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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. X.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1857.

NO. 20.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Date	Lesson	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. July 26	18an. of Titu	2 Sam. 21	John 14, 2 Sam. 24
M. 27	Jerem. 19	16; Jerem. 20	Titus 2, 3
T. 28	21	16	Philim.
W. 29	23	17	11eb. 1
T. 30	25	18	28
F. 31	27	19	28
S. Aug. 1	28	20	30

Poetry.

PRAYER FOR THE PRESENCE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

ISAIAH, LXIV. 1.

AWAKE, Thou Spirit, who of old
Didst fire the watchmen of the Church's youth;
Who faced the foe, unshrinking, bold,
Who witnessed day and night th' eternal Truth,
Whose voices through the world are ringing still,
And bringing hosts to know and do thy will.

Oh! that thy fire were kindled soon,
That swift from land to land its flame might leap;
LORD, give us but this priceless boon
Of faithful servants, fit for Thee to reap
The harvest of the soul, look down and view
How great the harvest, yet the labourers few.

LORD, let our earnest prayer be heard,
The prayer thy Son Himself hath bid us pray;
For lo! thy children's hearts are stirred
In every land in this our darkening day,
To cry for help with fervent soul to Thee,
O hear us, LORD, and speak: thus let it be.

Oh! haste to help ere we are lost;
Send forth Evangelists in spirit strong,
Armed with thy Word, a dauntless host,
Bold to attack the rule of ancient wrong.
And let them all the earth for Thee reclaim,
To be thy kingdom, and to know thy name.

Would there were help within our walls,
Oh! let thy promised Spirit come again,
Before whom every barrier falls,
And, ere the night, shine forth once more as then.
Oh! rend the heavens, and make thy presence felt,
The chains that bind us at thy touch would melt.

And let thy Word have speedy course,
Through every land the Truth be glorified,
Till all the heathen know its force,
And gather to thy churches far and wide;
And waken Israel from her sleep, O LORD,
Thus bless and spread the conquests of thy Word.

—*Lyra Germanica.*

Religious Miscellany.

TORONTO.

The Rev. Mr. Van Rensselaer, who was present at the late Synod of Toronto, writes warmly in the *Gospel Messenger* :—

It was most gratifying to witness the obliteration of the class feeling between the Clergy and Laity, the barrier seemed broken down under the influence of their frequent synodal meetings, and many questions which had previously been discussed under strong feeling, and with reference to the bearings on the influence of either class, were calmly settled on their just principles. The expressions of courtesy towards the clergy on the part of the laity, and vice versa, and the readiness to concede points which hitherto had been tenaciously insisted on, were most delightful tokens of the harmony and peace which Church Synods and Conventions, by the blessing of God, are producing.

It was impossible to look without the deepest interest upon the gray heads and furrowed brows of those faithful missionaries who, in the vigor of manhood, had left their home for the waste places of the Western world, and had borne the burden and heat of the day—the companions of Mountain and of Stewart.

To a stranger, it was an impressive and affecting sight to behold the venerable Bishop, now in his 80th year, and at his right, the Senior Archdeacon, the Ven. Dr. Stuart, who was ordained three years before the Bishop. They only remain of the few clergy who, in the earlier part of this century, ministered in the wilds of Upper Canada. What wonderful changes have they not witnessed! And now they have survived to see a new, and, let us fervently pray, an improved era in the Church, which their labors and self denials aided, by God's grace, to

found and nurture: May they still be kept to behold her lengthening her cords and strengthening her stakes even beyond her present borders, and at length receive the Master's approval, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant!"

He acknowledges gratefully the kindness so repeatedly and so pointedly shown to the Church of the United States:—

It was delightful to see the spirit of harmony which prevailed throughout their deliberations. Those who have dreaded discussions as the result of Church Synods, especially with the lay element introduced, would have learnt a lesson not to be forgotten. Men were there who differed widely, yet they labored together with one heart in the Church's works, and with a spirit of deference and conciliation which produced the happiest results. No questions of importance were decided in a partisan spirit, but on their real merits, and although some seemed to have an immediate bearing on the favorite views of many, these were not allowed for a moment to interfere.

The wise, firm, and temperate hand of the venerable and indefatigable Bishop was manifest in every proceeding, and the deference paid to him was universal. We hesitate not to say, that a more dignified, self controlled, serious, and laborious body cannot be found than the Synod of Toronto, nor one that better exhibits the true spirit of the Church, which is the genuine fruit of the spirit of Christ.

And most cheering and animating were the expressions of admiration, respect, and love towards our Church, uttered both by clergymen and laymen. "That Church," as a clergyman eloquently said, amid uncontrolled applause, "with the vigour of youth, with giant stride, has stepped across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and embraces in her arms each State, from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico."

"We must learn from you," they were continually repeating, and many were the questions we were called upon to answer about our polity and experience. And after every expression of cordial good will and fraternal affection had been exhausted, the Bishop closed the Synod with these words, which he may rest assured will be devoutly treasured by us:—"I must also notice the kindness with which our brethren in the United States have always treated us. It is not a new thing. I was treated with the same kindness in 1816. There has been a growing affection between the Mother Church and her daughter daily increasing, and we can hardly conceive the good that has been done in ameliorating the feelings of those two countries towards each other, and even in softening the horrors of war, when war has unfortunately broken out; and I hope that the same feeling will go on increasing, and that the spirit of amity growing out of this union between the Churches may extend to both countries, and that we may have no more war with each other; and that the races of the Church will continue to flourish and spread, until they are extended with their civilizing and Christianizing sway and mild rule to the Pacific Ocean."—*N. Y. Ch. Journal.*

HINTS ON PREACHING.

It is a great mistake, which many preachers fall into, (and not young preachers altogether,) to suppose that conversion will be effected by simple appeals to self-interest—exhibitions of the advantages of a religious life, or the disadvantages of its neglect. There is a condition of spirit in which such considerations may have determining weight, but they cannot possibly originate any spiritual action. Repentance springs from faith in the love of God, in Christ Jesus, and cannot result from self interest; for self interest, for the life to come, has no more holiness in it than for the present life. Faith is the spiritual life in constant exercise, and is the gift of God by belief of the truth, and Jesus is the Truth. The recurring to consequences, by way of determining the action of a wavering will, is well enough; but to arouse the will, the truth must be set before men. And there is that in the baptized which will respond, in a greater or less degree, to the manifestation of the truth. Jesus Christ is in them, "unless they be reprobate," and when He is set before them they will know and feel it, and thus, if in any way they can, will be led to repentance.

I have sometimes heard sermons of late, and from different schools of preachers, in which I have asked myself the question, "What single thought or suggestion has that sermon which can in any way profit a single soul who has heard it?" And yet there was warmth and earnestness which, in a measure redeemed it from utter condemnation. But although they knew not how little good they derived, it might be said—

"The hungry sheep looked up, and were not fed."

Preachers should have confidence in the power of the truth, set forth in the demonstration of the Spirit, to cast down strongholds and bring every thought into subjection to the obedience of Christ. I once supposed that it was good to analyze experiences and consciousness—to show men the operations of their own minds—to exhibit the rationale of religion—to answer objections, and cavillings, and attempts to remove difficulties; but I never found any edification to result from such kind of discourse. Faith is the gift of God; and faith is produced by setting forth with authority the Truth who is its object.

It is not well, either, to repeat too often the first principles. Judge Marshall, I believe, once said to a lawyer who was before the Supreme Court of the United States, recapitulating some of the first principles of law, "Sir, there are some things which this court may be presumed to understand." So in a Christian congregation it may, or should be taken for granted in general, that they understand their relation as baptized men and women—i. e., their Catechism. If they do not, let it be taught to them as plainly as possible, and then be assumed as the basis of all further exhortation and instruction. When the milk, which is suitable food for babes, is fed out continually to men, they grow weary of it—they cease to regard it with the same reverence, and they are conscious that they are not growing strong and vigorous by means of it. The doctrine of Baptism has an importance which cannot be overestimated, but when it is continually in a formal way dwelt upon, it fails to edify. The Church is to leave the principles of the doctrine of Christ and go on unto perfection—not to be continually laying again foundations, but entering into the higher truths which the initiated should understand.

A still more serious fault in preaching is to deal with the truth as if it needed to be proved to be true. The very suggestion of the possibility of the Christian faith being the subject of a doubt or needing an argument in its defence, is an absurdity.—There has been a time within the last century when there seemed to be occasion for some such discourse, but that was a time when the clergy needed the arguments almost to convince themselves, and is not to be taken as a rule of action. The theological literature of that period has no practical utility for us. It was an anomalous state of things, which was death. We have learned better things. Our work is to testify to the truth, not to treat with baptized men as if it were possible that there were no hereafter. Faith is belief of testimony, not conviction resulting from evidence, and the only condition of mind which is at all favourable to spiritual progress is that which receives the truth by faith. The Church and the Ministry in the Church is sent to "testify the Gospel of the grace of God." The word is to be uttered with authority, whether men will hear or forbear. The preacher who sets out to reason with men as to the truth or reasonableness of what is propounded to their faith shows a want of appreciation of his ministry. St. Paul "reasoned with the Jews," but it was on the basis of their own Scriptures—and the same kind of reasoning is of use now, but this is not what I now refer to. It is a process of reasoning for the truth of God upon abstract principles, apart from revelation, which, I conceive, saps the very foundations of faith. It is worse than useless. The preacher had better be silent, and "send the people away" when the prayers are done.

I might extend these remarks indefinitely, but have, perhaps, said enough on this point. It is to be regretted that public opinion exacts so much preaching from the clergy. A sermon well constructed demands a much larger amount of thinking and of feeling than from its length might be supposed, and a man's capabilities in this respect are limited. In a given time he can only produce a given amount

of work. He needs rest and recuperation before resuming the work. So in preaching, I think a man really gets emptied in preaching once to the same congregation in a day, and if he preaches to them a second time, he is, of necessity, wanting in the union and grace which the first sermon might exhibit. And thus preaching, through its very excess, becomes unprofitable.

It is well for the clergy to exchange often. Besides giving their flocks the benefit of a varied ministry, it relieves them from this excessive demand upon their own sensibilities, which is so exhausting both to the intellect and the spirit. If they could arrange it to exchange for half day's services, it would be better than the whole day; as thus they would accomplish the main end of exchanging, without being absent from the principal service of the Lord's Day.

A PREACHER OF TWENTY YEARS.
—New York Churchman.

Correspondence.

Charlotte Town, July 13, 1857.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

SIR,—As the "Church Times" is intended as an authorised medium of communication with the Bishop and his Clergy, and as it seems to be right that the Church at large should be informed of the duties performed by the Chief Pastor of our Church, under this impression I am led to forward for insertion the following brief account of his visit to Port Hill, up to the present moment, I imagine one of the most distant missions from Halifax.

I have to premise that through a severe domestic affliction his Lordship was constrained to abandon his long contemplated visit to the still more distant settlements of Cascumpeque and Kildare. The inhabitants of those places are however cheered by the hope that their spiritual wants are not uncared for, and that every effort will be made on the part of the Bishop to obtain for them a Pastor who will guide them into the narrow path that leadeth to eternal life.

