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# The Church Times.

Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.

VOL. X. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1887. NO. 28.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S.	July 23	1 Sam. 16	17
M.	24	2 Sam. 1	2
T.	25	1 Kings 19	20
W.	26	2 Kings 4	5
T.	27	1 Kings 17	18
F.	28	2 Kings 19	20
S.	29	1 Kings 18	19

## Poetry.

### THE RAIN.

A blessing on the rain!  
A blessing on the clouds that bring  
Their silver vials from the sea,  
And from beneath their darkening wing,  
Drop offerings on the lap of Spring,  
To make it glad for you and me!  
To brighten all around the while  
With more than morning's fleeting smile!  
A blessing on the rain!

A blessing on the rain!  
For, though it may shut out the sun,  
And keep the anxious wanderer in,  
Its countless treasures, one by one,  
It scatters all the day is done,  
As gifts which you and I may win,  
When in a thousand forms we see  
The worth of raindrops on the lee,  
A blessing on the rain!

A blessing on the rain!  
Nor is the blessing mine alone—  
Each blade of grass a blessing gives,  
Each drooping flower by moss-clad stone,  
Each leaf on bush and tea-top grown,  
Is blessing when it drinks and lives;  
And everywhere the thirsty earth  
Bears witness to the rain-drop's worth.  
A blessing on the rain!

A blessing on the rain!  
I love to hear its pulsing song—  
Its pattering at my window pane;  
I should not weary all day long  
Of listening to its minstrel throng,  
Though mournful seems its low refrain!  
To me it has a pleasant voice,  
Which can but make my soul rejoice.  
A blessing on the rain!

A blessing on the rain!  
It comes, dropped from "God's hollow hand,"  
As gently as might fall a tear,  
And blessing all the waiting land,  
The rock-bound waste, and desert sand—  
I feel that God himself is near!  
And thus I render thanks to him  
Who gives, with shadows dark and dim,  
The rain—the blessed rain!

## Religious Miscellany.

### THE MISSION FIELD.

The palmyra is one of the stiffest and least elegant of the family of palms, but is, perhaps, the most useful member of the family. It grows to the height of from 60 to 90 feet, almost as straight, though not as smooth, as the mast of a ship. Like other palms, it is totally destitute of branches, but it is surmounted by an erect plume of fan-shaped leaves, each of which is so large that it may be regarded as a branch. Each leaf is shaped like a fan, not pinnated, like that of the cocoa nut palm, whence it has received its botanical name of *Borassus flabelliformis*, or "fan-shaped Borassus." The leaves are much less graceful than the long, drooping leaves of the cocoa nut, but of all leaves they are the most serviceable to man. They are not only used for thatching the houses of the middle and lower classes, but are also used for making mats, baskets, and vessels of almost every description; and a single leaf, folded in a particular manner, serves even for a bucket for drawing water with. But the leaf of the palmyra is put to a still more remarkable use: slips of the young leaf form the ordinary stationery of the Hindus in every part of India. In India the "leaf" on which people write is literally "a leaf." Each ray, or vein, of the fan-shaped leaf comprises two long slips, and each of these strips will suffice as writing material for an ordinary letter: a collection of leaves strung together constitutes a book. The leaf requires to be smoothed or pressed, or any other process of preparation. Just as it comes from the

(Concluded.)

tree it may be used for writing upon; and as nearly a hundred such slips are supplied by a single leaf, and as a cart-load of leaves may be had for a few shillings, the Hindus are provided with the cheapest species of stationery in the world. It is written upon with an iron pen, or graver, an instrument with a sharp steel point, with which the penman rapidly graves or scratches the characters, and though the "olei," or palmyra leaf, is not as durable as parchment, or even as paper, yet I have seen documents written on it which were at least two hundred years old.

The palmyra is the only palm tree of which the wood is of any value, and the rafters and laths made of the palmyra are regarded as the best of their kind; but the high estimate in which the palmyra is held is chiefly owing to the value of its products as articles of food. The young root is edible, and so is the ripe fruit; the unripe fruit, however, is greatly preferable, inasmuch as it contains the purest, most wholesome, and most refreshing vegetable jelly in existence.

These articles sink into insignificance when compared with the saccharine sap or juice of the tree, which is by far its most valuable product. The "pashani," or unfermented sap, without any cooking or preparation, is very nourishing,—during the period when it flows most abundantly, the poorer classes get visibly sleeker and more comfortable, and you might almost see your face in the skin of the children. Just as it comes from the tree, the sap forms the breakfast of the Shanars and lower castes, who drink it in a cup formed of a palmyra leaf.—The supply of sap is greatly in excess of what is required for this purpose, and most of it is boiled into a hard, black mass, called by the English "jaggery"—a kind of sugar cake, which forms the mid-day meal of the same classes. Their evening meal, the *phani*, of all Hindus, which is generally of rice, with some curried additions, is procured by the sale of the superfluous "jaggery." The greater part of what is made is sold, and it always commands a ready sale. Some of it is sent to be refined into white sugar for the European market; and by varying the process a little, the people themselves make a very good sugar-candy. It is the unfermented juice of the palmyra which is used as food; when allowed to ferment, which it will do before mid-day if left to itself, it is changed into a sweet intoxicating drink, called "cal," or "toddy." This is the liquid which is generally used in India as yeast for leavening bread, but is also used by the Pariahs and other low caste Hindus, especially in the vicinity of large towns, for the purposes of intoxication. The Shanars, the cultivators of the tree in the southern provinces, are rarely known to make use of it for this purpose; as a caste, they are strictly temperate, in which respect they differ from all low caste tribes, and claim to be ranked with the higher castes. One may travel for miles through the thickest part of the palmyra forest, without meeting with a single tree that is licensed to be used for "toddy." Between Edoykoody and Sawyerparam, a distance of thirty-two miles, which I have very frequently traversed, and which is thickly planted with palmyras throughout, I have only noticed the existence of one licensed tree.

The amount of nourishment which is supplied by the palmyra, without even the trouble of cooking, might be supposed to operate as a premium upon indolence, but in reality we find no premium upon indolence in Tinnevely, or anywhere else in God's world—a hard working world, in which it has been made necessary for every class of people to eat their bread by the sweat of their brow. The Shanars are as industrious a people as any in India; and if this were not their character, the provisions made for their wants are unavailable, for though their breakfast is ready cooked for them, it is at the top of the palmyra, and the palmyra is a tall, slim tree, without a single branch; hence it is necessary for every man to climb for his breakfast before he gets it, and the labor of climbing the palmyra in so hot a climate is one of the hardest and most exhausting species of labor anywhere to be seen. The sap of the tree cannot be obtained, as from the maple, by tapping the trunk; it flows only from the spadix or flower stalk, at the top of the tree. From amongst

the fan-shaped leaves, which form the plumed head of the palmyra, there shoot forth in the season several bunches of flower stalks, each flower stalk branches out into several, and each of these flowering branches, when bruised or sliced, yields drop by drop about a pint per diem of sweet juice. A little earthen vessel is attached to each "paleo," or flower branch to receive the sap as it drops; and it is the business of such of the Shanars as are palmyra climbers to climb the tree morning and evening, for the purpose of trimming the "paleo" and emptying into a sort of pail made of palmyra leaf, which they carry up with them, all the sap that they find collected since their last ascent. The pail is then conveyed to a little boiling-house in the neighborhood, where the women boil the juice into "jaggery." In the northern part of the Carnatic, the palmyra-climbers make use of a sort of movable girdle, to help them in climbing the tree; but in Tinnevely and Travancore the Shanars make no use of any artificial assistance. They clasp the tree with joined hands, and support their weight not with the knees, which stick out from the tree, and of which they make no use, but with the soles of the feet, which they bend inwards like the hands, and keep together by the help of a little band, so as to clasp the tree almost as the hands do,—and then they ascend, not by the alternate action of each hand, but by a series of springs, in which both hands move together and both feet follow together, not unlike the action used in swimming. A Shanar will climb the palmyra in this manner almost as rapidly as a man will walk the same length, and is accustomed thus to climb fifty trees twice a day, or even three times a day, for eight months in the year. The bark of the tree is rough from the scars of former leaves, so that accidents rarely occur, except in high winds, or when the tree is slippery through recent rain; and not often even then, for a man who was sitting upon a leaf stalk, at the top of a palmyra in a high wind, when the stalk gave away, and he came down eighty feet to the ground, safely and quietly, sitting on the leaf which served the purpose of a natural parachute.

No kind of cultivation involves so little trouble or expense as that of the palmyra. The nut has merely to be cast into the sand and loosely covered over, and no further thought or care is necessary till it becomes a tree and begins to bear. The farmer is often relieved even of the trouble of planting by the crows, which leave the nut on the ground after devouring the fruit. Sometimes, for two or three years, no trace of the young palmyra appears above ground: it might be supposed to have perished, but it is busily occupied in working its way downwards in search of water. After about twenty years of neglect, this generous tree—which the Hindus praise as the model of the highest sort of generosity—begins to requit its owner for benefits which it never received.

It is remarkable that the palmyra yields its sweet juice not during, or at the close of the rainy season, when it might be expected to be full of sap, but during the best period of the year. The sap begins to rise when the sun begins to return from the south, and flows most copiously when the sun is right overhead. The sun is vertical in Tinnevely in April, and again in August; and the intervening period—including also March and September—is what is called the palmyra season. When the heat is so great, and so continuous that every blade of grass disappears from the hot soil—when the air is filled with clouds of red sand, hurled along with the land wind, or south-west monsoon, which mucks with showers of sand the earth's desire for rain—then it is that the palmyra yields the abundance of its cool, sweet, refreshing sap, for the supply of the wants of the people. I have dug down through the sandy soil to see where the supply of sap came from, and have found that the long, stringy roots of the palmyra could be traced right down to a depth of forty feet beneath the surface. There, I found them drinking in perpetual draughts of water in the secret springs and channels that lie far beneath the surface of the ground, where the greatest draughts of summer never reach. Even at that depth, I found that they penetrated still lower into interstices amongst the rocks, where I could follow them no longer.

