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Calendar.

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CALKND	AR WITH LES	SONS.						

Day Date	MORNING	EVENING.						
8. Sept. 18 149u. afTrin.		14. eren. 27, lum.14						
	Nahum 3 —	16 Habak. 1' -15						
W. IG Ember Day.	Leph. 1 -	Id Haggai 1 2						
2. 18 Ember Day.	Haggal 2	19/Zech. 11 8						
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One of the Einber Week Concess to be used in this day and cach day in this week.

Poctry.

WHOM DOES THE LORD LOVE BEST?

Tunne brothers langering in a wood, Conversed on heavenly things; When in their path an angel stood, With spiendor flashing wings.

- "Who careth most for God?" she asked-"Thou with the haughty brow, What would'st thou give to win his love. If he were present now?"
- "Of gems a thousand sparkling stones, Of jewels all I own, And if I had a hundred thrones, They should be His alone."

The second eager spoke—" And I, Would bring him lands and gold," The third abashed, stored trem! "ing by, Nor dared his gift unfold.

Her azure eye the angel turned Full on his shrinking lotta, the knew his soul with fervor burned, His heart with love was warm.

He murmured, "Le! I am not fit,
To look upon Thy fire.,
My brothers have both wealth and wit,
And much of heavenly grace.

- "And I, alas! am weak and poor, With little worldly pelf:
 Yet, if He could the gift endure,
 I'd gladly give—myself."
- "Thon art," I heard the angel say,
 "More blessed than the rest—
 For whose gives himself away,
 Him the Lord levell best."

Religious Miscellaun.

THE CANADIAN ELECTION.

THE time has not long past when it would have been thought wholly incredible that any dioceso in communion with the Church of England, and subject to the British Crown, should, with the full sanction of Government, elect its own Bishop Not indeed that such a consequence could be resisted, as a matter of theory, by those who had adopted the modern political doctrine of the absolute indifference of the State in religious matters. Yet ,so strong was the Brasian instinct of politicians, so powerful the apprehension of anything which might tend to weaken the influence of statesmen over the Church at home, that the notion of conceding an Episcopal election to a colony was treated as chimerical by practical men-by none more so than by those who were the eager claimants for the noninterference of the State with Nonconformist bodies. The concession which Canada has at last obtained would probably have been deferred for another generation, but for the complication arising out of the confiscation of the Clergy Reserves in those provinces. The arguments by which that measure was recommended to the Imperial Parliament were grounded on the exclusive right of the colonists to the management of their own affairs. When the right had once been allowed, and the unimpeachable title of the Church to her estates had been destroyed in deserence to its claim, it was impossible to deny its existence, because it might now subserve her spiritual independence as much as it had lately injured her temporal prosperity. So the Churchmen of Upper Canada have lost their lands and gained the power to elect their owa Bishous. Whether the balance be one of gain or loss is not, perhaps, so absolutely clear as at first sight the partisans of opposite schools will be ready to decide. So far as the election over which the venerable

Bishop of Toronto has just procided can be taken

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as an illustration of the consequences of this important change, there is much to be argued from it on both sides. Plainly there was an antagonism of parties among the electors, and, it would seem, something of the bittorness which a party contest never fails to provoke. High Church and Low Church had their representative candidates, for whom theological leaders put forth all their efforts. On the other hand it is evident that, with the close of the election, ended the animosity of its rival interests. The leading supporters of Dr. Bethune came ferward to propose a unanimous vote of the Synod in favour of Dr. Cronyn, the Bishop elect. It can hardly be doubted that the defeated minority left the church in which the election was decided against them with less feeling of bardship than they would have cherished if the Bishop whom they epposed had been the nomineo of a latitudinarian Minister of State.

A more serious subject of reflection arises from the diversity apparent between the two estates of clergy and laity in their choice. In this instance, indeed, there was a very slight preponderance of the clerical vote on the same side with the decisivo majority of the laity; but had the small number, by which that vote was determined, inclined the other way, a conflict of sentiments would have arisen, which all good Churchmen must have earncleeting Bishops contrary to the voice of the clergy, we do not see that the welfare of that order would be more secured by popular election than it has been by the English system of Ministerial nomination. We may trust, indeed—and this is all that can be said—that no body of lay representatives would pursue the policy which, from Sir Robert Walpole downwards, Whig statesmen have adopted, of promoting to the high places of the Church divines who did not speak the contiments or command the confi-

dence, of the clergy over whom they were to preside.
The advocates of popular election for our Bishops go a little too far when they claim for such a proceeding as the recent Synod at London the direct sanction of primitive Christianity. They should remember that only half the precedent has been fol-lowed in the Canadian election. The clergy and laity, by themselves or their representatives, were indeed consulted; but the assent of the provincial Bishops, and the confirmation of the Metropolitan were left out. Possibly these checks were often worthless, generally matters of form in early times; but that they did sometimes furnish a wholesome corrective to the haste or intemperance of a popular assembly is sufficiently clear. The circumstances of some of our Colonies, especially in Australia, are such as to render an ecclesiastical check peculiarly desirable; yet it is in that region that the Canadian precedent is most likely to be urged, and without the safeguards by which in a semi convict population it ought undoubtedly to be restrained. cannot but think that the assent of the Bishops of the province, harmonising as it does with primitive practice, would be a desirable condition of all Episcopal elections to Colonial Sees. At all events, a confirmation by the Metropolitan of the province ought to be retained; and for that purpose, as well as for others, each group of colonies ought at once to receive its provincial character, and be subordinated to its own primate. We need hardly add that a colonial confirmation ought not to be, and, could not be, the muckery of that important judicial proceeding to which civilians and crown lawyers have contrived to reduce it at home.

We have written with some little abatement from the tone of exultation with which Canadian Churchmen describe their recent ecclesiastical achievement. It is well to be aware of the dangers, as well as the advantages, attending any untried course. Yet, on the whole, we cannot but congratulate the members of the Church of England in the diocese of Toronto on what they have uone. With little aid from the mother country, thoy have raised an endowment nearly sufficient to provide for a much needed bish opric, they have gained the subdivision of an unmanageable diocese, and emancipated themselves from all political dictation in the appointment of the Diocesan. It is plain that there was a real interest in the work, or these things could not have been

and ask how long we meant to be content with the confession that Cornwall and Northumberland need each its separate Bishop, and that our own London has (far more than theirs) outgrown the possibility of one Prelate's Episcopal supervision, without ta king any step to remedy the evils we acknowledge. As to the more delicate question of appointments to such new Sees as we can be stirred up to found, we must be content to set the American precedent aside as not quite applicable to our circumstances, and pray that the day of their erection may see the country governed by a Minister better qualified by his knowledge of religious affairs, and still more by his conviction of their importance, than the flippant actor on the political stage who now orders them so ill.—London Guardian.

THE FLAR OF GOD .- At one part of the sormon he stopped me, that he neight meditate on what he had heard, and then he said. "Read it again." I hen I had finished it, "This," s.id he "exactly expresses what I would say to you; that is just my sentiment." I have copied the passage:—

"The fear of God is not a perplexing doubling. and distrust of his love; on the contrary, it is a fixed resting and trusting in his love. Many who have some truth and grace are, through weakness. filled with disquieting fears; but, possibly, though they perceive it not, it may be in some a point of wilfulness, a little latent, undiscerned affectation of scrupling and doubting, placing much of religion in it. True where the conditions above True, where the soul is really solicitous about its interests in God. that argues some grace; but being vexingly anxious about it, argues that graco is weak and low. A spark there is discovered even by the snoke; but the great smoke still con-tinuing, and nothing seen but it, argues there is little fire, little faith, little love; and then as it is un-pleasant to thyself, so it is to God as smoke to the eyes. What if one should be always questioning with a friend, whether he loved him or not, and pon every little occasion were ready to think he doth not, how would they disrelish each other? The far more excellent way, and more pleasing both to ourselves and God, were to resolve on humble trust, reverence, and confidence, being most afraid to offend, delighting to walk in His ways, loving Him and His will in all; and then resting persuaded of His love, though He chastise us, and even though we offend Him, and see our offence in our chastisements, yet He is good; plenteous in redemption, ready to forgive; therefore let Israel hope and trust. Let my soul roil itself on him, and adven-ture there all its weight. He bears greater matters, upholding the frame of heaven and earth, and is not troubled nor burdened with it."—Leigh Richmond's Memoirs.

THE PROBIBITED BOOK.

Bedell was in the habit of repeating a passage in a sermon, which he had heard Fulgentio preach at Venice, on this text, "Have ye not read?" The divine told his audience, that if Christ were now to ask them that question, all the answer they could make, would be, "No, Lord! we are not suffered to do so!" On which he zealously descanted on the restraint put on the use of Scripture by the Romanists. This Fulgentio was a Minorite friar, and the intimate friend of Pather Paul. He preached in so enlightened and scriptural a manner, that Pope Paul the Fifth is reported to have said of his discourses, " He has indeed some good sermons, but bad ones withal; he stands too much upon Scripture, which is a book that if any man will keep close to, he will quite ruin the Catholic faith."— On one occasion, when preaching on Pilate's question, "What is truth?" be told his audience that tion, "What is truth?" be told his audience that he had been long searching for it, and had at last found it. "Here it is in my hand !" He beld up a New Testament, but as seen as the people had seen, he returned it to his pocket, observing dryly.
"The book is prohibited." He took part in the Venetian controversy against the Pontiff, but was induced by the Nuncio to visit Rome, on promiso of safe conduct. He was at first received with favor, and even with festivity, but his entertaindone. They may not unfairly turn round upon us, I ers finished their kindness by burning him alive!

News Department.

Extracts from Papers by Steamer Europa.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, Aug. 28.

The Commons having been summoned to the bar, the royal assent was signified by the royal commissioners to the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill.

THE QUREN'S SPEECH.

