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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. 2. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1855. NO. 1.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.		MORNING.		EVENING.	
Day	Date	Lesson	Verse	Lesson	Verse
S.	Jan. 4	Isaiah 41	Mat. 23	Isaiah 48	Rom. 8
M.	5	Genesis 1	Mat. 23	Genesis 1	Rom. 8
T.	6	Isaiah 60	Luke 3	Isaiah 49	Jan. 2
W.	7	Isaiah 60	Mat. 23	Genesis 1	Rom. 8
T.	8	Isaiah 60	Mat. 23	Genesis 1	Rom. 8
F.	9	Isaiah 60	Mat. 23	Genesis 1	Rom. 8

* The Athanasian Creed to be used.
 a To verse 23. c To verse 12.

Poetry.

LITANY TO THE HOLY SPIRIT.

BY ROBERT HERRICK

Anno 1635.

In the hour of my distress,
 When temptations me oppress,
 And when I my sins confess,
 Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

When I lie within my bed,
 Sick at heart and sick in head,
 And with doubts discomfited,
 Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

When the house doth sigh and weep,
 And the world is drowned in sleep,
 Yet mine eyes the watch do keep,
 Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

When the passing bell doth toll,
 And the curies in a shoal,
 Come to fright a parting soul,
 Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

When the tapers now burn blue,
 And the comforters are few,
 And that number more than true,
 Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

When the priest his last hath prayed,
 And I see to what is said,
 Because my speech is now decayed,
 Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

When (God knows) I'm tossed about
 Either with despair or doubt,
 Yet before the glass runs out,
 Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

When the tempter me pursueth,
 With the sins of all my youth,
 And half damns me with their truth,
 Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

When the flames and hellish cries
 Fright mine ears and fright mine eyes,
 And all terrors me-surprise,
 Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

When the judgment is revealed,
 And that opened which was sealed,
 When to thee I have appealed,
 Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

Religious Miscellany.

THE BAG WITH HOLES.

[The following are extracts from an Advent Sermon for the times, preached on Advent Sunday, 1857, in St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N. J., by the Bishop of the diocese, who is also rector of the parish:—]

Now, therefore, thus saith the Lord of hosts, consider your ways. Ye have sown much, and bring in little; ye eat, but ye have not enough; ye drink, but ye are not filled with drink; ye clothe you, but there is none warm; and he that earneth wages, earneth wages to put it into a bag, with holes. Thus saith the Lord of hosts; Consider your ways. Go up to the mountain, and bring wood, and build the house; and I will take pleasure in it, and I will be glorified, saith the Lord. Ye looked for much, and lo, it came so little; and when ye brought it home, I did blow upon it. Why saith the Lord of hosts. Because of Mine house that is waste; and ye run, every man, to his own house.—Haggai 1:3-8.

How well these words describe the present state of things with us! Look back to midsummer. Was ever land so full of wealth, and of what makes wealth, and stands for it? What plenteous crops! What busy mills! What crowds of ships! Agriculture never so profitable, Manufactures never so active. Commerce never so extensive. Peace with the world. Prosperity at home. What enterprise that could not safely be encountered? What rate of progress that could not be easily achieved! What some of prosperity that was not certainly attainable! It really seemed that gold was God;

that the warning, as to "doubtful riches," had gone entirely out of use; that there were no longer wings for wealth, nor any moth nor rust that could lay hold on earthly treasures. Before mid-autumn came how fearful was the change! The whole land trembling with dismay; men's hearts failing them for fear; confidence gone; enterprises checked; manufactures stopped; commerce paralyzed; agriculture unable to pay the freightage of its products to the market; the most established institutions shaken to their foundations; the oldest and most respected commercial houses driven into bankruptcy; the names that had stood up for whole generations as lighthouses for integrity and honour tempted to dishonesty. And even now, from Europe, comes—above the roar of ocean, above the thunder of the heavens, above the din of Indian battle-fields—the echo of our crash, stunning our ears, while it appals our hearts. Was ever such transition, from the highest height of prosperity, to the deepest depth of adversity? Was ever lesson so imperative, that gold is only dust; that wisdom is only foolishness; that strongest of strength is only weakest weakness? Where was the arm that could arrest the panic? Where was the mind that could explain it, or account for it? What was there for whole America, what for ancestral England, but to bow like willows to the storm, and save themselves by yielding? How keen, in such a case, the sarcasm of the Prophet: "Ye have sown much, and bring in little." The golden harvests of the West are still in barns, for want of money to transport them. "Ye eat, but ye have not enough; ye drink, but ye are not filled with drink; ye clothe you, but there are none warm." Men, who have rioted in plenty, find themselves reduced to want. Luxury and licentiousness give way to scarcity and care. The vestments, which cost thousands, fail to warm the trembling wearers. "And he that earneth wages"—he that has laid up money, the product of his toil, or triumph of his skill—"earneth wages to put into a bag, with holes." As some industrious country woman, who has put all her savings into an old stocking, and laid it safely up behind the chimney, finds that the mice have gnawed it into holes, and all her hoarded store has fallen beyond her reach. At other times these troubles have befallen some; now they reach all. At other times the doubtful fell, the weak were shaken, now the strongest were the first to fall, and the least questionable had to own their weakness. There has been no such searching of manly hearts since we became a nation; and never with so little reason, or, in a way to pass so fearfully all human comprehension. If statistics are reliable for the products of the land; if freedom from foreign entanglements were safety; if enterprise, ability, and industry were strength; we should now be filled with riches, and their increase passing all experience. Without flood, or fire, or famine; no war, no pestilence; we are a crippled nation. The richest cannot reach their wealth. The wisest know not where to turn. The most skilful find no occupation. The most industrious cannot earn their bread. Is there a theory that can explain it? Is there a chain of second causes that has produced it? Has human skill, or human energy, or human enterprise, been at fault? "No," says the withering sarcasm of the Prophet. "Ye looked for much, and lo, it came to little; and when ye brought it home, I did blow upon it, saith the Lord." In the stronger language of the margin of our Bible, "I did blow it away." "Why? saith the Lord of hosts. Because of Mine house that is waste; and ye run, every man, to his own house."

My brethren, the lesson of the text is, clearly, the lesson of the times: "Consider your ways." It is repeated, "Now, therefore, thus saith the Lord of hosts, Consider your ways," and, again, "thus saith the Lord of hosts, Consider your ways." In the more expressive language of the margin, "Set your heart upon your ways." Dear brethren, is there not a cause? Can we do less? Have not our ways gone wrong? Has not disappointment sprung up in every path? Have we not found that riches are deceitful? That enterprise is powerless? That wisdom is at fault? What is the obvious lesson but to set our hearts upon our ways?

Beloved brethren "set your heart upon your ways!" It is the lesson of the text not only, and the times; but of that holy season on which the Church now enters. Surely the duty of all duties, for the Advent Season, is the consideration of our ways. Our sinful ways, which brought the Lord of glory down from heaven. Our sinful ways, on which the fire of His fierce anger is to burst, when He shall come to judge the world.

"Awake, again the Gospel trumpet is blown;
 From year to year, it swells, with louder tone;
 From year to year, the signs of wrath
 Are gathering, round the Judge's path;
 Strange words fulfilled, and mighty works achieved;
 And truth, in all the earth, both hated and believed."

"But what are heaven's alarms to hearts that cower,
 In wilful slumber, deepening every hour;
 That draw the curtains closer round,
 The nearer swells the trumpet's sound?
 Lord, ere our trembling lamps sink down, and die,
 Teach us, with chastening hand; and make us feel Thee nigh."

Beloved brethren, the coming of the Lord is drawing nigh. Even now, the Judge is at the door. What, if he find our loins not girded? What, if he find our lamp not burning? What, if He say, "Depart from Me; I know you not?" That it may not be so, the merciful goodness of God spurs us to another Advent. Let us make it, what the Church designs it for, a season of earnest preparation for the Judgment. Let us be instant, in prayer. Let the family altar be set up, on every hearth. Let us be constant, in the daily service of the Church. Let us be frequent, at that Holy Sacrament; through which, to penitent and faithful hearts the grace of their salvation cometh. Let us be more holy, in our lives; more charitable, with our tongues; more generous, with our hands. In a word, let us be more as servants who await the coming of their Lord; not knowing when He cometh. Saviour and Judge—most gracious Saviour and most glorious Judge—sustain us, by Thy grace, and fit us for Thy glory! And, unto Thee, with the Almighty Father, and the ever blessed Spirit, shall be ascribed, forevermore, the glory and the praise. Amen.

ESSENTIAL FEATURES IN THE MINISTERIAL CHARACTER.

Gravity is another essential feature in the ministerial character. St. Paul says, "Let the deacons be grave"—not sour and melancholy, but grave—not uncheerful, but grave, serious, and sober minded. The every-day life of a minister, instead of being trivial, as the life of men in general, is solemn; for he has to do with what is serious and important in life.

There should, then, be a sobriety and solidity about his character, which may at once bespeak his sacred calling. He is the Lord's Servant, an Ambassador from the Court of Heaven, a Messenger on the most solemn of errands. It is of little use out speaking and preaching seriously, if our manner, and our life are trifling. The world looks at us out of the pulpit, to know what we mean when in it.

It is especially needful to bear this in mind when in society. If the minister loses his gravity, the company will take liberties with him, and they will look down upon his office. Our gravity, however, should be natural—that which flows from a constant sense of our calling and duties. It should be far removed, too, from that self importance, which will only disgust men, and also from that affected silence and reserve, which will repel, rather than attract, those with whom we mix.

The natural manner of some is decidedly cheerful and elastic. And surely to those who are endued by nature with such a temper, there is cause for thankfulness. But then they have, perhaps, on this score peculiar need of watchfulness. While the Christian minister should ever be cheerful, still he should acquire a certain control over his spirits. Men will judge of us by the outward man; and harm is often done by the apparent levity of a clergyman, while in fact his soul may be deeply penetrated with the reality of eternal things.

Kindness of heart and manner will give a charm to our ministrations. All can appreciate it; and all who come under its influence feel its value. "The minister," says Vinet, "is a man of benevolence

and compassion. Every one reproaches him if he displays hardness, aversion, coldness, unkindness. He is a man to whom God has said, "Comfort ye, Comfort ye, my people." He is among men the representative of a thought of mercy, and he represents it by making it incarnate in his own life. To succour is the mission of his life."

A loving gentleness and benevolence should mark our whole demeanour. "Love," says Bridges, "is the grand distinctive mark of our office." Speaking the truth in love is perhaps in few words the most complete description of it. Some from a false charity would keep back offensive truth. Some again speak it in fear, from the apprehension of evil consequences to themselves. Some, also, in faithfulness only as of their responsibility was simply to deliver their own souls, and not rather to win souls to Christ. To avoid giving offence is a hopeless endeavour; but it is our duty not to give unnecessary offence. That is a necessary offence which is caused by the truth; and that is unnecessary, which is occasioned by our own spirit."

There is such a thing as boldness mingled with tenderness—a holy indignation against sin and yet an affectionate concern for the sinner's soul. "I never accused a sinner," said Pajson, "to say a word to a sinner, except when I had a broken heart myself—when I was subdued and melted into penitence, and felt as though I had received a pardon to my own soul, and when my heart was full of tenderness and pity." The amiable Fenelon observes, "I would have every minister of the Gospel address his audience with the zeal of a friend, with the generous energy of a father, and with the exuberant affection of a mother."