Here, then, I found the reason why the palmyra

flourishes so well in the sands of Tinnovolly—why it flourishes best where the soil is loosest and sandiest,—and why in the hottest season of the year it pours forth from its head such a constant supply of cool, sweet moisture. What a remarkable illustration is this of the wisdom with which Divine Providence makes the peculiarities of every part of the world minister, in some way or another, to the support and advantage of mankind!

Most of the Christian converts in Tinnovolly being Shânars, and either owners or cultivators of the palmyra, at the commencement of the climbing season I was accustomed to assemble our people in church for a special service,—including prayers that the tree might yield its fruit, and that the climber's "foot might not slide;" and on such occasions I have sometimes reminded the people of an appropriate expression in our Tamil version of the psalms—*Nitiwân panai-pôl sorippai*, "the righteous shall flourish like the palmyra," (the Tamil rendering of Ps. xcii. 11, "the righteous shall flourish like the palm tree,")—the palmyra being adopted as the representative of palms in general: and I have then reminded my Shânar hearers, that "the righteous," for this reason amongst others, may be said to "flourish like the palmyra," because he, too, strikes his roots deep down beneath the surface—the root of faith shoots deep down into the love of God, and "the supply of the Spirit of Jesus;" and hence the righteous "flourishes like the palmyra" in a dry and thirsty land—flourishes most not in the richest soil, but in the poorest, in afflictions and persecutions, and is continually bringing forth fruit for the refreshment of mankind.

Thus in Tinnovolly as everywhere else in the world, there are "sermons" in trees and stones, "and good in everything."

#### Brief Report of the Recent Operations of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

The Society has now been engaged for one hundred and fifty-six years in endeavoring to plant the Church of Christ among our countrymen abroad and among the Heathen. From North America (1701) its operations have been gradually extended to the West Indies (1710), Australia (1795), India (1818), South Africa (1820), New Zealand (1839), Ceylon (1840), and Borneo (1849).

When the Society was first founded, there were probably not 20 clergymen of the Church of England in these lands. The whole congregations under the pastoral care of 2965 clergymen, of whom 450, stationed generally in the most destitute places, are assisted by the Society. There have been established in the British Colonies 17 Colleges, in which clergymen are educated: to 14 of these the Society lends aid.

The British possessions abroad extend over a surface of nearly 9,000,000 square miles, and are the seat of 52 Bishops. In 1856 the Society's income was £104,470. The demand on its resources increase year by year.

The Society invites every member of the Church to join in thanksgiving to God for the success which He has graciously vouchsafed to its labors during so many years, and to add thereto prayers for a continuance of God's blessing, and an OFFERING in aid of the Society's efforts for the further extension of Christ's Kingdom.

With devout thankfulness to the Giver of all good, the Society is enabled to look back upon a year of increased financial prosperity. The total income in the year ending December 31, 1856, was £104,470. This amount includes the General Fund, £69,574, Memorial Church at Constantinople, £13,257, Special Contributions for particular Dioceses, &c., £16,659. These sums do not include the balance from last year, or the contributions raised and spent in the several Colonial Dioceses.

The recent operations have been marked; first by a gradual but systematic withdrawal of the Society's assistance from places which are increasing in wealth, and consequently in ability to afford a maintenance to clergymen from local sources; and, secondly, by steps which have been taken towards the establishment of new missions among people who are more or less removed from the influence of the Gospel of peace.

#### BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The extent of spiritual help afforded to our fellow-subjects who have settled in British North America is represented by the fact that 234 clergymen in that country are partly maintained by the Society. In the course of this year 100 of them will cease to derive any portion of their support from the Society, and will be maintained entirely from local funds. After contributing for seventy years to supply the spiritual destitution of West Canada, the Society retires from that portion of the British Dominions, leaving a well organized Church, which maintains, without extraneous aid, 155 clergymen and 1 Bishop, and a Theological College;

and which is already prepared to relieve its present venerable diocesan by electing and supporting two additional bishops.

In East Canada, comprising the dioceses of Quebec and Montreal, also, the Society's expenditure has already undergone some retrenchment. The presence of an overwhelming majority of Romanists, and the continual influx of poor emigrants from England, will prevent the Society from withdrawing rapidly from this province. But it will proceed steadily in its course of gradual reduction, with the hope of leaving in Eastern Canada also a self-sustaining Church.

In New Brunswick, or the diocese of Fredericton, the Society has scarcely effected as yet any reduction of its expenditure. The same may be said of Nova Scotia. And in Newfoundland, although the Society has begun in one instance to leave to the wealthy city of St. John's the maintenance of its own clergy, yet the condition of the settlements of poor and ignorant fishermen which stretch along its coasts will certainly not allow the Society to withdraw at present any considerable portion of its aid, or to forfeit its claim to such honorable acknowledgment as it has recently received from the Governor of Newfoundland, who writes from Newfoundland to the Secretary of State:—"In this colony all the clergy, save three, are missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel—a Society to which, it is superfluous to observe here, the inhabitants of the British Colonies and the cause of Protestant Christianity throughout the world have been long and largely indebted." In all these dioceses the Society's missionaries have been carrying on their ordinary labors during the past year.

Before proceeding to speak of another country, it is right to mention that the Society has just resolved to commence a mission in a part of North America which has been untrodden hitherto by the evangelist. In Vancouver's Island is a population estimated at about 20,000 native Indians, who are without Christian instruction. A grant of money has been made, and preliminary steps have been taken for the commencement of a mission; but a well-qualified missionary is yet to be found.

#### WEST INDIES AND GUIANA.

The Society has recently, without, as it trusts, any injury to the interests of the region, withdrawn its support from four places in the dioceses of Jamaica and Antigua. At other places, in the four dioceses, 27 of the Society's missionaries continue their labors. A sad and unexpected incident in the history of the past year is the visitation of famine and sickness among the native Indians of Guiana. The Society's missionary, the Rev. J. W. Wadi, who lives among them, has barely escaped with his life.

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

The following passage from an address recently delivered by Bishop Gray, at Capetown, will serve in stead of a more specific account of the Society's missionaries in his diocese:—

"Look at the present position of the Church in South Africa, and compare it with what it was eight years ago. Along each great road that pierced into the interior there then was, for more than five hundred miles, but one clergyman. In this whole diocese, beyond the immediate district of the Cape, there was no church, and but one minister. Our people were, over a great portion of the country, as sheep without a shepherd. In all South Africa there were but nine churches and fifteen clergy. In the colony of Natal not one. Beyond the Cape district there was but one Church school. There was no mission work, except that which some of the clergy carried on through night schools. Now, through the goodness of God, there are three dioceses, and a fourth already needed. There are 80 clergy, and many catechists; schools and churches have been built, and extensive missions founded, and so many centres from whence may be made further aggressions upon the kingdom of darkness. For this, God's holy name be praised. Much, very much indeed, still remains to be done. Many districts are still unprovided with the ministrations of the Church. Myriads of souls around us are still in heathen darkness, or in Mahomedan superstition. The work of education is very incomplete. The Church, however, has taken root in the land. She is laboring everywhere, in the main faithfully and zealously,—extending the Redeemer's kingdom amongst us from day to day, winning unto Christ souls overclouded with the night of heathen darkness, lengthening her cords, and strengthening her stake, and breaking forth on the right hand and on the left."

\* Colonial Blue Book.—Presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of Her Majesty, 27th March, 1857, page 29.

In the diocese of Grahamstown the Society's Missions to the Kafirs have been prosecuted with little or no interruption. The Missions, under the Rev. H. B. Smith, to the Fingoes; under the Rev. W. Greenstock, to Unhalla's tribe; under the Rev. T. Waters, to Krelli's tribe, are fully described in the Visitation Journal of the Bishop of Capetown, (*Missions to the Heathen*, No. 99). The second Bishop of Graham's town left England in March, and was preceded and accompanied by several missionaries. The Society has renewed a large additional grant for their support, and expects very shortly to hear of the Bishop's arrival, and of the employment of these new laborers in the Mission field.

In Natal, two new Missions at Umhazi and the Klip River have been commenced in the past year. At Ekukanyeni, the principal station, the work is proceeding most favorably. Accounts of these Missions were published last April in the *Quarterly Paper* No. 100. The Society has already pledged itself to a large additional outlay for the purpose of increasing the number of Missions in this diocese. There are quite 100,000 Zulus in Natal; and the desolation consequent on the recent sanguinary civil war between King Panda's sons, has opened a vast missionary field beyond the bounds of the colony, which Dr. Colenso, in the true spirit of a missionary Bishop, desires to enter upon.

\* To be concluded next week.