On Sunday, June 28th, his Lordship having held a Confirmation at St. Eleanor's in the morning, was driven over to Port Hill in the afternoon by the Rev. J. H. Read, where he again admitted several young persons into full communion with their Church. It is sincerely to be hoped that the impressive Charge delivered by their Bishop upon the occasion may long be treasured up in their hearts and memories, so that they may in reality renounce the world, the flesh and the devil, and live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world, looking for the blessed hope of eternal life. His Lordship concluded the labours of the day, by preaching to a very crowded congregation from I Cor. Ch. vi. ver. 1, 2. From the great attention which was given to his earnest exhortations to "flee from the wrath to come," and to renounce every hope for salvation, saving that which the Gospel affords, I would fondly hope that the seed sown may have fruit, to the honor and glory of God—some thirty, some sixty, and some an hundred fold. On Monday the 29th, His Lordship, accompanied by the Revd. H. B. Swabey, proceeded to Lot 2, where he consecrated a new Church under the name of St. Peter's, and afterwards confirmed those young persons who testified their anxiety to renew the covenant made in their name in their Baptism with Almighty God. As in all probability it was the first time many of his hearers had been present at the service of Consecration, His Lordship at considerable length and with much clearness explained to them the intention of this ceremony, and clearly showed that although it would be fallacious in the extreme to attach any superstitious ideas to it, yet on the other hand it was not by any means so entirely unprofitable as many are fond of arguing. I would hope that many were satisfied that the spirit of the Psalmist's language is not inapplicable to our own way. "One thing have I desired of the Lord, that will I seek after, that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord and to enquire in his temple." His Lordship concluded the services of the day by addressing the assembled congregation from Luke, ver. 6, 7—and earnestly urged upon all the necessity of becoming "wise unto salvation." The young were especially warned against the too common reproach brought against our holy religion by the nominal Christian and the atheist, viz. that the Christian faith is productive of gloom, sourness and austerity, while they were forcibly reminded that "the ways of religion are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace," and that godliness bath the promise of this life, as well as of that better one

which is to come. His Lordship having taken some refreshment at the residence of the Hon. James Warburton, returned to Port Hill in the afternoon, and from thence accompanied by the Revd. J. H. Read, proceeded to St. Eleanor's.

His visit has under painful necessity been rather shortened in the Western parts of the Island, but I am not altogether without hope that there may have been some who by his word and by his example will be induced "to consider one another unto love and to good works, and so much the more as they see the day approaching."

I am, Sirs, yours, &c.
HARRY B. SWABEY.

Windsor, July 15, 1857.

DEAR SIR—

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese held a Confirmation in the Parish Church of Windsor, on Wednesday 8th inst., when thirty-six persons renewed and confirmed their Baptismal vow. The Church was well filled by an attentive congregation, and much interest was apparently felt in the solemn services of the day. Considerable pains were taken in preparing the Candidates for this solemn and interesting rite, and it is hoped that many if not all of those confirmed on Wednesday last, may by God's grace look back to this ordinance, as having been the turning point in their lives, and that they may "daily increase in God's holy spirit more and more until they come to his heavenly kingdom."

MR. EDITOR,

The recent improvements upon our Commons and in the City Cemetery, is a matter of congratulation to the public at large, and the promoters of them are entitled to the thanks of the community. I am glad to learn that these are to be followed by others of some importance, and that it is now contemplated to erect a Mortuary Chapel of a good style in stone, upon the General Burial Ground: the conveniences of those who attend Funerals, and the propriety that "God's Acre" should have on it some such emblem of God's Honor, most commend it to a favorable consideration; and I only hope that the suggestion in the "Church Times" that it should be made a Memorial of our own fallen heroes, before Sebastopol, may be adopted; and surely no Monument could be more appropriate or creditable than such a Sanctuary; on the entablature of which might be inscribed their epitaphs, and the admiration of their grateful countrymen.

News Department.

Extracts from latest English Papers.

(From the London Guardian, July 1.)

The Election Committees commenced their work on Thursday. That for Mayo county presents the most striking features. Mr. Scholefield presided; the petitioner, Col. G. O. Higgins, a Roman Catholic, as well as the sitting member, was represented by Mr. James and two other counsel; the sitting member, Mr. Moore, by three gentlemen of the Irish bar. In opening, Mr. James said—

"This was the most important election petition which, in the course of his experience had ever been brought before a committee. Those who had presented the petition were not so much prosecuting a mere election petition as preferring a series of charges of high crimes and misdemeanours against a large body of prelates of the Irish Church: and he should therefore deal with those charges as he should do if this were a criminal prosecution, and state nothing but what was capable of positive proof. He had to make a charge of organised conspiracy against certain priests belonging to the county of Mayo, of whom Dr. M'Hale, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam was at the head. The validity of the election was therefore impugned on the ground that the section of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act which forbade the exercise of undue influence had been violated. At Ballinrobe two priests, at the head of an excited mob, kept Colonel Higgins for two days at the extreme peril of his life. A priest named Peter Conway was the chief actor in the scenes of riot. The nomination took place on the 3d of April at Castlebar, and in consequence of the excitement of the population three companies of the 38th Regiment were sent to town, and this Peter Conway was requested to calm the people, and the result was that it passed off without accident. On the Sunday Conway denounced Col. Higgins from the altar during the celebration of mass at Kiltala, where Luke Byrne was the priest, and at Ballyvaughan, where James Halloran was the priest, Colonel Higgins was also denounced from the altar, and Halloran stated that he was acting by direction of the

Rev. Dr. M'Hale and the Roman Catholic Bishops.—At Killoonin, where Mr. Joyce was the priest, the same scene occurred. Ballinrobe was, of course, in a most excited state, and Conway, at the head of a mob, proceeded to a neighboring village, as he expected that the voters would come in that direction. They met a respectable gentleman, seventy five years old, who was intimidated and cruelly beaten because he was one of Col. Higgins' voters. Eight or nine other voters were not accompanied by an escort of cavalry. Conway gave orders for their attack, and two of the voters were caught, and sworn upon some book purporting to be the Bible, not to vote for Col. Higgins. Others were taken as prisoners to an hotel at Scon, and Conway there "canvassed" them on the same evening. Conway never left those voters, but the same night took them to Moore and Palmer's committee-rooms, and conveyed them to the poll, but being too late to poll, he locked them up in his own house for the night, and on the following morning made them vote for Mr. Moore. A number of voters in charge of a strong escort of cavalry were going to Ballinrobe, through Clanmorris between nine and ten o'clock on the same Sunday. The mob rushed out of the chapel, where one Reynolds, parish priest, was performing mass, and with Reynolds at their head attacked the cavalry and nearly killed one man.—Reynolds, believing that he had been killed, announced his death to the people, saying that it was the will of God. On the road to Ballinrobe from Clanmorris the same voters met an enormous mob, with Conway at their head, and Conway, in Irish, gave his curse, and the curse of the Church and of God, to all who should vote for Col. Higgins. A gentleman who was with the voters, however, went up with a pistol to Conway, and said that if he did not leave off infuriating the mob he would shoot him; and Conway, who was probably, judging from his actions, a coward, then desisted, and the voters at last arrived at Ballinrobe. About half past eight on the same Sunday, Colonel Higgins was going to Ballinrobe with his servant and postilion, when he saw a large and infuriated mob, with Conway at their head on horseback, Conway called out, "Is that Ousely Higgins? Yes, boys, it is." The postillions endeavored to drive on, and Conway called out, "At him, boys," and Colonel Higgins was obliged to take refuge in the house of a friend, where he was obliged to remain the whole day. On the Tuesday the excitement and terror increased. The Riot Act was frequently read, and ultimately the returning officer, at two o'clock, was obliged to adjourn the poll till the next morning. The priests were actually leading the mobs, and preventing Colonel Higgins voters from getting to the poll. It was questioned whether Father Conway ought not to be arrested; but they had not military enough to carry their purpose into effect. In the placards which had been issued and the subscriptions which had been got up no layman's name appeared. It was all the work of the priests. At that very moment subscriptions were going on at the altars to defray the expense of defending this return, and the very lives of the witnesses who were summoned to give evidence before the committee.

In the course of his speech, Mr. James was pulled up by the chairman for using the title "Archbishop M'Hale," an expression which the committee cannot recognise. Mr. Moore, the sitting member, was present during the learned counsel's address. The first witness called was Mr. David Rully (Protestant), a magistrate for the county, and supporter of Colonel Higgins. He detailed the difficulties experienced by a party of voters, of which he was one, marching with an escort of twenty five cavalry to the poll. At the Rev. Mr. Reynolds's chapel, at Clanmorris, the congregation rushed out upon them 200 or 300 strong, and pelted them with stones. Before venturing into Ballinrobe, the escort was doubled, after which, just outside of that town, they were met by a mob headed by Father Conway, who cried out in Irish, "My curse as a priest, and that of the Church and of the people be upon you seven times if you vote for Col. Higgins." A volley of stones followed this denunciation, and Conway shouted, "Boys! boys! don't kill a policeman or a soldier." Mr. Pondergast, of Ballinrobe, a retired solicitor, was the first witness examined on Friday. He confirmed the statement as to Father Conway curing the voters:—

He never saw a more infuriated mob, all the violence being on the part of Mr. Moore's supporters. No voter in favor of Col. Higgins could have gone out in safety without an escort. He saw Father Conway on horseback in the centre of the town; he appeared to have the control of the mob.

Mr. Joseph Burke was present at the cursing scene. He drew a pistol from his bag and presented it at the priest, who had a stone in his hand, saying, "By God, the first man that throws a stone I'll blow his brains out." His reverend then disappeared from the wall. (Laughter.) Mr. James French, of Tuam, a Roman Catholic, gave an account of the denunciation in Ballinrobe chapel. Conway remarked that Colonel Higgins was a consummate scoundrel; that every promise which he had made he had broken; that he had sold his country, his body, and his soul, and that he had now the presumption to ask for their support, but they might believe him that the curse of God would rest upon every man who voted for him. His (Conway's) manner and gesture were quite unworthy of a clergyman. In another instance sworn to by Mr. Burke, a barrister, an old man of seventy-six, had been dragged off by Father Conway's mob, and severely mauled. The poor old man then promised not to vote for Col. Higgins if they would let him go home alive, whereupon the priest then gave the word to let him go. Other particulars of Father Conway's proceedings were given on subsequent days. One voter deposed to having been seized and locked up, and afterwards escorted by the mob to the poll, where he gave one vote for Moore and one for Higgins, instead of a plumper, because he was frightened. "He was now afraid of his life to go into Ballinrobe." Three others gave similar evidence, and a fourth described what took place in the chapel at Kilcommon, where the Rev. M. Joyce was priest:—

At mass Joyce addressed the congregation in Irish. He said he hoped they would not be tempted to vote for Higgins, or it would be the worse for them, and they would be branded. He also said it was the wish of Archbishop M'Hale that they should not vote for Higgins.

The inquiry is still going on.