The Lord Chancellor then read the following Royal Speech :-

\$ My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by her Majesty to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to express to you her Majesty's cordial acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have performed your important duties during a session which, though shorter than usual, has, nevertheless, been unusually laborious.

Her Majesty commands us to express to you her satisfaction that the present state of affairs in Europe inspired a well-grounded confidence in the continuation of peace. The arrangements connected with the full execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris have, from various causes, not yet been completed; but her Majesty trusts that by the earnest efforts of the contracting parties to that treaty, all that remains to be done with reference to its stipulations may ere long be sa-isfactorily settled.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the extensive mutinies which have broken out among the native troops of the army of Bengal, followed by serious disturbances in many parts of that presidency, have occasioned her Majesty extreme concern; and the barbarines which have been inflicted upon many of her Majesty's subjects in India, and the sufferings which have been endured, have filled her Majesty's heart with the deepest grief; while the conduct of many civil and military officers who have been placed in circumstances of much difficulty, and are being exposed to great danger, have excited her Majesty's warmest admiration.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she will omit no measures calculated to quell these grave disorders, and her Majesty is confident that, with the blessing of Providence, the powerful means at her disposal will enable her to accomplish that end. Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

Her Majesty commands us to thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the service of the present year, and for the assurances which you have given her of your readiness to afford her Majosty mbatever support may be necessary for the restoration of tranquillity in India. Her Majesty has been gratified to find that you have been enabled to provide the amount required to be paid to Denmark for the redemption of the Sound dues, without on that account adding to the national debt.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her hearifelt acknowledgment for the provision which you have made for her beloved daughter, the Princess Royal, on her approaching marriage with his Royal Highness the Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has seen, with satisfaction, that, although the present session has been short, you have been able to pass many acts of great importance, and to which her Majesty bas given her cordial assent.

The acts for establishing a more efficient jurisdiction for the proving of wills in England and Ireland, corcut defects vebich bave, for many years, been complained of.

The act for amending the law relating to divorce and to matrimonial causes, will remedy evils which have been long felt.

The several acts for the punishment of fraudulent breaches of trust, for amending the law relating to secondary punishments, for the law concerning joint stock, for consolidating and amending the law relating to bankruptcy and insolvency in Ireland, for the better care and treatment of pauper lunatics in Scotland, for improving the organization of the country police in Scotland, together with other acts of less importance, but likewise tending to the progressive in provement of the law, have met with her Majesty's assent.

We are commanded by her Majesty to express to you her confidence that, on your return to your severai counties, you will employ that influence which so justif belongs to you, to promote the welfare and trappiness of her loyal and faithful people, and that the blessing of Almight, God may attend and prosper your endeavors.

The Divorce Bill having practically passed, it is as well to state what it is, not only in the few points that have been most keenly contested, but as a whole. It embraces two subjects-"judicial separation," formerly called divorce a mensa et thoro, and divorce proper, formerly called divorce a vinculo matrimonia. Under the present Act separation may be obtained by either party, on the ground of adultery, cruelty, or causeless desertion for two years, and by application to the "Divorce Court," to a Judge of Assize, or to the Recorder of the city or town in which the complainant resides. Wives judicially separated are, with regard to property and its rights, to be treated as single women. And women deserted by their husbands may by application to a police court or petty sessions, obtain a legal right (which they could not formerly acquire) to their own earnings, or to property which may have accrued to them since their desertion.

Thus for there is little to be said against the Bill. The provision, indeed, which enables a husband or wife to procure a permanent legal separation upon a desertion for two years (unaccompanied with adultery or cruelty) is summary. It savours more of a bard heathen common sense than of that holy long-suffering which Christanity enjoins to all human beings under all relations, but especially under that one, consecrated alike by nature and religion, as the closest, the most sacred, the most enduring of which mere humanity is capable. But it is to be remembered that this separation effects little beyond a severance of proprietary rights, and is capable of being terminated at once by the will of the parties. And the Act is really valuable, as under certain circumstances, it protects an ill-used and deserted wife from grievous injustice. So far, then, there is little to complain of in the Act.

We now come to more delicate ground. Divorces operating as an actual dissolution of marriage, and leaving both par ies alike free to marry again, may be obtained by the husband on the adultery of his wife; by a wite on her busband's adultery, coupled with circumstances as involve deliberate or unusual denravity-such as incest, cruelty, desertion, or other iniquity not to be spoken of. Such divorces are to be obtained by application to a Court composed of the " Judge Ordinary" (Judge of the Court of Probate), and two of the following persons:-the Lord High Chancellor, the Chief Justices, the Chief Baron, and senior Puisne Judge of each Court. A suit of this kind may be dismissed on proof of connivance, collusion, condonation, unreasbnable delay, or desertion on the part of the complaining party.

We have only now to notice the clause which affects the clergy. No clergyman is bound to celebrate the mairiage of any person divorced for adultary, but he is bound to allow any other clergyman of the diocese to celebrate such a marriage in his church. This clause is little more than mockery. It ought either to meet the conscientious difficulties by which a clergyman is likely to be embarrassed, or, through the agency of the Church to inflict indirectly that sigma on vice which the State is afraid to inflict for herselt. It does neither. The difficulties of the clergy are that some think remarriage forbidden altogether, some think it forbidden to the woman. But the Act releases them only from the obligation to marry the guilty party. It does not, ther fore touch, except accidentally, either of these difficulties. And it expressly disables the Church from fulfilling her appointed office of branding sin, by enabling the guilty parties to take possession of the parish church, we may almost say in triumph, and there to employ any vagrant and disreputable pries: who may be willing to officiate in blessing their union .- London Guardian.

INDIA

The arrival of news on Saturday, five days before it was anticipated, took London by surprise-not that it was very satisfactory when published. The despatch in question was from her Mejesty's Consul at Caglissi, and was received at the Foreign office on Friday evening at 7.45 p.m. We give it verhatim:-

Alexandria, Aug. 14, 9 p.m. The Nuba arrived at Suez to-day. She brings dates from Calcutta to the 21st July, Madras, 25th July, Galle, 28th July; Aden, 8th inst.

The telegraphic message from Suez is meagre and confused, and there is not time to receive explanation before the departure of the steamer Bacta for Malta.

It is stated that Delhi is not taken, but the date is not given.

The news given in the Bombay Times of the 14th July. last mail, respecting the taking of Cawnpore by the bels, and the massacre of the Europeans there, is conenl. Barnard is reported to have died from dysentery by last mail

The Suez telegraphic message then goes on to say as follows :-

"The Simoom and Himalays arrived at Calcutta with about 1,500 of the China forces, to proceed at once up country, Only 300 more troops were expected—General Hancock's [Qy. Havelock] forces. Rebels beaten on three Rebels beaten on three Allahabad occasions, and several guns taken, between Allahabas and Cawnpore; the latter retaken from Nana Suhib whom Havelock is following up the Blittee [Qy. Bithoor

about ten miles.

"Sir Henry Lawrence died of wounds received a sortic from Lucknow, where, at present, all is well.

"All the troops in Oude mutinied.

"Agra all quiet. Native troops disarmed.

"Gwallor contingent mutinied. Supposed to have marched on Indore.

"No political China news given.

"The Transit, Government steamer, totally lost in the straits of Sunt.

"Tho Transit, Government steamer, totally lost in the straits of Sunda. Crew and troops all arrived at Suca

to-day.

"This telegraph received from Acting Consul-General Green at Alexandria, for the Earl of Clarendon.

"Consul Chaig."

It will be noticed that the death of General Barnard is only "reported;" we trust it may prove incorrectly. The news from Campore requires explanation, but it is supposed to relate to the dreadful massacre of one hundred Europeans on his rear before reported, and not to General Wheeler's force in a separate fort or intrenched position. The paragraph relating to the Transit, it is suggested, should probably read " The crew and troops all saved," with the words " Suez, to-day," added as the date of the despatch.

Upon the despatch, the Times remarks that the retaking of Cawipore, whatever they may mean, is not the only success ascribed to General Havelock, who appears to be able to move freely in the Doab of the Jumma and the Ganger, and who has obtained three victories over the rebels :-

" As all this country is within reach of the reinforcements rapidly arriving up the Ganges, every such success is sure to be made good, and the country becomes the basis for operations elsewhere. The general statement that all Oude had mutinied is no addition to what we have been told already. The Gwalior Contingent also was in mutiny at the last date, and nothing is now added except its remoured march on Indore. The object of this movement can only be a matter of speculation, but it certainly was not the boldest course open to the mutinous contingent, which could nowhere do us so much harm as by marching to Delhi, or molesting our communications with that

The private letters in the daily papers do not add much to the general knowledge of affairs and progress of the mutiny : and are interesting chuffy for the incidents they relate-many starling, most sad, and not a few heroic. The following are extracts from the narrative of an officer befor- Delhi, describing operations between the 11th and 24th of June. Having described various repulses, be proceeds :-