#### News Department.

##### Extracts from latest English Papers.

#### THE COMET.

What is the comet? A question this, which one would have supposed ought to have presented itself earlier. But not so. Had it occurred sooner, we should have lost our throats in the coming one, and by reserving it till thus late we shall have the advantage of finding that our "philosophy in jest" yields us "science in earnest." A comet then, is a mass of nebulous vapour, moving in space; either performing a true orbital motion about the sun, or drawn for a time out of its course by that great luminary, and after its temporary deflection, passing away never again to be seen by mortal eye. Of the extreme tenuity of the vapour of which comets are composed, imagination can furnish us with no adequate conception. The lightest haze that rises in autumnal evenings, the fleeciest clouds that streak the vault of heaven, are dense and ponderous compared with it. So ethereal is its substance, that it is only when near the sun that sufficient light is reflected by it to make it luminous. Although a comet sometimes extends through millions of miles in space, yet the actual amount of matter it contains is believed to be so small, that we fear to state. A large comet, if brought to the earth, would probably sink into a size no bigger than a walnut, and weigh in a balance but a few ounces. It is this seems incredible, let us give an illustration that will make it probable. If a quantity of air, which at the earth's surface occupies the volume of a globe only one inch in diameter, were elevated above the earth to a height equal to the earth's radius, to what size does the reader suppose it would expand? Let it should be imagined that we are trifling in the reply we shall be compelled to give, we must state that the computation was made by Newton, and the data and details will be found in the third book of the *Principia*. Let us guess that it would become a sphere a mile in diameter, or a hundred or a thousand; surely it would not become as big as the world itself. Nay, stop guessing. Fancy large far behind the reality. It would expand into a sphere that would fill the orbit of Saturn! It would be incomparably larger than all the planets put together, yet if suddenly brought to the surface of the earth, would sink again into the size of a plum.

And comets are of this extreme attenuation.—Through the densest part of them, small stars can be seen; stars, which a few inches of fog or steam would wholly obscure. We have not only this evidence, but we have every evidence which under the circumstances is possible, that they have this extreme delicacy of structure. When they approach so near a planet as to be affected by its presence, the disturbance in their motions accords with their extreme lightness. One of them, crossing the path of Jupiter got entangled among his satellites. Alas! it was very near never getting away again; but after a sad pulling about, which affected it for a long time, it at length escaped. But although so disturbed itself, not the slightest appreciable effect was produced either upon the planet or his satellites, the motion of neither was disturbed in the

slightest observable degree. We have nothing to fear should a comet pay us a visit. It will not swallow the earth, but the earth, or rather the air, will assuredly swallow it, should it come so near. Nay, if it should visit Birmingham in its entirety, we have little doubt that, either as a large bolus or a few small pills, any one of us might swallow it, and be none the worse for the operation.

The motions of comets are as singular as their physical constitution. They are the no-or-do-wells, the very mad caps of the skies; reeling about in "most admired disorder," always in trouble but hurting no one but themselves. The planets all move in one direction, and nearly in the same plane, and the orbits which closely resemble concentric circles. Not so the comets. They move in all directions, and in all planes, and often cross the orbits of the planetary bodies. Their paths are elliptic or hyperbolic. If the former they are periodic in their appearance; if the latter, they appear but once. They come like shadows, and they so depart. Tillis name is legion; hundreds have been catalogued, and thousands, probably millions, are at this moment wandering in space. We do not often see them, and for obvious reasons; most of them are telescopic, and all of them visible but for a short time. It is only when near the sun that they reflect sufficient light to be visible; and only when they are approaching to or receding from that luminary, can we observe them. As they approach, they become lighted up with great brilliancy; as they recede, they fade away, and after a time the finest telescope fails to reveal them: When the sun is in the sky their light is too feeble, except on rare occasions, to make them evident; and hence, in general, it is only when the sun is below the horizon, and yet the comet not far distant from it, that they can be seen. These conditions obtaining but for a short time, a comet, which takes centuries to make one journey round the sun, may only be visible a few evenings. When most distant from the sun their motion is slow, when near it, inconceivably rapid. The comet of 1845 passed so near the sun as to be within one-seventh of the sun's radius from its surface. At that position it travelled with a velocity of 366 miles per second. Oh, that it could have revealed to us the glories of that fleet journey! Think what it was to be within one-seventh of its radius from the sun's surface! Think of the sun appearing, as it would do there, almost five thousand times as big as it appears to us! Think of a heat probably a thousand times hotter than that of molten iron! Let the memory of that comet be honoured through all time.

The discovery of the periodic returns of some comets was made by our countryman, Dr. Halley, who foretold that one would appear in 1759. A comet had been seen in 1456, 1531, 1607, and 1682, periods differing by about seventy five years, and he concluded that these appearances were but the return of the same comet. It so, it would appear again in 1759. It did, and again in 1825, and may be expected again in 1911. The periods of comets' revolutions are as irregular as their other characteristics. Encke's comet has a period of little more than three years; Biela's nearly seven years; others move in longer periods; the comet of 1811 requires, as it is believed, 3000 years to make its journey.

This, much respecting comets in general. What about the particular comet which has called forth these remarks? A few words will sum up all that can be said about it. A large comet was seen in 1556, and is supposed to be the one which appeared in 1264. It is only from the descriptions, which we have, that the identity of the comet is assumed. If the belief that the comet of 1556, was that of 1264 be well founded, then its period being about three hundred years, its return may be expected within the next year or two. But mark the uncertainty of the whole question. The comet of 1556 may not have been the same as that of 1264; in which case we shall look in vain for the expected visit. If it be, and if nothing has so affected it as to change its elliptic into a hyperbolic path, in which case it would never return, and such a change in a comet's path has been observed—and if by keeping clear of the promoter planets, it has got into no trouble, then it will probably return, as near as can be guessed, in 1858. And if, in spite of all these "ifs," the comet does come, what shall we see? A huge meteor, with a tail stretching half way across the heavens? Possibly so, but not certainly; for the mutations to which these celestial will-o'-the-wisps are subject are very numerous. It may come in a very humble guise, and those who now fear it may view it with contempt. To men of science it will be welcome come in what form it may. In its return, it will bring

them news, certain, if vague, of the distant regions in which during the last three centuries it has wandered. It will help them forward one step at least in the solution of the sublime problems which engage them; and give them one claim more to the respect of those who, as yet, unhappily for themselves, yield to the gibberish of a charlatan the ready ear which they deny to the voice of wisdom.—*Birmingham Journal.*

The fund subscribed for sending out the discharged artisans of Woolwich arsenal to Canada has been found sufficient with the £1,000 given by Government to send out every man and his family.

FRANCE.—In the sitting of the Municipal Council of Orleans two days ago, the Mayor stated that the city possessed a precious relic, which had excited the attention of Mgr. Gillie, Roman Catholic Bishop of Edinburgh, namely, the heart of Henry II. king of England, who died at Chinon in 1180, and was buried at Fontevault. This heart, which had been enclosed in lead, was taken out of its case during the Revolution, and passed into the hands of a collector of curiosities, and afterwards became the property of the city. The Mayor, thinking that Mgr. Gillie would be happy to restore to his country this relic of one of its kings, proposed that the Municipal Council of Orleans should authorize the Mayor to deliver to the Bishop of Edinburgh, to be offered by him to the English Government, the heart of Henry II., king of England. The proposition was agreed to unanimously.

DESTRUCTION OF A CALIFORNIA EMIGRANT TRAIN.—The Leavenworth, Kansas, correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat*, writes under date of June 18: "I send you information of the horrible massacre and destruction of an overland emigrant train to California; of which intelligence has just been received here. The train which consisted of seventeen waggons, when about one hundred miles west of Fort Kearney, was attacked by a party of Sioux or Chyenne Indians who murdered every person in it—men, women and children—burned the waggons, and drove off the cattle. The number of persons on the train is said to have been about twenty.

Surely Sugar must come down.—The crop of Porto Rico is said to be a million of pounds more this year than in 1855—of Molasses 220,000 gallons more—and of coffee 300,000 lbs. more.

Editorial Miscellany.

JOHN ENGLISH.

We noticed last week the death of JOHN ENGLISH, Editor and part proprietor of the *Acadian Recorder*, newspaper. Mr. English had been a member of the printing and Editorial fraternity for 34 years, nearly as long a period as ourselves, and we believe there are just four or five in Halifax of the large number who may be said to have begun the world together, who survive now to say so. Looking back upon the many bodily and mental conflicts inseparable from such a life, we may with safety say that it requires a very sound constitution to have entered so deeply into them as some of us have done, and to have stood it so long and so well. The wonder is, that Mr. English, with a rather susceptible temperament, and as we understand, a delicate organization, had not long ere this succumbed to the trying realities of his position.

The *Acadian Recorder* which came into possession of Messrs. English & Blackadar, at or about the time of the decease of its former proprietor Phillip Holland, soon thereafter manifested a most improved appearance in typography, an excellence which it has ever since maintained. Of its politics we have no desire to speak. It is attributed to the deceased that his opposition to the liberal government, on whose side he had previously been, was caused by disappointment at his not being offered the situation of Queen's Printer. The *Recorder* certainly contributed to damage their cause. As Mr. English was a Roman Catholic, it is likely enough also, that his opposition may have been tinged by the knowledge that the liberals were tired of the political pressure of his creed. It is but just so far to his consistency, to say, that although no longer an ultra liberal, he never cordially advocated the Conservative cause, and seemed prompt enough to condemn in either, what did not accord with his own peculiar notions and ideas.

The body of the deceased gentleman was followed to the grave on Sunday last, by a large number of his friends and acquaintances; and after the wearing toil of a printer's and editor's life, we can imagine no more fitting wish or hope for one who has escaped its troubles, than the sentence chanted over it by the priest and choir in St. Mary's Chapel—"Requiescat in pace,"—not merely the calm

and forgetfulness of death; but in the peace of a glorious immortality.