It is often supposed that a clergyman who is rich has a proportionate influence over his people. If we mean by influence right influence, I believe that he has not the least more influence for good than his poorer brother. I mean that money gives him no real hold of the hearts of his flock. Kind words, and kindness of intention, go further than silver and gold. The one wins the affections lastingly and truly; whilst the other does little more than satisfy the wants of the moment. Take a lesson from St. Paul—"We were gentle among you [he says to the Thessalonians,] as a nurse cherisheth her children; so being affectionately desirous of you, we were willing to have imparted unto you not the Gospel of God only, but our own souls, because ye were dear unto us." If we can only make our people see that we really care for them, we shall have gained much. There is seldom an individual to be found in our parishes who has not a heart too; and if we can but secure by kindness an influence over that heart, we may be made instrumental in moulding it, and thus save a soul alive. Mountains of difficulty may be got over, and the strongest currents turned into a right course, by a little gentleness. "Manner," says Bishop Middleton, "is something with all, and everything with some."—*From the Duties of the Parish Priest: by Dr. Blunt.*

Correspondence.

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

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

MR. EDITOR—

SIR,—I have been both edified and amused at the recent correspondence on College affairs.—I hope that the humorous style in which "Alumnus" has shadowed forth some things not hard to be understood, will be followed by their more serious discussion.

I confess to being of the number who were very averse to yielding up the ancient charter in exchange for a questionable good,—but who, on the change being effected, contributed in common with its promoters, to the endowment fund. Having done so, it is natural that we should desire to know how these funds have been disposed of—and it is but right that the following pledge should be fulfilled—that "on these matters the Governors are ready to afford the fullest information to those interested in the affairs of the College." Let the next Calendar then, exhibit the "Balance sheet."

As regards the exercise of discipline, out of which this correspondence has arisen, I am pleased to observe that all parties agree as to the necessity of its being maintained. I think I am also correct in asserting that all parties agree in condemning the mode in which it has been recently enforced.

One writer in the *Colonist* admits it to have been "unjust," but assumes that the Boys knew that their parents were willing to have them rusticated, or they

would have concurred in the injustice, and have paid the fine. I accept the admission, but pass over the reasoning.

The College Statutes, i. e. the new code, assume that on rusticating, a new relationship is not only entered into, but the former tie is to a certain extent dissolved. Believing this, the parent not only consigns his son to the control, but to the friendly care and guardianship of one whose "duty" we are told it is "to watch over the youths committed to his care; to advise and admonish them; making himself personally acquainted with the character and habits of each student, so as to be as far as possible *"loco parentis."*

Having always entertained the highest respect for the officer referred to, we forbear to press this subject further.

I also observe that another correspondent of the *Colonist*, who evidently writes with authority, endorses all the essential points in the communication of "Alumnus," but attempts to lecture him on his implied encouragement of disobedience. I have not been able to discover the necessity for this,—but I do think that a Homily on Christian meekness might not be inappropriate in certain quarters, and that the exercise of a petty revenge as exhibited in the joint resolution addressed to the Editor of the *Church Times*, cannot be too severely reprobated, especially in those who by word and by example are supposed to be the models for our Christian youth.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I trust that you will not be deterred by any fears, from publishing what is of such general interest to us all. I perceive that "Alumnus" has undertaken to repair the loss you are likely to sustain by the withdrawal of one subscriber.

You may consider me responsible for two more, and I think with the beginning of the year your list will materially increase.

RUSTICUS.

News Department.

INDIA.

Delhi was not taken a day too soon. After the capture the European infantry and foot artillery, as well as Goorkhas, who had done the chief work, were completely worn out. Altogether, they could not turn out fifteen hundred European bayonets, and the men were "so haggard and enfeebled by constant work and exposure that to expect of them serious work or much marching was out of the question. If the siege of Delhi had lasted another fortnight, it really seems as if the European army must have melted away." The cavalry and horse artillery, who had little to do during the siege, were in a different condition, and fit for any service. Notwithstanding that the army of Delhi was so much in need of rest, Col. Greahead's column was formed, and proceeded in pursuit of the enemy on the 28th of September. We now have the details of his force as follows:—"About 450 European and 1,100 Native Punjabees, say 1,600 Infantry; 900 Cavalry, of whom the 9th Lancers were about 370 strong, the rest Punjab cavalry; two troops and one horse battery of Artillery, 16 guns, and some Sappers. Altogether a very good force. But a large proportion of the European Infantry went into hospital in the first two days, and they were evidently quite unequal to active service." There is some discrepancy in the accounts of Greahead's route after the relief of Agra. The most reliable, dated from his camp on the 16th of October, states that the column was moving on Cawnpore.—From thence he would no doubt advance to Lucknow, and in all probability, he joined Havelock and Outram before the end of the month.

The latest news from Oude represents that although the generals were waiting for reinforcements, they were in no immediate danger, and it was believed that they were well provisioned. It is stated that after the relief of Lucknow, the Sepoys, utterly disheartened by their defeat, had dispersed in all directions, but the Taloodnars, or feudatories, rose to a man under the leadership of Maun Singh. This chieftain is said to be one of the largest landowners in Oude. Under the late king, and afterwards under the British Government, he had been deprived of a large portion of his estates, and early in the revolt he offered his active co-operation on condition of being restored to his property. The Calcutta Government, although pressed by able public servants, did not accede to his proposals, but temporised. After the retreat of Havelock they sent their assent, but it arrived too late, for Maun Singh, despairing of obtaining it, had joined the rebels. His revolt roused all

the other proprietors. They called their retainers together, and no sooner did Havelock and Outram enter Lucknow, than they found themselves besieged by forty thousand men. The insurgents, however, were without artillery, and there was no doubt that Outram and Havelock were secure. On the arrival of Greahead they would be able to take the field, and probably assume the offensive.

Two steamships, having on board twelve hundred men, had arrived at Calcutta. Steam and sailing vessels were reported at Galle, and steamers had been sent down to transport the troops from the sailing vessels. At Madras three vessels had arrived, with upwards of a thousand troops; and as yet we have no accounts from Kurrachoe, where some transports had probably arrived. The Government at Calcutta was showing considerable vigour in making provisions for the conveyance of the forces to the scene of action. A requisition for elephants had been forwarded to Rangoon, and steamers had been despatched to Suva to take on board any troops sent overland from England or the Mediterranean. At last our countrymen in India were acting everywhere on the offensive, and the brilliant successes that have attended our arms open the brightest hopes for the future.—*London Times.*

ENGLAND.

Proceedings in the British Parliament have not been of an exciting nature.

In the House, a resolution was offered "that the unlimited liability of shareholders in joint stock banks gives rise to a species of credit injurious to the interests of the public, and that the present law enforcing the adoption of this principle requires alteration." After some debate, in which Government opposed the resolution as being of too positive a nature, the motion was negatived.

The Bank Indemnity Bill was ordered in committee to be reported without amendment, and to be read a third time on the 9th Decr.

The *London Post* understands that if the debate on the Bank Charter Committee should not be adjourned, there would be nothing to prevent Parliament from rising for the holidays on the 14th December, as it was believed to be the intention of Ministers not to entertain any business beyond that before the House.—When Parliament adjourned, it would be till the period at which it usually meets.

The marriage of the Princess Royal of England and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, is set down for the 26th of January.

Both houses of Parliament had voted unanimously a pension of one thousand pounds a year to General Havelock.

Speaking of the *Leviathan*, the *Liverpool Telegraph* of the 9th says:—"It is confidently expected that the result of yesterday's work will put the vessel in such a position as that she may safely be left to the influence of the next spring tides."

The City of Glasgow Bank shows a large surplus, and will resume business.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

RAILWAY PROGRESS.—Tenders were received last week, by the Railway Commissioners, for the construction of twenty four miles of Railway, from Groom's Bridge, near Hampton Ferry, to Sussex Vale; and for seventeen miles of railway from the Bend towards St. John. The portion from Groom's Bridge to the Valley, is divided into three sections of eight miles each; the first of these, from Groom's Bridge to Norton, has been taken by Messrs. Blackie & Henderson of Nova Scotia, contractors on the Halifax and Windsor railway. The next section of eight miles, in Norton and Studholm, has been taken by Mr. Dillon P. Myers of the United States, the contractor near Lawlor's Lake. The third section of eight miles, in Studholm and Sussex, has been taken by Mr. Thomas King, of the well known firm of King Brothers, mail contractors.

At the other end of the line, the first ten miles from the Bend to Nixon's, have been taken by Messrs. McBean and McDonald of Nova Scotia, late contractors on the Halifax and Windsor line;—the next section of seven miles, from Nixon's along to Peticodiac into Salisbury, has been taken by Messrs. Thomas and Charles Walker of Quebec, who at present are executing portions of the railway at either end.

The sections of railway now to let, are to be completed by the several contractors in September, 1859, at which time, if the work is faithfully performed, we may expect to visit the beautiful vale of Sussex by railway from this city. The only part of the whole line from St. John to Shediac, not yet under contract, is from Sussex vale (at or near Shep's) to Salisbury a distance of about thirty miles, which it all goes

well, may be put under contract next year. Then, to meet the railway through Nova Scotia from Halifax, a section of twenty-six miles only will be required from Shediac to the boundary at Baie Verte. If Nova Scotia makes equal railway progress with New Brunswick in the next two years, we may expect to pass by railway from this City to Halifax in 1860.—*New Brunswick.*

IMPORTANT TO SHIPOWNEERS.

Ships classed "A", whose Characters expire on the 31st December, 1857.

We learn that it has been determined in pursuance of a Resolution passed by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, "that all Ships classed A for a term of years, and which term will expire at the end of two year 1857, will have the character A struck out of the Register Book on the 31st December inst., and the word 'lapsed' inserted in lieu thereof, except in the case of such Vessels as the Owners shall make it appear, by letter addressed to the Secretary, have not been in any Port of the United Kingdom during the year 1857; such Ships will have the Character A retained until the re-printing of the Register Book in June next. But if the Owners of Ships whose term of years expire at the end of the year, desire that they should lapse to the E character, instead of being marked as above, the Committee will, on application, give directions accordingly."

And the General Committee of this Society having determined by Resolutions passed from year to year, that the Characters of all Ships of the E class (including those with the Asterisk) which had not been surveyed between the years 1834 and 1856 inclusive, should, in conformity with the Rules, sections 60 and 61, be expunged, and that such Ships should not have their Characters re-entered in the Society's Register Book, until upon further survey they were found to be entitled thereto;—And it having been also decided to extend the Resolutions above mentioned to the Ships of this Class which have not been surveyed since the year 1856:—Notice is given, that in pursuance of this decision, the Characters of such Ships of the Class in question as shall not be re-surveyed prior to the 30th of June next (not having been surveyed since 1856), will be omitted in re-printing the Register Book for the year 1858-59.

In the case of Ships of the E Class, which it shall be made to appear, by letter addressed to the Secretary, have not been in any port of the United Kingdom since 1856, this Resolution will not be applied.

UNITED STATES.