On the 16th and 17th they determined to liother us with their big guns, and so commenced building a battery on the right of the city, about three-quarters of a mile beyond the walls. As this battery would have sent shot and shell flying into every part of our camp. and would have made our house perfectly untenable, we quietly waited un il the afternoon of the 17th, when, the battery being just finished, and one gun already brought down to it, we sallied out, knocked the whole thing about their ears, bayoneted and shot down a number of those who po-invely tried to hold their ground, captured their gun, and burnt two or others villages in the vicinity. The loss on our side was miraculously small, for they had fired their gun, and had the large force they had with them concealed in the villages fired well on us. we should have suffered fearfully; this bold saily of ours has so astonished them that they have not come outside of the wall since. At present they confine themselves to their guns. They have a large battery on the left of the Cashmere-gate. one at the gate itse f, one at the Morre-gate, one at the Ajmere-gate and one at a place name unknown, but in the city walls, and in a direct line between Hindoo Rao's house and the Jumma Musid. Three of these play on the house, one on the high observatory close to us, and one on the Musjid to the lest of the observatory. On our side we have three batteriesone at the house, one at the observatory, and one at the Musjid, so that whichever battery of ours they fire at they get answer in return. This house is fearfully shattered; our engineer and artillery officers say they work their guns beautifully, and fully equal us in good shots. We who are on outpost duty here, some 20 of us, officers and men, all live in the gateway of this house. The day before yesterday, the 17th, while quietly sitting and chatting together, a round shot came humming and whisking right into the month of the gateway, struck the wall when it had gone about three yards, and burst into a thousand pieces, Poor

young Wheatley, of the late 54th (one of the few who had escaped the massacre), was taken from the middle of us, a large piece of the shell striking him in the shoulder and nearly cutting him in two. He dropped down dead, poor young fellow! Five of us who were sitting within a circle of ten yards, were more or less struck, but none seriously. I got an admonitory thump on the shoulder from a large piece of a stone that was sent whizzing by my ear; thank God, a suff' shoulder is the only damage done. Two more were cut about the face. The splinters then left us alone in a most curious way and went about six yards. I expect with a large piece of the round shot, which must have struck the wall at the other end of the gateway and burst again, for it killed two men of the 6th Carabineers who were sitting at the mouth of the gateway, smashing their massive brass belinets and thick turban covers as if they had been made of thin glass, and at the same time five or six Goorkas of the Sirmoor battalion were killed on the spot, also a poor syce. It is a most wonderful thing we were not all killed, but a merciful Providence was watching over us. We have now some sandbags as a wall in front of the gateway, and are pretty safe from shot and shell.

The guns of the mutineers appear to be well served. This is the first scrimmage in India where the enemy have had an unlimited supply of arrillery of every description. They are splendid gunners, and pitch their shells with most disagreeable precision. One round shot the other day killed one officer and six men, and wounded two others mortally. I was siting in the battery the day before yesterday smoking a pipe, when a shell came bang behind, and burst in the paraper. It knocked me well forward, but did not even upset a saudbag, to my great joy, for I was rather fearful that the battery was too thin. If they dont't give us a medal when this is over, I will never speak to a Director again. The rains are coming on in a day or two, by all appearance. I hope the men won't get ill in tents.

Another officer writes :-

Our batteries are playing on the city and palace of Delhi. The sickness inside is awful; they have their dead and wounded all together, and the stench is frightful, even outside. Two European deserters were cution at the guns. One had dyed his face, but he called for mercy in English, and was in a thousand pieces in a minute. Alartial law has been declared, and we hang six or so every evening, most of them the butchers who were engaged in the affray, and had assisted here in murder and plunder. I rade out this morning to see the bungalows, and found nothing but heaps of bricks and rubtish. Every bungalow here nearly was burnt. The moment the Sepoys broke out thousands of villagers swarmed in, and carried off everything.

An Artillery officer at Pashawur gives an instance of the use of the telegraph, by which communication had been kept up with the Punjaub:—

A letter was intercepted at Pindee, which said "Three natives of high rabk (giving names) sit in council to-morrow to decide what to do against the English." Telegraph said, "Let a spy attend and report. This was done, and in a few minutes after the outlines of the plot were before Lawrence. Telegraph again, "Hang them all three." In fitteen minutes more they were hung. Short work!

Since the 10th of June, the date of the first despatches speaking of disturbances in India, 43 sading vessels and 14 steamers have left England with troops. The number of men these have taken amounts in all to 20,717 men. Eight more sailing vessels and six more steamers are under orders, and by the end of the week, if all is well, 27,450 men will have been despatched to India in 72 vessels.

Four hundred rounds of ammunition per man is to be allowed for the troops going out to India and China; and the greater part of this was shipped in the Victoria and the Sydney transports on the 13th inst.

It is understood that the Government has placed three regiments at Gibraltar, iwo at Malia, one at Corfu, and two at the Cape of Good Hope, under orders of readiness for embarkation, should their services be required in India. The vacancies occasioned by the withdrawal of the troops from the Mediterranean will be filled up by regiments of militia, a plan which, it will be remembered, was adopted with great success during the Russian war.

Colonel the Hon. Percy Herbert, M. P. for Ludlow, will, it is stated, command a brigade in the army which has just been despatched to India. The gallant colonel was deputy quartermaster general of the division under Sir De Lacy I and in the Crimea, and was afterwards quartermaster general in the Crimea.

The despatch of troops to India has lowered our home establishment of infantry of the line to four-teen battalious, instead of forty, the proper proportion for the United Kingdom, and it is quite obvious that for some time it will be necessary to maintain a considerable European force in that country. It has therefore been determined to make a considerable addition to the army immediately, which will consist, at the least, of twenty new battalions of infantry.

The Divorce Bill, as amended in the Lords on Monday, was finally agreed to in both houses yesterday, Sir G. Grey explaining that the majority of four was against the insertion of the provision that a single act of adultery on the part of a man should deprive him of the right to obtain a divorce on account of the mi-conduct of his wire, and not in its favour as misreported in the morning papers. Mr. Hentey made a further pretest against the shands ment of the clause allowing diverce for adultery in the conjugal residence, and blamed the Government for having given way upon it. Lord Palmerston replied they had defended it in the House of L rds, but were beat n by the right hon, gentleman's own friends; but after it had been search out in the other house by 44 t 27, it would be used-so now to insist upon its reposerting, and no should vote against it. The Lords' alteration was then maintained by 43 to 11.

The Convocation of the Prelates and Clergy of the Province of Camerbury was yesterday proragned, in the J rusalem Chamber, Westminster, by the Vicar-General, Dr. Twiss, under a commission from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan, to Friday, Oct. 9.

Last night's Gazette announces that the Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. John Bowen, L.L. D., to be ordained and consecrated Bi hop of Si rea Leone, in the room of the Right Revd. John Willis Weeks, deceased.

Major General Windham has been taking leave of Lis constituents in Nortock, preparatory to his departure for India, which takes place 'o-day, (Aug. 26) under the tollowing circumstances, as related in his speech last Thursday. After some local greetings and explanations, he said—

"The same appointment that has been off-red to me now was off-red to me a year ago. At that time there was no war going on, and I did not see, as I had no real wait of money, why I should go out and leave my wift and family, to whom I am much attached, when there was no real military call for it. As soon, however, as I saw that there was a really dangerous disturbance in the East, I thought it my dury to write to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and tell him I considered active service and peace service very different things, and almough private reasons made me desirous of staying at home, I was still perfectly ready to accept any active employment her Mijesty might choose to give me. The next thing I heard from him was a very shorn note, merely saving, "Hold yourself in readiness, as your services are required in India." I was down at Cromer, pursuing the evil habit of smoking, when a telegraphic message came ordering me immediately up to London, as his Royal Highness wanted to see me. I went, and found I was to take the command of General Reed's division before Delhi. I have a very strong opinion that Delhi is not yet taken, and I am sorry to say I do not think it will be taken quite so fast as many men in this country think it will be. I smerely hope it may, and that it may have fallen ere now, for it would be an immense advantage. I assure you, after two trials of Schastopol, I do not covet in the slightest degree the honour of flesting the sword which you were kind enough to present to me on my return from the Crime in an attack upon Delhi.—Any man would be vain and foolish, and if he were serious irreligious, if he were to boast of what he could do in war, when the whole thing is in the hands of God; but I most sincerely pray and honesity hope that if I am called upon to draw the sword presented to me by this county, I shall bring it back again without disgrace. (Loud cheers)

It is formally announced by the Government, in both Houses of Parliament, that the question of the Principalities was really settled at O-borne, and that England and Austria, unable to defend the conduct of the Moldavian elections, have consented to annul them. A rumour follows that Lord Stratford, unable to brook his desertion by Lord Palmerston, is to return home. It is more probable that he will concentrate his efforts and assist Prince Vogorides to play his game over again. Will that mend matters?

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—It has not yet been finally decided whether a renewed attempt should be made to submerge the Atlantic cable during the present autumn, or whether the proceedings should be deferred until next summer. The directors of the company have adopted measures for ascertaining the opinions of nantical men as to whether the state of the Atlantic will be such as to justify the company in endeavoring to lay the cable in the month of October. Captain Harrison, who has had a very large amount of experience, probably more than any other naval man in sailing over the North Atlantic, is strongly of opinion that the attempt should be made. An immense number of observations recorded in logs have been collected, and are now being

very carefully studied by a committee of naval men, who are expected to make their report in the co-cise of a tew-days. Should the report be against proceeding this autumn, the directors will accept one or other of the offers which have been already made by the companies proposing to complete the telegraphic communication to India. The parties proposing the Euphrates line have, it is said, the funds in hand, and the promoters of the Red Sea line have obtained the promise of assistance from the Government to the extent of £20,000 per annum. There will be no difficulty in getting a sufficient amount of cable made to replace the quantity which has been lost, together with the additional length of "slack" which the directors have resolved upon in the event of a renewed attempt. There are no circumstances connected with the accident which has occurred to render doubtful the success of the great undertaking. With one small exception, every submarine cable which has been laid was inaugurated by a failure, and the experience gained in the present case bas been cheaply purchased, even if the lost portion of the cable should never be recovered.

Various rumours report that peerages are to be conferred on Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lord John Russell, Lord Henry Vane, Sir F Baring, Sir B. Hall, Mr. G. G Harcourt, Mr. Compton Cavendish, and Mr Langston. The Globe admiss that—

There is some foundation for the statements made by some of our contemporaries as to the creation of new peers, but the number will not be so large as the language of the journals would appear to warrant us in anticipating. The number of new peers will, probably, not exceed three; Lord Rober Grosvenor, M. P for Middlesex, will be one of them. As regards the other gentlemen named, we do not think that our contemporaries are correct in their announcement.