We stated about a fortnight or three weeks since, that we had seen the Comet, both with the naked eye, and through a powerful spy glass. We were not singular in our observation—a good many persons were of the like opinion with ourselves, their attention having been directed to the same object, which presented a similar appearance for several nights together; and altho' all may have been mistaken, for the atmosphere though clear was rather peculiar at the time, and continued so for several days and nights, there is a possibility that the celestial stranger so long looked for, may have paid its periodical visit. Paragraphs in several papers about the same time were corroborative of the idea. The following is still more so:—

The comet has been seen in various localities, near the Ura Major. It presents a round, nebulous mass of light, slightly concentrated, of about two minutes of an arc in diameter. It passed the nearest point to the earth on the 8th instant. It was then twenty million of miles from our globe. It has since been receding.—*State of Maine.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

A Telegraphic despatch received at the Merchant's Exchange Room on Wednesday, reports the arrival at New York, on the previous evening, of the R. M. S. *Arabia*. The intelligence by this source is to the 27th ult. Subjoined is the gist of the despatch:—

Breadstuffs steady. Flour firm, but without change in prices. Wheat steady. Corn dull. Sugar dull, with a decline in London markets of one shilling per cwt. on previous quotations. Tea firm. Consols 93. No political news of any interest.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at two o'clock on Wednesday morning was occasioned by the burning of a store on the premises of the Halifax Gas Company. The Firemen and the Military, with their engine, were speedily on the spot, and by great exertions confined the conflagration to the building (totally consumed) in which it originated. The fire at its inception presented a very alarming spectacle. Had the flames extended to the Company's works much loss of life would have resulted. Too much credit cannot be given to all parties in attendance for the very prompt manner in which the flames were got under. Every precaution was taken by Capt. Caldwell to prevent the conflagration extending to the Royal Engineers' Yard, adjoining. In working the brakes of No. 5, (Etna) engine, Capt. Caldwell came near meeting with a severe accident,—his trumpet, which was completely compressed, alone saved his hand from being crushed. As usual, the Military and the Firemen worked together in the most cordial manner. The loss, probably £1,500, we learn, covered by insurance in the several offices in this city.—*Chron.*

On Friday last, when the Lady of the Military Secretary, and Miss L-Merchant were enjoying the benefit of a drive round the suburbs, the horse took fright, and galloped off at a furious rate; but, most fortunately, Mr. Thos. Leahy was in the garden at the time, and perceiving the animal start, and calling him in, they rushed to the road, and succeeded in stopping him; the vehicle was, however, crushed, and the ladies were thrown to the ground. They were immediately taken up, and every assistance rendered which was in Mr. Leahy's power; and we are happy to learn Mrs. L-Merchant only received a slight contusion on the forehead, and Miss L-Merchant some bruises. Had not Mr. Leahy been present, the consequences, no doubt, would have been sad and fearful.—*Id.*

SUBURBAN IMPROVEMENTS.—The property, (Lydiard's) on the western side of the Common, adjoining the residence of J. E. Starr, has been purchased by Dr. C. Cogswell, for the sum of £1520. Dr. Cogswell, we learn, intends making extensive improvements on all the property fronting on that side of the Common.—*Journal.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The *Liverpool Transcript* reports the death of Mr. J. Gre. Senr., of La Haye road, in consequence of being crushed by a falling tree. He lived only a few minutes after being extricated by his son. Mr. Le Ges was a native of Toulouse, France, and was taken prisoner in the French ship of war "La Bon Citoyenne," by H. M. S. "Le Imperieuse." Brought into Halifax he was placed on Melville Island until the close of the war, when he hired with the late John Perrote, Esq. as a goller at La Haye, where he married and settled.—*Chron.*

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.—The recent session was closed on the 1st inst. by the Lieut. Governor, with the following Speech:—  
Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:  
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly. The attention which you have given to the public business demands my acknowledgements. I thank you for the supplies you have so readily granted.  
Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:  
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly. I am enabled to relieve you from the performance of your legislative duties, and I trust that success may attend you in the avocations to which you will now return.

## Youths' Department.

**GNAWING A FILE.**—There was once an old house; and in that house lived an old rat. By means of cracks and knot holes, and sundry other holes of his own making, he had an extensive circuit through the whole house. From front to cellar, and from cellar to garret, wherever there was anything that would minister to the comfort of his outer man, he was sure to find it and help himself. One room was used as a sort of granary, the door of which was kept carefully closed. The old rat used to hear the sound of the grain, as it was poured upon the floor or into barrels; and a strong desire possessed him to know, from personal observation, what was in that room. But there was no way for him to gratify that desire, but by making an entrance through an oak board partition. So one night, after all was quiet in the house, he set himself vigorously about the undertaking; and though he found it rather a jaw-aching operation, yet he kept up such an incessant nibbling, that long before daylight his task was accomplished, and his hard toil was rewarded by a plentiful repast at the pile of grain. For some days and nights he passed in and out at his pleasure, and enjoyed the tall living, without let or hindrance. But the proprietor at length discovered the hole which he had made through the partition, and at once concluded that he would lay an embargo upon that sort of fun; so he thrust a large file into the hole.

The next time the old rat essayed to pass in, he found a slight impediment in his way; and he tried in vain to remove it. At length, said his ratship, "I know what I can do, for I know what I have done. I can gnaw off that stick, for it isn't half as thick as the oak board, but he was determined not to give up. Indeed it was a prominent article in his creed. *Never to back out.* "Ab, a workman is known by his chips," said he, as he looked and discovered quite a little pile, that looked very much like ivory saw dust, though he wondered that his chips should be so light coloured. "I shall fetch it yet," said he; and he applied himself with renewed vigor.

But at length he discovered some blood on the file where he had been gnawing. He instantly clapped his paws to his bleeding mouth, when behold! he made this discovery; that instead of gnawing the file, the file had actually gnawed his teeth quite down to the gums. For a moment he stood confounded. At last he said—"For once I have made a fool of myself." And so he had; for he was not only obliged to go supperless to bed, but what was of vastly more consequence, he had lost what would be quite indispensable in procuring his future suppers. And here we will take leave of his ratship in order to make an application of the story.

Men ought to be wiser than rats; but they are not, for they also frequently *gnaw a file*. A person gnaws a file when, just for the sake of having his own way, he obstinately persists in doing that which is against his own interest—that which injures himself a vast deal more than any body else.

Here is an illustration: A boy carelessly hit his foot against a stone, and as a natural consequence, it ached dreadfully. He instantly made up his mind that he would have his revenge. So he down and went to beating the stone with his fist; and he only desisted when he ceased to feel any pain in his foot, in consequence of the much more severe pain in his bruised knuckles. Now he had his way—he took his revenge, but it was *gnawing a file*.

Here is another: A boy whose name I feel a little delicacy about mentioning, once got a little grouty at something which his mother required him to do; so when he was called to dinner, to show 'out' his independence, said with pouting lips, "I don't want any dinner." Now he was hungry enough, but he was determined he wouldn't eat, out of spite. He overheard his sister say, "Guess he'll get hungry by supper time," but he thought within himself, you'll see. So he nourished his wrath to keep it warm all the afternoon; and when the sister called him to supper he grouted out more grouty than ever, "I don't want any supper."

But as he turned to go off he heard his mother say, "You'll be a cheap boarder at this rate." So he had the blessed satisfaction of having his own way, and went supperless to bed, where he repented at his leisure. There he lay and thought the matter all over, again and again. He finally came to the "unanimous conclusion in his own mind" that he was a great fool for having done as he had; for he had injured no mortal living so much as himself. It is almost unnecessary to add, that he had a remarkably good appetite for

his breakfast; and that, from that time, he was of the unshaken opinion that it was miserably poor policy to *gnaw a file*.

We might give illustrations equally pertinent, from those of riper years, but we forbear.—*Herald and Journal.*

## Selections.

**THE GREAT MODERN BABYLON.**—[From *Ritchie's Book, "The Night Side of London."*]—Think of what London is! At the last census there were 2,862,236 persons of both sexes in it; 1,106,457 males, of whom 146,449 were under 5 years of age. The unmarried males were 670,880; ditto females, 735,871; the married men were 399,093; the wives, 409,731; the widowers were 37,089, the widows 110,376.

On the night of the census there were 28,598 husbands whose wives were not with them, and 39,231 wives mourning their absent lords.

Last year the number of children born in London was 85,833. In the same period 56,786 persons died.

The Registrar-General assumes that with the additional births, and by the fact of soldiers and sailors returning from the seat of war, and of persons engaged in peaceful pursuits settling in the capital, sustenance, clothing, and house accommodation must now be found in London for above 60,000 inhabitants more than it contained at the end of 1855.

Think of that—the population of a large city absorbed in London, and no perceptible inconvenience occasioned by it! Houses are still to let; there are still the usual tickets hung up in the windows in quiet neighborhoods, intimating that apartments furnished for the use of single gentlemen can be had within; the country still supplies the town with meat and bread, and we hear of no starvation in consequence of deficient supply.

London is the healthiest city in the world.

During the last ten years the annual deaths have been on the average 25 to 1,000 of the population; in 1856 the proportion was 22 to 1,000; yet, in spite of this, half of the deaths that happen on an average in London, between the ages of 20 and 40, are from consumption and disease of the respiratory organs.

The Registrar traces this to the state of the streets. He says: There can be no doubt that the dirty dust suspended in the air that the people of London breathe often excites disease of the respiratory organs. The dirt of the streets is produced and ground, now by innumerable horses, omnibuses and carriages, and then beat up in fine dust, which fills the mouth and inevitably enters the air passages in large quantities. The dust is not removed every day, but, saturated with water in the great thoroughfares, sometimes ferments in damp weather, and at other times ascends again under the heat of the sun as atmospheric dust.