THE AMOOR RIVER.—A California gentleman, Mr. Esche, who has recently returned from a voyage to the river Amoor, in Russian America, for the purpose of establishing a trading post, furnishes the San Francisco papers with some interesting particulars concerning the Amoor country and its inhabitants. The Amoor is a river some 2000 miles long. Mr. Esche ascended it about 300 miles. He found the climate on the coast cold, stormy and disagreeable; but in the interior the weather is much milder. The winters, however, are very severe. Some twenty miles inland, and about 250 miles from the mouth of the Amoor, is a shallow sheet of water called Lake Kis, which connects by several arms with the Amoor. It is encircled by a hilly but richly wooded country. Fir, pine, larch, birch, and other trees, are to be found there in abundance, but the growth is rather stunted on account of the severe cold and northwesterly gales which prevail upon the coast in the long winters. In the vicinity of the Nicolaeski, a few degrees farther north, the soil, even in summer, is frozen three feet deep. As the traveller goes along the lake westward and proceeds towards the interior, the wood becomes better and larger and would afford tolerably good timber.

At the point of intersection of the lake and river is a military station called Mariensky Post, and near by it the pleasant village of Kis. The country in this neighborhood and in this portion of the Amoor valley, generally, is pleasant and offers good inducements to the agriculturalist. It is about eighty miles from the ocean across the land, and exhibits a remarkable difference in its climate from that of the coast. There are in the neighborhood of Mariensky, chestnut, oak, hazelnut, linden and other trees, and in summer a great variety of beautiful flowers.

The lower portion of the Amoor is interspersed with numerous islands, and the navigation is difficult; but it is supposed that the best channels have not yet been discovered. Everywhere it abounds in excellent fish, among which are several varieties of salmon. There is a remarkable fish here called by the Russians *beluga*, and by some, sea horses. It is snow white, rises in the water like a porpoise, and sometimes reaches the length of twenty feet. The Guillacks, or aborigines, take it for the sake of its oil.

The scenery on the Amoor is grand and imposing, and in some portions resembles that of the Rhine.

The river makes a great bend to the south about the middle of its course, in latitude about 45°, and the country is said to resemble a tropical land in appearance and many of its productions. There are cork trees, grapes, and peaches, apricots and other fruits growing in wild state there. Coal has been found at three different places on the upper river. All along the river from Mariensky to the mouth on both sides, there are numerous Guillack or native villages, and also many small Russian settlements. The Guillacks do nothing but catch fish in the summer time and spend the greater portion of their time in boats. These boats are peculiar, and are made of boards hewed out of trees by hand. The Russians use sawed boards; but the Guillacks prefer the hewed ones, because they make a much stronger boat, and the Russians themselves admit that the Guillack boat is superior for strength. The shape of them, however, is clumsy.

Within 250 miles from the mouth of the Amoor, there are probably 4000 to 5000 Russians, who devote much attention to agriculture. There are sables, ermine, foxes, wolver, bears, reindeer, deer, hares and squirrels further back in the country, but no hunting about the mouth of the Amoor. There is very little trade as yet. The Russian government is said to encourage immigration by large grants of land to settlers on easy terms. The Guillacks belong to the Tartar race, and are simple-minded, lazy and peaceable. They dwell in large log cabins, which are infested with vermin.

THE INDIANS PASSING AWAY.—Col. A. H. Redfield, Indian agent for the Upper Missouri, has just transmitted to the commissioner of Indian affairs his annual report. From it we learn that several of the tribes in that region have suffered terribly from the small pox during the last year. The Gros Ventres and Mandems (united in one tribe) and the Yancions and Rickarees, have lost one fourth of their number by this disease. The Assinibones have suffered even more severely. More than one fourth of their whole number have perished, Col. Redfield found 30 deserted lodges near Fort William, the owners of which had perished by small pox. Contrary to the customs of the Indians, the dead bodies were left exposed.—A few years since the Mandems themselves numbered over 500 lodges; now they count about 40 or 50. The ravages of this fearful disease have been terrible. The Gros Ventres and the Mandems, like the Rickarees, live in permanent habitations, and cultivate corn, vines, and vegetables to a considerable extent, and Col. Redfield expresses the opinion that with proper assistance and instruction, these Indians, together with the Yancions and Rickarees, might make rapid progress towards civilization in a few years. We should be glad to believe that such a fortune was in store for these Indians; but alas! civilization seems to be fatal to them as to the rest of the race. They readily learn to copy the vices of the white men without profiting by their virtues; and small pox and its equally fatal ally "fire water"—both gifts of civilization—are fast driving them to annihilation. We may say, we must deplore their fate, but it is inevitable. They are essentially a wild people, and their genius never would, under the most favourable circumstances yield to civilized influences. Of the numerous powerful tribes scattered over the whole continent when the whites first landed upon it, how few now remain! It is reckoned that they now numbered about five hundred thousand in North America of whom probably not five hundred will remain at the end of the present century.

Such of our readers as have no opportunity of perusing the President's Message, will find the following extracts upon its most interesting topics, worth the perusal:—

With all other European governments, except that of Spain, our relations are as peaceful as we could desire. I regret to say, that no progress whatever has been made, since the adjournment of Congress, toward the settlement of any of the numerous claims of our citizens against the Spanish government. Besides, the outrage committed on our flag by the Spanish war frigate *Ferrolano* on the high seas, off the coast of Cuba, in March 1855, by firing into the American mail steamer, *El Dorado*, and detaining and searching her, remains unacknowledged and unredressed. The general tone and temper of the Spanish government towards that of the United States are much to be regretted. Our present Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Madrid has asked to be recalled; and it is my purpose to send out a new minister to Spain, with special instructions on all questions pending between the two governments, and with a determination to have them speedily and amicably adjusted, if this be possible. In the meantime, whenever our Minister urges the just claims of our citizens on the notice of the Spanish government, he is met with the objection that Congress had never made the appropriation recommended by President

Polk in his annual message of December, 1847, "to be paid to the Spanish Government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants of the *Amistad* case." A similar recommendation was made by my immediate predecessor in his message of December, 1853; and entirely concurring with both in the opinion that this indemnity is justly due under the treaty with Spain on the 27th October, 1795, I earnestly recommend such an appropriation to the favorable consideration of Congress.

We cannot fail to feel a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of the independent republics on our own continent, as well as of the empire of Brazil.

Our difficulties with New Granada, which a short time since bore so threatening an aspect, are it to be hoped, in a fair way of settlement in a manner just and honorable to both parties.

With the independent republics on this continent it is both our duty and our interest to cultivate the most friendly relations. We can never feel indifferent to their fate and must always rejoice in their prosperity. Unfortunately, both for them and for us, our example and advice have lost much of their influence in consequence of the lawless expeditions which have been fitted out against some of them within the limits of our country. Nothing is better calculated to retard our steady material progress, or impair our character as a nation, than the toleration of such enterprises in violation of the law of nations.

It is one of the first and highest duties of any independent State, in its relations with the members of the great family of nations, to restrain its people from acts of hostile aggression against their citizens or subjects. The most eminent writers on public law do not hesitate to denounce such hostile acts as robbery and murder.

Weak and feeble States, like those of Central America, may not feel themselves able to assert and vindicate their rights. The case would be far different if expeditions were set on foot within our own territories to make private war against a powerful nation. If such expeditions were fitted out abroad against any portion of our own country, to burn down our cities, murder and plunder our people, and usurp our government, we should call any power on earth to the strictest account for not preventing such enormities.

Ever since the administration of General Washington, acts of Congress have been in force to punish severely the crime of setting on foot a military expedition within the limits of the United States, to proceed from thence against a nation or state with whom we are at peace. The present neutrality act of April 20, 1818, is but little more than a collection of pre-existing laws. Under this act the President is empowered to employ the land and naval forces, and the militia "for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories and jurisdiction of the United States," and the collectors of customs are authorized and required to detain any vessel in port when there is reason to believe she is about to take part in such lawless enterprises.

When it was first rendered probable that an attempt would be made to get up another unlawful expedition against Nicaragua, the Secretary of State issued instructions to the marshals and district attorneys, which were directed by the Secretaries of War and the Navy to the appropriate army and navy officers, requiring them to be vigilant, and to use their best exertions in carrying into effect the provisions of the act of 1818. Notwithstanding these precautions, the expedition has escaped from our shores. Such enterprises can do no possible good to the country, but have already inflicted much injury both on its interest and its character. They have prevented peaceful emigration from the United States to the State of Central America, which could not fail to prove beneficial to all the parties concerned. In a pecuniary point of view alone, our citizens have sustained heavy losses from the seizure and the closing of the transit route by the San Juan between the two oceans.

The leader of the recent expedition was arrested at New Orleans, but was discharged on giving bail for his appearance in the insufficient sum of \$2000.

I commend the whole subject to the serious attention of Congress, believing, that our duty and our interest, as well as our national character, require that we should adopt such measures as will be effectual in restraining our citizens from committing such outrages.

THE HARMONIC SOCIETY.—It is gratifying to hear of the progress and prospects of this Society. It now numbers forty members, 14 orchestral, and 26 vocal performers, of the latter, eight are females. The public will be taken by surprise when they hear the first concert given by the new Harmonic Society.—*Chronicle.*

Our obituary list this morning chronicles the demise, at Farguson's Cove, 29th inst., of Mr. William Power, at the remarkable age of 104 years.—*Ibid.*

Selections.

A MARK OF UNITY AMONG OURSELVES!

We know very well that many, from outside, are never wear, of harping on the differences existing between the parties in the Church. And some, among ourselves, are equally fond of exaggerating all little points of difference, as if they were "fundamental," "vital," &c.—exaggerations which are untrue in the first place, and lead to nothing but an increase of irritation, and a further aggravation of the bitterness of party spirit.

We, on the contrary, find it not only our duty, but we rejoice in it as one of our greatest pleasures, to point out from time to time, the substantial agreement of all things "fundamental" and "vital": and to show, also, that the bitterest, and apparently the most irreconcilable, of our differences, are often but the looking at opposite sides of the same great truth.

As a striking and most valuable instance of this substantial unity, we lay before our readers the following extract from the last Annual Statement of the Executive Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, of which we have taken the liberty to italicise certain portions:—

But the Society is,

II. *Episcopal*—distinctively Episcopal. The Episcopal Church being, in the judgment of the members of this Society, conformed to the Standard of Holy Scripture, they feel conscientiously bound by all lawful and proper means, to make known its Scriptural character, and promote its extension in connection with those Evangelical doctrines which it is the office of the Church to preach.

This Church, with its ministry, sacraments, and liturgy, they hold to be the best conservators of those doctrines. But for teaching upon the important questions of the Church ministry and sacraments, we, as Episcopalians, cannot look to a press conducted by combinations of men belonging to different denominations. We must look to ourselves; for we are bound in faithfulness to our Lord to teach upon those subjects, opposing false doctrine, and circulating that which is true.

It has been said that that which constitutes "The Faith" is not necessarily connected with these subjects. But practically, among ourselves, we find the contrary, and that the most vital question of the faith—the question of the sinner's justification before God—is often intimately, and perhaps, inseparably, connected with the sacramental controversies.

There is, also, an aggrational denominational literature, which is being industriously circulated, not only in inappropriate fields, but which also finds its way among those who are rightfully our own to teach.