The claim of Lord Lovat to rank among the peers of Scotland, after being before the House of Lords nearly thirty years, was decided yesterday se'n, night. The Lord Advocate for the Crown, expressed an opinion that the evidence was satisfactory; whereupon, on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, the committee agreed to report to Her Majesty that Lord Lovat had sustained his claim.

No fewer than two generals, nine colonels, seven majors, twenty nine captains, and thirty two lieutenants, proceeded by the Overland Route on the 4th of August to India; and one general, eight colonels, two majors, thirty one captains, and nineteen lieutenants, left by the same route on the 20th inst; making a total of 140 officers.

IRELAND.

In the Times of yesterday appears a letter signed "David Buchanan," and daied "Westport, Ireland." The writer says that in 1848 he was one of the "Young Irelanders," and had to fly his country. After the lapse of these eight years he has returned, and now very candidly deposes that—

Ireland is no longer the land it was; beggars do not now swarm round public conveyances as in former days. In the Episcopal city of Tuam, where, ten years ago, mendicants, witty, clamorous, and abusive, crowded about the coach doors in dozens, I only saw one poor old creature as I passed through asking alus. From Athoorny, where I left the railway for Bianconi's car, to Westport, a distance of seventy miles, I saw no signs of abject misery or poverty. Doubtless there are cabins to be seen that might shock a "Sassenach's notions of comfort," but had he seen the same district twelve years ago, he would take courage, as I do, at its flourishing appearance: and when he contrasted the improved cultivation of the present with the wretched scraping of the past, the little white cottages on the mountain sides or in the lonely glen, the flourishing patches of oats and potatoes far up among the rugged rocks on the steep hill side, the healthy, happy appearance of the peasantry, the utter absence of beggars, with things as they were in those days, then be would cease to wonder that the het blood of the Irish rebel of '48 flows in a more temperate flood, and that while there are men in Ireland who do not "fear to speak of '98" or "'48." yet the braye, the wise, and the experienced, thank Heaven that their mad schemes failed, and that prosperity dawns over the length and breadth of Ireland.

ENORMOUS MASS OF NATIVE COPPER.—According to the Lake Superior Miner, of March 7, there is now in the Minnesota mine a single detached mass of apparently pure metallic copper which is some forty-five feet in length and as much as eight or nine feet thick where thickest. If pure as it appears, it contains about five hundred tons of metal, and is worth as it lies more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Louths' Department.

A SHORT FIRESIDE STORY ABOUT JONESTY

One evening a poor man and his son, a little boy, sat by the wayside, near the gate of an old town in Germany. The father took a loaf of bread which he had bought in town, and broke it, and gave half to his son.

"Not so, father," said the boy; "I shall not eat until after you. You have been working all day, for small wages, to support me, and you must be very hungry. I shall wait until you are done."

"You speak kindly, my son," replied the pleased father. "Your love to me does me more good than my food; and those eyes of yours remind me of your dear mother, who has left us, who told you to love me as she used to do; and, indeed, my boy, you have been a great strength and comfort to me, but now I have eaten the first morsel to please you, and it is your turn now to eat."

"Thank you, father; but break this piece in two and take a little more; you see the loaf is not large, and you require much more than I'do."

"I shall divide the loaf for you, my boy; but eat it, I shall not; I have abundance; and let us thank God, for His goodness, in giving us food, and in giving us what is better still, cheerful and contented hearts. Ho who gave us the living bread from Heaven to nourish our immortal souls, how shall He not give us all other food, which is necessary to support our mortal bodies?"

The father and son thanked Goil, and they begun to cut the loaf in pieces, to begin their frugal meal. But as they cut one portion of the loaf, there fell out several large pieces of gold, of great value. The little boy gave a shout of joy, and was springing forward to grasp the unexpected treasure, when he was pulled back by his father.

"My son, my son!" he cried, "do not touch that money, it is not ours."

" But whose is it, father, if it is not ours?"

"I know not, as yet, to whom it belongs, but probably it was put there by the baker through some mistake. We must inquire. Run-"

"But, father," interrupted the boy, "you are poor and needy, and you have bought the loaf, and then the baker may tell a lie, and—"

"I will not listen to you, my boy; I bought the loaf, but I did not buy the gold in it. If the baker sold it to me in ignorance, I shall not be so dishonest as to take advantage of him; remember Him who told us to do to others as we would have others do to us. The baker may possibly cheer us; I am poor, but that is no sin. If we share the poverty of Jesus, God's own Son, Oh! let us share, also, His trust, and His love, and His goodness in God. We may never be rich but we may always be honest. We may die in starvation; but God's will be done, should we die in doing it. Yes, my boy, trust in God, and walk in his ways and you shall never be put to shame. Now run to the baker, and bring him here; and I shall watch the gold till he comes."

So the boy ran after the baker.

"Brother workman," said the old man, "you have made some mistake, and almost lost your money," and he showed the baker the gold, and told him how it had been found. "Is it thine?" asked he. "If it is, take it away."

"My father, baker, is very poor, and-"

"Silence, my child; put me not to shame by thy complaints. 1 am glad we have saved the man from losing his money."

The baker had been gazing alternately at the honest father and the eager boy, and the gold which lay glittering on the green turf. "Thou art, indeed, an honest fellow," said the baker; "and my neighbor, David, the flax dresser, spoke the truth when he said thou went the most honest man in the town. Now, I shall tell thee about the gold. A stranger came to my shop three days ago, and gave me that loaf and told me to sell it cheaply or give it to the most honest poor man whom Lknew in the city. I told David to send thee to me as a customer this morning; as thou wouldst not take the loaf for nothing, I sold it to thee, as thou knowest, for the last penny in thy purse, and the loaf, with all its treasure—and, certainly, it is not small; it is thine, and God grant thee a blessing with it!"

The poor man bent his head to the ground, while the tears fell from his eyes. His boy ran and put his arms around his neck, and said:—

"I shall always, lik you, my father, trust God, and do what is right; for I am sure it will never put us to shame.—Edinburgh Christian Magazine.

Selections.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE. - Below will be found a diary kept by a correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, chowing the progress from day to day of the work of laying the telegraph cable, and explaining to the comprehen to of the most obtuse capacity the cause of the failure. It seems incomprehensible that with the experience already acquired in the use of breaks they should not have been abandoned, and the speed of the ship increased. This, it would soom, had been proved to be an effectual means of preventing waste. Experience is a dear teacher, but her lesson's may prove cheap in the end-A very large pertion of the telegraph cable has been saved, and it may be safely assumed that, looking upon the late trial merely as an experiment, the experience of the past has made the ultimate success of the work mare certain.

U. S. FRIGATE NIAGARA, AT SEA, lat. 52 ° 30 N., long. 17 ° 30 W., Tuesday, August 11, 1857.

I promised to send you an account of the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable, and as the first attempt to submerge it has failed, I write to tell you how far we were successful, and why we failed.

Monday, August 3. We got on board ten miles of the stern end of the cable, which was about six times the size of the deep water wire, to be landed amongst the rocks on the coast of Ireland. About 7 p. m. we steamed out of the Cove of Cork, in company with U. S. Steamship Susquehanna, H. M. ships Agamemnon and Leopard, for Valentia Bay, whither H. M. steamer Cyclops had preceded us.

Tuesday, Aug. 4. In the forenoon we arrived off Valentia Bay, and baving several miles of defective cable on board, we experimented with the machinery which had been put up for veering out the cable. This machinery, which has been before described, consists principally of a set of wheels with grooves in them, for the reception of the cable, and brakes to the wheels, to chek them when paying out too rapidly. It did not take long to break or part this experimental cable three times, and the result was to throw a doubt over the whole enterprize, and change the hopeful glee which animated us all on board the Niagara into a gloomy despondency. It was painfully evident that the grooves or scores in the wheels were not deep enough, as the cable surged out of them, became jam med, and of course parted. We also much feared the power of the brakes, which the engineer seemed too ready to apply. In the afternoon we went into the hay as far as we could with safety, and anchored one and a half miles from where the end of the cable was to

Wednesday, Aug. 5. In the afternoon, with a steam tug chartered by the Telegraph Company, and Her Majesty's tender Advice, and the launches of the Susquehanna and Leopard, the end of the large part of the cable was taken on shore, where a trench had been dug to lay it in, and posts driven to secure it to. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Carlisle, stood on the beach and received the officers very politely; and when the end was landed and carried up by the Susquebanna's and Niagara's tars, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the large concourse of people assembled to witness the event. The Lord Lieutmade an address, the chaplein prayed for success, and hearty cheers were given for England, America and Your correspondent was present, " Ould Ireland." but could not join the hopeful throng; my mind was filled with doubt and anxiety. My faith had been shaken. We embarked at night-it was dark and rainy, and all looked forward to the morrow with mingled feelings of hope and fear.

Thursday, Aug. 6. Got underway at 5 A. M., and commenced paying out the large cable. In less than an hour the cable slipped off the wheels, jammed and parted. Sent the steamtug and launches to underrun and buoy, the end of the cable—this ship and the others standing off and on the harbor. At sunrise, returned to our former anchorage. The boats succeeded in getting the end, and buoying the cable.

Friday, Aug. 7. Spliced the recovered end of the cable, with the broken end on board. At 7.25 P. M., got underway and commenced paying out again. The only difficulty occurred about 11.30 P. M., when the splice of the large and small cable was going out. It was found defective and luckily caught when on the whoels, near the stern. This difficulty was surmounted and precautions taken to keep the cable in the prooves by lashing iron and wooden bars across the tops of some of the wheels—but there were two wheels nearest the stern, with regard to which no pre-

caution was taken, and these two afterwards gave us trouble. For the remainder of the day everything worked smoothly, and confidence was in some degree restored. Wind North—sea pretty smooth—communicating constantly with Valentia by telegraph.