The Divorce Bill has at length passed the House of Lords by a considerable majority, and a premium, the highest that can be made, is placed upon the commission of adultery. As long as the nuptial bond was held to be indissoluble, there was the highest possible inducement to the faithfulness and forbearance which are the key to happiness in the married state. But now a variety of ways are opened by which separation may be brought about, and that which goes beyond separation, viz. divorce *a vinculo*, may now be had, wherever one of the parties is sufficiently unscrupulous to commit adultery against the other. Thus the highest premium is set upon the worst crime, and the greater the moral turpitude the greater the relief, and the more simple the dissolution of the hitherto life long bond. It seems to have been the object of the Lord Chancellor not only to make divorce easy, but to take off as much as possible every discouragement to matrimonial unfaithfulness. The Bishop of Oxford has succeeded in carrying a clause making adultery punishable by imprisonment; Lord Cranworth, with unaccountable perversity, succeeded in striking it out by a majority of 20. Earl Nelson attempted a great service to the clergy, by an amendment providing that they should not be compelled to officiate at the marriage of divorced persons. The Lord Chancellor, with great naïveté, enquired where these conscientious scruples were to end? Strange to say, the Bishop of Exeter and Lord Dunsannon opposed the amendment and it was lost by a majority of 47 to 19. The Bishop of Exeter tried to pass an amendment against the guilty parties being married except by the civil Registrar, but lost it by 38 to 24. To the Bishop of Oxford the heartiest thanks of Churchmen are due for his noble, able, unflinching resistance at every step to this iniquitous bill, which, as he powerfully and justly said, in his last protest on the question that the Bill do pass, "would give an unjust advantage to wealth, and destroy the morals of the poor." Nothing in the progress of this bill is more unaccountable than the part severally taken by the Bishops.

On the amendment of Lord Redesdale, to prevent the granting of divorce *a vinculo* at all, the Bishops of London, Exeter, Bangor, Ripon, Worcester, Llandaff, and Kilmore voted in the majority. All present voted in favour of the imprisonment of parties guilty of adultery. The Bishops of Bangor and Exeter voted against their brethren on Lord Nelson's amendment. On the question that the bill do pass, five prelates, viz. London, Bangor, St. Asaph, Worcester, and Ripon voted in its favor, and seven, viz. Oxford, Salisbury, Exeter, Chichester, Durham, Llandaff, and Rochester, against it. It passed by a majority of twenty-one—a striking blot, we will not say upon Churchmanship only

but upon the morality of the British House of Peers.—*Lit. Churchman.*

The revenue returns show a deficiency on the quarter of £273,241, as compared with the same time last year. There is an increase on customs and property tax, but a decrease in the other items. The net increase on the year is £1,827,042. The *Times* expresses great satisfaction with these results, but remarks that Persia, China, and Delhi may have a great effect on the surplus of 1857-8; but putting aside these matters, there is every reason for encouragement when a nation raises, as ours does, £73,000,000 of revenue in a single year without appearing to feel the burden, it has a right to indulge in decent complacency and honest hope.

Mr. Gladstone's stand on behalf of the reduced rates on sugar and tea against the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget, was fully justified by the quarter's return made up yesterday, which showed only a reduction of £350,000 on the quarter as compared with last year, instead of £1,200,000 anticipated by Sir G. C. Lewis. The miscalculation appears to have arisen in the Customs on those very articles of tea and sugar which were expected to show a decrease of £300,000; instead of which they present an increase of £280,000. Again, a loss of £700,000 was calculated on the reduction of the malt duty. It turns out to have been only £200,000. The comparison for the year shows a net increase of £1,827,042, and this in a year when £72,000,000 has been raised by taxation. Fortunate must be the nation that makes such mistakes on the right side, at such a time.

FRANCE.

The *Post* believes itself justified in stating that it is the intention of the Emperor and Empress of the French to visit the Art Treasures Exhibition in the course of the next six weeks.

The Count de Nourkerke, having received the instructions of the Emperor to attend the Exhibition and to report upon its contents, was specially admitted on Wednesday during the visit of her Majesty and the Royal Family, and expressed himself extremely gratified with the result.

The Emperor and Empress will probably remain in Manchester two days.

TURKEY.

Although the Belgian Minister has received his passports, the feeling entertained by the Government is only a personal one, and after his departure the charge *d'affaires* will be readily communicated with. The Envoy's conduct must have been deeply offensive to the British and Austrian Ambassadors, and no doubt the Porte will have the support of both these functionaries. The Belgian appears to have been interfering too much; and he lately made a tour in the Principality, and there commenced an agitation in favor of the union, assuring the people that the European Powers were agreed upon its expediency, and were meditating the establishment of a monarchy under a Belgian prince.

A Government circular, addressed to the foreign diplomatic agent, maintains the right of the Porte to the Island of Penin, and expresses a hope that the English would evacuate it.

GERMANY.

What is popularly called the Protestant cause is making considerable progress in Bavaria. At Augsburg, an address to the King has been signed by 17,000 persons, praying that a sufficient number of lay members elected by the Communions may be summoned to the General Evangelical Synod which is to assemble this year, in order to come to a legal settlement of the constitution of the Protestant Church, and to put an end to the dissensions that have caused so much anxiety to all religious persons in that kingdom.

ITALY.

The Pope continues his dreary tour, visiting convents, blessing multitudes, receiving deputations, distributing magnificent alms, and absorbing flattery and unctuous homage at every step. But not a word that he has said, nor an act that he has done, will leave the slightest trace for good on any spot that he has visited. All the old evils that have received him with so much reverence—the seats of hereditary Romanism in its most undisguised form will be as they have ever been; miserably priest-ridden, void of public spirit, without trade capital enterprise, or any one good thing in keeping with the age to hand down to future times. The insurrectionary attempt at Leghorn has been put down.

The steamer *Cagliari*, which had left Genoa for Tunis, fell into the hands of the insurgents, who attacked the island of Ponza, belonging to the Neapolitan Government, and set at liberty the prisoners there.—The insurgents, with the released prisoners, then landed at Sapri, in the lower province. Some Neapolitan frigates captured the steamer *Cagliari*, and the royal troops pursued the insurgent bands. The political prisoners who escaped from the island of Ponza were about 200 in number. In conjunction with the insurgents from on board the *Cagliari*, they attacked the Neapolitan *gen d'arme* in the province of Salerno, but were dispersed and many of them taken. The remainder fled.

A conspiracy, tending to produce disorder has been discovered at Genoa; forty arrests have taken place.

The fleet of Lord Lyons, lately at Leghorn, is expected to be at Spezzia on the 4th, and at Genoa on the 8th of July.

In the last action with the Arabs in Kabylia, eight French officers were *hors de combat*, and from 400 to 500 men. Several musket balls passed through Gen. M'Mahon's great-coat without injuring him. General Bourkaki had a horse shot under him.

New Gold Discoveries.—Late advices from Demerara, a populous district of British Guiana, situated in about latitude seven north, state that gold has been discovered at Baratel, or Nueva Providencia as it is now called. The amount extracted from the soil is beyond belief.—Two men in one day found in large nuggets, thirty-four ounces of gold, and another man found a nugget weighing four and a half ounces, and all diggers are successful, in finding from two to four ounces per day, and only at the depth of four and a half feet from the surface. Over one hundred men are now digging, and much disorder prevails among them. It is feared that planters and agriculture will suffer by this new El Dorado.

The following Act has been published in the *Royal Gazette*, by authority.

An Act to Incorporate the Halifax Corresponding Committee of the Colonial Church and School Societies.

(Passed the 1st day of May, 1857.)

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:

1. The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, the honourable Mather B. Almon, the reverend John Thomas Twining, D. D., the reverend Thomas Materin, James G. A. Creighton, Thomas A. Brown, Peter Lynch, William Pryor, junior, Henry Ince, P. Carteret Hill, James C. Cogswell, John W. Ritchie and William Hare, Esquires, and all and every such other person or persons as shall be hereafter duly appointed members of "the Halifax corresponding committee of the colonial church and school society," and their successors, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name of "the Halifax corresponding committee of the colonial church and school society."

2. The corporation shall not at any time hold real estate of greater value than ten thousand pounds.

3. The property of "the Halifax association in aid of the colonial church society" is hereby vested in "the Halifax corresponding committee of the colonial church and school society" by and with the consent of the said association, and the act to incorporate the "Halifax association in aid of the colonial church society" is hereby repealed.

ROYAL ACADIAN SCHOOL.—An examination of this old Institution was held on Tuesday last. The *Sun*, an excellent authority in Educational matters, says the exercises are creditable. This school is open to all classes, has several free scholars, and to paying pupils the charge is 20s. per annum. It has, as it long has had, high claims on public patronage. The building is commodious, teachers careful and efficient, and a committee praiseworthy active in superintending its interests.—*Chron.*

MILANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—Two Lives Lost.—On Sunday last the two eldest sons of Mr John Williams, (twin brothers,) with some companions, visited Wentzel's Lake, Northfield, Lancashire Co., and one of the brothers, overcome by the heat of the day, went into the water to bathe. Being unable to swim, he walked out cautiously at first, afterwards with less circumspection, when he suddenly disappeared from view, having probably stepped into a hole or gully. The remaining brother stripped with all speed and made his way to the scene of danger. He dove down and shortly reappeared with the body, but had hardly reached the surface when they sunk and both were drowned. He had probably been seized with an iron grasp and incapacitated from further exertion. The two brothers were carpenters, energetic young men, of good reputation, and their loss will be severely felt. At the date of our last advices, the bodies had just been recovered.—*Liv. Transcript.*

D. C. S.

Received—		
July 1.	Arichat	£10 0 0
" "	Avlesford	17 0 0
" "	Joseph J'ette, LaHave ferry	0 2 6
" "	Rev. J. Ambrose (colporteur)	0 1 2
" 3.	Newport (Mr. C. Mumford 5s. and Mr. J. Saunders 4s.)	0 9 6
" "	Rev. T. C. Leaver	10 0 0
" 4.	Cash, W. & O.	1 0 0
" 7.	Bishop's Chapel £7 12s., less £5 12s. for Rector's pm. W. & O.	2 0 0
" "	Do. Mrs. Godfrey 10s., W. Flem- ming 1s. 11d.	0 11 11
" 11.	Stowicko	1 0 0
" 13.	Truro, W. & O.	12 0 11
" 13.	Avlesford (in trust)	37 0 0
" "	Bishop's Chapel (superan. fund)	3 16 0
" 21.	Dividends on N. S. Stock	6 0 0
" "	Premium from clergyman, W. & O.	1 18 10

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr., Secy.

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 efficient 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
W. M. LANGLEY,
Chemist, &c.,
Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.
March 21.

Youths' Department.

THE YOUNG MARTYR.

At the time of the severe persecution of the Christians, in the reign of the Emperor Diocletian—about 300 years after the birth of our Lord—the saying of King David was remarkably verified in a circumstance that occurred at the martyrdom of a Christian deacon. It is written in the Psalms, "Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings hast Thou ordained strength, because of Thine enemies, that Thou mightest still the enemy and the avenger." And the history of the little martyr, which I am about to relate, appears to exemplify these words.