Our Church, not having undertaken this work, a voluntary association of its bishops and other members, governed by existing facts, offer through this, as an Episcopal society, the requisite facilities of the press for extending the Episcopal Church; and, unless the institutions which Christ appointed are to be deemed of no importance, we must teach and defend them, even in the way of controversy, if need should be.

But this, which is the trial and cross of the Gospel, is not to be separated from the joyous and popular office of preaching grace and salvation, leaving the one to be borne by one individual or institution, and the other to be enjoyed by another; thereby exposing the positive institutions of Christianity to unpopularity and neglect, a result which, sooner or later, will undermine the whole Gospel.

Now, everybody knows that the Evangelical Knowledge Society represents one extreme of Church opinion. If their words are not a fair and authoritative statement of what is held and acted on by that party, in this country, we know not where to find one that is so. That Society is not confined to one Diocese, and with no Bishop, like the Pastoral Aid Society; nor is it conducted on a basis so partial in extent, as the Philadelphia Missionary Association for the West. It numbers several Bishops, and has clerical and lay members from nearly all parts of the country, and commands the public and general confidence of Low-Churchmen everywhere.

Now it is evident, from the above, that these brethren hold to the "Distinctive" Principles of the Church, that they maintain these distinctive principles to be "conformed to the Standard of Holy Scripture;" that they declare it to be the office of *The Church* to preach "the Evangelical doctrines" of Christianity; and that the Church, with its *Ministry, Sacraments, and Liturgy*, is the best conservator of these doctrines.

Still more; we find them holding that these distinctive principles are not matters of indifference, or such as may be sunk as of little or no account compared to matters of Faith; but that the Faith is "necessarily connected" with these distinctive principles; that "the most vital question of the faith is often intimately, and perhaps inseparably connected with the sacramental controversy."

Nor are these distinctive principles, thus important,

to be passed over in silence, or kept from any prominence in the eyes of others. The true ground is taken that they are "Institutions which Christ appointed;" and that therefore they are not "to be deemed of no importance;" but that "we must teach and defend them, even in the way of controversy, if need should be," and we all know that need very often is.

But the most remarkable portion of this admirable extract still remains to be pointed out. Our brethren by unavoidable implication, here take the ground, that the American S. S. Union, and the American Tract Society, and indeed the Bible Society itself (for it, like the rest, is "conducted by combinations of men belonging to different denominations") cannot be relied on to furnish the publications needed by Low Churchmen in carrying on Church work. "We cannot look to a press conducted by combinations of men belonging to different denominations," say they. We must look to ourselves." And this is urged, not on the low ground of a wise policy, or needful expediency; but on the high ground of sacred duty, upon which it was so unanswerably placed by the Bishop of Pennsylvania two years ago. "We are bound in faithfulness to our God, to teach upon those subjects, opposing false doctrine, and circulating that which is true." Those, therefore who neglect or refuse to teach the "distinctive principles" themselves, through their own Society, they may yet unite with other Societies which, though teaching some of the great doctrines of the Gospel, do not teach the distinctive principles of the Church. No. If they have ever held such notions heretofore, they at length repudiate them now, for they say,—"This (i. e. the controversial teaching and defending of Church Principles) is not to be separated from the joyous and popular office of preaching grace and salvation, leaving the one to be borne by one individual or institution, and the other to be enjoyed by another." They know, by bitter experience, that in any such attempt at separation betwixt the two, the general tenets of Protestantism absorb all the popularity and attention, and Church Principles are rendered only the more unpopular, and the more certain to be neglected, because thus notoriously ignored by the very men who profess to hold and believe them. Henceforth, therefore, such amalgamations are to be avoided; for they find that they "expose the positive institutions of Christianity to unpopularity and neglect,—a result which, sooner or later, will undermine the whole Gospel."

Higher, or nobler, or truer language than this, we have never known any Churchmen to use. Coming from the quarter that it does, we gladly accept it as additional and convincing proof, that what we have had occasion to call "the other shoulder" of the Church, is becoming more and more willing to take its proper share of the burden in upholding the "Distinctive Principles of the Church."—*N. Y. Church Jour.*

CENSO DE LA IGLESIA.—The correspondent of the *N. Y. Daily Times* gives the following account of the mode of getting Church funds in Central America. It is worth reading:—

In the month of August last, a lady distinguished for her many virtues, and loved as widely as she was known, the Senora Juana Baptista Garcia de Amador, died in the City of Santiago, in the State of Panama. This pious lady, by order of Eduardo Vasquez, Bishop of the Church of Panama, was refused the counsels of the ministry on her death-bed, and denied the sacrament of Extreme Unction. Probably, also, her ashes rest outside the pale of the holy consecrated ground of Mother Church.

Why? I will go a little into the history of the Catholic Church of New Granada, that you may know. This Church, like all the churches of New Spain, with perhaps the exception of that of Mexico, dates its rapid decline in wealth, influence, and usefulness, from the time when the Colonies slipped their necks out of the yoke of their European taskmaster. All over Central and South America may be seen the ruins of what were to have been magnificent Cathedrals, commenced before the outbreak, in more or less advanced stages of completion. The California traveller cannot have failed to notice the crumbling walls of one of these roofless edifices in Panama, and many a poor slobster has drawn his last breath in the long chapel beneath the shadows of another unfinished temple of the Virgin, in the war-worn city of Rivas. When the tocsin of the revolution sounded, the workman dropped his trowel for the musket—the quarry was forsaken for the tent and the bivouac, and the cathedral half-finished, which was to be the pride of a province, and a monument of the power of the priesthood, has, instead, become a mark to de-

signate the period of the decline of the Latin race, and religion in the land of Columbus and Pizarro.

Continual revolutions having at last destroyed every industry, and completely impoverished the people, it became no easy task for the bishops to raise the means to keep up the splendor of the churches, and to maintain themselves in their wonted luxury. And so the cathedrals and churches fell into decay. The gold was stripped from their altars, and the silver centers melted down to replenish the pockets of the priests. The pearls and diamonds from the necks of their Saints and Virgins adorned the bosoms of the lesser angels, their mistresses. This resource, of course, soon failed, and then the successors of St. Peter put their heads together to devise some other means of support. And a most notable and ingenious thought was the progeny of their fertile brains. When it had been fairly conceived, incubation was rapid, and the bird was christened "Censo de la Iglesia."

The *modus operandi* was this: Penances could not be collected in cash down. But the palatial mansions of the old Spaniards still remained. The churches must get possession of them. Their owners must become their lessees. Well, when some bigoted peccador had been guilty of a sin of notable magnitude, of course he must be confessed and absolved. Perhaps the heinousness of the sin calculated in solid cash, was valued in the day-book of the Church at \$1,000. Not being able to raise that amount in *plata*, the priest would kindly accommodate the sinner by taking a mortgage on his house, the annual interest of which debt was fixed at from three to eight per cent., according to the persuasive talent of the priest, or the senility or impressibility of the victim. In this way, as the man continued to travel the broad road to destruction spiritually, his gold had to pave the way, or rather his mortgage parchments had to carpet the track, until the title deeds of hundreds and thousands of houses in every city and province became vested in the Church. For instance, the house I have always occupied here, which cost \$40,000, had a *censo* or Church-tax on it up to within a year or two, given by its former owner, of \$20,000, which, at 3 per cent paid the Church \$600 a year. When a hardened old transgressor was on his death-bed, or a worn-out, weak-minded old lady was sighing away her spirit, while imparting pious counsels the priest would picture the pains of purgatory in such vivid colors as to make it perfectly easy to get a good round mortgage signed by the trembling hand of the frightened culprit. This system will partially account for the fact that the Church held the deeds of 5000 houses in the city of Mexico, last year, when Comonfort began to poach upon its manor.

This tax at last began to weigh so heavily upon the house-owners of New Granada, that a relief from it became actually necessary. So when, some four years since, the Congress of Bogota decreed the separation of Church and State, and still further impoverished the priesthood by making marriage a mere civil institution, easing them of this monopoly, followed a law giving every property-holder the privilege of being relieved from his *censo* by paying into the Church one-third of the principal of his mortgage, when the interest was covenanted to be three per cent., and one half when it was fixed at over that per-centage. I believe the nation assumed the balance of the debt, which, of course, it never meant to pay.

These laws were so obnoxious to Rome that the Pope withdrew his Nuncio or agent, and New Granada was left to poke along the best way it could in default of the customary prayers of His Holiness in her behalf. The Bishops were instructed to take their revenge; and they do it by denying Church privileges to every man who shall have the audacity to redeem his property from out their clutches. And they visit his sin in this respect upon his whole family.

Senor Amador had redeemed his property from the Church in accordance with this law. So his wife is denied Christian sepulture by the Priests; and, if their power reaches that height, St. Peter will jingle the keys of Heaven in the face of Dona Juana when she taps at its pearly gates for admittance into the angel choir.

N. W. R.

AFRICAN SUPERSTITIONS—THE RAIN DOCTOR.

[Dr. Livingstone, in his "Travels and Researches in South Africa," just published in England, gives the following dialogue between himself and one of the "rain doctors":—]

Medical Doctor.—Hail, friend! How very many medicines you have about you this morning! Why, you have every medicine in the country here.

Rain Doctor.—Very true, my friend; and I ought;

for the whole country needs the rain which I am making.

M. D.—So you really believe that you can command the clouds! I think that can be done by God alone.

R. D.—We both believed the very same thing. It is God that makes the rain, but I pray to Him by means of these medicines, and, the rain coming, of course it is, then mine. It was I who made it for the Bakwains for many years, when they were at Shuk-uano; through my wisdom, too, their women became fat and shining. Ask them; they will tell you the same as I do.

M. D.—But we are distinctly told in the parting words of our Saviour that we can pray to God acceptably in His name alone, and not by means of medicines.

R. D.—Truly! but God told us differently. He made black men first, and did not love us, as He did the white man. He made you beautiful, and gave you clothing, and guns, and gunpowder, and horses, and wagons, and many other things about which we know nothing. But toward us He had no heart. He gave us nothing, except the assagai, and cattle, and rainmaking; and He did not give us hearts like yours. We never love each other. Other tribes place medicines about our country to prevent the rain, so that we may be dispersed by hunger, and go to them, and augment their power. We must dissolve their charms by our medicines. God has given us one little thing, which you know nothing of. He has given us the knowledge of certain medicines by which we can make rain. We do not despise those things which you possess, though we are ignorant of them. We don't understand your book, yet we don't despise it. You ought not to despise our little knowledge, though you are ignorant of it.

M. D.—I don't despise what I am ignorant of; I only think you are mistaken in saying that you have medicines which can influence the rain at all.

R. D.—That's just the way people speak when they talk on a subject of which they have no knowledge. When we first opened our eyes, we found our forefathers making rain, and we follow in their footsteps. You, who send to Kuraman for corn, and irrigate your garden, may do without rain; we cannot manage in that way. If we had no rain, the cattle would have no pasture, the cows give no milk, our children become lean and die, our wives run away to other tribes who do make rain and have corn, and the whole tribe become dispersed and lost; our fire would go out.

M. D.—I quite agree with you as to the value of the rain; but you cannot charm the clouds by medicines. You wait till you see the clouds come, then you use your medicines, and take the credit which belongs to God only.