Saturday, Aug. 8. Everything working well at noon; had paid out forty and a balf miles of cable, and made good a distance of thirty nine miles from the landing at Valentia. Wind northwest, sea smooth, lat. 52 deg. N., long 11 deg. 16 min. W., squadron in sight, telegraph sinking well.

Sunday, Aug. 9. Lat. at meridian 52 12., long. 13 01. Distance made good, sixty-four miles; cable run out, ninety five miles; ship going very slow, and the cable wasted by drifting. At 5.20 P. M. increased the speed to five knots, and found the cable go out better with scarrely any waste. Wind S. and W.; moderate swell; squadron in sight.

Monday, Aug. 10. Fresh wind from S. W.; considerable sea on; cable going out findly at from four to five knots. At meridian, lat. 52 28 N., lon. 16. Distance made good, 111 miles; cable paid out 118½; but little waste. In the afternoon all continued to go well until 6 o'clock, when, as a splice was going over the wheels, the cable surged out of the grooving and put it in imminent danger. The ship was stopped and backed, and the cable got round the wheel again, and all went on well until 8 45 P.M., when a like accident occurred. It was again remedied at 10.39. The electricians reported the continuity broken—no signals having been received for two hours and a half.

Tuesday, Aug. 11. Continuity was again established; telegraph working well, but at 3.45 A. M., the brakes being applied heavily, with a strain of 3500lbs, the stern of the ship went down into the hollow of the sea—the machinery stopped, and when the stern rose on the next sea, the cable snapped, and our work all lost.

The feelings of all can be easier conceived than described. Blank looks and dismayed countenances met one on every hand. The unbidden tear started to many a manly eye. The interest taken in the enterprise by all, every one, officers and men, exceeded anything I ever saw, and it is no wonder there should have been so much emotion at our failure. We had laid down three hundred and thirty-four miles of the cable. That fact alone demonstrates the practicability of laying the whole.

The machinery has been the sole cause of the faile-its own intrinsic defects and the want of due caution in applying the brakes. Had the engineer allowed it to run freely, some cable would have been wasted; but the whole would have been laid, and Eng. land and America united. That it will still be done I have not the slightest doubt; but this company must manage their affairs differently. The whole thing has been miserably botched from beginning to and. There has been no forethought; no practical common sense; no head, and but little design. The Niagara was ordered to the wrong place at first, and no plans for putting the cable in had been sent to America, to see if she was fitted for the work. The two halves of the cable were differently laid up-the one right handed. the other left-and many other egregious errors were committed. The engineer was without any nautical experience, and apparently incapable of seeing what would be the effect of a check of 3500lbs, which might by the momentum of the ship, be increased to thousands of tons in an instant.

Alas! we are the victims of engineers and machinery. We are now going to Cork, I believe, to make another trial, in which may God grant us success.

Mr. Charles T. Bright, Engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, publishes the following card:-

"Sr—I feel is my duty, before leaving the Niagara, to state that I do not attribute the fracture of the cable to be in the least degree attached to any one connected with the ship; on the contrary, I must take the opportunity of expressing, on the part of the company, the great obligation we are under to yourself, your officers and men. And I shall esteem it a favor if you will thank them on my behalf for the never-failing zeal and attention which have been so universally displayed in our cause. I am, sir, your most obedient servant."

AN IMPORTANT. AND CANDID ACKNOWLEDG-MENT.—Bishop Horne, in his "-essays and thoughts on various subjects," has the following statement:—

"David Blondel's book is a magazine for the writers against. Episcopacy. It was drawn up at the earnest request of the Westminster Assembly, particularly the Scots. It closed with words to this purport.— By all that we have said to assert the rights of presbytery, we do not intend to invalidate that

ancient and apostolic constitution of Episcopal preeminence; but we believe that wheresover it is established conformably to the ancient canons, it must be carefully preserved; and wheresover, by some heat of contention or otherwise, it hath been put down or violated, it ought to be reverently restored. This raised a great classor, and the conclusion was suppressed. On the report getting abroad, John Bloudel, then residing in London, wrote to his brother David, who acknowledged that it was true. See Du Moulin's letter to Durel, at the end of Bennet on Joint Prayer.—Banner."

RETURN TO THE CHURCH OF A ROMISH PER-VERT.—Mr. Wm. J. Bakewel' formerly a prosbyter of the diocuse of Western Now York, who removed to Pannsylvania, resigned the Ministry, and joined the Roman Church, has written to the Bishop of that diocese, declaring his renunciation of the errors into which he was led, his desire to return to the Communion of the Church, and his renewed adhesion to the doctrine, discipline and worship of the Protestant Epi-copal Church. He was admitted to the Communion at Genesce, where he had formerly laboured in the Ministry.—N. Y. Churchman, Aug. 28.

PRAISE YOUR WIFE.—Praise your wife, man; for pity's sake give her a little encouragement; it won't hurt her. She has made your home comfortable, your hearth leight and shining, your food agreeable; for pity's sake tell her you thank her, if nothing more. She don't expect it; it will make her eyes open wider than they have for these ten years; but it will do her good for all that, and you too.

There are many women to-day thirsting for the word of praise, the longuage of encouragement .-Through summer's best and winter's toil they have drudged uncomplainingly, and so accustomed have their fathers, brothers, and husbands become to their monotonous lavors, that they look for and upon them as they do the daily rising of the sun and its daily going down. Homely, every day life may be made beautiful by an approciation of its very homeliness.-You know that if the floor is clean, manual labor has been performed to make it so. You know that if you can take from your drawer a clean shirt whenever you want it, somebody's fingers have ached in the toil of making it so fresh and agreeable, so smooth and lustrous. Everything that pleases the eye and the sense has been produced by constant work, much thought, great care, and untiring efforts, bodily and mentally.

It is not that many men do not appreciate these things, and feel a glow of gratifude for the numberless attentions bestowed upon them in sickness and in health, but they are so selfish in that feeling. They don't come out with a hearty " Why, how pleasant you make things look, wife;" or, "I am obliged to you for taking so much poins." They thank the tailor for giving them " fits;" they thank the man in the tull omnibus who gives them a seat; they thank tho young lady who moves along in the concert room; in short, they thank everybody and everything out of doors, because it is the custom, and come home, tip their chairs back and their beels up, grumble if wife asks them to take the baby, scold if the fire has got down; or, if everything is just right, shut their mouths with a smack of satisfaction, but never say to her " I thank you."

Lifell you what, men; young and old, if you did but show an ordinary civility towards those common articles of housekeeping, your wives; if you gave the one hundred and sixtieth part of the compliments you almost choked them with before they were married; if you would stop the badinage about whom you are going to have when number one is gone, (such things wives may laugh at, but they sink deep sometimes;) if you would cease to speak of their faults, however banteringly, before others, fewer women would seek for other sources of affection than your cold, so-so-ish affection. Praise your wife, then, for all good qualities she has, and you may rest assured that her deficiencies are fully counterbalanced by your own.

An Interesting Incident in Spiritualism.— The following very curious circumstance is narrated by a highly respectable Episcopal clergyman of this State, who vouches for its correctness:—

Bey. H. C. H. Dudloy, fermerly a clergyman of the Methodist Church, was lately ordained by Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, to the Ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is now officiating in Newark. The following circumstance led to the change in his work with the invoice. The skill of the sark. The following circumstance led to the change in his connection. While in charge of the Methodist. They grow loan, nervous, and consumptive.

church in Johnstown, N. Y., Mr. Dudley found many members of his congregation much disturbed on the subject of Spiritualism, some of them, under its influence, presuming to deny the fundamental docurnes of Scripture. To chock this growing spirit of impiety, Mr. Dudley invited Rev. Mr. Mattison, of New York, well known as an opponent of Spiritualism, to visit Johnstown and lecture upon the subject. This induced its advocates to call to their aid Rev. Mr. Harvey, of Carbondale, Penn., formerly a clorgyman of the Methodist Church, but since better known as an advocate of, and lecturer upon Spiritualism. Mr. Harvey brought with him a celebrated medium, Mrs. Ellis, and with her was entertained at the house of a prominent member of the Methodist Church. While at this house, the Episcopal clergyman of the place called, not knowing they were there. As he was ushered in, the "medium," who was in a "spiritual state," exclaimed, "A man of God has entered the house—a man moved by the Holy Ghost!" Somewhat shocked and surprised, this gentleman sut for a few moments, and then politely took his leave. A few days subsequently it was announced that Mr. Harvey would deliver his concluding lecture in the Baprist church, and at its close spiritual manifestations would be given by Mrs. Ellis. Among others who received an invitation to attend, was the rector of the Episcopal church. The house was crowded to excess. When the lecture was through, a tall, pale, cadaverous figure aross in the audience, whim a death-like s'illness provailed, and gave utterance to the following awful language: "Moved by the Spirit of Almighty God, I Lorenzo Dow, speaking through this medium, pronounce eternal damnation on Rev. Mr. Dudley and Rev. Mr. Mattison."

The medium cast here the acture of the medium cast here are the acture of the particular and the cast here are a medium.

The medium took her seat, and Mr. Harvey arose for the purpose of offering, as was supposed, some apology for the language just uttered; instead of which his simply remarked that he had been acquainted with the lady for a long time, and in no instance, to his knowledge, had she, as a medium, made a prediction which did not fully come to pass, if the time for its fulfilment had clapsed. In the meantime a gentleman, evidently very much excited, was seen working his way through the crowd up the aide to where the speaker stood. It proved to be the Episcopal clergyman, who, when Mr Harvey was through, asked the privilege of making a few remarks. He invited the serious attention of the audience to what he was about to say, maintaining that it must have weight with every considerate mind present. The person who had that night, while in what was termed a spiritual condition, uttered a malediction, as from the Almighty, against two clergymen, well known and highly esteemed in that community, had, when in a similar condition, declared before several persons then present that he was a man of God, moved by the Spirit of God. If what she, as a spiritual medium, had declared of him was true—if he was moved by the Spirit of God, what he uttered must be the truth, and he felt constrained, as a minister of Christ, before leaving the house, to brand as intamous blasphemy what he had heard that night put forth as God's anathema against two most worthy brethren of the Methodist Church, in language that made the blood run cold; and finishing his brief and pointed address, amidst a round of applause, took his bat and left the church. Rev. Mr. Dudley, who had never before been in the house of this clergyman, called the next morning to thank him for the stand he had taken in defence of himself and brother, and an intimacy sprang up which resulted in his seeking ordination in the Protestant Episcopal Church.—New York Times.