"London," says Henry Mayhew, "may be safely asserted to be the most densely populated city in all the world; containing one fourth more people than Pekin, and two-thirds more than Paris, more than twice as many as Constantinople, four times as many as St. Petersburg, five times as many as Vienna, or New York, or Madrid, nearly seven times as many as Berlin, eight times as many as Amsterdam, nine times as many as Rome, fifteen times as many as Copenhagen, and seventeen times as many as Stockholm."

"London," says Horacé Jay, "c'est une province couverte de maisons."

It covers an area of 122 square miles in extent, or 78,029 statute acres, and contains 327,391 houses.

Annually 4,000 new houses are in course of erection for upwards of 40,000 new comers.

The continuous line of buildings stretching from Holloway to Camberwell is said to be twelve miles long.

It is computed that if the buildings were set in a row they would reach across the whole of England and France, from York to the Pyrenees.

London has 10,500 distinct streets, squares, circles, crescents, terraces, villas, rows, buildings, places, lanes, courts, alleys, mews, yards, and rents.

The paved streets of London, according to a return published in 1856, number over 5,000, and exceed 2,000 miles in length; the cost of this paved roading was £14,000,000, and the repairs cost £1,800,000 per annum.

London contains 1,905 miles of gas pipes, with a capital of nearly £4,000,000 spent in the preparation of gas.

The cost of gas lighting is half a million. It has 360,000 lights; and 13,000,000 cubic feet of gas are burned every night.

Last year along these streets the enormous quantity of upward of 80,000,000 of gallons of water rushed for the supply of the inhabitants, being nearly double what it was in 1854.

Mr. Mayhew says: "If the entire people of the capital were to be drawn up in marching order, two and two, the length of the great army of Londoners would be no less than 670 miles, and, supposing them to move at the rate of three miles an hour, it would require more than nine days and nights for the average population to pass by."

To accommodate this crowd, 125,000 vehicles pass through the thoroughfares in the course of 12 hours; 3,000 cabs, 1,000 omnibuses, 10,000 private job carriages and cabs, ply daily in the streets; 3,000 conveyances enter the metropolis daily from the surrounding country. Speaking generally, Tennyson tells us:

"Every minute die a man,  
Every minute one is born."

In London, Mr. Mayhew calculates, 169 people die daily, and a babe is born every five minutes. The number of persons, says the Registrar-General, who died in 1856, in 116 public institutions, such as work-houses and hospitals, was 10,381.

It is really shocking to think, and a deep stigma on the people or on the artificial arrangements of society, by which so much poverty is perpetuated, that nearly one person out of five who died last year, closed his days under a roof provided by law or public charity. It is calculated, that 500 people are drowned in the Thames every year. In the first week of the present year there were five deaths from intemperance alone. How much wretchedness lies in these two facts—for the deaths from actual intemperance bear but a small proportion to the deaths induced by the immoderate use of intoxicating liquors; and of the 500 drowned, by far the larger class, we have reason to believe, are of the number of whom Hood wrote:

"Mad with life's history,  
Glad of death's mystery,  
Swift to be hurled  
Anywhere, anywhere,  
Out of the world!"

According to the last reports, there were in London 137,000 vagrants admitted in one year into the casual wards of the work-houses.

Here we have always in our midst 107 burglars, 110 house breakers, 38 highway robbers, 773 pickpockets, 3,667 sneaks-men or common thieves, 11 horse-stealers, 141 dog-stealers, 3 forgers, 28 coiners, 317 utterers of base coin, 141 swindlers, 102 cheats, 343 receivers of stolen goods, 2,768 habitual rioters, 1,205 vagrants, 50 begging letter writers, 86 bearers of begging letters, 6,371 prostitutes, besides 470 not otherwise described, making altogether a total of 16,900 criminals known to the police.

These persons are known to make away with £32,000 per annum; the prison population at any particular time is 6,000; costing for the year £170,000. Our juvenile thieves cost us £300 a piece.

Mr. Timbs calculates the number of professions; beggars in London at 35,000, two thirds of whom are Irish. Thirty thousand men, women, and children are employed in the costermonger trade; besides, we have according to Mr. Mayhew, 2,000 street sellers of green stuff, 4,060 street sellers of eatables and drinkables, 1,000 street sellers of stationery, 4,000 street sellers of other articles, whose receipts are three million sterling, and whose incomes may be put down at one million.

Let us extend our survey, and we shall not wonder that the public house, and the gin palace, and the casino, and the theatre, and the penny gaff, and the lowest and vilest places of resort in London are full. In Spitalfields there are 70,000 weavers, with but 10s per week; there are 22,479 tailors; 30,805 shemakers; 43,928 milliners; 21,210 seamstresses; 1,769 bonnet-makers; and 1,277 cap-makers.

What hard, wretched work is theirs!

There are two worlds in London, with a gulf between—the rich and the poor. We have glanced at the latter, for the sake of contrast let us look at the former. Emerson says the wealth of London determines prices all over the globe. In 1847 the money coined in the Mint was £5,158,440 in gold, £125,730 in silver, and £8,960 in copper.

The business of the Bank of England is conducted by about 800 clerks, whose salaries amount to about £190,000. The bank in 1850 had about twenty millions of bank notes in circulation. In the same year there were about five millions deposited in the saving banks of the metropolis.

The gross customs revenue of the port of London in 1849 was £11,070,186; sixty five millions is the esti-

mate formed by Mr. McCulloch of the total value of produce conveyed into and from London. The gross rental, assessed by the property and income tax, is £12,500,000.

The gross property insured at £160,000,000, and only two-fifths of the houses are insured. The amount of capital at the command of the entire London bankers, may be estimated at £64,000,000; the insurance companies have always 10,000,000 of deposits ready for investment; 78,000,000 are employed in discounts. In 1851, the transactions of one London house alone amounted to £80,000,000. In 1839, the payments made in the clearing-house were 954,000,000—an enormous sum, which will appear still greater when we remember that all sums under £100 are omitted from this statement. All this business cannot be carried on without a considerable amount of eating and drinking. The population consumes annually 277,000 bullocks, 30,000 calves, 1,480,000 sheep, 38,000 pigs, 1,600,000 quarters of wheat, 310,464,000 pounds of potatoes, 89,672,000 cabbages. Of fish, the returns are almost incredible. Besides, it eats 2,742,000 fowls, 1,281,000 game, exclusive of those brought from the different parts of the United Kingdom; from 70 to 75 millions of eggs are annually imported into London from France and other countries. About 13,000 cows are kept in the city and its environs, for the supply of milk and cream; and if we add to their value that of cheese, and butter, and milk brought from the country into the city, the expenditure on produce daily must be enormous. Then London consumes 65,000 pipes of wine, 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, 43,200,000 gallons of porter and ale, and burns 3,000,000 tons of coal; and I have seen it estimated that one fourth of the commerce of the nation is carried on in its port.

On boxing-night it was estimated that 60,000 persons visited the theatres and places of amusement in London.

In London, in 1853, according to Sir R. Mayne, there were 3,613 beer shops, 5,279 public houses, and 13 wine rooms.

And now, to guard all this wealth, to preserve all this mass of honest industry, and to keep down all this crime, what have we? 6,367 police, costing £373,968; 13 police courts, costing £45,050; and about a dozen criminal prisons, 69 union relieving officers, 316 officers of local boards, and 1,256 other local officers.

We have 35 weekly magazines, 9 daily newspapers, 8 evening, and 72 weekly ones. Independently of the mechanics' institutions, colleges, and endowed schools, we have 14,000 children of both sexes clothed and educated gratis, in the National, and British and Foreign schools in all parts of London, and in Sunday schools.

The more direct religious agency may be estimated as follows: In the "Hand Book to Places of Worship," published by Low, in 1851, there is a list of 371 churches and chapels in connection with the Establishment; the number of church sittings, according to Mr. Mann, is 402,184; the Independents have about 140 places of worship, and 100,436 sittings; the Baptists, 130 chapels, and accommodation for 54,234; the Methodists, 154 chapels, 60,696 sittings; the Presbyterians, 23 chapels, and 18,211 sittings; the Unitarians, 9 chapels, and about 3,300 sittings; the Roman Catholics, 95 chapels, and 35,994 sittings; 4 Quaker chapels, with sittings for 3,151; the Moravians have 2 chapels, with 1,100 sittings; the Jews have 11 synagogues, and 3,692 sittings. There are 94 chapels belonging to the New Church, the Plymouth Brethren, the Irvingites, the Latter Day Saints, Sandemanians, Lutherans, French Protestants, Greeks, Germans, and Italians, which chapels have sittings in them for 18,834.

We thus get 691,723 attendants on the Divine exercises.

**ADVERTISING A MORAL DUTY.**—Some years ago it was proposed by an American Physician, that members of the Faculty should advertise their remedies and modes of treating diseases in the newspapers. It was a bold and manly idea. It was scouted, however, by the profession generally, as *infra dig.* But is there any degradation in publicity? Is it not rather the great touchstone that ties pretension and universalizes the practical benefits of all valuable inventions and discoveries? Should not a profession that aims at the mitigation of suffering and the preservation of life, make the means of obtaining these grand objects known through the channel of information most accessible to all classes and conditions, the columns of the public press? If it declines to do so,

the natural inference is either that the desire of secrecy arises from a sordid, monopolizing, egotistic spirit, or from a lack of faith in its own prescriptions.