It was at Antioch, the city where the disciples were first called Christians, that a deacon of the Church of Cæsarea—the place from whence the devout centurion of the Roman army sent for St. Peter—was subjected to the most cruel tortures, in order to try his faith, and force him to deny the Lord who bought him with His own precious blood. The martyr amidst his agonies, persisted in declaring his belief that there is but "One God, and one Mediator between God and men, the Man Christ Jesus." His flesh was almost torn to pieces; the Roman Emperor, Galerius, himself looking on. At length, weary of answering their taunting demands that he should acknowledge the many gods of the heathen mythology, he told his tormentors to refer the question to any little child, whose simple understanding could decide whether it were better to worship one God—the Maker of heaven and earth—and one Saviour, who was able to bring us to God—or to worship the gods many, and lords many whom the Romans served.

Now it happened that a Roman mother had approached the scene of the martyr's sufferings, holding by the hand a little boy of eight or nine years old. Pity, or the desire of helping the sufferer, had probably brought her there; but the Providence of God had ordained for her an unexpected trial. The judge no sooner heard the Martyr's words than his eye rested on this child, and pointing to the boy from his tribunal, he desired the Christian to put the question he proposed to him.

The question was asked, and to the surprise of most of those who heard it, the little boy replied, "God is one, and Jesus Christ is one with the Father."

The persecutor heard, but far from being either softened or convinced, he was filled with fresh rage. "It is a snare," "O base and wicked Christian! thou hadst instructed this child to answer thus." Then turning to the boy, he said more mildly, "Tell me, child, who taught you thus to speak. How did you learn this faith?"

The boy glanced up to his mother's face, and then replied, "It was God's grace that taught it to my dear mother; and when I sat upon her knees a little baby, she taught me that Jesus Christ loved little children, and I learned to love Him for His love to us."

"Let us see, now, what the love of Christ can do for you," cried the cruel judge; and, at a sign from him the Lictors, who stood ready with their rods, after the fashion of the Romans, instantly seized the poor trembling boy. Fain would the mother have saved her timid dove, even at the expense of her own life; she could not do so; but she could whisper him to trust in the love of Christ, and to maintain truth. And the poor child, feeble and timid as he was, did trust in that love; nor could all the cruelty of his tormentors separate him from it.

"What can the love of Christ do for him now?" asked the judge, as the blood streamed from that tender flesh.

"It enables him to endure what his Master endured for him, and for us all," was the reply.

And again they smote the child to torture the Christian mother.

"What can the love of Christ do for him now?" they asked again. And tears fell even from heathen eyes as that Roman mother, a thousand times more tortured than her son, answered,—

"It teaches him to forgive his persecutors."

And the boy watched his mother's eye as it rose up to heaven for him, and he thought of the sufferings of his dear Lord and Saviour, of which she had told him; and when his tormentors inquired whether he would not now acknowledge the false gods they served and deny Christ, he steadfastly answered "No! there is no other God but one; Jesus Christ is the Redeemer of the world. He loved me, and I love Him for His love."

Then, as the poor child fainted beneath the repeated strokes, they cast the quivering and mangled little

body into the mother's arms, crying, "See what the love of your Christ can do for him now."

And as the mother pressed it gently to her bleeding heart, she answered.

"That love will take him from the wrath of man to the peace of heaven."

"Mother," murmured the gasping child, "give me a drop of water from our cool well upon my tongue."

"Child, thou wouldst not have time to receive it; ere it was here thou wouldst be drinking of the river of life in the paradise of God."

She spoke over the dying—for the little martyr spake no more—and thus the mother continued—

"Already, dearest, hast thou tasted of the well that springeth up to everlasting life—the grace of Christ given to His little one—thou hast spoken the truth in love—arise now, for thy Saviour calleth for thee—Young, happy martyr for His sake, may He grant thy mother grace to follow thy bright path!"

The boy faintly raised his quivering eyelids, looked up to where the elder martyr was, and said again, "There is but one God and Jesus Christ whom He has sent;" and so saying, he died.—*The Churchman's Companion.*

Selections.

Speech of His Royal Highness The Prince Consort, at the Educational Conference, held at Willis's Rooms, Monday, June 22:—

"Gentlemen—We have met to-day in the sacred cause of education—of national education. This word which means no less than the moral and intellectual development of the rising generation, and therefore the national welfare, is well calculated to engross our minds, and opens a question worthy of a nation's deepest interest and most anxious consideration.—Gentlemen, the nation is alive to its importance, and our presence here to-day gives further evidence, if such evidence were needed, of its anxiety to give it that consideration. Looking to former times we find that our forefathers, with their wonted piety and paternal care, had established a system of national education based upon the parish organisation, and forming part of parish life, which met the wants of their day, and had in it a certain unity and completeness which we may well envy at the present moment. But in the progress of time our wants have outstripped that system, and the condition of the country has so completely changed, even within these last fifty years, that the old parochial division is no longer adequate for the present population, which has increased during that period, in England and Wales, from 9,000,000 to 18,000,000 in round numbers; and where there formerly existed comparatively small towns and villages, we now see mighty cities like Liverpool, Manchester, Hull, Leeds, Birmingham and others, with their hundreds of thousands springing up almost as it were by enchantment. London having increased to nearly two and a half million of souls, and the factory district of Lancashire alone having aggregated a population of nearly three millions within a radius of thirty miles. This change could not escape the watchful eye of a patriotic public, but how to provide the means of satisfying the new wants could not be a matter of easy solution, Whilst zeal for the public good, a fervent religious spirit, and true philanthropy are qualities eminently distinguishing our countrymen, the love of liberty and an aversion to being controlled by the power of the State in matters nearest to their hearts are feelings which will always most powerfully influence them in action. Thus the common object has been contemplated from the most different points of view, and pursued upon often antagonistic principles. Some have sought the aid of Government, others that of the Church to which they belong; some have declared it to be the duty of the State to provide elementary instruction for the people at large; others have seen in State interference a check to the spontaneous exertions of the people themselves, and an interference with self-government. Some, again, have advocated a plan of compulsory education, based upon local self-government, and others the voluntary system in its widest development. Whilst these have been some of the political subjects of difference, those in the religious field have not been less marked and potent. We find on the one hand, the wish to see secular and religious instruction separated, and the former recognised as an innate and inherent right to which each member of society has a claim, and which ought not to be denied to him if he refuses to take along with it the inculcation of a particular dogma to which he objects as unsound; whilst we see, on the other hand the doctrine asserted that no education can be sound

which does not rest on religious instruction, and that religious truth is too sacred to be modified and tampered with, even in its minutest deductions, for the sake of procuring a general agreement. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, if these differences were to have been discussed here to-day, I should not have been able to respond to your invitation to take the chair, as I should have thought it inconsistent with the position which I occupy and with the duty which I owe to the Queen and the country at large. I see those here before me who have taken a leading part in these important discussions, and I am happy to meet them upon a neutral ground—(loud cheers)—happy to find that there is a neutral ground upon which their varied talents and abilities can be brought to bear in communion upon the common object, and proud and grateful to them that they should have allowed me to preside over them for the purpose of working together in the common vineyard. (Cheers.) I feel certain that the greatest benefit must arise to the cause we have all so much at heart by the mere free exchange of your thoughts and various experience. You may well be proud, gentlemen, of the results hitherto achieved by your moral efforts, and may point to the past, that since the beginning of the century, while the population has doubled itself, the number of schools, both public and private, has been multiplied 14 times. In 1801 there were in England and Wales—of public schools, 2,876; of private schools, 487; making a total of 3,363. In 1851 (the year of the census) there were in England and Wales—of public schools, 15,518; of private schools, 30,524; making a total of 46,042; giving instruction in all to 2,144,378 scholars, of whom 1,422,982 belong to public schools, and 721,396 to the private schools. The rate of progress is further illustrated by statistics, which show that in 1818 the proportion of day scholars to the population was 1 in 17; in 1833, 1 in 11; and in 1851, 1 in 8. These are great results, although I hope they may only be received as instalment of what has yet to be done. But what must be your feelings when you reflect upon the fact, the inquiry into which has brought us together, that this great boon thus obtained for the mass of the people, and which is freely offered to them, should have been only partially accepted, and upon the whole so insufficiently applied as to render its use almost valueless? We are told that the total population in England and Wales of children between the ages of 3 and 15, being estimated at 4,908,696 only 2,054,848 attend school at all, whilst 2,861,848 receive no instruction whatever. At the same time an analysis of the scholars with reference to the time allowed for their tuition shows that 42 per cent of them have been at school less than one year, 22 per cent. during one year, 15 per cent. 2 years, 9 per cent. 3 years, 5 per cent. 4 years, 4 per cent. 5 years. Therefore, out of the two millions of scholars alluded to, more than 1½ million remain only two years at school. I leave it to you to judge what the results of such an education can be. I find further that of these two millions of children attending school only about 600,000 are above the age of 9. Gentlemen, these are startling facts which render it evident that no extension of the means of education will be of any avail unless this evil, which lies at the root of the whole question, be removed, and that it is high time that the country should become thoroughly awake to its existence and prepared to meet it energetically. To impress this upon the public mind is the object of our conference. Public opinion is the powerful lever which in these days moves a people for good and for evil, and to public opinion we must therefore appeal if we would achieve any lasting and beneficial result. You, gentlemen, will richly add to the services which you have already rendered to the good cause if you will prepare public opinion by your inquiry into this state of things, and by discussing in your sections the cause of it, as well as the remedies which may be within our reach. This will be no easy matter, but even if your labours should not result in the adoption of any immediate practical steps, you will have done great good in preparing for them. It will probably happen that in this instance, as in most others, the cause which produces the evil will be more easily detected than its remedy, and yet a just appreciation of the former must ever be the first and essential condition for the discovery of the latter. You will probably trace the cause to our social condition, perhaps to a state of ignorance and lethargic indifference on the subject amongst the parents generally, but the root of the evil will, I suspect, also be found to extend into that field on which the political economist exercises his activity—I mean the labour market—demand and supply. To dissipate that ignorance, and rouse from that leth-

ly may be difficult; but, with the united and earnest efforts of all who are the friends of the working classes it ought, after all, to be only a question of time.—What measures can be brought to bear upon the other root of the evil is a more delicate question, and will require the nicest care in handling, for there you cut into the very quick of the working man's condition. His children are not only his offspring, to be reared for a future independent position, but they constitute part of his productive power, and work with him for the staff of life. The daughters especially are the handmaids of the house, the assistants of the mother the nurses of the younger children, the aged, and the sick. To deprive the labouring family of their help would be almost to paralyze its domestic existence. On the other hand, carefully collected statistics reveal to us the fact that, while almost 600,000 children between the ages of 3 and 15 are absent from school, but known to be employed, no less than 2,300,000 are not at school, whose absence cannot be traced to any ascertained employment or other legitimate cause. You will have to work then, upon the minds and heart of the parents, to place before them the irreparable mischief which they inflict upon those who are intrusted to their care by keeping them from the light of knowledge—to bring home to their conviction that it is their duty to exert themselves for their children's education, bearing in mind at the same time that it is not only their most sacred duty, but also their highest privilege. Unless they work with you, your work, our work, will be vain; but you will not fail, I feel sure, in obtaining their co-operation if you remind them of their duty to their God and Creator. Our Heavenly Father, in His boundless goodness, has so made His creatures that they should be happy, and in His wisdom has fitted His means to His ends, giving to all of them different qualities and faculties, in using and developing which they fulfil their destiny, and, running their uniform course according to His prescription, they find that happiness which He has intended for them. (Cheers.) Man alone is born into this world with faculties far nobler than the other creatures, reflecting the image of Him who has willed that there should be beings on earth to know and worship Him, but endowed with the power of self determination, having reason given him for his guide. He can develop his faculties and obtain that happiness which is offered to him on earth to be completed hereafter in entire union with him through the mercy of Christ. But he can also leave these faculties unimproved, and miss his mission on earth. He will then sink to the level of the lower animals, forfeit happiness, and live separate from his God, whom he did not know how to find. Gentlemen, I say man has no right to do this. He has no right to throw off the task which is laid upon him for his happiness. It is his duty to fulfil his mission to the utmost of his power; but it is our duty—the duty of those whom Providence has removed from this awful struggle, and placed beyond the fearful danger—manfully, unceasingly, and unflinchingly to aid by advice, assistance, and example, the great bulk of the people, who, without such aid, must almost inevitably succumb to the difficulty of their task. They will not cast from them any aiding hand, and the Almighty will bless the labours of those who work in his cause. (His Royal Highness sat down amidst loud applause.)