TEA TASTING.—A New York correspondent gives the following particulars of the effects of "tea tasting" and sampling upon the constitutions of those engaged in the business:

engaged in the business:
The death of a famous tea broker in this city lately, calls to mind the curious nature of his business. wonder if any of your readers at the West know that their fustidiousness in the choice of the herb which "cheers, but not inebriates," is the cause of the establishment of a profession, called "tea tastwhich is as certain death to a man as the continued practice of opium eating. The success of the tea broker or taster depends upon the trained accuracy of his nose and palate, his experience in the wants of the American market, and a keen business tact. If he has these qualities in high cultiva-tion, he makes from \$20,000 to \$40,000 per annum, while he lives, and dies of ulceration of the lungs. He overhauls a cargo of tea, classifies it, and deter-mines the value of each sort. In doing this he first looks at the color of the leaf and the general cleanliness of it. He next takes a grantity of the herb in his hand, and, breathing his warm breath on it snuffs up the fragrance. In doing this he draws into his lungs a quantity of irritating and stimulating dust which is by no means wholesome. Then sitting down at the table in his office, on which is a long row of porcelain cups and a pot of water, he draws the tea and tastes the infusion. In this way he classifies the different sorts to the minutest shade, marks the different prices, and is then ready to com: pare his work with the invoice. The skill of these tasters is fairly marvellous, but the effect of the business on their health is, as I have said ruinous.

DISSENSIONS DETWEEN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC AND GREEK CHURCHES.--Letters from the East allude to the dissensions that have sprung up among the members of the Greek Church, in consequence of the social conduct of the Vicar Apostle and the French Consul about imposing the Gregorian calendar. Rather than submit to this wanton innovation. many of the Greek Catholics have preferred becoming schismatics. At Beyrout, it would appear, the bishop, priests, and population of the diocese have refused to recognize the Pope any longer as head of the Catholic Church, as the Court of Rome has not vouchsafed to take any notice of the remonstrances addressed to it against the forcible introduction of a nomenclature which is so contrary to their usages and traditions. The arbitrary shutting up. of the Church in Alexandria, the order for which was obtained, or rather extorted, from the Pasha, drovo, as I have already mentioned, one hundred and fitty of the first families of the place, as well as several in the neighborhood of Sidon, to join the "schismatic" faith, as they were left without a place of worship; and not less than fifty other families were on the point of following them. On the 6th instant, eight bishops administering dioceses were about to meet in the convent of St. George. This was agreed upon in compliance with the express wish of the population, as a precautionary measure against the ruin which they believe threatens the nation." It was also decided to appoint a Vicar in place of the Patriarch. From Cairo I learned that at least three-fourths of the population of that city and its neighborhood have addressed a petition to the Bishops and also to the Patriarch, notifying that they would resist to .he last and at all risks, the introduction of the Gregorian calendar. The French Consul at Cairo made a complaint to the Governor against one of the leading merchants of the place named Effendi Mohalla, as the principal cause of the refusal of the people and the uneasiness which followed the attempt to abolish the calendar. Effendi Mohalla was summoned before the Governor .-He denied that he had excited the indignation of the people, though he participated in it, and, that ho, as well as they, were determined to abide by their old customs. The Governor dismissed bim in-peace. It was still hoped that the French Government would give instructions to its Consuls and other agents to refrain from meddling in Greek hagiologies or calendars, and to allow the inhabit-ants to retain their festivals as they think proper, and, above all, that peremptory orders would be given to the Consul at Alexandria to allow the church, which he had caused to be shut up, to be again opened, and to have the priest, whom he caused to be exiled, restored to liberty and to the unrestricted exercise of his religious duties. affair is likely to lead to future trouble, if it be not settled in time.

VALUE OR THE SOUTH.—The New Orleans Delta estimates the number of slaves at the South at over three and a half millions, and their aggregate value at present prices, at fully sixteen hundred millions of dollars. The cotten plantations in the South are estimated at about eighty thousand, and the aggregate value of their annual product at the present prices of cotton is fully one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. There are over fifteen thousand tobacco plantations, and their annual products may be valued at fourteen millions of dollars. There are two thousand six hundred sugar plantations, the products of which average annually more than twolve millions. There are five hundred and fifty-one rice plantations, which yield an annual revenue of four millions of dollars.

LYING IN BED WITH THE HEAD HIGH.—It is often a question amongst persons who are acquainted with the anatomy and physiology of man, whether lying with the head exalted or even with the body, was the most wholesome. Most, consulting their own case on this point, argue in favor of that which they prefer. Now, although many delight in holstering up their heads at night, and sleep soundly without injury, yet we declare it to be a dangerous habit. The vessels through which the blood passes from the head to the heart, are always lossened in their cavities when the head is resting in bed higher than the body, therefore in all cases attended with fever, the head should be pretty nearly on a level with the head; and people ought to accustom themselves to sleep thus to avoid danger.—Med, Jour

The issue of the London Times each morning makes a pile of fifty feet high. Every four days it would make a column as high as the London Monament. The entire force employed in the printing department is three hundred, including reporters, and proof readers.

Extracts from latest English Papers

FRANCE.—Cherbourg has been full of gaiety in receiving Queen Victoria, who arrived last week in the royal yacht, accompanied by the Prince Consort, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princesses Alico, Helena, and Louisa. It is noticed that her Majesty is the first British Sovereign who has visited Cherbourg since Normandy ceased to belong to Great Britain The last English monarch whom Cherbourg received within its walls was Henry V., in the year 1420, under circumstances very different from the present. At a rather early bour on Tuesday morning the royal party landed under a saluto from the ships in the harbour and from the forts, and having visited the different parts of the dockyard, entered carriages and proceeded to Montagne du Roule, to enjoy an extensive panora-mic view of the town, the port, and the surrounding country. After the return of the royal party to the Victoria and Albert, M. Duregne, the sub-prefect, and M. Lude, the mayor of Cherbourg, went on board, and presented an address to her Majesty expression of the delight of the link link. pressive of the delight of the inhabitants at being honoured with her visit.

Russia.—Further reports appear to confirm the rictories said to have been gained by the Circassians over the Russians in the Caucasus. Sofer Bey announces that 10,000 Circassians, under the command of Mehemed Bey (the Hungarian Bangya,) and M. Stankujevich, a Belgian officer of artillery, have totally defeated General Filipson on the banks of the Kuban, which river divides the country inhabited by the Tehernowerisch Cossacks from that part of the Caucasus which is peopled by the various tribes popularly known as "the Circassians." The Russians, who are said to have been pursued as far as Rostoff and Tamor, lost six guns and sixty-four pack horses. Schamyl is also reported to have defeated the Russians in a pitched battle, which lasted ten hours, and ended by his driving his enemy over the Koysu. The result of his victory was that several blockhouses fell into his hands, fortified places which had been built by the Russians at a prodigious sacrifice of time, money, and life, for the maintenance of the communication between Kizlar, on the river Terek, and Derbend, on the Caspian The following is Schamyl's proclamation previous to the battle—
"In the name of the great and merciful God, and

of His sole Prophet, I make known unto you my faithful friends, that I would rather die fighting against the enemies of the true faith than permit them to retain possession of a foot of our soil.

The fitting moment has arrived, and we have successfully attacked our inexorable foe. It is true that we stand alone; but God is with those who have faith in Him. Islum requires no foreign aid, and if during three or four years we refrained from assisting our brethren, it is solely because it is displeasing to God that Infidels should come to the assistance of Islam. Children of Islam! let us show to the world that the faithful need no aid when they do battle against the enemies of God, of His Prophet, and of our holy religion.

The Augsburg Gazette states that the committee formed at Worms for the erection of a monument to Luther have been informed by Sir Alexander Malet, the English Minister to the Diet, that Queen Victoria has subscribed £40, and Prince Albert £25, towards the object.

The Bishop of Augsburg has excommunicated five clergymen and deprived them of their livings for asserting that their religion was based on divine re-velation alone, and their being acquitted of heresy by a Chapter that tried them, refusing to sign a de claration that there was no salvation to be found out of the pale of the Roman Catholic Church.

Several priests have been excommunicated by Lombard Bishops for denying that belief in the Immaculate Conception is necessary to salvation; at Pavia, four ecclesiastics renowned for their crudition morality, and charity, were thus placed under ban; the people were incensed and indignantly toro down the placards announcing the excommunication of these worthy men.

The official confirmation of the murder of Dr. Vogel, at Wara, the capital of Wadai, has just been received. He was beheaded by order of the Sultan. Corporal Maguire, R. E., was murdered by a party of Tuaricks some six marches to the north of Kuka. Apprehending danger, he had traced a few lines in pencil to our Vice Consul at Murzuk, requesting him in the event of his death, to discharge a small him in the event of his death, to discharge a small sum due to his people. The gallant fellow made a desperate defence, and despatched several of his murderers before, he fell. The melanchely events tend strongly to confirm the opinion that no profitable commerce can be opened with Central Africa.

over the Desert from Tunis or Tripoli. The true way must be by means of its great rivers, the Nile, the Niger, and the Zambese. ∸Times: +

The Church Cimes.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, SEPTR. 12, 1857-

The following communication has been handed to us by the Venble. The Archdeacon:—

The Bishop recommends the Clergy throughout the Discese to use the Prayer for "the time of war and tumults" and to insert in the Lituny (after the putition for those who are in danger, necessity and tribulation,) and in the Prayer for all conditions of men, " especially those who are in peril, the wound ed and the bereaved, in this present war"—until God in his morey shall be pleased to restore peace, and to deliver us from the calamities under which our country is now suffering.