R. D.—I use my medicines, and you employ yours; we are both doctors, and doctors are not deceivers. You give a patient medicine. Sometimes God is pleased to heal him by means of your medicine; sometimes not—he dies. When he is cured, you take the credit of what God does. I do the same. Sometimes God grants us rain, sometimes not. When He does, we take the credit of the charm. When a patient dies, you don't give up trust in your medicines, neither do I when rain falls. If you wish me to leave off my medicines, why continue your own?

M. D.—I give medicines to living creatures within my reach, and can see the effects, though no cure follows; you pretend to charm the clouds, which are so far above us that your medicines never reach them. The clouds usually lie in one direction, and your smoke goes in another. God alone can command the clouds. Only try and wait patiently; God will give us rain without your medicines.

R. D.—Mahsa-ma-kapa-a-a!! Well, I always thought white men were wise till this morning. Who ever thought of making trial of starvation! Is death pleasant then?

M. D.—Could you make it rain on one spot and not on another?

R. D.—I wouldn't think of trying. I like to see the whole country green, and all the people glad; the women clapping their hands and giving me their ornaments for thankfulness, and lullulooing for joy.

M. D.—I think you deceive both them and yourself.

R. D.—Well, then, there is a pair of us (meaning both are rogues).

The above is only a specimen of their way of reasoning, in which, when the language is well understood, they are perceived to be remarkably acute.

A NEW LITURGY.

The German Reformed Church has issued a Liturgy, which is introduced by the following prospectus:—

The work herewith offered to the Christian public is designed as a directory and help to public and private worship, and is the result of several years' earnest and prayerful labor. This labor, however, was not devoted to the composition of original forms, so much as to the digesting and reproduction of evangelical forms and services already at hand, both ancient and modern, with such modifications in the mode of expression and other minor details, as a change of time and of circumstances seemed, to a conservative judgment, to demand. Whilst the book, therefore, it is believed, will be found redolent of the sweetest liturgical devotions of early times, it will also be found avory of the freshness of an original production.—The spirit which predominated in its preparation, was that of filial regard for everything good and true in past ages, joined to the spirit of genuine Christian liberty. But in all cases in which older forms are used, the original Greek or Latin sources were consulted and followed.

As stated in the advertisement, this Liturgy has been prepared with primary reference to the Reformed Church in this country. At the same time a mere glance at its contents will show that the book is quite free from anything strictly denominational. Even the name of the Church under whose auspices it is published, occurs only on the title-page and in the advertisement; no other denominational allusions are found except in the few forms in which the doctrinal standard of the Reformed Church, the Heidelberg Catechism had to be named. In this view, therefore, the new Liturgy commends itself to general favor and use. Any Christian clergyman, not hostile to all such forms, will find it offering to his hand helps of which he may profitably avail himself. And in Christian families it is calculated to serve as a book of social and private devotions, suited to all the ordinary seasons and services of the Christian year.

In its main feature this Liturgy is founded on our own. It not only gives the Apostles and Nicene Creeds, but the Athanasian.

So far as concerns baptism, the form here adopted is such as to prevent those using it from taking any further exceptions to the Episcopal ritual. The prayer after baptism reads as follows:—

"We yield Thee hearty thanks, most merciful Father, that it has pleased thee, through the mystery of Thy Holy Baptism, to deliver this child from the power of darkness, and to translate him into the kingdom of Thy Dear Son."

Now about this there can be no dispute. The term "Regeneration" may mean a change either of spiritual or of merely ecclesiastical condition, and has been interpreted each way by men of learning and authority. In the version we now give there is no room left for doubt, but the highest Sacramentarian standard is promulgated.

So far as concerns the Calendar, the Liturgy before us conforms with but slight variations to our own. One or two emendations, we cannot but think, would be received with no small outcry if introduced by ourselves. Thus some of the Sundays make their appearance as follows:—

- "Quinquages, Estomibi."
- "Sec'd S. in L. Reminiscero."
- "Fifth S. in Lent. Justice," &c.

These titles, we are told in a note, are attempted in conformity with the usage of the "Latin Church." The Epistles and Gospels are materially changed from our own. The Collects have been in many cases varied, but we think in no instance improved.

The confirmation service in one respect is in advance of ours, for it unreservedly asserts, in the preamble—

"Following the example of the holy Apostles, and those who succeeded them, the Church bestows upon those who have been baptized, either as adults or in their infancy, after they have been properly instructed, the blessing of Confirmation, by prayer and the laying on of hands."

A special service follows for the "Consecration of a burying ground." This service concludes with a passage which, unless it be treated like Mr. Wadsworth's Collect to the American Eagle, as a mere rhetorical flourish, would certainly have surprised the Calvinistic founders of the German Reformed Church:—

"Reign, thou Spirit of Peace, over this consecrated spot. Rest here in hope, ye who fall asleep in Jesus. Rest till the welcome voice of invitation shall break your slumber, and sound aloud through your silent mansions—'Awake and sing, ye that dwell in the dust.'"

We have only room to add that in many other respects this volume presents points well worthy of study, and that on the whole it is an important addition to our liturgical literature.—*Episcopal Recorder.*

A lady, who wrote the first stirring account of the massacre at Meerut, now writes from the same place, gently pleading for the more innocent of the mutineers. She says—

"We hear that the mutineers have fled from Delhi in immense numbers. Where can they eventually hope to conceal themselves from vengeance? But it may be that in time men, freed from crime beyond the miserable desolation of their standards, may be forgiven; or, at least, not slain for their sins. There has certainly been a deep, horrible conspiracy; but all were not bad. Many were deceived, overruled, led astray. I wonder if I made

quite clear, in my first narrative, how none of —'s troop left him till they found themselves facing the advancing guns. Then their hearts failed them. They believed all of them must die if they stood there for that night's outbreak. They could not feel confident that the avenging Europeans would distinguish the innocent from the guilty, and they first broke their ranks when they crowded round the man who had fired at —, trying to force him back. When, the infantry outliners sweeping round them, they were carried away from —, and reached his standard no more, saving those of them who managed to lead off to the European lines; and those who mustered afterwards round us at our house. Our poor 3rd Cavalry! I know that many of our men sorely repented the panic that tore them from us, and were it not for avenging Government and . . . they would only ask to come and weep their hearts out at —'s feet. Unhappy men! It is fifty-four years to day since the English at captured Delhi from the tyrant Mahrattas, restoring to his father's throne the ancestor (uncle, I think) of the wretched King who has now dared to defy us, his protectors. For that victory our gallant 3rd Cavalry won an extra standard, called the "Delhi Standard." It was always carried in our troop, and — and his men bore it in unstained glory to the Carabineer lines on the night of the 10th of May, and now by the graves of the 3rd men, who fifty-four years ago fell fighting for us, are our lost men perishing against us. Since our unhappy fugitives have been in Delhi, again and again have the Hindoos among them sent to my husband to save them: but alas! this was after the expiration of a week of mercy, during which they were offered their lives if they would return. So — pleaded for them in vain.

Only a week since a man of my husband's now levied visited Delhi, by his directions, to obtain information. He was not known to be now in the Company's service, or could never have left Delhi alive. He described a scene of great misery—so many wounded men and such inefficient hospitals. This man had formerly dwelt in Meerut, and was recognised by some men of the 3rd in Delhi as having been at times employed by my husband. They crowded round him: ask if he knew anything of —. Young Koman Singh (nephew to our grand old havildar of the same name), lately our orderly, and with us at Bunbussa, among the tigers—you remember?—he met —'s envoy, and with bitter tears begged for news of us, and said, if — could only promise him his life he would come to us now. Our messenger dare not confess — had sent him, but he bade him come, saying he knew — would do all in his power for him. Poor boy! Why did he leave us? Shall we ever see him again? Oh, we would take him and many others back if we were allowed. You ask, "Where is our noted old Koman Singh?" Still at Mozuffernugger, doing good service. Tough, spirited old man! Never can I forget him on that fearful night of mutiny, when (as I before expressed it) he placed himself at my feet with his few deep words of fidelity, and seated himself at the door of our refuge like a grey old rock on which the waves of mutiny had broken in vain. Some four or five of his nearest relations were among the rescued prisoners in flight to Delhi, but he held to his allegiance and to his friend. Often had he said that he was willing to die for us, and he would have done it had his life that night been demanded. It was he that carried the recovered fourth standard of the regiment before us into the Carabineer lines. The rest of our remaining faithful 3rd men are with him at Mozuffernugger, maintaining open our communications thence towards the Punjab.

Continuing her letter after Delhi had fallen, she says—

From the deep retribution being now demanded on these unhappy traitors and murderers (ah! and many a poor panic-stricken and deceived but once faithful man) I, shuddering, turn away, and find some comfort in the proclamation of General Wilson before the assault with regard to its saving clause for the women and children. I greatly rejoice to hear that that Christian order has been carried out, and God grant Christianity may thus become known by one of its fruits to the heathen hearts of the saved alive. It shows in glorious contrast to the awful massacre of our women and children at Cawnpore.

MONNATION.—Why this insatiable craving for riches? Does a man drink more when he drinks from a large glass? From whence comes that universal dread of mediocrity, the fruitful mother of peace and liberty? Ah! there is the evil which, above every other, it should be the aim of both public and private education to anticipate! If that were got rid of, what treasons would be spared,

what baseness avoided, what a chain of excess and crime would be forever broken! We award the palm to charity, and to self-sacrifice; but, above all, let us award it to moderation, for it is the great social virtue. Even when it does not create the others, it stands instead of them.—*Emile Souvestre.*

From Papers by Steamer *Ferdia* at New York.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.—Defeat of the Mutineers. Advance of Sir Colin Campbell.—The following telegram was received at the Foreign offices, Dec. 11, 1857:—

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 6.—The Bombay mail reached Suez on the 30th Nov., bringing Bombay dates to 16th Nov.

Groathed's column, after the battle of Agra, was pushing on with all haste towards Cawnpore, where, on the 18th, Brigadier Grant, of the Lancers, joined, and took command. On the 28th they crossed at Kanwai, where the enemy was cut by our cavalry, and five guns captured. The force, now about 3,500 strong, reached Cawnpore on the 25th; and being reinforced to 5,000, crossed the Ganges on the 30th. They reached Alumbagh without obstruction on the 3rd, and there was it till the Commander in Chief joins them.

Lucknow, said to be surrounded by 50,000 insurgents, had not been relieved at the date of the latest advices, but still held out, and our force at Alumbagh, only three miles from Lucknow, though in easy communication with Cawnpore, had not received a line from Lucknow for more than a month. Heavy fighting with slaughter, said to have occurred.

Sir C. Campbell, who left Calcutta on the 27th October, reached Cawnpore on the 3rd November, where he remained till the 9th, waiting it is presumed reinforcements, which must bring up the force at Alumbagh, when he joins, to close on 10,000 men. On the 1st of November an action was fought near the village of Kudoni, between the Dinapore mutineers and a detachment of 800 men, consisting of part of the Naval Brigade, and a detachment of the 93rd Highlanders, with two 9 pounders, under Col. Powell, of her Majesty's 53rd foot. Our success was complete, but loss heavy—Colonel Powell being among the killed. The Naval Brigadier afterwards fell back on Binkoe, with the view of returning to Ballypore, and the rest of the troops reached Cawnpore on the 2nd.