JESUIT EXTRAORDINARY.—The *Ami de la Religion* states that the Rev. Father De Wattwil, of the Society of Jesus, has by his will, bequeathed to the canton of Berne the greater portion of his patrimonial inheritance, which amounts to more than 100,000 francs (£4,000 sig.), to be distributed by the Cantonal Government—the majority of whom are Protestants—amongst the poor and indigent of all sects and creeds without distinction.

WHERE RAGS COME FROM.—Two-thirds of the rags imported to this country, come from Italy, being collected at Genoa and Trieste, from the Turks, Greeks, and Syrians, who use vast quantities of cheap cotton cloth, whence they are shipped to this country, there being no home demand to work them up into paper, as there is no free press or free books in Italy. No Protestant country ever exports rags.

Mr. R. C. Carrington writes to the *Times* from the Bodhill Observatory "that a tolerably bright telescopic comet was discovered on the 22nd by Dr. Klinkerfues, of Göttingen, about an hour after midnight. By a second notice, which very closely followed the first, it appears that the same object was independently detected at Paris on the 23rd, by M. Diem, of the Imperial Observatory. It may not be unnecessary to add that the appearance and path of the present body offer no similarity to those of the comet of 1856."

DEFEAT OF THE SPIRIT RAPPERS.—The Spirit Rapping imposture has received its death-blow in Boston. The *Courier*, of that city, some time since, it will be recollected, challenged one of its high priests, Dr. H. F. Gardner, to produce some practical manifestation of their pretended power, with \$500 to be forfeited in case such manifestation should satisfy a Committee, selected and approved by both parties to the contract. The Committee went to work, investigated patiently, and spent a good deal of time in probing the thing to the bottom. The *Courier*, of Wednesday, contains the official report, which declares the test an entire failure on the part of the "Spiritualists." Nothing was exhibited to the Committee, which under the widest latitude of interpretation could be regarded as equivalent to either of the proposed tests, or any phenomenon which required for its production, or in any manner indicated a force which could technically be denominated Spiritual, or which was hitherto unknown to science, or a phenomenon of which the cause was not palpable to the Committee. The names of the Committee are a sufficient answer to any charge that may be made, that the investigation was unfair or impartial, viz.: Professor Agassiz, Benj. Pierce, B. A. Gould, Jr., E. N. Horsford. These gentlemen, in the course of their report, bear the following important and emphatic testimony:—"It is the opinion of the Committee, derived from observation, that any connection with Spiritualistic circles, so-called, corrupts the morals and degrades the intellect. They, therefore, deem it their solemn duty to warn the community against this contaminating influence, which surely tends to lessen the truth of man and the purity of woman." That there will be a certain class of minds to which their report will neither afford satisfaction nor bring conviction, we can easily anticipate. But eventually even these will learn at least this much—that science is a substantial thing not to be trifled with, or set aside, and that no general error can long prevail against the intelligent demonstrations of truth, by this means, however, they may still continue to ignore the authority of God's Word.

POPULATION—ENGLISH GROWTH AND FRENCH DECLINE.

Notwithstanding the restraints on the French press, tending to prevent the currency of any facts of evil omen, every now and then ugly indications will leak out, that all is not so sound and prosperous as our ally and near neighbour often professes. When the increase of population declines or ceases among a people, there is a sure sign of some radical mischief at work. Considering the vast stream of immigration from Great Britain of late, it would not have been very surprising had our population afforded such an intimation. But that France, internally peaceful, proud of its martial resources, and issuing no tide of immigration worth mentioning, should so positively stationary in this respect, would be incredible, but for the sure evidences of the Census Report for the year 1856. French writers, who have eagerly predicted "la decadence d'Angleterre," must now look at home.

It appears, that from 1851 to 1856, the French people only increased by 256,000 souls. The British, during the same five years, have increased 1,157,000 souls, or four and one half times as much. The population of France is about double that of Great Britain; so that the British increase is nine times greater than the French.

Now, in the ten years from 1846 to 1856, we send forth to our colonies 2,800,000 persons—a vaster number of immigrants than ever left any country in the like time. So that it is here seen to be true, "there is that scattereth and yet increaseth."

Though France has contributed little to foreign immigration, there is a singular and undesirable internal migration, which the census discloses. The department of the Seine and Paris have gained 300,000 souls, or 50,000 more than the total increase in France in the last five years. The manufacturing departments have mostly increased, while the agricultural departments have decreased. The loss of labor in rural districts is sorely felt, while the people are crowding the towns and cities. Now, were this the result of a natural demand, it might prove a certain kind of prosperity; but it chiefly arises from the enormous sums of public money spent in the capital, and in great cities on the public works, or in order, artificially, to keep up the falling prices of bread and meat. The French have found their gold-fields in the great capitals, and have not been aware that they were only enriching themselves by increasing the burdens of their own taxation. The facilities given to ill-grounded speculation have created great seeming gains of wealth, and led to profuse expenditure in the centres of fashion. Sooner or later, such false stimulants must prove deceptive; and even already, the fact of a decline of the growth of population reveals the working of some strong prudential considerations counter-working the instincts of nature. Yet more strange is it to find, that while "the number of marriages increases, that of births seems to decline—showing an

evident anxiety on the part of fathers of families as to providing for their offspring."

It is not in a spirit of exultation or vain glory, but of gratitude to Divine Providence, that we contrast the state of our own beloved land with that of France. It appears that in Great Britain, from 1842 to 1856, "while the population has increased less than one-fifth the number of births for the year has increased nearly two-sevenths." Our "population is increasing in a greater ratio than it was fifteen years ago." While "population has increased one-fifth, the number of marriages has increased one-third." Not only so, but the elasticity of our commerce is marvellous. In 1842, the exports were £47,000,000. In 1845, they had risen to £60,000,000. In 1848, (the revolution year), they fell to £52,000,000. In 1851, they rose to £71,000,000; in 1853, to £98,000,000. They are stationary during the war years. In 1856 they leap up to the enormous figure of £115,000,000, and promise a further increase this year. All this time pauperism is steadily decreasing, and our national progress would hardly be credible, so unprecedented and so contrary to all political reckoning does it seem, but for the most unanswerable evidence.

Doubtless, among the latent causes of the difference between the two nations in the above respects, is the more domestic character of the English. It is to be feared there is a looseness of fidelity to the marriage relation, partly the effect of religious infidelity, and partly of Popery, which turns hallowed love into sensual indulgence, and so, in various ways, diminishes the fruitfulness of marriage. The effect of placing under the regulation of law the seductions of lawless lust, appears to be to lessen the shame of licentious habits, which inevitably prey upon the well-being and growth of families. The fondness of show, luxury, and fashionable appearance also tempts to a personal indulgence incompatible with the arduous and self-denying exertions to provide for an increasing and respectable family. The stables are preferred to the nursery. The rings, bracelets, and jewels are more desired than the matronly ornaments of loving, clustering children.—Plate, and feasts, and rich furniture, to dazzle the eyes of the *beau monde*, are more sought than the cradles, toys, and habiliments of growing boys and girls. The expense of clubs and of parties eats away the funds required for the schooling and education of posterity. Life becomes like an annuity which dies with the possessor, and leaves behind no invested capital to enrich those who come after.

If English family life is less selfish, more fruitful, and more happy, we owe it to our dear old Bible, our Gospel faith, our measure of obedience to the wise and holy laws of God. Let us beware how we imitate the laws of our ally. Let us carefully avoid the pernicious example of her profane Sabbaths, her closed Bible, her priestly slavery, her impatience of the restraints of real religion, her passion for the glitter of appearance, the indulgence of sense, taste, and mirth, and unholy abrogation of the social duties which, involving sacrifice, cost, and care, are nevertheless ever recompensed with the crown of prosperity, progress, and peace.—*British Banner*.

The Utah news is not important. From Salt Lake we learn that the dissensions among the Mormons had come to an issue. Three hundred of those who had become disgusted with the rule of Brigham Young, who go there by the appellation of "Apostates," had left for the Atlantic States. Two of the Apostates had also arrived in Carson's Valley, having run away from Salt Lake on the 6th of April, and swam Bear River near by to make good their escape. They tell some hard stories about the condition of the Saints. According to their accounts there are 6,000 Apostates at Great Salt Lake, who are in constant fear of a band of braves, employed by Brigham Young, known as the "Destroying Angels." They say that dead bodies are constantly found about that place, and that while the Mormons attribute their murder to the Indians, the Apostates believe they are murdered by the "Destroying Angels." They also represented that the leading Mormons preach openly against permitting any women or children to leave there.

THE FINAL SEARCH FOR THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The (auxiliary) screw-steamer Fox left Aberdeen yesterday (Wednesday) morning, under Captain McClintock, R.N., to prosecute the final search for traces of the Franklin expedition. The Fox, originally built for a yacht, has been strengthened, and specially fitted up for this service at a heavy expense—the main portion of which falls to the noble-hearted Lady Franklin; the cost price of the vessel was, we believe, £2,000, and to that has to be added fitting out, wages, provisions, &c. Lady Franklin has been at Aberdeen for the past ten days, and witnessed the departure of the expedition. Captain McClintock, who commands the expedition, has had much experience in Arctic exploration, having been in at least two previous expeditions, and is a most intelligent and energetic officer. The other officers possess admirable qualifications for their arduous task. The ice master, it is understood, not only gives his services gratuitously, but, with a noble generosity, contributes £500 to the expense of the search. The crew, numbering in all twenty-seven, are mostly volunteers. Strict discipline will be kept up, and good pay allowed. The territory to be searched, as already intimated, is not large, and provision has been made for leaving the vessel, if necessary, and travelling by sledges, a work in which Captain McClintock has had great experience.—*Edinburgh paper*.