MINERALS OF THE SHUBENACADIE.

It is known that along the route of the Shubenacadio Canul, in places where shipment would be easy, there are large quarries of gypsum and lime-stone, and beds of elay, that only require the convenience of a market, to be worked to a profitable extent. But we are inclined to think, from a statement we have recently seen of a chemical examination of minerals, brought from the property of G. H. Parker. Esq., four miles below Stewiscke, that the mineral riches that border upon the Shubenacadie, are far greater than has been generally supposed. That gentleman has taken much pains to have these indications tested, and the result is before us in the examination above alluded to, which has been made by Professor How, of Windsor Col-

lege, and is given under his hand.

The specimens of ore which have come under the inspection of Professor How, are iron and copperthe former in many of its varieties, viz., manganese, and micaceous and specular ore, and we give his own words—" an extremely rich homestic iron ore, with only a very small quantity of foreign matter—the ore is that well known to contain 70 per cent of metallic iron." The specimen of copper examined is stated to be "a siliceous stone—contains a small amount of a copper ore, probably of good quality." We doubt not that all this will be news, even to the dwellers on the Shubenacadie, who are not aware of the mineral riches that may be within their reach, and are perhaps not able properly to estimate the toil and anxiety that attend their exploration. To the people of Halifax, and to those who are engaged in the Inland Navigation Company, the discoveries now made open up a prospect of future resources, that we sincerely hope may be realized to the fullest extent. Of iron ore there would seem from the information given to us, to be an abundance, and the facilities of rendering it, in the supply of lime and charcoal, and of its transmission to ports of shipment by the Canal (to Dartmouth, Halifax, and to ports in the Lay of Fundy,) would be unsurpassed in any country indications of copper we should think were good, as much so, as in England would lead to an energetic effort to reach the principal veins of thet valuable metal. There are many indications of other minerals, which are worthy of strict investigation. Mr. Parker we trust will leave "no stone unturned" in his search after the hidden treasures of the earthand if he can be the means of bringing them affoat by his skill and industry on the bosom of the Shubenacadie, his reward will be sure. While he will make riches for himself, he will be one of the greatest benefactors of his native land.

THE BARNEY'S RIVER OUTRAGE.

THE Presbyterian Witness first, and next the Pictou Chronicle and other papers, have brought to the notice of the public, a gross outrage on the religious feelings of a Presbyterian community, and a wanton violation of the sanctity of the grave, committed by a hand of Roman Catholics, at Barnov's River. Merigomishe, near Pictou. The ocnoy's River, Merigomishe, near Pictou. The oc-currence as it is described, admits of no excuse, and is scarcely parallelled by the bigotry and intolerance which in. Roman Catholic countries, where the religious controls the civil polity, deny to all that are deemed heretics a last resting place in their cometeries. Nova Scotia is not, however, a country where religion is de jurs a power in the State, although some people may suppose and act upon the belief that it has become so de facto; and we the belief that it has become so de facto; and we may therefore hope that the law is still powerful to protect the subject in his civil rights, and to bring those who are guilty of acts such as are alleged, his remedies before the public. Take, for instance Smith's to condign punishment. No religious body in Nova;

Scotia will be hardy enough to justify such an out-rage; for divested of any false coloring or exaggeration that it may have been made to assume in the relation, it still stands forth a breach of the proprieties of civilization, an open attack upon personal liberty. Look at it in any and every light, and we can arrive at no other conclusion. The death of a mother takes place in the bosom of her family-she had been a Romanist, and by members of that persuasion, her relatives, she may have been still sup-posed to belong to that Church. Let it also be allowed, as it is faintly alleged, that she had on some occasion expressed her desire to be buried in the Roman Cathone cemetery. This is all the justification plended for this act of violence. Her children, however, do not seem to have known of this her desire, or even admitting a knowledge, they had their own reasons for not complying with it. What right then had any parties to come between this mourning family and the disposal of their dead? By what authority, earthly or spiritual, did they consider themselves licenced to break into this house of mourning, to disturb the arrangements for burial, to harrow the feelings of its immites by throats of violence, and to forcibly deprive them of the sad satisfaction of following their mother to the grave? Yet all these things were attempted, and when frustrated by this anguished family with the assistance of their neighbours, and the corpse committed to its parent earth, the barbarous and unholy design was not relinquished. The body, it is stated, was exhumed and carried away in triumph by a band armed with muskets, and with defiant cries, and under the impression that it was that of a Roman Catholic, deposited amongst the dead of that communion. One is at a loss which to condemn most, the neglect which this poor woman seems to have experienced in her lifetime from her Romanist neighbours, which led her to forget the religion in which she had been educated—or the brutal disposition which under the guise of zeal for religion, led them to take such an interest in her senseless remains. We wonder not at the bitter feelings which such an unhallowed act must awaken in the community where it is said to have been committed. Nor can any thing short of its being proved a fiction altogether, abute of the edium which it must excite wherever it is related, in every well regulated mind, whatever may be the creed or religious belief.

Dates from England by the Mail Steamer Zuropa, are to the 29th ultime. The papers are chieff filled with details of the Indian massacres, and with incidents connected with the revolt. The Divorce Bill had passed the Legislature, and would become law. Parliament was proregued on the 28th ult.

The steamship Circassian arrived at Liverto the steamship Circassian arrived at Liverpool, G. B., $7\frac{1}{2}$ days from St. Johns, N. F. The steamship a slope was to leave Liverpool on the 5th inst., in place of Circassian,—the latter having been taken up by H. M. Government to convey Troops to India.—Chron.

The display of Fire-works took place on uesday evening. The weather was favorable—dull Tuesday evening. star light until nine o'clock, when the moon appeared above the Dartmouth hills. The exhibition com-menced at about eight o'clock, and concluded soon after nine. Some of the pieces had a very beautiful effect, - but the collection was not nearly as extensive or elaborate as that on the occasion of the Industrial Exhibition. Thousands of civilians, men women and children,—and many soldiers and sailors were on the common, and the side of citadel bill, excellent order prevailed. We did not hear of a disorderly act committed, or insulting word spoken, during the display. This is very creditable.—Sun. during the display.

Chronic Catarrh—Incipient Consumption—The most pleasant aromatic remerly ever discovered, and differing essentially from all other preparations of the klud, is Durno's celebrated Catarrh Snuff, worth ten times its weights in gold to those afflicted with sore eyes, deafness, pain in the head, and the very worst forms of Catarrh in the head and threat.

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

The excellence of Richards' Dr. Abbott Bitters seems generally to be admitted in the United States, where they are extensively used. They are said to give tone to the Stomach, to invigorate the system, and to assist in every way the functions of nature. Indigestion, superinducing many ills, and creating innumerable trouble is effectually cured by their use.

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

To SMOKERS.—Prince Albert's Aromatic Cachous for perfunding the breath after smoking. The Smoker's tooth Powder, for all the purposes of a dentrifice and to prevent Cacoloration of the seeth from the use of Tobacco.

OF For Sale in Hallfax, by G. E.MORTON & Co.

ts now endorsed by hundreds of physicians who use it in their practice. Be sure and get Smith's Electric Oil in Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co.

The old maxim that an ounce of preventative is worth a prund of cure, will be fully realized by those who make use of Stone's Liquid Cathartic and Fumily Physic, as it cleanses the blood from all impurity, frees the stomach from bile, produces a healthy action of the liver, and perfectly regulates the bowels; it prevents and cures dysentery, diarrhose, or cholern, strengthens the whole system and is perfectly agreeable to the taste.—Lowell Vox Populi.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—Extraordinary Cure of Erysipelas.—Bits Emma Rowceroft, aged 42, of St. Paul's, Minnesont Territory, suffered severely from periodical sttacks of crysipelas in the face, to which she appeared to have a constitutional predisposition. In July last she had a return of the complaint, with unusually violent and dangerous symptoms, and under the advice of a friend from New York, obtained a lot of Holloway's Ointment, and applied it according to the directions. The result amazed and delighted the unfortunate sufferer and her family. The inflammatory symptoms subsided; the reduces faded in the course of a few days to a yellowish hue, and the cuttele, or searf skin, on the parts affected, came off in the form of a whitish scurf. A second box completed the cure, leaving neither scar nor blemish on the face. The Pills are as efficacious in subduting internal disease, as the Ointment in removing all external disorders.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

M. W. Fowler-directions attended to. Rev. C. Lloyd, with remit.—directions attended to. J. W. Smith, Esq. with remit.—directions attended to. A. B. Chandler, Esq. T. Ruggles, Esq.

Married.

At Lakeland's Chapel, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev C. Rowman, B A., Rector of Rawdon, Henry Dunford, Sergeant in H. M. 62d Regt., to Hannah Manta, daughter of Mr. James Baddao, of the Township of Uniacke. Died.

On Saturday morning last, with resignation to the Divine Will. EDDY TUTREN, E.q., merchant of this city, in his 41st year, leaving Twife and four children to mourn their loss.

On Saturday morning last, after a long and tedious illness, Mr John Havenstock, in the 95th year of his age On Tuesday last, at Ferguson's Cove, Mr. San't Smith, an old and respectable inhabitant.

On Saturday morning last, in the 57th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Murray.

On Friday, 11th inst. Author, infant son of John A. Bell, aged 4 weeks

On the 7th inst. at Chelsea, Mass., Many Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Tidmarsh, and daughter of Charles A Ross'R N, of this city, aged 32 years.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

ARRIVED.

