, Flouncings, Gimpure Sets, Autumn Dresses, in very extensive variety, FRENCH MERINOES,

Broche Wincey Dresses, in Flounces and Double Skirts, Robes a Quille, the new Military Striped Robe, Paisley Wove Long Shawls, &c.

ALSO, THREE CASES

Printed Cashmores and Delaines,

From 7½d. per Yard.

Sept. 19. E. BILLING, JR. & CO.

Damaged Blankets!

LONDON HOUSE,

September 15th, 1857.

96 PAIRS of the above, per "General Williams," damaged by salt water, will be offered This Day at A GREAT BARGAIN. Sept. 19. E. BILLING, JR. & CO.

SPITFIRE FROM LONDON.

BY this arrival I have received from the Establishment of Messrs WINSOR & NEWTON, Manufacturing Artists' Colourmen by appointment to Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the following articles :—

Sketching Stools, fitted complete.

New Sketching Easel 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.

Stubs for Water Colors, in great variety.

Turnbull's Demy, Royal and Imperial Crayon Boards, 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.

Ladies' Needle Worked China Grass Handkerchiefs.

LONDON HOUSE,

Tuesday, August 11, 1857.

WE will have the pleasure of submitting for inspection this day—

700 China Grass HANDKERCHIEFS, beautifully embroidered.

At the extremely low price of

ONE SHILLING EACH.

E. BILLING, JUNR. & Co.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of contracting for the erection

OF ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH,

In this City, may see the Drawings, and Specification of Messrs. Thomas & Sons, Architects, at my Office, from the 1st until the 22nd September, where Sealed Tenders are to be delivered, at 4 p. m. on that date, and not later.

The lowest Tender will not be accepted unless otherwise satisfactory.

Securities will be required for the due and proper performance of the Contract. Sept. 5. WILLIAM MURDOCH, Clerk.



SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

To open at Windsor, N. S., Sept. 16th, 1857.

PRINCIPALS.

THE MISSES STEWART.

REGISTERED BY A LADY FROM THE UNITED STATES.

TERMS.

THE instruction in the several branches of an English Education, with Board and Washing included, £36 per Academic Year.

Extra Charges—Music

PIANO—40s. per Quarter.

SINGING—25s. per Quarter.

Drawing.

Pencil or Crayon, 20s. per Quarter.

Colored Crayon or Oil Painting, 40s. per Quarter.

Languages.

Latin, 20s. per Quarter.

French, 30s. per Quarter.

German and Italian, 30s. per Quarter.

Bills payable Quarterly, in advance. The first term commences 15th September and ends 20th December. The Winter Term commences 3rd January and ends 5th June. Summer Term in 1858 commences 26th July.

Pupils will be received at any time during the Term and charged accordingly. Each Pupil will bring with her two pairs of sheets, two pairs of pillow cases, four towels, and four table napkins. The Seminary is delightfully situated in an elevated and healthy part of the town.

Particular attention will be paid to the department of Pupils. The whole establishment will be under the superintendance of MRS. D. D. STEWART.

REFERENCES.—The Venble. the Archdeacon, Halifax. Rev. Mr. Maynard, Windsor. Rev. Mr. Unacke, Sydney. C. B.; Rev. Alexr. Burgess, Portland.

August 22. 3m.

DRAWING BOOKS—ENVELOPES—COPY BOOKS.

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

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

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

Call at No. 24, Granville Street.

March 29

CHISWELL'S PECTORAL BALSAM

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

Prepared from an English recipe, and sold wholesale and retail by WM LANGLEY, Chemist, &c., Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

March 21.

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 ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE IN USE for purifying the blood and improving the general health.

Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Hollis Street.

March 21.



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

PRESENT.

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

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

Crown Land Office, May 16, 1857. 3m.

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 8s. 6d. 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. 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. 6d. Jones Letters from a Tutor to his Pupils, 2s. 3d. Sherlock's Practical Christian, 6s. 6d. Nicholson's Exposition of the Catechism, 2s. 4d. Nelson's Life of Bishop Bull, 2s. 6d. Keble'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 Graven, 1s. 6d. Miant'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. Keble's Christian year, 2s. 3d. Lyra Innocentium, 3s. 9d. 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.

PARIS MANTLES!

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO. ARE clearing the Balance of their stock of PARIS MANTLES At an Immonso Sacrifice! In the large assortment on hand, will be found some of the most choice designs for the season. Former prices ranging to 80s., now reduced to 20s. and upwards. August 1. LONDON HOUSE.

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

SULLIVAN'S Spelling Book Superseded, Carpenter's Mavor's, Dilworth's, Universal, Union and other Spelling Books. Latham's Hand Book of the English Language; Quackenbos's Course of Rhetoric and Composition, an excellent Work; Murray's, Lennie's and McCulloch's Grammars; Chambers' English Grammar; do. Introduction to do.; Russell's Grammar, Elements of Grammar, Histories of England, Greece, Rome and France. Large 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, Dec'r 1856. WM. GOSSIP.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

THE following FRENCH BOOKS are to be obtained at the Book and Stationery Store of WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street. Ollendorff's French Grammar, Yalme's do. do. Jowett. Key for each of the above. Noel & Chapsal's French Grammar. Levizac's French Grammar. Wagnstroch's French Grammar. Pinney's First Book in French. De Fiva's Elementary French Reader. De Fiva's Classic French Reader. Collet's Dramatic French Reader. Rowan's Modern French Reader. Adventures de Telemaque. Histoire de Charles XII. Recueil Choisi. Bolmar's Perrin's Fables. Petit Preceptor. Chambaud's Fables. Spier's & Surene's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary. Do. School Dictionary. Book of Common Prayer, in French. French Testaments. Dec. 18.

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. Angry Eruptions, such as SALT RHEUM, ERTSIPLAS, 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 all cases 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	Piles	Sore Legs	Stiff Joints
Chapped Hands	Rheumatism	Sore Breasts	Tetter
Chilblains	Ringworm	Sore Heads	Ulcers
Fistula	Salt Rheum	Sore Throats	Veneral Sores
Gout	Scalds	Sores of all kinds	Wounds of all kinds
Lumbago	Skin Diseases		

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—25 cents; 62 1/2 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, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibbon, Wilmot; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; R. Guest, Yarmouth; T. R. Patten, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia. Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Nell, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Amherst; R. B. Huestis, Wallace; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, Guysborough, Mrs. Norris, Ganso; P. Smyth, Fort Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia Jan. 26, 1857.

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED, per Ship Felicity from Glasgow, the balance of my Importations of BOOKS & STATIONERY, Comprising a General Assortment of Educational Books in general use in Schools, Academies and Colleges. Reams large Brown Wrapping Paper, Post, Foolscap and Pot Papers, Pink and other Colors and White Tissue Papers School Exercise Books, Copy Books, with headings ruled and plain; Senting Wax, and Letter and Note Wafers, Music Books, Drawing Books; Memorandum Books of all descriptions; Camel Hair Pencils, Boxes Colors, Drawing Pencils Bristol and London Boards and Drawing Paper Porcupine and other Penholders; German Silver, Steel and Brass Porto Crayons; Excise Inks, Horn Inks, Crown Inks, Screw Top Inks &c. &c.; Phonographic Pencils, Draper's Pencils, Polished Cedar do.; Black Ebony Rulers, all sizes; Patent, Bottle and White Indian Rubber Children's Colored Picture Books in great variety Mill Board, Pressings; Envelopes, and Note Papers all varieties. Which will be sold cheap Wholesale and Retail. WILLIAM GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street. May 30.

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