Viewing the subject in this light, we may presume Professor Holloway some twenty years ago, overleaped the barriers which the profession had erected between itself and the public, and plunged fearlessly into the newspaper arena. He had discovered or rather invented, after years of research and experiments, two preparations which he believed to be specifics for nearly all the diseases of mankind; and as an indication of his confidence in them, and a proof of his philanthropic wish that, if really valuable, they should be accessible to the whole world, he advertised them wherever advertising media existed. This was the severest ordeal to which he could have submitted them—the *experimentum crucis*. He threw them at once, as it were, before the sick of all regions. He stated their properties, proclaimed what they would do, and staked reputation and fortune upon the issue. That issue has been all that he or the world could have desired. The rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant, physicians, statesmen, monarchs, a nation of enlightened freemen, have sanctioned, used, extolled them. They are *fixed facts* in medical history!

Is not this better than hiding light under a bushel? Is it not better than writing prescriptions in a dead language, and putting weights and quantities into hieroglyphics.

If anything is worth knowing it is worthy of being universally known. So thinking, Holloway proclaimed the virtues of his medicines through the press; and fortune, fame and the gratitude of millions have been his reward.—*N. Y. Sun.*

**THE DEVIL IN THE CHOIR.**—In a small village in one of the Middle States, is a church which has been greatly afflicted with repeated difficulties in the choir of singers. In one of these periodic storms, the pastor was interrogated: "What is the matter with the choir?" To this question he very coolly replied: "Nothing unusual; an evil spirit from the Lord troubleth them." Ever since David played the evil spirit out of Saul, the same spirit has been much interested in music, especially in connection with sacred worship. About once a year the devil seems to get in our choir, and geth not out but by prayer and fasting. The praise of the sanctuary in not a few congregations, seems to be doomed to a discord of voices, or to a worse discord of hearts. There is a palpable defect somewhere, some important screw loose, or some present evil spirit which deranges so much, and so often, this part of sacred worship.

Singers are a very sensitive class, easily offended, and hard to be won back to duty. If another happens to occupy their seat, or if the leader suggests in the humblest terms, a mistake in time or harmony, dear me! what a fluttering! Dignity is offended, capacity is questioned, and their sense of propriety mortally wounded. Away goes Mr. B. flat or Miss C. sharp in dudgeon from the choir, and the echoes follow.

There may be two choristers about equally competent to lead the music. Instead of dividing the time and burden between themselves, each is apt to crave all time and honor; and with this mutual purpose, the issue is joined for a trial of strength. Each secures a party from the members of the choir, and perhaps from the members of the congregation. All united are no more than sufficient to form a well balanced choir, but harmonious they will not be, because Satan has gained possession to use his knowledge, that a divided kingdom cannot stand. The successful competitor and his party retain possession of the orchestra. The vanquished party withdraw, and throw off every obstacle in the way of their rivals. In a large proportion of choirs the majority of members are young and inexperienced. Many of them are without hope, and without God in the world. They sing in the sanctuary not as a duty, but as a mere gratification. This is also true of many who profess better things. Too much of the singing in our churches is destitute of heartfelt, spiritual worship. The aim is mechanical execution, artistic attainment merely. The most solemn truths are sung without soul, a heartless sacrifice to display.

If the Holy Spirit is not admitted to the singer's heart, to awaken and utter spiritual praises to God, there is nothing to hinder the evil spirit from entering in to dwell there. The withdrawal from the choir of the older and more experienced singers, is a custom often traced with evil consequences. Good and stable influences are thus withdrawn. The young members need the influences and restraints of the older. The duty of praise must continue as long as the capacity to sing. If there is not room for all in the orchestra, there is room in other parts of the house. When the choir leads in the worship of God, the whole congregation should join heart and voice in that worship. The young should be trained to sing with the old in the family, in the singing school, in the rehearsals of the choir, that all may join in the praises of God in the sanctuary. It is a serious fault that custom allows the older singers to abandon the choir.

Those who do the singing must have their own

teachers, buy their own books of music, spend their own time and money for the special gratification of some, and the special grumbling of others. If the church will not take the responsibility of the praises of the sanctuary, is it strange that the devil should take charge of the choir, and induce them to sing or quarrel, as best subserves his purpose? We have seen a whole church engaged in bitter strife because a bass viol was used in the choir. In the estimation of the good deacon and his friends; it was bringing the devil in the house of God.

Let the church labor for the salvation of the choir; then may each and all make melody in their hearts unto God. Thus may the evil spirit be exorcised from the songs of the sanctuary.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

The *California Farmer*, observing that it has taken some pains to give a correct account, describes the following incredible surgical operation:

"About two months and a half ago, a Mr. Beal, of Tuolumne county, had the breech-pin of his fowling piece blown into his body while endeavoring to discharge the gun, which was rusty and overloaded. The breech-pin entered under the left arm, breaking a rib in its progress, and finally rested in the cavity of the chest beneath the heart, where it remained during the time mentioned, producing effusion, until the cavity of the chest was perfectly engorged. He had been treated for the wound, but with little or no relief, as the piece of metal still remained in his body, although it had been vainly searched for. In an almost dying state, Mr. Beal was brought to San Francisco for treatment; and, being of the most determined character, he consented to an operation, although informed that it would probably cause his death before completed. Accordingly, his surgical attendant commenced by making an incision through the fleshy parts under the left arm, down the ribs; midway between the spine and breast-bone, for the distance of four inches and a half. A transverse incision was then made, three inches long, commencing near the centre of the former, and directly towards the breast-bone. Portions of the entire sixth and seventh ribs were removed with the saw, and subsequently part of the first false rib, when it was expected the metallic substance in the cavity of the chest would be readily discovered. This hope, however, proved delusive, as the probe was tried in vain to its full length, about five inches. The external wound was then enlarged so as to admit the fingers, in the hope of ascertaining by the sense of touch some sinus or opening leading to the metallic body, through which an instrument could be passed to ascertain its location. The most patient and careful exploration failed to reveal anything, although the fingers were repeatedly passed about the heart in every direction. As a *dernier resort*, a steel sound, nearly fourteen inches in length, was introduced to the depth of about eleven inches, and the cavity of the chest cautiously but thoroughly explored, until the locality of the metal was ascertained beneath the heart. It was most difficult to determine whether the foreign substance was really found, as the action of the heart constantly imparted motion to the instrument, which necessarily embarrassed the delicate exercise of the sense of touch. The breech-pin was finally seized and extracted, and the patient is now doing well, far beyond what could possibly have been expected under the circumstances, and is most likely to recover. This magnificent operation, which occupied one hour and a quarter in its performance, was the work of Dr. E. S. Cooper, assisted by Drs. A. A. Sheldon, Webster, and others. Mr. Beal suffered the whole of this wonderful, dangerous, and trying operation without the use of chloroform or ether, but firmly setting his teeth, endured the insufferable agony for the space of one hour and a quarter. At times he would say, 'Doctor, I can stand this no longer,' when a small quantity of brandy was administered to keep him up, but otherwise he never gave a groan that could be heard across the room in which he lay."

**COLOURATION OF POISONS.**—We quote from the *Lancet* the following results which have been arrived at by Dr. Moffatt of Hardwarden, in relation to carbazotic acid. This acid is recommended for the colouring of poisons for the following among other reasons: Its colouring power is so great that one grain is sufficient to impart a distinct yellow colour to 70,000 grains, or one gallon of water. This taste is so intensely bitter, that in the above proportions it imparts a very decided bitterness. Carbo-azotic acid also possesses the valuable property, which is peculiar to itself, of giving a yellow color to the skin, when taken for three or four days in doses of one grain per diem, which coloration would be easily distinguishable from jaundice by any one acquainted with the disease. A saturated solution of carbazotic acid appears to modify the theophrastian reaction of any poison

remedy. The colour imparted by it to water is permanent. Carbo-azotic acid does not produce any deleterious effect upon the system.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1857.

DIOCESAN SYNOD OF UPPER CANADA.

THE Diocesan Synod of Upper Canada, commenced its Session on Wednesday, June 17, in the St. Lawrence Hall, Toronto, and was opened with prayer and an appropriate address by the Bishop. The business throughout was of much interest, and was proceeded with in commendable unanimity. The Session closed on the evening of the 18th.

The following is the analysis of the law under which the Diocesan Synod of Upper Canada has been legalized, as given by the Bishop of Toronto, in his opening address to the Synod:

"In commencing our proceeding on this memorable day, we shall read the law or charter under which we are now assembled. You will find that it is comprised in two clauses, with a very brief preamble. It passed both Houses of the Provincial Parliament unanimously, on the 13th of June, 1856; and, on its transmission to England, it experienced great opposition, and had it not been for the warm and able advocacy of Hon. J. H. Cameron, who happened fortunately to be in London, and the precedent of the Victoria Act, there is great reason to believe that it would have failed. Even then the legal advisors of the crown continued their opposition, and at length it was referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and after due consideration, that body declared that it was lawful for Her Gracious Majesty the Queen to assent to the bill, and it was done accordingly. It is entitled "An Act to enable the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada to meet in Synod." It was laid before the Queen and Council on the 6th day of May last, and having received the Royal assent, it came out to Canada, and was published, by proclamation by His Excellency the Governor General on the 28th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and in the twentieth year of Her Majesty's reign.

"The object of the Act, as set forth in the preamble, is to confer on the members of the Church of England and Ireland, in Canada, the power of regulating the affairs of their Church, in matters relating to discipline and necessary order and good government that are enjoyed by other religious communities.