Saturdar, Sep. 5.—Barque Borelia M'Kenzie, Liverpool, 30 days, brig Star of the East, Doody, Montreal, 10 days; schr. Artist, Crowell, Barrington, 3 days.

Sanday, Sep. 6.—Barque Halifax, Laybold, Boston, 4 days; brig Mary, Matson, Mayaguez, 12 days, Atalanta, Taylor, Labrador, 6 days.

Monday, Sep. 7.—Steamers Merlin, Corbin, St. John's, N.F.; General Williams, Liverpool, 18 days, schrs. Ocean Brido, McDonald, St. George's Bay, N.F., 6 days; Jessie, McAlpine, Newfoundland, 6 Jays, Aldebaran, Crowel, Labrador.

Mr.; General Ymhans, Liverpoon, 10 days, and 15 days; Jessle, Mr. McDonald, St. George's Bay, N.F. 6 days; Jessle, McAlpine, Newfoundland, 6 days, Aldebaran, Crowel, Labrador.

Thesday, Sep. 8.—Barque Tilla and Isie, Anderson, Liverpool, Am. brig Frances Ellen, Mansfield, Liverpool, 23 days; schrs Hero of Kars, Fraser, Sydney, C.B.; Marry, McKenzie, Ragged Islands; Morning Light, Dawlan, Y. McKenzie, Ragged Islands; Morning Light, Dawlan, C. Samuel Thomas, Shelnut. Pictou. 3 days; Rival, Duulan, Liverpool; Elizaaeth, Munro, Sydney, C.B. 5 days; Julia, Simpson, St. John, N. B., 4 days.

Wednesday, Sep. 9.—H. M. S. Basilisk, 6, paddle steam sloop, Commander Phavro, from Newfoundland and Sydney; R. M. S. Europa, Leit.th, Liverpool, 11 days—has 170 passengers, 13 for Halfax; brigs Tigress, LeBlanc, Quobec, 13 days; Merrimac, Liverpool, 63 days, Martha Sophia. Bowring, Bay Chileur, 10 days; schrs. Bright Star, Ritsey, Boston, 48 hours; Perseverance, Fraser, irom the Bay St Lawrence, Mary, White, Margaree, C.B., 3 days; Crimea, Toblin, Burin, N. F. 3 days.

Thursday, Sep. 10.—Barque, Kingston, Liverpool, 23 days; brigt, Enchantress, Murphy, Philadelphia, 12 days; schrs. Margaret, Harper, New York, 10 days, Rambler, Marshall, Mainadleu.

Friday, Sep. 10.—R. M. S. America, Lang, Boston, 35 hours—10 passengers for Halifax; \$5,500 in specie on freight; brig Falcon, Wilson, Trinidad, 22 days, schr Lima, O'Bryan, Richmond, Va.

CLEARED.

Sept. 6—Prairle Flower, North, Bay; Le Taid,

CLEARED.

Sept. 6-Prairie Flower, Norris, North Bay; Le Taid,
Shelford, do.; Gold Coiner, Harris, Newfid.

Sept. 7-Frank Jones, Porto Rico; stmr. Gen. Williams,
Flynn, Portland; Token, Smith, Porto Rico; Florida,
Arcstroup, Canada.

Arestroup, Canada.

PASSENGERS

In the Steamer Europa, from Liverpool for Halifax—
Revds. Mr. Pickard and Churchill, Mr and Mrs. Kidston. Mr. and Mrs. Donnelly, Misses Thomas, Parsonage, Hon. Thos. Rowe, Messrs. E. Barnes, H. Phillips, W. J. Hastor, Davies E. Gorcham, S. Neil, Della Torre, W. M. Laren. Jas. Michell. A. Patterson, R. F. Hare, Romans, F. A. Paulzch, Reichenback, H. Ruder, C. Paul, P. Whirf, Wooke, Speicht, Hermann, Sergt. Weber.

TO BUILDERS.

DERSONS desirous of contracting for the erection

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.

la this City, may see the Drawings, and Snecisscation of Messrs. Thomas & Sons, Architects, at my Office from the st until the 22nd Soptember, where Scaled Tenders are to be delivered at 4 n. m. on that date, and not later. The lowest Tender will not be accepted unless otherwise satisfactory.

Scentifics will be required for the due and proper performance of the Contract.

Sent. 5. WILLIAM MURDOCH, Chairman.

PRICES CURRENT. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

Apples	•	•		•	None.
Beef. N	resh, per éwt		•		45s. a 50s.
Butter.	fresh, per lb.	. •			1s. 2d.
Cheese,					8d a 9d.
Chicken	, per pair	-			1s 6d.
Calf Sk	ins, per lb.				8d.
Ducks,	per pair				none.
Eggs, p	er dozen	_	• ,	. •	10d. a. ls.
Greso, c	ach -			•	none.
	un, wool, pe	r vd.	•		2s. 6d.
Do.	cotton &			•	1s. 9d.
Hay, pe				•	£4 a £4 53.
Immb, 1	er lb				5d. a 6d.
	r bushel	-			48.
Oatmeal	, per cwt.			-	17s. Gd.
Potntoe	s, per bushe	l			53.
Pork, p	er Ib.	•		•	5 d. a 6d.
Turkeye	. 46 -				none.
Yarn,	´ #				2s. 6d.
	fi. Flour, pe	r bbl.			40s. a 42s, 6d.
Can. Sp		11		-	38s. 9d a 41s. 3d.
	ato "	**	•		37s. 6d a 40s.
Rye Flo		**			28s. 9d.
Cornmer		64			26s.
Indian (Corn. per bu	shel		-	48. 6d.
Sugar, b	Corn, per bu onght P. R.	ner en	rt.		66s. 3d.
Molasses	, per gal.	•		-	3s. a 3s. 3d.
44	clayed "		-		2s. 6d. n 2s. 9d.
Lumber-	Inch Pinc	: .		-	£4 2s. 6d.
46	1 Inch Pine				£3 109.
**	Shipping P			-	558.
**	Spruce,	,			50s.
**	Hemlock,				45s.
Wood, 1		_		_	20s.
	dney, per cl	ini	_	-	30s.
Coar, S	and, per ci	1411.	•		003.

SPITFIRE FROM LONDON.

DY this arrival I have received from the Esta Mishment of Messis. WINSOR & NEWTON, Manufacturing Artist's Colournen by appointment to Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the following articles:—
Sketching Stools, fitted complete.

New Sketching Easel in leather case.
Prepared Canvas, for Oil Painting, stretched on frames, various sizes, ready for use.
Oil Colors, all kinds, in Collapsible Tubes,
Flat Portable Tube Boxes, fitted complete.

Mahogany and China Palettes,
Flat Portable Tube Boxes, fitted complete.

Mahogany and China Palettes,
Flat Hog Hair Brushes,
Best Indian Ink, Gilt, Lion Head, and best Black.

Moist Water Colors, in Tubes, all kinds,
Cakes & Half Cakes do

Nests Cabinet Saucers.
Pearl Cement, for mounting Drawings &c.
Slabs for Water Colors, in great variety,
Turnbull's Demy, Royal and Imperial Crayon Boards,
Do do do do Mounting Boards,
Tubes and Bottles Chinese White,
Sketching Blocks, Drawing Papers.
Porte Crayons, and Leather and Cork Stumps.

Bristol Boards, Sable Brushes very superier, large and all sizes, &c. &c., and generally all articles in use by
Amateur and Professional Artists.

WM. GOSSIP.

24 Granville Street.

WM. GOSSIP. 24 Granville Street.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

To open at Windsor, N. S., Sept. 15th, 1857.

PRINCIPAL THE MISSES STEWART

ASSISTED BY A LADY FROM THE UNITED STATES.

-TERMS.-

THE instruction in the several branches of an English Kducation, with Board and Washing included, £35 per Academical Year.

Extra Charges—Music PIANU—40s. per Quarter.

SINGING—25s. per Quarter.

Drawing.

Pencil or Crayon, 20s. per Quarter. Colored Crayon or Oil Painting, 40s. por Quarter. Languages.

atin, 20s. per Quarter.

Latin, 20s. per Quarter.
Fronch, 30s. per Quarter.
German and Italian, 30s. per Quarter.
Bills pavable Quarterly, in advance.
The first term commences 15th September and ends 20th December. The Winter Term commences 3rd January and ends 5th June. Summer Term in 1858 commences 20th July.
Pupils will be received at any time during the Term and charged accordingly.
Each Pupil will bring with her two pairs of sheets, two pairs of pillow cases, four towels, and four table nupkins.
The Seminary is delightfully situated in an elevated and healthy part of the town.
Particular attention will be paid to the deportment of Papils. The whole establishment will be under the superintendance of MRS. D. D. STEWART.
Rapharicas—The Venble, the Archiceacon, Halifax.

RESERVICES—The Venble, the Archdeacon, Halifax. Rev. Mr. Mannard, Windsor; Rev. Mr. Uniacke, Sydney, C. B; Rev Alext, Burgess, Portland, August 22.

Chambers' Russian War.

A FURTHER supply of this best History of the Russian War. Also a general assortment of Chamber's Educational BOOKS-Miscellany, Repository, Pocket Miscellany and Juveniles.

Haswell's Engineer's Pocket Book.

An excellent work for Engineers and Mechanics, embracing z great variety of Tables and calculations, and useful information on many branches of Art and Science Neville's Hydraulic Formula.

Hugh Millor's Tostimony of the Rocks.

Some copies of the above last work of this celebrated Geologist, on hand, at lowest rate, direct from the publishers.

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who have kindly undertaken its management.

Should the weather prove unfavorable on the 15th. the Bazaar will be held on the first fine day theresher. A CONCERT may be expected in the evening. Bistiand, 7th August. 1857.

Will the Nova Scotian. Recorder, Morning Journal and Colonist, have the kindness to copy.

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July 11.

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