The Rohilkund rebels had again advanced toward Mynestiar, and again taken to flight on finding the little force from that place was approaching Mehidpore, having been attacked on the 8th of November by a body of insurgent tribes from the neighborhood. A portion of the Malwa contingent joined the enemy, killed Capt. Mills, Dr. Casey, and Sergeant Major O'Connell, and Mansea, captured the guns and compelled the other troops to retire. According to the latest accounts from Bombay, the 1st, 3rd, and 4th divisions of Nizam cavalry under Major Orr, attacked the rear guard of the rebels on the 12th Nov., at Barowal, and captured the whole of the guns and stores taken from Mehidpore, also two of the enemy's guns. 100 of the enemy killed, 74 prisoners. Our casualties not yet received, but said to be severe. The column under Brigadier Showers captured Ahuiar, Dadra, Nunood, and other places south west of Delhi, securing upwards of £70,000 worth of treasure. Further north, General Van Cortlandt still keeps the country in order. The district between Agra and Meerut is so quiet that the post and passenger carriages run daily between the two places. Eastward of Oude, the Bangalore contingent had gained two victories over bodies of the insurgents. The steamer Bengal reached Suez on the 3rd inst., from Calcutta, but brought no later dates than those from Bombay.

The dates from Hong Kong are to the 10th of October. Preparations were being made for the assault on Canton.

"Evening Herald" Despatch.

Grant's column, about 3,500 strong, after reaching Cawnpore, was reinforced by 5,000, and crossed the Ganges, with a large convoy of supplies for Lucknow, which is surrounded by 50,000 insurgents. Outram and Havelock held their own position with less than 2,000 men.

One of the sons of the King of Delhi escaped—he was taken or died in charge. A commission is investigating the charges against the King.

Delhi is in vain showing the effect of heavy artillery fire.

STILL LATER

Dec 12.—Telegraph from London this morning states—The lands advancing. Indian news considered very favourable. The friends of Col. Inglis, commanding at Lucknow, will be glad to hear "all was right at Lucknow, 9 p.m."—so communicated by Sir Colin Campbell, by telegraph to Lord Canning at Calcutta. Several heavy failures in London yesterday—mostly German and Eastern houses.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1858.

NEW YEAR.

The first day of the New Year is made a time of congratulation, and gloomy indeed must be the prospect, and sad the affliction, which can interfere to check the hilarious disposition excited in all classes, by the admission of another figure upon the records of time. Many circumstances have occurred to temper the rejoicing upon this occasion; but withal a large measure of mercy mingles with the cup of sorrow and regret, and the heart warms with gratitude to the Giver of all good, when the former are recalled to mind, and the latter are contemplated as the overruling designs of a gracious Providence in his dealings with the children of men.

We have passed the Church's New Year—which commencing with the first Sunday in Advent, begins those services of the calendar which prepare for Christmas, and follow in beautiful order through all the Church's varied seasons,—and have entered upon the year of our Lord 1858. It is an eventful time in the history of the world. There is scarcely a civilized nation upon the face of the earth, that is not stirred to the inmost recesses of its social life, by the judgments that are abroad. Some have been tried by war and famine; others have their commercial economy sadly deranged; and some are filled with outward disturbance and internal distrust. There never was a time when "distress of nations and perplexities" one of the signs that shall usher in the end, had more significance than now, or appealed more strongly to the convictions of a religious mind, that the world is approaching the final period when all shall be changed, when there shall be a new heaven and a new earth, and God shall dwell with men.

Amongst the nations which have felt the Divine chastisement, England has not been exempted.—Greatest among them all, intimately concerned in the mightiest interests of the earth, she has probably endured more affliction than they all, in the bereavement of her children. The Russian war—the outbreak in India,—are dispensations which have carried mourning into every house and hamlet in the land. Yet has the affliction not been without its accompanying mercy. God has not forsaken her. Victory has followed her banners—the enemy has not prevailed against her—her sons and her daughters, have nobly devoted themselves, and in their lives and in their deaths are held in honored remembrance, wherever fame wafts their story. The sins have been acknowledged that have merited the Divine displeasure. The chastisements she has received will lead to a review of her past policy—will call her secret faults to remembrance—and cause her to look to her ways before Him, and to be jealous of His honor and glory, in every land that owns her dominion.

Nor is it only in the death and desolation occasioned by war, that England has to own a national transgression of the Divine precepts and commandments. Along with other countries she has suffered from commercial derangements, so that her internal prosperity has been disturbed—but yet another mercy—not endangered, These have been of a nature sudden in their operation, "overpowering" in their effects, so far beyond all human foresight, that they cannot be mistaken for common or calculated occurrences. As is the war which has afflicted her, so is this civil evil, manifestly an interposition of Divine Providence to lead her to the study of some great and grave errors in her administration of the trust committed to her charge. The neglect or commission has not wholly been foreign or at a distance from her centre. The "accursed thing" is partly within herself as such threatenings prove. May the calamity lead her statesmen to a diligent enquiry, and to a remedy for social and religious evils, which shall be pleasing in the sight of Him who is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity and cannot look upon sin.

We are not without our afflictions and difficulties, growing out of the causes we have noticed above, in this quiet and hitherto comparatively happy portion of the British dominions. May we also learn to profit by them. Yet has Nova Scotia great cause of thankfulness compared with other lands. Her fields have been blessed with increase, and altho' her waters during the past season have withheld to some extent the sunny spoil which stained a hardy race on her shores, and brought comfort and wealth to her towns and cities, yet do we hear of no overpowering distress, no grinding poverty which may not be immediately relieved. Some commercial firms have been obliged to succumb to the general pressure, altho' not without a hope that they may

recover their position. If the year 1858 commences with a few gloomy features in this respect, we trust that ere long the gloom will give place again to the sunshine of prosperity—and that the hearty good wishes of "A Happy New Year" which resound on all sides, may be abundantly realized by the temporal and spiritual blessings which shall attend its onward progress. That our friends and readers, in their several walks of life, may all possess their share of such blessings, and well balanced minds to enjoy them aright, is our humble prayer.

In sending our various statements of Accounts since November, we have intimated our intention, unless a different arrangement could be made for conducting *The Church Times*, to discontinue its publication after the close of its current year, which will be the middle of January. In order to carry it on comfortably, we require additional Editorial assistance—and a considerable increase of subscribers, (about 300) to enable us to improve the typographical appearance, and enlarge the dimensions of the Paper. If this can even now be accomplished, the work will go on. If it cannot, the Paper will cease at or about the time specified.

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

H. M. Ship *Indus*, hence, arrived at Bermuda on the 12th ult.—7 days.

The Message of the President of the United States is very severe upon the Mormon rebellion—and there is evidently a stern determination in the government to bring Brigham Young to his senses. This will be a work of time, for the latest accounts represent the military expedition to Utah on the part of the States, as ready to perish. If the Mormons are bent upon resistance, the excellence of their position, and the difficulty of reaching it may protract the warfare for a number of years; but there can be no doubt of the final subjugation of the territory, and along with this, we hope, the civilization and settlement of the route to the Pacific.

The Inland Navigation Company announces that the communication by canal and lake from the first Dartmouth lake to the Basin of Minas has been completed, and that the Shubonacado Canal, a reality at last, will be ready for traffic when the ice breaks up. We trust that this enterprise will be profitable. There can be no doubt that by opening up a large tract of country to the Halifax market, there will be a corresponding benefit to the settlements along the route. Dartmouth also, may expect to rise in importance according to the success of the undertaking. Charles E. Fairbanks, Esq., is the Civil Engineer, to whom the credit is due of having successfully carried through the project commenced so many years ago, of uniting the waters of the Bay of Fundy with the Harbour of Halifax.

The Christmas decorations of the various Episcopal Churches, have been in general very effective. Christ Church at Dartmouth—St. Luke's—the Bishop's Chapel and St. George's—exhibited a profusion of evergreen, beautifully wreathed round the pillars and woven into mottoes and emblems. There were two full services in St. Paul's on Christmas Day. There was a full service in the Bishop's Chapel on the last night of the Old Year, commencing at 8 o'clock—his Lordship was present—Rev. Mr. Cochran said prayers, and Rev. Mr. Maturin preached an excellent sermon.

The Bangor Union, State of Maine, Dec. 3, relates an attack by wolves on the mail waggon between Calais and Beddington. Twelve of these hungry beasts with open jaws beset the waggon. The driver shot one with a rifle which stopped the pursuit a while, and he reached the next station in safety, horses and man a good deal frightened. Not much wonder. It was one of those cases where a man would rather eat than be eaten, without much enquiry into the quality of the venison.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—ELECTIONS.—The Nomination for Westmorland County took place on the 24th. The candidates now in the field are Daniel Hanington and Humphrey T. Gilbert, Esqs. Mr. Hanington was nominated by Mr. Boltonhouse, and Mr. Gilbert by Mr. Brownell. The polling takes place on Monday.—*Courier, Dec. 26.*

This is election day for Northumberland. The state of the polls in Chatham and Newcastle, at the time of our going to press, as announced by telegraph, was—Sutton 232; Williston 191.—*Ibid.*

Sackville, N. B., 30th Dec. 1857.

Mr. Sutton, M. P. F., for Northumberland, whose seat was vacated by accepting the office of Deputy Treasurer, was defeated on the 26th, by Mr. Williston, Conservative, with over 100 majority.

On 28th, Daniel Hanington, formerly Speaker of the House of Assembly, was elected for Westmorland, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. K. Gilbert, by upwards of 400 majority over H. T. Gilbert, of St. John, brother of the late member. Both candidates professing Liberal principles.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE!

Washington, 30th Dec. 1857.

A letter from Secretary Loucheux to Messrs. Peter Cooper and Cyrus W. Field, of New York, informs those gentlemen that the U. S. Steam Ship "Niagara" will be detailed to lay the Atlantic Telegraph Cable in June next. Chief Engineer Biverst, U. S. N., has been granted leave of absence to give his services to the Telegraph Company. President Buchanan and Secretary Toucey, are both favorable to the enterprise.

The R. M. Steamship *Niagara* arrived on the night of January 1, in 13½ days from Liverpool. The news adds but little of importance to previous advices.

Preparations were making for an attack upon Canton to take place on the 15th December. A force is prepared of 2000 marines, backed by the allied fleets of France and England.

The arguments in the case of Ditcher v. Danison, on appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, terminated on the 12th Dec. The members of the Council present were The Lord Justice Bruce, the Lord Justice Turner, Mr. Pemberton Leigh, Sir E. Ryan, Sir J. Patteson and the Bishop of London. Their Lordships after the chamber was cleared, remained a considerable time in consultation, but separated without coming to a decision, or naming the day on which judgment will be pronounced.

The *Carthage* was still on the stocks. The last great effort to explode her, Tuesday, Dec. 15th, burst the hydraulic pipes, £900 weekly, for the last six weeks, has been expended, in the efforts to launch the reluctant monster.

The Commander-in-Chief Sir C. Campbell, had a narrow escape from being taken prisoner in proceeding towards Cawnpore.

Lieut. Moorsom the writer of the following note, is said to have greatly distinguished himself—he is a relative of Judge Wilkins of this city.