"The statute contains two enacting clauses. The first confers power to hold Diocesan Synods; to frame constitutions, and make regulations for enforcing discipline in the Church, for the appointment, deposition, deprivation or removal of any person bearing office therein, of whatever order or degree "any rights of the crown to the contrary notwithstanding;" and for the convenient and orderly management of the property, affairs and interests of the Church, in matters affecting only the said Church, and the officers and members, and not in any way interfering with the rights, privileges or interests of other religious communities, or of any person or persons not being a member or members of the said United Church of England and Ireland; provided always that such constitutions and regulations shall apply only to the Diocese or Dioceses adopting hereon. Now, it may be seen that this measure is very comprehensive in its provisions, and gives ample powers to meet all the probable requirements of the Church; and yet the Royal Prerogative is sufficiently guarded, and our connection with the Mother Church through its head distinctly preserved. Let the power of choosing our Bishops be substantially but not directly conferred; the sanction of her Majesty through her Secretary of State to the person chosen is required, and in an extreme case may be withheld, if it will be salutary and for the good of the Church. In the second place, the Queen preserves her territorial sovereignty in setting the limits of new Bishoprics when required to be established. The second clause of the Statute is still more comprehensive, and contemplates Provincial Synods in which all the Dioceses may be represented. Such a provision is absolutely necessary to the salutary extension and well-being of the Church in this great country. Questions will arise from time to time which "will affect the welfare of the Church in these colonies, and will render it necessary, as it is desirable, that the

under the Provincial, Metropolitan, or Senior Bishops, with power to frame rules and regulations for the better conduct of our ecclesiastical affairs, as by such Provincial Synod may be deemed expedient. It should be divided into two Houses, the one consisting of the Bishops of the several Dioceses under their Metropolitan or Senior Bishop, and the other of the Presbyters and Lay members of the Church assembled by representation." To all this the second clause of the Statute amply provides, and its objects will, doubtless, be carried out so soon as the necessities of the Church require.

"Such Provincial Synod will answer the same purpose as the General Convention of the Church of the United States, which has been emphatically called its safety valve against doubtful and unsafe innovations of the Diocesan Conventions, and an effectual centre of permanent unity."

THE SAUREVOIS MISSION.

SERMONS were preached in St. Paul's, St. George's, St. Luke's, and Christ Church, Dartmouth, on Sunday last, in behalf of the Saurevois Mission, (Canada East); and a public meeting was held on Monday evening at Temperance Hall, at which the Revs. Messrs. McLeod and Williamson, the deputation to the Lower Provinces, of the Mission, addressed a large audience of all religious persuasions in behalf of their object. The Mission is under the care of the Colonial Church and School Society, some of whose members were present in various parts of the building; but none of them (with a clerical exception or so) were on the platform. The Rev. Fitzgerald Uniacke (in the chair) Rev. Mr. Crisp, and Rev. Mr. Maturin, had seats there, and during the meeting the Rev. Dr. Twining entered the Hall, and made his way there also. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Maturin. The Rev. Mr. McLeod in a concise speech, detailed the origin, progress, and future prospects of the Mission. The Rev. Mr. Williamson, made an excellent speech, replete with illustration, anecdote, and convincing reasoning, furnishing argument not only on behalf of the mission, but of the urgency for the dissemination of the light of the gospel wherever ignorance and delusion were to be combated. The substance of the speeches was, that the Mission could not extend its operations, for lack of funds. That it was assisted by the Colonial Church Society, but not to a great extent. That there was a staff of missionaries and school teachers to support out of the contributions towards the mission—the school at present contained twelve scholars,—that there was a great work before them, to assist which, they appealed to the generous aid of the lower Provinces, and to all parts of the world which were informed of their proceedings—that they prosecuted their labours in a spirit of love—that to sum up, the chief object was to place the gospel within the reach of the French Canadians, and to wean them from a system of religion which led them into error and endangered their eternal salvation.

The large Hall was well filled throughout, and below better than in the galleries. Several hymns were sung—and a collection taken which must have been large. The audience was composed of all denominations. Rev. Mr. Uniacke in some concluding remarks, called upon all persuasions to contribute to this object as one of great importance. Any contributions sent to him will be forwarded to their destination. He also announced a meeting of Protestant ladies to be held at the National School in furtherance of the Mission. The Rev'd. Gentleman appeared to be in his element in behalf of the rescue of the French Canadians from Popery. A doxology was sung and the proceedings concluded with a benediction.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia left town for Windsor on Monday last, to administer the Rite of Confirmation in that Parish. His Lordship returned again on Wednesday.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, is on a visit to the country parts of his command, and to New Brunswick. His Excellency's fine soldierly faculty of correct observation; will no doubt discover many things suggestive of present improvement and future advantage to the country, in its political, agricultural, commercial, and social aspects; but after all, the most exalted in station do not have the best chance of hearing the truth, or the whole truth. The example of the Caliph Haroon Alraschid, would not be a bad one for Colonial as well as Imperial Governors. A traveller, with a stick and wallet, would likely learn more in three or four weeks of the true nature of our population, the habits of the people, and all the circumstances that make up the wealth, and revenue of the country, and are likely to influence its future, than the most intimate acquaintance of the head of the Executive with the

various departments which constitute the machinery of Responsible government.

Rev. J. Ambrose begs leave thankfully to acknowledge the following donations to the General Church:—  
B. Wier, Esq. £1 0 0  
J. J. Sawyer, Esq. 0 10 0

APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, is pleased to constitute the Ports of Annapolis and Pugwash, in this Province, to be Ports of Registry for Shipping, and to make the following appointments, for the purpose of carrying into effect at those Ports the enactment in relation to the Registry of Ships:—  
To be Principal Officers of Customs and Navigation Laws for Annapolis—Mr. Timothy C. Tobias.  
For Pugwash—Mr. James McDiab.  
To be Surveyors of Shipping: For Annapolis—Mr. Timothy C. Tobias. For Pugwash—Mr. Joseph Jones.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint to be Her Majesty's Advocate and Procurator General for Her Court of Vice Admiralty at Halifax, in Nova Scotia—the Honble. James W. Johnson, Attorney General of the Province. Commission dated 2d May, 1857, under the Great Seal of the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been pleased to appoint Thomas B. Akins, Esquire, to be the Commissioner for carrying into effect the Resolution of the House of Assembly in the late Session for examining, preserving and arranging ancient Records and Documents illustrative of the history and progress of Society in this Province. Commission dated 29th May, 1857.

Are you getting bald?—Is your hair turning gray? Do you wish to cultivate good whiskers and moustaches? Your hair to be soft, silky and glossy? Your head to be cool, comfortable, and free from Dandruff? Mothers are your children to have luxuriant heads of hair? Then use Bogle's Hyperion Fluid, which never fails in its effects.  
Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co.

VEGETABLE LIQUID CATHARTIC

Cures the Piles.  
Cures Rheumatic Affections.  
Cures all diseases of the Skin.  
Cures Liver Complaints and Costiveness.  
Cures Humors of every kind, restores lost Appetite.  
Cures Bilious Affections and purifies the Blood.  
Cures Dyspepsia and promotes Digestion.  
Cures Neuralgia and Nervous Debility.  
Cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea.  
Cures Headache.  
Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

Those inveterate "lopers" who live by drink had better "taper off" before "the good times come" when the Main Law shall take effect. This can be done by carrying a box of Durno's Catarrh Snuff, and when politely asked to drink, invite your friend to take a *drug* 'taw out of your flask, and if his friend-ship be real, you will soon know it in his effort to thank you for the delightful substitute.  
Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co.

In all Stomach, Liver, or Bowel disorders, the CAMOMILE PILLS of BRYAN'S are the best, and surest known remedy, inasmuch as they act once, gently yet vigorously attack and dispel disease. The virtues of the extract of the Camomile have long been known, but it is only since Mr. Bryan has succeeded in combining it with other vegetable principles that its full value has been ascertained.  
In bottles 2s 6d.  
Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

Holloway's Pills.—The case of Mr. C. W. Dimon of Seneca Creek, Md., affords a remarkable evidence of the efficacy of these pills in bilious disorders. Mr. Dimon resides at the mouth of the creek, near the Little Falls of the Potomac, in the midst of a district so unhealthy, that in the months of August, September, and October, half the population are sick of bilious remittent fever. In October last, Mr. D. was pronounced by the physician who attended his family to be at death's door. Calomel and quinine, the hobbies of the faculty in that region, had been administered in vain. As a dernier resort, at the instance of a friend, he determined to try Holloway's Pills. In three days the cold paroxysms ceased, in a week he was about the house, and in one month able to attend to business.

Married.

On Monday, 6th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Twining, D.D., GEO. RAYNER, of London, Ireland, to MARY ANN, only daughter of Mr. John Devlin, Commissariat Department. On Thursday, 2nd inst., by the Rev. Chas. Elliott, Mr. GEORGE G. CARRUT, of Albion Mines, to MARGARET JANE, eldest daughter of Edward Rosch, Esq., of New Glasgow.

Deaths.

On Wednesday morning, after a short illness, MARY ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. Michael Drew, and beloved wife of Thomas Lyons, aged 37 years.  
On Tuesday morning, after a protracted illness, MARK D. LAUREAT, in the 51st year of his age.  
At the Poor's Asylum, on the 4th July, JOHN BURKS, aged 72 years, a native of Ireland. MARGARET ENGLISH, aged 35 years, a native of Halifax.  
At Upper La-har on Whit Sunday, May 31st, of consumption, MRS. ELIZABETH KENN, aged 32 years. "The grass withereth, the flower fadeeth, but the Word of the Lord shall stand forever." Almost her last words were—  
Creatur's no more dividio my choice,  
I bid them all depart;  
His name, and love, and gracious voice,  
Have fixed my roving heart.  
Suddenly, at Gushboro', on Monday, 6th inst., LOUISA, daughter of the late Isaac Wilde, Esq., leaving a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. Her end was peace.