The cutting up of the immense piece of Copper in the Minnesota mine is progressing. Eight masses were taken off in April, weighing in the aggregate 50,601 lb., to which should be added 13 bbls. copper chips, 7,310 lb., giving a grand aggregate of nearly 58,000 lbs. The total amount taken from it in every form, up to the month of May, is 70 tons and 582 lb. It will probably require one year more to get the great thing entirely cut up. The product of the Minnesota mine for April was 370,540 lb., or 185 tons and 550 lb. This is probably the largest ever taken from one mine in the world during a similar period.

THE FRENCH TRADING IN AFRICA.—The *Daily News* says:—"Although the Earl of Clarendon has no official information of the fact, it is nevertheless true that the French Government have entered into a contract with a Marseilles house for the supply of 10,000 Africans to Guadeloupe and Martinique."

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1857.

CHORAL MUSIC.

In some parts of Europe, and amongst some particular denominations of christians in this country, there springs up, every now and then, a controversy respecting the introduction of instrumental music in the praises of the sanctuary. Some consulting only their prejudices condemn it altogether—others deem it an essential element of public worship. If the former are correct, there can be no necessity for singing, the intonations of the voice being only the notes of a musical instrument, and the hymns and psalms may as well be read as sung. If the latter, whether such modulated sounds proceed from the human mouth, or through the medium of the bands, acting upon extraneous substances, being alike an operation of the mind, they are of nearly the same value when employed in sacred services. The instrumental addition to the choir does not prevent the congregation from singing the hymns and spiritual songs; and it gives many an opportunity which they could not otherwise enjoy, of listening well pleased, and of "making melody in their hearts unto the Lord."

It is rather difficult to discover at the present day, what originated the unmusical disposition. It may have been at first the total absence of all instrumental melody, except that which was confessedly inappropriate for religious service. Perhaps the leaders of religious movements may have encouraged it, lest it should interfere with or weaken their own absolute authority over the minds of their followers. Or it may have proceeded from a desire for contrast and a spirit of opposition, similar to that which prompted some to stand while praying, because others knelt, and to sit when a psalm or hymn was sung, because others stood. However this may have been, it is now strong enough to set at defiance all scriptural example, from Genesis to Revelations. A warm discussion which took place a short time since in a Church in Upper Canada, proves that notwithstanding the intellectual improvement of the age, the varied feelings we have noticed still largely prevail. A Presbyterian minister in that Province attempted, with the consent of a part of his congregation, to introduce an organ into his Church. A meeting of the Presbytery took up the subject, which was warmly discussed, and strong remonstrances were made by many of the speakers, against the use of so heathenish and prelatian an abomination. One of the anti-musical speakers, violently contended against any accompaniment to the voice, the organ in particular. There was one instrument however, to which he had not so insuperable an objection. If they really came to a conclusion to adopt any musical instrument in public worship, his predilections and associations would lead him at once to prefer the Bagpipes! This declaration was highly applauded.

In the Church to which we delight to belong, there are no relics of this spirit of semi-barbarism. The use of musical instruments with which to swell the melody of the choir, is enjoined, and they are employed wherever they can be procured. Nor is the human voice thereby depreciated. The natural sounds of both mingle in rich and varied harmony, and as there be many in every congregation who cannot sing, and yet are devout enough to wish to do so, these appropriate the music as their own, and follow the beautiful tunes with the words of the psalm or hymn, and thus are enabled to give back in the praise of God, those vibrations which affect the soul, which are not of the earth, earthy, and which do assuredly form an element of the melodies of the saints in heaven,—of the songs of the redeemed, and of the holy angels that surround the Throne of God.

Seeing that there is good scriptural warranty for the use of instrumental music in the worship of God, it is strange that his puny creature man, in the exercise of his own self sufficiency, should dare to deprive his Maker of that which is so justly His due. The penalty however of the transgression of so evident a law of nature and of our holy religion, does very often follow the offence. After all that is alleged of the flexibility of the human voice, it is only one set of peculiar sounds that undergoes modulation, and which without the accompaniment of other sweet sounds, soon degenerates into a hard, dry, stiff and ceremonious conventionalism. Where there is no opportunity to compare or pitch the vocal tones, with the notes or keys of musical instruments, it is result almost invariably follows. There may be the dormant power and the taste to make them effective in song, but the standard of their cultivation is lost,

and then their public exercise almost always is ridiculous, and inspires contempt. Let any individual with an educated ear for music stop inside any church or conventicle where musical aid is discarded, and he will soon recognize an association of un-echoing sounds, which however they may begot compassion, will dispel every feeling of solemnity he may have previously connected with this part of public worship—and jar upon the mind with a discord totally at variance with the harmony which ought to accompany the ascription of Divine praise.

It needs not however, that we should in any way undertake the defence of the combination of the vocal and instrumental, in sacred music. If the examples quoted in the Sacred Canon are not sufficient to show that the Creator of harmony is well pleased with the tuneful efforts of all His creatures in His praise, the case is indeed a hopeless one. Episcopalians cannot be said to be much amenable to the charge of offending in this point. There may be others however, connected with the subject, in which they are not quite inexcusable, and which may be thought to betray somewhat of the same spirit of contradiction and opposition that abolished and would still abolish the harp and organ as accompaniments of Divine Worship. Instances are very frequently afforded in churches, where what ought to be sung is said, and sometimes where what ought to be said is sung. There are breaches of propriety in this respect, without excuse, at our very doors, and we may perhaps take an opportunity to advert to them, upon some future occasion.

BOAT RACE BETWEEN NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

We are sorry to record the failure, so far as any trial of skill, or strength, or capacity of the boats is concerned, of the Rowing Match which was to decide the respective merits of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in Boat rowing and Boat building. The day appointed for the match was Thursday last, and the weather proved all that could be desired. There was a moderate breeze, variable, but nothing more, and but little swell, and at the time the race should have taken place, not a white-cap in sight from the Observatory hill in the Dock Yard. The respective boats were ready half-past ten at the starting point—the Halifax boat painted yellow, sat on the water with duck-like buoyancy and grace, her crew four stalwart fishermen attired in blue. She was named the *Wide Awake*. The St. John Boat appeared to be a very narrow craft, scarcely more than one half as high above the water as her opponent, tastefully finished, and covered up except the place of the rowers. She was nameless. Her crew of four men wore clad in red and white striped shirts. It soon became apparent that something delayed the match, and it began to be rumored that the New Brunswick men thought the wind too high and the waves too rough for their boat, and had fallen back upon some stipulations about such a state of wind and weather, made before the race.—The matter was referred to the Umpires, who proceeded in a gig around the whole course in order to test the value of the objection, and upon their return decided that there was nothing to hinder the contest, and appointed half past eleven for the boats to start. Time wore on, with many symptoms of uneasiness on the part of the New Brunswick boat, until the boats were directed to take the stations assigned them, which Halifax did immediately, New Brunswick, evidently a laggard. The time came, the signal was made, the gun fired, and New Brunswick which had never properly come to the scratch, ingloriously resigned the contest. The Halifax boat rowed the course, 4 miles, alone, in 34 minutes, and would as may easily be conceived, have done it in much less time, had there been competition. Of course the stakes were honorably won—with the betting and all that sort of thing, (and there was a great deal of it, extending through Nova Scotia to New Brunswick, and to Boston, New York and Philadelphia), we have nothing to do. Halifax, is therefore, we presume, chief boat and men upon this continent, and will be ready to enter the lists of honorable rivalry with any worthy opponent.

A number of strangers visited Halifax on purpose to witness the Boat race, and have been sadly disappointed. They well know however, that the fault does not lie in this quarter.

The great mistake on the part of the New Brunswickers, was the building a boat of no earthly use except to contend in a stark calm, or upon a mill pond.

The Naval authorities gave every facility both to the contest, and to the public to witness it. The Dock Yard was free to all, and thousands availed themselves of the privilege. In order to give eclat

to the occasion, the Yacht Club and the Officers of the *Indus* made up several sailing and rowing matches, which took place throughout the day. A large company also, of ladies and gentlemen, was entertained on board of the Flag Ship, which was decorated with flags of all nations.

ELECTION OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON, &c.

The election of a Bishop for the new Diocese of London, Canada West, took place at London on the 8th inst. The Bishop of Toronto, the Clergy and Lay delegates, met in Synod for this purpose, in the Church at London, on the morning of that day. There was divine service at 11 o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Holland, of Tyrconnell preached from an appropriate text, the 24th and 25th verses of the 1st chapter of Acts. The Holy Communion was administered. At 4 p. m. the clergy and delegates took their seats, his lordship providing, 43 clergymen and 71 delegates answered to their names. The body of the church and front seats of the gallery were filled with spectators. The first day appears to have been occupied with preliminary proceedings. On the second day the vote was taken. About half past twelve o'clock the ballot was closed and the result being declared by his Lordship, it was found that of clergy 22 had voted for Dr. Cronyn and 20 for Dr. Bethune. The vote of the laity was 10 for Dr. Bethune, and 23 for Dr. Cronyn. After the vote was taken a Resolution was moved—"That the Bishop be requested to submit to Her Majesty, for her approval, the name of the Rev. Dr. Cronyn, D. D., as the unanimous choice of the Synod of this new Diocese, for the office of Bishop,"—which was carried unanimously. We shall commence a full account of the proceedings as detailed in the *New York Church Journal*, in our next paper.

The notorious party feeling of the *Church Witness* of St. John, N. B., has induced it to hazard some remarks derogatory of the Rev. Dr. Bethune, one of the candidates for the London Bishopric. How much more Christianly are the sentiments which actuate this gentleman, whom it characterizes as a Puseyite. At the conclusion of the election he observed as follows:—

"He united with them all in their satisfaction at the election to the Episcopate of a gentleman, towards whom he had always entertained a warm friendship. He had not been brought into competition with him of his own accord, but at the earnest desire of his friends, who thought more highly of his capabilities than he ventured to himself; and now that they had failed in their object, he was sure that they would feel with him that their efforts had been overruled for the best."

With reference to the position which the new Bishop will take, we are glad to find that he is not likely to tolerate the exclusive views of any party. The concluding remarks of the correspondent of the *N. Y. Church Journal* are as follows:—

"The bishop elect, Dr. Cronyn, has generally been claimed by the Low Church party as belonging to them, but from various speeches I have heard him make, I am led to the conclusion that he is a much better Churchman than many of the party in the diocese that lay claim to him. Sounder and more Churchman like sentiments I have rarely heard even from professedly high churchmen. In the high office to which he has been elected, I feel confident that he will not allow himself to be swayed by any party feelings—that he will strive to be a faithful and just Bishop to his Diocese at large, not recognizing any party or clique. He is a native of Ireland, about 54 years of age, and has resided in Canada for 25 years. He is a D. D. of Trinity College, Dublin."

MORTUARY CHAPEL.

A Communication in this day's paper, refers to a Mortuary Chapel at the Cemetery, as an appropriate monument to the memory of our Crimean heroes, Colonel Welsford and Capt. Parker. The Chapel, and the Monument, might be so connected as to subserve one design. We are glad at least to find, that an attempt is to be made to erect such a Chapel, which is much needed, by public subscription; and that a considerable sum has already been realized in behalf of the object. It will be for the use of all denominations. Dr. Cogwell, whose name is already before the public in connection with several schemes of public improvement, has the merit of originating the Chapel, and we believe the Curates of St. Paul will endeavor to realize the quota that it will be necessary should be contributed by their Parishioners.