The following letter was brought on a small scrap of paper by a coolie from Lucknow to Cawnpore, and forwarded from Capt. Murphy, Brigade Major at Cawnpore, Nov. 3. It is believed to be the last and only domiled note from the inside of Lucknow to that date. It is addressed to his mother, of Great George-street, Westminster, from Lieut. Moorsom, Deputy-Assistant Quarter-master-General to Sir H. Havelock's Force.—

Lucknow, Oct. 27.
My dearest Mother—All right physically and mentally—brain, body, and limbs—to date. We relieved Lucknow from its instant peril, and are now ourselves occupying a more extended position in the town, blockaded with the garrison. Write to Inghis's, Gubbius's, and Couper's people, if possible, to say that they and theirs are all well. We have grub abundant, ammunition, good quarters, plenty of fighting men, stout hearts, and our God on our side; on the other, our enemy numerous, but cowardly, with a scarcity of iron and lead for guns. Had we not many women, and children, and sick and wounded, we could walk out of the town at any moment. As it is, we can hold our own, and steadily make advances until reinforcements arrive. I tried once before to ease your anxieties by writing, but the messenger was compelled to throw away his despatches before falling into the hands of the enemy.

This goes through the beleaguering host, so you will, I hope, see the necessity of my writing no more fully. Mother, mind, don't deem me "down among the dead men" until you hear it on the best authority; and with very dearest love to all, believe me your truly affectionate son,
W. R. MOORSOM.

Captain Watkin whose melancholy death we record with feelings of sympathy and commiseration, was related to the Uniscoke family.

Captain C. Watkins, of the Northampton Militia, was travelling with his regiment from Oxford to Plymouth on Thursday, when between Toines and the Kingsbridge-road station, he put his head out of the carriage window, it came in contact with the battress of a wall, and he was killed on the spot.

Commodore Paulding, commanding the U. States squadron at Nicaragua, has arrested the filibuster Walker and his force, at Punta Arenas, and sent them back to the United States. The act which in itself is highly commendable, is said to have been disapproved by the United States Government.

OPENING OF THE HALIFAX AND WINDSOR RAILWAY—ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST TRAIN AT WINDSOR.

WINDSOR, 30th Dec. 1857.
An Engine and one Car, with the contractors and engineers, arrived here from Halifax at Five, P. M., and returned again to Halifax at 7 P. M.

WINDSOR, 31st Dec. 1857.
One Engine and one passenger car, with the Chief Engineer, arrived here 1. 10 P. M., and returned again to Halifax, at 3 P. M.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The idea that cancer is incurable cannot be entertained by persons who have witnessed the effect of these remedies on this terrible disease. The ointment penetrates the substance of the cancer, and reaches its minutest ramifications in the flesh, checking its progress, and gradually restoring the parts affected to a sound condition, while the pills acting upon the blood as a powerful detergent, destroy the seeds of the malignity in the circulation. The testimony on this head is abundant and conclusive.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. Mr. Jordan, with rem.—directions, attended to. Rev. T. H. White. Rev. Mr. Jamieson, attended to. Rev. J. Ambrose. Rev. Mr. Fillet, with rem. Rev. A. Gray, with rem. Mrs. Symonds, with remittance for C. T. and P. Post. J. W. H. Rowley, Esq., with rem. and advice to P. Post. Mr. G. Munro, with rem. Rev. O. Elliott, attended to. Mr. F. Morris, with rem. Mr. W. H. H. Henderson, with rem.—will attend to directions. Mr. J. Moody, with rem. Rev. T. D. Ruddle, will be attended to. Rev. H. M. Spika, with rem.—have not yet disposed of them. Mr. Chesley, with note of hand from Paffrey.

Married.

On the 24th Dec, by the Rev. Mr. Crisp, Mr. THOMAS HARRIS to Miss MARGARET McLAUGHLIN, both of this city.

At Dartmouth, on Monday the 28th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Shrove, Mr. ISAAC HORN, to Miss ELIZA MIERS. In St. James' Church, Jeddore, on the 20th inst, by Rev. R. Jamison, Mr. PETER MYERS, to Miss MARGARET DOUGLAS, both of Jeddore.

Also by the same, on the same day, at Musquodoboit Harbour, Mr. W. MYERS, of Jeddore, to Miss CAROLINA STRYENS, of Musquodoboit Harbour.
At St. Mary's Bay, Weymouth, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. P. J. Fillet, Mr. SAMUEL SANDERSON, to Miss FRANCES ELIZABETH SPROTT.

DECEASED.

On Tuesday morning last, JOSEPH DANIEL, son of Joanna and William Divine, aged 3 years.
On Tuesday evening last, in the 59th year of her age, Mrs. MARY RUMLEY.
At Ferguson's Cove, on the 29th Dec., WILLIAM POWER, aged 104½ years, an old, and respectable inhabitant of that place.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Dec 26.—Sch. Joseph, Binney, Shelburne Monday, 28th.—Brig Pearl, Walters, Liverpool, N. S.; sch. Amazon, Aisle, Boston, 4 days, Resident, Crowell, Sydney; Lorrick, Graham, Georgetown, P. E. I.; Challenge, Walters; Turks Island.
Wednesday, 30th.—R. M. S. Osprey, Sampson, St. John N. E., 29 hours—24 passengers for Halifax, Brigs, Edgell, Mitchell, Kingston, Jan. 18 days; Ranger, Parnier, Baltimore, 11 days; sch. Mary Ann, Grant, P. K. Island.
Friday, Jan 1—R M Steamer Canada, Boston, 2 days, 12 pm—R M Steamer Niagara, Liverpool, 13½ days.
CLEARED.
Dec. 26.—Mary, Mahoney, Cienfuegos; Arao, Masqua, Jamaica; Islay, Melnich, P. E. Island; Comercio, do.
Dec. 29.—Wave, McDonald, Ch. Town, P. E. I., Stanley, Davidson, F. W. Indies; Reindoor, Curtis, Jamaica.
Dec. 29.—O-pray Murphy, Porto Rico; Amazon, McPhee, Newfoundland; Boston, O'Brien, Boston.

Jan'y 1st. 1858.

WILLIAM LANGLEY,

CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, &c.

FROM LONDON.

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

LANGLEY & JOHNSON.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

Hollis Street.

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

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

CHRISTMAS—1857.

Interesting and neatly bound BOOKS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

ANNUALS, Harper's Story Books, Chambers' Story Books, Merry Tales for Little Folks, Little Grace, the interesting Publications of the Episcopal Sunday School Union, &c., &c., &c.
Also—CHURCH SERVICES, in Cases, Velvet and extra Morocco; PRAYER BOOKS, clasps and gilt rims, 2s. 3d to 3s; Velvet very neat do. 4s.; PSALM and HYMN BOOKS, morocco gilt.
Also—Boxes Crayon Materials; do. Soft Crayons do. White, Black and Brown Chalks; Handsome boxes Water Colours; Cases Mathematical Instruments, plain and superior; Ornamental Boxes Vesta Matches, &c. &c.

WM. GOSSIP,

Dec. 19, 1857. 24 Granville Street.

GREAT CLEARANCE

Of Rich and Elegant SILKS,

At an immense Sacrifice!

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

Fancy Silk Dresses.

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

The above comprise Glaces, Stripes, and Checks, of latest styles.

Flounced and Robed Silks.

A very large assortment, former prices ranging to £7, now reduced to £4 and £5 5s.
Military Stripe Robes, reduced from £7 to £5 17s 6d.
Colored Moire Antiques, former price £6 2s 6d reduced to £5.

Black Glaces and Gros de Naples.

Black Gros de Naples,	3s 3d	reduced to	2s 8d
Ditto	3s 9d	do	3s 3d
3-4 Black Glaces,	4s 6d	do	4s 3d
Ditto	5s 3d	do	4s 9d
Ditto	5s 9d	do	5s 0d
4-4 Ditto	6s 3d	do	5s 6d
Ditto	7s 6d	do	6s 9d
Ditto	10s 6d	do	8s 9d

W. BILLING, JUNE & CO.

Dec 28. December 19th. 1857.

ALMANACKS!

CUNNABELL'S and WELCH'S ALMANACKS for Sale by the dozen or single.
WM. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street
Nov. 14

SPITFIRE FROM LONDON.

BY this arrival I have received from the Establishment of Messrs. WINSOR & NEWTON Manufacturing Artist's Colourmen by appointment to Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the following articles:—
Sketching Stools, fitted complete.
New Sketching Easel in leather case.
Prepared Canvas, for Oil Painting, stretched on frames, various sizes, ready for use.
Oil Colour, all kinds, in Collapsible Tubes.
Flat Portable Tube Boxes, fitted complete.
Mal'ogany and China Palettes.
Flat Hog Hair Brushes.
Best Indian Ink, Gilt, Lion Head, and best Black.
New Water Colors, in Tubes, all kinds, Cakes & Half Cakes do
Neat Cabinet Saucers.
Pearl Cement, for mounting Drawings &c.
Scales for Water Colors, in great variety.
Lumbard's Demy, Royal and Imperial Crayon Boards.
Do do do do Mounting Boards.
Tubes and Bottles Chinese/White.
Sketching Blocks, Drawing Papers.
Porte Crayons, and Leather and Cork Stumps.
Bristol Boards, Sable Brushes very superior, large and all sizes, &c. &c., and generally all articles in use by Amateur and Professional Artists.

WILLIAM GOSSIP.

Oct 17.

No 24, Granville Street

BECK WITH & MAJOR,

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

FALL IMPORTATIONS;

—COMPRISING—

DRESS GOODS, In plain and Fancy Stuffs, Plain, Floured and striped, with a variety of new styles.	CLOKINGS, In plain, Reversible, and Sealskin Cloths. Grey, White and printed COTTONS. CARPETINGS, Rugs, Door Mats, Polka Jackets. Worked and Stamped Col- lars and Slevves, do in sets, black hngled do BIRD QUILINGS, Laces and Edgings, Ready made CLOTHING, in great variety.
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All the above being offered at prices equal to any other house in the trade.

Oct. 24.

34 GRANVILLE STREET

Cheap Blankets!

LONDON HOUSE.

November 12th, 1857.

WE have just received an immense Stock of the above of the following extraordinary LOW PRICES
9-4 Heavy Whittneys 10s per pair.
10-4 do do 12s 6d do.
10-4 super. Saxony 15s do.
14 4 & 12 4 do do 17s 6d and 20s.
12-4 Double Milled, made from finest Wools, 25s.
30s.

The above are decidedly the best and cheapest Blankets ever offered to the public.

Nov. 14

E. BILLING, JUNR. & Co.

STOP UP THE CRACKS!!!

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

CHEAP ROOM PAPER,

for Parlors, Bedrooms and Kitchens, well adapted to make apartments air-tight and comfortable during the inclement Winter Season.

Call at No. 24, Granville Street.

Oct. 3. 1857.

HEBREW, GERMAN and ITALIAN, &c.

HEBREW & English Dictionary Biblical and Rabbinical, with Hebrew Grammar, 3 vols. paper cover, by M. H. Bresslaw. 15s.
English, German and French, } Dictionaries,
German, English and French, } 3 parts,
French, English and German, } 4s. 6d.
French, Italian and English, } Dictionaries,
English, French and Italian, } 3 parts,
Italian, English and French, } 9s.
Grammar of the Spanish Language. 1s. 6d.
French and English Phrase Book.
Nov. 28, 1857. WM. GOSSIP.