The Rev. Dr. Hellmutz, of Montreal, will preach a Sermon in St. George's Church, on Sunday morning, on behalf of the Colonial Church and School Society, after which a collection will be taken in aid of the Society's funds.

In the evening the same Rev. Gentleman will deliver a discourse in St. Paul's on the present state and future prospects of the Jews, a subject upon which it may be expected he will be able to communicate much important information, as well as much that will be profitable for religious instruction and edification.

Public opinion is a mighty current, sweeping all before it, not excepting the old fashioned prescriptions for catarrh. Durno's celebrated Catarrh Snuff is an every day demonstration of this fact.

Rowland's Eucassar Oil, for the growth of Hair and keeping it in curl during exercise. Rowland's Balsam for the complexion. Ess. of Tyre for changing the color of the hair. Rowland's Odonto, or pearly dentifrice for the Teeth.

G. Agents in Halifax

G. E. MORTON & Co.

Bimphel's Toilet Vinegar supersedes Eau de Cologne as a tonic and refreshing lotion for the Toilet and Bath.

A trial bottle may be had for 1s. 6d. Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co.

There are several standard medicines, which, the longer they are used, the more popular they become; and we know of none that so well enjoys the confidence of the public as Dr. Stone's Liquid Cathartic.

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

Abbott's Bitters act most beneficially on the Liver, the Stomach and Bowels, and in Constipation connected with long continued derangement of the biliary organs.

For all those of Sedentary habits, it is the safest and best remedy. Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co.

Dyor's Healing Embrocation tells its own story. Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co.

Holtoway's PILLS are the only reliable remedy for the sexual disabilities and disorders of females. In cases where the functions peculiar to the organization of the sex have been suppressed, suspended, or in any way disordered, the mild and conservative action of the Pills will speedily restore their regularity.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. Mr. Spike—the subscription P. P. is yearly, and payment strictly in advance—so with the Gospel Missionary—neither are sent on any other terms.

Birth.

At Keatville, on Wednesday, 15th inst., the wife of Rev. Harry L. Yewens, of a Son.

Married.

On Thursday, 16th inst., at Christ Church, Windsor, by the Rev. Thos. Maynard, M.A., Rector, the Rev. CHARLES BOWMAN, B. A., Rector of Rawdon, to ANNE, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. McCawley, President of King's College, N. S.

[With the foregoing notice came an attendant rich and appropriate compliment, which we acknowledge editorially with feelings of gratification, and personally with many sincere wishes for the future happiness of our highly esteemed friends.]

At St. Paul's Church, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Edmund Murray, Mr. ALEXANDER WARD, of Glasgow, Scotland, to HELEN, eldest daughter of Mr. James Rowe, of this city.

In West Cornwallis, on Wednesday, 15th inst., by Rev. Harry L. Yewens, Mr. GEORGE BOLES to Miss ELIZABETH ADELSON.

At Petite Riviere, Lunenburg Co., on the 13th inst., by the Rev. John Ambrose, M. A., assisted by the Rev. H. M. Spike, B. A., THOMAS FREDERICK MILWARD, Esq. Merchant of Country Harbour, to SARAH, only daughter of the late Capt. P. W. Burke, of H. M. 97th Regt.

Died.

On Tuesday, 14th inst. of consumption, ANNA, youngest daughter of the Hon. Stanley Brown, in the 17th year of her age.

At Sand Point, Strait of Canso, June 4th, SUSANNA, eldest of the late David Martin, aged 82 years.

At Ship Harbour, C. B. July 3rd, Mr. WM. PHILPOTT, after a severe illness, aged 75 years. Mr. P. was a native of County Devon, England, and, though in humble life, a member of the illustrious English family of that name;—the best thing however that can be said of him is, he died happily in the Lord. He has left an aged wife, one son and two daughters, to lament their irreparable loss.

At Demerara, on the 18th ult., of Cholera, Capt. JOHN DAY, master of brig Grenada, of Liverpool, N. S., aged 35 years—leaving a widow and two children.

At Flat Rock, North Carolina, on the 5th inst, DAVID ALLISON, Esq., of this city, in the 55th year of his age.

Drowned, in the River Lallave, 12th inst. GEORGE ALEXANDER, and JOHN ARTHUR, twin sons of Mr. John Williams, of Lunenburg, aged 18 years.

Drowned, at Lunenburg, 7th inst. STANNAGE G., son of Mr. James Young, aged 10 years.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, 18th.—Schr Alexander, Shelburne, Newfoundland, 7 days.

Monday, 20th.—H M S Falcon, 17, Com. H. Campion, West Indies; brigs America, Meagher, Boston, 5 days; Lady Ogle, Woods, Trinidad; Peru, Willis, Adrossan, 55 days; brig William Sortie, Guelist, Scotland, 35 days; Velocipede, McDonald, Jamaica; schr Blue Wave, Dunn, P E Island.

Tuesday, 21st.—Schr Port au Spain, Delegate, Algerine, and Ariel—bound to Labrador; Empress, Magdalen Isles, Rural, Liverpool; Harmony, Pagwash.

Wednesday, July 22.—R. M. Steamer Delta, Hunter, St. Thomas via Bermuda—32 passengers; brigs Dasher, Dolby, Barbadoes, 24 days; Belle, Horn, St John's P.R. 13 days; Eclipse, Mitchell, Matanzas, 13 days; Obi, McKay, New York, 12 days; Golden Ace, Marshall, St Jago de Cuba, 14 days; Don, Morgan, Cienfuegos, 21 days; schs Elvionta, Martell, Sydney; Wave, Foster, Fortune Bay, N.E.; William A. Henry, Sydney.

Thursday, July 23.—Brig Reindeer, Curtis, New York, 9 days; Am brig Cosmopolite, Kenn, Cuba, 18 days; schs H G Noble, Canso; Mary Martha, Canso; Inkermann, Cienfuegos; Maria, Heckman, Newfd.

CLEARED.

July 17.—Victoria, Gerwin, Newfd; Catherino, Henett, do; Combine, P E Island; Mary, Fishing Voyage.

18th—Rover, Lawrence, F W Indies; Kaloolah, Hays, Brazil; Clyde, Whipple, Richmond, US, Clifford, Sitman, Dalhousie; Jenny Lind, Newfd.

20th—Vivid, Smith, Malaga; Mary, Matheson, F W Indies; Port of Spain, Cole, Labrador; Ariel, McKenale, do; Peri, New York; Algerine, King, Labrador.

Great Reduction in Prices!

LONDON HOUSE, July 10, 1857.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their Friends and the public generally that they will commence on MONDAY next

THE DISPOSAL Of their large and varied Stock of SUMMER GOODS

At a very great Reduction in Prices.

THE DRESS DEPARTMENT

Will present very great inducements to purchasers; Double Skirt and Flounced Robes, Fancy Checks, French and Swiss Printed Muslins and French Barages will be sold far below Cost!

A large lot of FRENCH TISSUE SCARF SHAWLS, of newest designs—reduced to 13s 9d, worth 25s.

The Balance of Stock of PARIS KID GLOVES, will be offered at 1s 6d per pair (former price 2s 6d.)

350 dozen of LADIES WHITE COTTON HOSIERY, reduced to 1s 9d and 2s 6d the half dozen pairs.

With a proportionate reduction throughout the various departments of their Stock.

July 25. E. BILLING, Junr. & Co.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

Will be reopened on Saturday, 15th August next.

Rev. D. W. PICKETT, M. A., Principal. Prof. STEFFELHAGEN, Teacher of Modern Languages.

TERMS—Boarders, £35 per ann. Day Scholars, £8 per ann. Modern Languages, 15s. per Qr. Payment quarterly in advance. Each boy to furnish his own sheets, pillow-cases, and towels—2 pairs of each. All clothing to be distinctly marked with the owner's name.

The Principal assures those who may entrust their sons to his care, that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to provide faithful and thorough instruction in all the branches necessary to a complete preparation for College, or to enter upon the commercial or active pursuits of life, and at the same time to exercise such constant supervision as shall prevent all intercourse which may prove prejudicial to the character or habits of his pupils.

The facilities for the acquisition of the French, German, Spanish and Italian Languages are unsurpassed.

There are, in connection with this School, 6 Exhibitions, each £15 per ann., tenable for 3 years, to be given to Sons of Clergymen and to those who are designated for the Ministry. Three are now vacant.

The Annual Alumni Prizes of £8 and £4 will be open for competition at the Eucenia, in June 1858. July 11. 6w

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW STOCK.

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

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

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

WM. GOSSIP, March 14. 24 Granville Street.

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED, per Ship Felicity, from Glasgow, the balance of my

Spring Importations of BOOKS & STATIONERY,

Comprising a General Assortment of Educational Books in general use in Schools, Academies and Colleges.

Remans large Brown Wrapping Paper, Post, Foolscap and Pot Papers,

Pink and other Colors and White Tissue Papers

School Exercise Books, Copy Books, with headings ruled and plain;

Sealing Wax, and Letter and Note 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 Porte Crayons;

Excise Inks, Horn Inks, Crown Inks, Screw Top Inks &c. &c.;

Photographic 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, Mar 30. 24 Granville Street

AN ORGAN FOR SALE.

AN excellent ORGAN, built by Bevington, London, five years ago, containing 54 notes full Church scale, and five Stops, viz. Stopped Diapason Bass, Stopped Diapason Treble, Dulciana, Principal and Fifteenth. Gift pipes in front, stained and varnished case. Stands 9 feet 6 inches high, 2 feet 6 inches deep, 5 feet 6 inches broad. The instrument is in perfect order, a fine tone, sweet and powerful, and will give entire satisfaction to the party purchasing. It will be sold cheap to parties applying immediately. For further particulars apply to Box 167, P. O. Halifax. May 23rd, 1857.

E. BILLING, JR. & CO.'S

FIRST GRAND DISPLAY

Spring and Summer FANCY GOODS.

APRIL 28, 1857.

WE will have the pleasure of submitting to the inspection of the public this morning, the contents of

72 cases FANCY GOODS,

Received per 'America,' and other Steamers

Our assortment of NEW DESIGNS in

DRESSES in every texture,

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

Striped Checked and Flounced SILKS, French Flounced Barages, direct from Paris, Silk and Wool Materials in endless variety

Piccolomini, Zephyr and other new Robes

With several large lots of very low priced DRESSES, much under value.

MAINTLES AND MANTILLAS,

Of the latest Parisian designs.

Black Glace Silk Mantles from 10s. to 60s.

Black Metro Antique Mantles, from 10s. to 70s.

Velvet Mantles, from 40s. to 100s.

A very elegant display of SHAWLS,

In Silk, Tissue, and Barago Longs,

Pastry and French Filled do

Cashmere Scarfs, &c.

Bonnet Ribbons French Bonnetings

Feathers and Flowers

Elegant Worked Muslins, Lace Goods, Silk Scarfs,

E BILLING JR. & Co. London House.

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

BONNETS

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

E. J. J. & Co.

SCIENCE & ART!

LIST OF WEALE'S SERIES OF RUDIMENTARY WORKS.

Just received and for Sale at the BOOK & STATIONERY STORE of

WM. GOSSIP, 24 GRANVILLE STREET.

CHEMISTRY, by Prof. Fownes, F.R.S., including 'Agric-

cultural Chemistry, Mineralogy, with Mr Dana's Additions, 2 vols. in 1

Mechanics, by Chas. Tomkinson

Electric Telegraph, History of the, by E. Bighton, C. E., double part.

Pneumatics, by Charles Tomkinson, 'Civil

Engineering, by Henry Law, C. E., 3 vols., and Supplement.

Architecture (Orders of), by W. H. Leeds. Architecture (Styles of) by T. Burr, Architect.

Building, Art of, by E. Dobson, C. E. Brick-making, Tile-making, &c., Art of, by the same, 2 vols.

Masonry and Stone-cutting, Art of, with Illustrations. Painting, Art of, or a Grammar of Colouring, by George Field, 2 vols.

Drawing Districts and Land, Art of, by G. W. Dempsey, C.E. Drainage and Sewage of Towns and Buildings, Art of, by the same.

Well-sinking and Boring, Art of, by G. R. Burnell, C. E. Use of Instruments, Art of, by J. F. Hoellier, M. A.

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Dictionary of Terms, 4 vols. in 1. Cottage Building, Treatise on. Tabular and Girder Bridges, and others. Treatise on, with Experiments. Foundations, &c., Treatise on, by E. Dobson, C. E. Limes, Cements, Mortars, Concrete, Mastics, &c., Treatise on, by G. R. Burnell, C. E.

Constructing and Repairing Common Roads, Treatise on the Art of, by H. Law, Esq.

Navigation, Treatise on, The Sailor's Sea-book, 2d edit. 2 vols. Warning and Ventilation, Treatise on the Principles of the Art, by G. Tomkinson, 2 vols.

Land and Engineering Surveying, Treatise on, by T. Baker, C. E. Railway Details, Introductory Sketches of, by R. M. Stephenson, Vol. I. Railway Details, Vol. II. Completing. Agricultural Buildings, Treatise on the Construction of, 3 vols.

Clay Lands and Loamy Soils, Treatise on, by Professor Donaldson, A. R. Economy of Fuel, Treatise on. Steam as applied to General purposes and Locomotive Engines, Treatise on, by J. Sewell, J. E., 2 vols.

Atlas of Plates to the above, consisting of existing examples, in 4to. Embanking Lands from the Sea, the Practice of, by John Wiggins, F.R.S., 2 vols. Power of Water, as applied to drive Flour-mills, Treatise on the, by Joseph Glynn, F.R.S., C. E. Coal Gas, Practical Treatise on the Manufacture and Distribution of, by Samuel Hughes, C. E., 3 vols. Water Works for the Supply of Cities and Towns, Treatise on, by the same. Statics and Dynamics, Principles and Practice of, by T. Baker, C. E. Mechanism, and Practical Construction of Machines, Elements of, by the same, 3 vols. Weights and Measures of all Nations, by W. B. Woodhouse, F.R.S. & S.

Send to WM. GOSSIP'S. June 6.

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 9d. June 27.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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

MACLEIRETH & CABOT.

Hallifax 31st March, 1857. M. MACLEIRETH, J. E. CABOT.

Macleireth & Cabot return thanks for the kind patronage awarded them in former business connections, and intend to continue the same for the present firm. They purpose keeping a stock of

GOODS that in quality and variety will not be surpassed in this City, and intend to have all orders promptly and faithfully executed under their personal supervision. A large stock suitable for the present and approaching seasons has been selected for them in England, with great attention to style and quality, and may be expected in a few days. Their business will, for the present, be carried on at

No. 25 Granville Street, until the old stand in Hollis Street is rebuilt.

MISS STANSFIELD, from Hamburg, begs to inform the public, that she is desirous of receiving Pupils for Music, German, Drawing and Painting, at her residence at Miss COOKSLEY'S, No. 13 Birmingham Street, Spring Gardens.

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

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

May 30. J. E.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SECOND DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Proposals for Advances lodged at the Head Office or at any of the Agents, on or before 25th May, will be entitled to participate in the extent of Three Years' Bonus at the Division of Profits in 1859.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Capital—£1,000,000 Stg.
Established 1846.

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Board of Directors in Halifax, N. S.
OFFICE—50 BEDFORD ROW.
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The Hon. William A. Black, Banker.
Lewis Bliss, Esq.
Chas. Twining, Esq. Barrister.
John Bayley Bland, Esq.
The Hon. Alex. Kelth, Merchant.
Medical Advisers:
D. McNeill Parker, M. D.; Lewis Johnston, M. D.
General Agent and Secretary,
MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

ADVANTAGES AFFORDED BY THE COMPANY.
Moderate Rates of Premium and Liberal Conditions with reference to Residence in the British Colonies, in India, and other places abroad.
Premiums received in any part of the world where agencies have been established.
Immediate Reduction of Premiums on change of Residence from a less healthy to a more favourable climate, according to fixed classes, no Medical Certificate being required.
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POSITION OF THE COMPANY.
A Bonus of £2 per cent. per annum was declared at last investigation in 1854, since which date large profits have accumulated. Next Division of Profits in 1859.
Amount of Assurance effected since the establishment of the Company in 1846, £2,300,000 sterling.
Income of the Company about £85,000 sterling per annum.
Prospectuses, and full information regarding the Company, may be had on application to
MATTHEW H. RICHEY,
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Amherst.	Robert B. Dickey.
Annapolis.	James Gray.
Bridgetown.	Thomas Spurr.
Charlottetown (P. E. I.)	John Longworth.
Georgetown (P. E. I.)	W. Sanderson.
Kentville.	T. W. Harris.
Liverpool.	J. N. S. Marshall.
Lunenburg.	H. S. Jost.
Pictou.	James Crichton.
Pugwash.	A. B. Chandler.
St. Eleanor's (P. E. I.)	Thomas Hunt.
Sydney, C. B.	G. E. Leonard.
Truro.	Hon. A. G. Archibald.
Windsor.	Joseph Allison.
Yarmouth.	H. A. Grantham.

April 4, 1857.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

THE great popularity acquired by these Pills during the twelve years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by puffing advertisements—no certificate published concerning them.
These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious complaints or morbid action of the Liver. Dyspepsia. Costiveness, headache, want of Appetite. Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, are effectual in their operation, yet so gentle that they may be taken at any time with perfect safety, by persons of both sexes; nor do they do most other Pills, necessitate the constant use of Purgative medicines, the ingredients of which they are composed effectually obviating this common difficulty.
Sold in Boxes, Price 1s.

WM. LANGLEY,
Chemist & Druggist, Hollis St.
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.

DEAFNESS—ITS TREATMENT.—An English Physician restored to hearing by an eminent French Artist, after great suffering from noises in the head and chronic deafness, deems it his duty to make the means of cure known for the benefit of sufferers from its affliction, and by the advice of several medical friends has published a book with directions, which will be sent to any part of the world on the receipt of seven stamps; or the author will apply the treatment at his residence without operation or one moment's inconvenience from whatever cause arising, hearing will be perfectly and permanently restored, whether in youth or old age. G. BRANDON REECE, Esq., M.R.C.S., may be consulted from eleven till four daily, 23, Manchester-street, Argyll Square, King's-cross, London.

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

I HAVE now on hand, handsomely bound in morocco and Gold—a number of the New Edition of the PSALM & HYMN BOOK. These are well adapted for Presents. Sold singly at 3s.—a handsome discount when half a dozen or more are taken.
Nov 1. WM. GOSSIP.

NEW BOOKS!

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

- Tracts for the Christian Seasons, 1st series, 4 vols., clo. 25s.
Do. Do. 2nd do. 4 vols., clo. 25s.
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Jones Letters from a Tutor to his Pupils, 2s. 3d.
Sherlock's Practical Christian, 6s. 0d.
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Nelson's Life of Bishop Bull, 2s. 6d.
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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.
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Do do on the Morning Prayer, 2s. 3d.
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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.
Short Office for Use of Families, 1s. 4d.
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Lyra Innocentium, 2s. 3d.
Daily Steps towards Heaven, gilt Imp, 3s. 9d.

WM. GOSSIP,
No. 24, Granville street.
July 11.
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.

CONSIGNMENT OF Rich Oriental and French SILK TISSUE SHAWLS. LONDON HOUSE, June 6, 1857.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now offering a Case of RICH SILK TISSUE SCARVES, 16s. 3d. each. Manufacturer's price was 25s.

ALSO—A lot of French BARAGE and India Tissue LONG SHAWLS, 20s. to 30s.
The new Wire Ground French Tissue LONG SHAWLS 27s. 6d.
June 6. E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS!

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

WILLIAM LANGLEY, CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, FROM LONDON. Hollis Street, a few doors South of Province Building. HALIFAX, N. S.

GENUINE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY. PATENT. MEDICINES, COMBS, BRUSHES, SOAP, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, LEECHES, ETC.
AGENT for English and American, PATENT MEDICINES.
SEA and FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS furnished with the finest Drugs and Chemicals.
March 21.

"WHITE STAR," FROM LONDON!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received per the above Vessel, a large and varied assortment of ARTISTS' MATERIALS, for Water and Oil Colour Drawing, consisting of DRAWING PAPER, all sizes and descriptions—SOLID SKETCHING BLOCKS, various sizes—Tinted and White—Graduated Tints—WATER COLORS in Cakes and half Cakes—MOIST WATER COLORS in Japanned Boxes. A splendid Assortment of SABLE BRUSHES, &c. &c. &c. Call and examine for yourselves, as the like assortment of Articles in that line, is not to be found in the City.—The above are all direct from the celebrated Establishment of WILSON & NEWTON, London, and are warranted to be of the best quality.
WM. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.
April 17, 1857.

Halifax, March 27, 1857.

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

MEDICAL REVOLUTION! THE WORLD UNANIMOUS! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!!

THE virus of disease of ten 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, ERYSIPELAS, TETTER, RINGWORM, SOALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SCABIES (or Itch) &c., die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the oints 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
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Chapped Hands	Ringworm	Sore Throats	Tetter
Chilblains	Salt Rheum	Sores of all kinds	Ulcers
Fistula	Scalds		Venerical Sores
Gout	Skin Diseases		Wounds of all kinds
Lumbago			

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; 62½ cents; and \$1 each Box.

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

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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

TO THE CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, and MECHANICAL. VALUABLE BOOKS.

NORIE'S Epitome of Navigation; Bowditch's Epitome of Navigation; Blunt's American Coast Pilot; Boyd's Anthon's Virgil; Boyd's Anthon's Horace; do. do. Cicero; do. do. Sallust; do. do. Cæsar; Alex. Reid's Geography; Thomson's Arithmetic; McCulloch's Course of Reading; Hook's Theological Dictionary; Crombie's Etymology; WEALE'S Cheap SERIES of Mechanical and Scientific Publications; Webster's Dictionary.
June 6. WM. GOSSIP.

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A LAD of good morals, as apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this office.

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