BOOK-KEEPING.

RECEIVED and for Sale by the Subscriber—Chambers' BOOK-KEEPING by Single and Double Entry. Also—Balad Books for do. 2 Single Entry, 12 do. Double Entry. Price, per set of two, 1s. 7d.
Chambers' School-Books are sold by us at the publishers' price.

Dec. 19.

24 Granville Street.

STATIONERY, &c.

R. M. STEAMSHIP CANADA.

THREE CASES STATIONERY, &c., just received per above arrival, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.
WM. GOSSIP,
Dec. 19. 24 Granville Street.

New Sketching Easel.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S NEW SKETCHING EASEL. This newly-invented Easel possesses those qualities most required by the Sketcher and Tourist. It is of the simplest construction, very portable, and of extreme lightness. The legs may be placed in any position most suited to the Sketcher. Neatly fitted in a leather case, convenient to carry.
Winsor & Newton's SKETCHING STOOLS, with enclosed Seats—light, convenient and portable.
At WILLIAM GOSSIP'S,
24 Granville Street.
Oct. 19.

NEW BOOKS!

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

Tracts for the Christian Seasons, 1st series, 4 vols., clo. 25s. Do. 2nd do. 4 vols., clo. 25s.

Taylor's Holy Living, 2s. 3d.
Do. Holy Dying, 2s. 3d.
Liturgia Domestica, 3s. 6d.
Jones Letters from a Tutor to his Pupils, 2s. 3d.
Sherlock's Practical Christian, 0s. 6d.
Nicholson's Exposition of the Catechism, 2s. 4d.
Nelson's Life of Bishop Bull, 2s. 6d.
Keble's Selections from Hooker, 2s. 3d.
Confessions of St. Augustine, 3s.
Thoughts during Sickness, 3s. 6d.
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. 6d.
Do do on the Miracles, 3s. 6d.
Do do on the Morning Prayer, 2s. 3d.

Heylin's Doctrine and Discipline of the English Church, 1s.
Old Week's Preparation for the Sacrament, 3s.
Companion to the Prayer Book, 1s. 6d.
Arden's Scripture Breviaries, 3s.
Life of Bonwicke, 1s. 6d.
The Golden Grove, 1s. 6d.
Man's Man of Sorrows, 3s.
The Psalter and the Gospel, 3s.
Chief Truths, 10d.
The Penitential Psalms, 3d.
Tales for the Young Men and Women of England—29 kinds, each, 1s. 4d.
Catechism on Confirmation, in packets, 1s. 4d.
Preparation for Confirmation, do, 1s. 4d.
Questions for Confirmation, 1st series, do, 1s. 4d.
Do Do 2nd series, do, 1s. 4d.
Hints for the Day of Confirmation, do, 1s. 4d.
The Confirmation Service explained, do, 1s. 4d.
A few Words before Confirmation, do, 1s. 4d.
Miscellaneous Tracts for Parochial Use, do, 2s. 3d.
Morning and Evening Prayers, do, 1s. 4d.
Daily Office for Use of Families, 1s. 4d.
Short Manual of Devotions for every Day in the Week, 10d.
Ken's Manual of Prayers, 10d.
Keble's Christian year, 2s. 3d.
Lyra Innocentium, 2s. 3d.
Daily Steps towards Heaven, gilt limp, 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.

Nov 7.

LONDON HOUSE

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

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

OVERCOATS.
Good useful heavy Overcoats, made from Pilots, Witneys and Heavy Tag Beavers, 13s 6d to 25s.
Super Beaver, Seal Skin, and Russian Sable Fur Cloth Overcoats, embracing 'The Cambridge,' 'The Granville,' 'The Clarendon,' 'The Palmerston,' and others, heavy wool linings, 30s to 60s.
Skiat Beaver Chesterfields and Coddingtons, 20s 6d, 30s and upwards.
The Fancy Melton Sacque, 25s.
Capes, Talmas, Capes with Sicores, &c., in a number of designs.
In addition to the above, we have pleasure in submitting the following, being exclusively our own designs, and especially suited to the requirements of this climate—
The Siberian Wrapper,
The Furskin Reversible Paxton,
The Serpent Cloth Talma,
The Canadian Sleigh Comforter.

These coats are very heavy and extremely low in price.

REVERSIBLE OVERCOATS.
The great demand experienced by us last season for this description of overcoats, has led to the production of a much greater variety in various materials. The following we can recommend with every confidence—
Black Lionskin and Blue Pilot Reversible, 30s.
Russian Lambskin, and Black or Brown Beaver ditto, 35s, 37s 6d, 42s 6d.
Siberian Tag Beaver, and Grey or Brown Witney do., 50s.
Brown and Black Beaver ditto 57s 6d.
Black Furskin Cloth, and Mixed Melton Beaver, 60s.
Sealskin and Russian Sable Fur Cloth, 67s. 6d.
Business Coats, Black Cloth Drags and Frock Coats, Hunting and Riding Coats, Pants in Black and Fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres. Vests, in Fur Cloth, Tweed, Doeskin, Black and Fauxer Satin, Black Cloth, &c. &c. 3s. single and double breasted.

THE APARTMENT FOR YOUTH'S ATTIRE
Will be found to embrace a number of designs in cheap and useful Overcoats, School Coats, Albert Capes, Vests and pants of various textures.

SEAMAN'S AND LABORER'S CLOTHING.
Pilot Cloth Reefing Jackets, 10s 6d to 30s.
American Long Reefing Jackets and Pea Coats, 17s 6d, 22s 6d, 26s 6d.
Newfoundland Witney Jackets with Railway Plaid Linings, 27s 6d and upwards.
Heavy Pilot and Beaver Pants, lined throughout.
Holeskin and Corduroy Pants.
Mining Jackets, &c. &c.

Nov. 7. E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO

DRAWING BOOKS—ENVELOPES—COPY BOOKS.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 GRANVILLE STREET, has just received from England a large Assortment of Drawing Books, all sizes—Cream Laid Envelopes, adhesive, all sizes—and Ruled Copy Books—which he will sell wholesale and retail at the lowest rates.
ON HAND—A valuable Stock of Paper of all kinds, and a variety of Stationery.
Call at No. 24, Granville Street.

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

The following excellent Hand Books on Art, Received by Steamer Niagara.

ART of Landscape Painting in Water Colors. Art of Sketching from Nature. Art of Flower Painting. Art of Anatomy of the Human Figure. Art of Figure Drawing. Hints for Sketching in Water Colors from Nature. Art of Painting and Drawing in Colored Crayons. A system of Water Colour Painting. Transparency Painting in Linen. Instructions for cleaning, repairing, lining and restoring Oil Paintings. Principles of Colouring in Painting. Art of Transparent Painting on Glass.

An excellent assortment of Drawing Papers, Imperial and other sizes, tinted and white for black and cold Crayons, Sketching Blocks, Bristol Boards, Pale and Deep Gold Bronze, in ounce packets. Silver-foil, &c. &c.

All the Materials for OIL and WATER COLOUR DRAWING, constantly on hand, of the very best quality and moderate price.

ASK FOR OR SEND TO
WILLIAM GOSSIP,
No. 24, Granville Street,
Halifax.

Nov. 21, 1857.

Elegant and Useful Dresses!

THE NEW WIRE GROUND GLOSSARETTE ROBES.

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

HAVE purchased under peculiar circumstances, at a large discount, a manufacturer's stock of DRESSES, of the above beautiful texture.

The assortment comprises upwards of **ONE THOUSAND DRESSES**, at the very low prices of 7s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and 22s. 6d. each, being far below the original cost of production.

The patterns are varied, and E. Billing, Jr. & Co. have confidence in recommending them as the most desirable lot of Dresses they have ever had the good fortune to offer.

LONDON HOUSE,
Nov. 29. November 27th, 1857.

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

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

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

Histories of England, Greece, Rome and France.

Large School Bibles, clear print and strongly bound, 1s. 3d and 1s. 1 1/2; Testaments do. do. at 7 1/2 and 6d; Church Services and Books of Common Prayer 6d, 9d, 10 1/2, 1s. 2d and upwards, to 25s.

Halifax, Decr 1856. WM. GOSSIP.

FALL SUPPLY.

SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY.

RECEIVED per *Micmac* and Latest Arrivals from Great Britain and United States:
A general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, in common use.

Writing Papers of all descriptions, in Foolscap, Pot, Post, Letter and Note Papers, ruled and plain; Envelopes, &c. &c. &c.

Steel Pens, Quills, Quill Pens, Ink, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Copy Books, Slates, Slate Pencils, Account Books, and Memorandum Books.

A large assortment PAPER HANGINGS.

WM. GOSSIP.

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

Sold in Boxes, Price 1s.

WM. LANGLEY,
Chemist & Druggist, Hollis St.

March 21.

GLOBES.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a Pair of Second-hand GLOBES, 18 ins. diameter, Celestial and Terrestrial, high stand, with compass, complete.

Also—A Terrestrial GLOBE, 12 ins. dia. low stand.

The above are the Property of a Gentleman having no further use for them in his family, and will be sold cheap. They are in excellent order.

Oct. 17. WM. GOSSIP.

New Sketching Easel.

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

WINNOR & NEWTON'S SKETCHING STOOLS, with enclosed Seats—light, convenient and portable.

At WILLIAM GOSSIP'S,
Oct. 10. 24 Granville Street.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS? CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life neutralizing the principle of disease, and thus radically curing the malady, whether located in the nerves, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, the muscles, the skin, the brain, or any other part of the system.

USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are equally efficacious in complaints common to the whole human race, and in disorders peculiar to certain climates and localities.

ALARMING DISORDERS.

Dyspepsia, and derangement of the liver, the source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints.

When all stimulants fail, the renovating and bracing properties of these Pills give firmness to the shaking nerves and enfeebled muscles of the victim of general debility.

DELICATE FEMALES.

All irregularities and ailments incident to the delicate and sensitive organs of the sex are removed or prevented by a few doses of these mild but infallible alternatives. No mother who regards her own or her children's health, should fail to have them within her reach.

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The London "Lancet" the London "Medical Review," and the most eminent of the faculty in Great Britain, France and Germany have eulogised the Pills and their inventor.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:

Asthma	Diarrhoea	Inflammation	Gravel
Bowel Complaints	Dropsy	Inward Weakness	Secondary Symptoms
Coughs	Dubility	Liver Complaints	General Affections
Cold	Fever & Ague	Lowness of Spirits	Worms, of all kinds
Chest Diseases	Female Complaints	Piles	
Costiveness	Headaches	Indigestion	
Dyspepsia	Intemperance	Stone and	

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—25 cents; 62 1/2 cents; and \$1 each Box.

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

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

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, as the best VEGETABLE ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE IN USE, for purifying the blood and improving the general health.

Sold by WM. LANGLEY,
Hollis Street.

March 21.

CHISWELL'S PECTORAL BALSAM

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

Prepared from an English recipe, and sold wholesale and retail by
WM. LANGLEY,
Chemist, &c.

March 21. Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

Books for Sunday School Libraries.

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

WM. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street,
Sep. 19.

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

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