Shipping List.

Saturday, 4th.—Am. steam tug Enoch Train, Honessoy, from wreck of Am. ship Equando—Capt. H. reports could not succeed in raising wreck and therefore abandoned it; schr Sylvia, Young Lunenburg.

Monday 6th.—Brig Rover, Lauchner, Mayagutz, 18 days; schrs Flora, Potter, Westport; Shelburne Packet, Pierce, Shelburne, 21 days; Vermont, Shelburne, Liverpool, N.S.; Rival, Dunlop, do, 10 hours; Victoria, do.

To MARINERS.—Notice has been given by the Commissioners of Light Houses for the Gulf of St. Lawrence that a red light is now exhibited on the North-east point of Melicod Island. In lat 48 01 N. 58 29 28 W, as determined by Com. Oriobar, of the Admiralty Survey. It is seventy six feet above high water, and can be seen in clear weather 12 miles. A shoal extends 3 miles on a N by E compass bearing from the light; but on the other bearing the light may be approached from the Eastward to within a mile from the above.

PRICES CURRENT.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Apples, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Chickens, etc. Dated SATURDAY, JULY 11.

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

CLASSES to commence on the 1st of June 1857. MISS COOKESLEY opened her establishment on the 1st of May, 1857, and has still some vacancies. May 30.

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

MARSHALL'S NOVA-SCOTIA JUSTICE.

THE Second and 1st Edition of "MARSHALL'S NOVA SCOTIA JUSTICE," is for Sale at the Book Store of WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street. It will be found a valuable Book for the New Magistrates, and all who desire to become acquainted with a Magistrate's jurisdiction and duties. Only a few remain on hand. June 27, 1857.

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

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

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

Will be reopened on Saturday, 15th August next. Revd. D. W. PICKETT, M. A., Principal. Prof. STIEFFELHAGEN, Teacher of Modern Languages. TERMS—Boarders, £35 per ann. Day Scholars, £8 per ann. Modern Languages, 15s. per Qr. Payment quarterly in advance. Each boy to furnish his own sheets, pillow-cases, and towels—2 pairs of each. All clothing to be distinctly marked with the owner's name. The Principal assures those who may entrust their sons to his care, that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to provide faithful and thorough instruction in all the branches necessary to a complete preparation for College, or to enter upon the commercial or active pursuits of life, and, at the same time to exercise such constant supervision as shall prevent all intercourse which may prove prejudicial to the character or habits of his pupils.

NEW BOOKS!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and offers for Sale the following RELIGIOUS BOOKS, from the Establishment of Messrs. John Henry and James Parker, London. Tracts for the Christian Seasons 1st series, 4 vols., clo. 25s. Do. 2nd do. 4 vols., clo. 25s. A Plain Commentary on the Gospels, 7 vols. 30s. Taylor's Holy Living, 2s. 3d. Do. Holy Dying, 2s. 3d. Liturgia Domestica, 3s. 6d. Jones Letters, from a Tutor to his Pupils, 2s. 3d. Sherlock's Practical Christian, 6s. 6d. Nicholson's Exposition of the Catechism, 2s. 4d. Nelson's Life of Bishop Bull, 2s. 6d. Koble's Selections from Hooker, 2s. 3d. Confessions of St. Augustine, 3s. 1. Thoughts during Sickness, 3s. 6d. Jones Tracts for the Church, 2s. 3d. Bright's Ancient Collects, 3s. Paschal's Thoughts on Religion, 2s. 3d. Catechetical Notes on the Articles, 3s. Do Lessons on the Parables, 3s. 9d. Do do on the Miracles, 3s. 9d. Do do on the Morning Prayer, 2s. 3d. Heylin's Doctrine and Discipline of the English Church, 1s. Old Week's Preparation for the Sacrament, 3s. Companion to the Prayer Book, 1s. 6d. Arden's Scripture Brevelates, 3s. Life of Bunwick, 1s. 6d. The Golden Grove, 1s. 6d. Mant's Man of Sorrows, 3s. The Pastor and the Gospel, 3s. Chief Truths, 10s. The Penitential Psalms, 3d. Tales for the Young Men and Women of Eng., 12s. 6d. Catechism on Confirmation, in packets, 1s. 4d. Preparation for Confirmation, do 1s. 4d. Questions for Confirmation, 1st series, do 1s. 4d. Do 2nd series, do 1s. 4d. Hints for the Day of Confirmation, do 1s. 4d. The Confirmation Service explained, do 1s. 4d. A few Words before Confirmation, do 1s. 4d. Miscellaneous Tracts for Pastoral Use, do 2s. 3d. Morning and Evening Prayers, do 1s. 4d. Daily Office for Use of Families, 1s. 4d. Short Manual of Devotions for every Day in the Week, 10d. Ken's Manual of Prayers, 10d. Keble's Christian year, 2s. 3d. L'Vra Ignocentium, 3s. 3d. Daily Steps towards Heaven, gilt limp, 3s. 9d. WM. GOSSIP, No. 24, Granville street.

The above Books can be sent by Mail, singly, to any part of the Province, or to New Brunswick, or P. E. Island, at a very trifling expense.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having this day entered into Co-partnership, will in future transact business under the name of MACILREITH & CABOT. M. MACILREITH, J. E. CABOT. Halifax 31st March, 1857. Macilreith & Cabot return thanks for the kind patronage awarded them in former business connections, and individually, and beg to solicit a continuance of the same for the present Firm. Their purpose keeping a stock of GOODS that in quality and variety will not be surpassed in this City, and intend to have all orders promptly and faithfully executed under their personal supervision. A large stock suitable for the present and approaching seasons has been selected for them in England, with great attention to style and quality, and may be expected in a few days. Their business will, for the present, be carried on at No. 23 Granville Street, until the old stand in Hulse Street is rebuilt.

Chambers' Russian War.

A FURTHER supply of this new History of the Russian War. Also a general assortment of Chambers' Educational BOOKS—Miscellany, Repository, Pocket Miscellany and Juveniles. Haswell's Engineer's Pocket Book. An excellent work for Engineers and Mechanics, embracing a great variety of Tables and calculations, and useful information on many branches of Art and Science. Neville's Hydraulic Formulae. High Miller's Testimony of the Rocks. Some copies of the above last work of this celebrated Geologist, on hand, at lowest rate, direct from the publishers. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

B. BILLING, JR. & CO.'S FIRST GRAND DISPLAY

Spring and Summer FANCY GOODS APRIL 22, 1857. WE will have the pleasure of submitting to the inspection of the public this morning, the contents of 72 cases FANCY GOODS, Received per 'America' and other Steamers. Our assortment of NEW DESIGNS in DRESSES in every texture, far surpasses in profuse extent any of our previous immense importations. Striped Checked and Flounced SILKS, French Flounced Barages, direct from Paris, Silk and Wool Materials in endless variety, Piccolomini Zephyr and other new Robes. With several large lots of very low priced DRESSES much under value. MANTELES AND MANTILLAS, Of the latest Parisian designs. Black Glace Silk Mantles, from 10s. to 60s. Black Moire Antique Mantles, from 10s. to 70s. Velvet Mantles, from 40s. to 100s. A very elegant display of SHAWLS, In Silk, Tissue, and Barage Longs, Paisley and French Filled do Cashmere Scarfs, &c. Mantel Ribbons, French Bonnetings, Feather and Flowers. Elegant Worked Muslins, Lace Goods, Silk Scarfs, &c. B. BILLING JR. & Co., London House. N. B.—We would especially invite attention to our stock of BOYBUTS which is the largest and most varied we have ever imported. E. H. J. & Co.

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. &c.

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

WHITE STAR FROM LONDON!

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

LANGLEY'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Under the Patronage of the Medical Faculty. THIS Extract is obtained from the best imported Sarsaparilla, and contains besides Sarsaparilla the other ingredients ordered by the Royal College of Physicians for the compound Decoction—but is in a concentrated form for the sake of convenience. Sarsaparilla as this is combined is considered by many of the most eminent practitioners at home and abroad, the best VEGETABLE ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE in use, for purifying the blood and improving the general health. Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Hulse Street, March 21.

At a Council held at the Government House, Eight day of May, 1857, PRESENT, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.

It is ordered that the Commissioner of Crown Lands do notify the several Deputy Surveyors and applicants for the purchase of Crown Lands, that on and after the first day of June next, the regulated price for ungranted Lands is to be paid into the Receiver General, who will give a receipt therefor to the applicants, respectively, and a duplicate thereof to the Crown Lands Commissioner, and that no other payments for the purchase of Crown Lands after the date before mentioned, will be recognized, the Commissioner and Deputy Surveyors of Crown Lands being hereby strictly prohibited from receiving any sums for or on account of Crown Lands. Crown Office, May 16, 1857.



LADIES' SCHOOL, AT PARRSBORO, To re-open 22nd July.

PRINCIPALS Mrs. and Miss BATHFORD.

TERMS.

BOARD AND WASHING, with Instruction in the usual English Branches and Needle Work—£30 per Academic Year.

EXTRA CHARGES.

Musical: Piano—Three Lessons per week, £2 per quarter. Singing—Five lessons per week, 10s. per quarter. Drawing: Pencil or Crayon—Five lessons per week, £1 per quarter. Coloured Crayon—Five Lessons per week, £1 10s. per quarter.

French: Five Lessons per week, £1 18s. per quarter. Bills payable in advance, Quarterly. The Summer Term commences 22nd July, and ends 21st December. The Winter Term begins 6th January, and ends 5th June. The Half Terms or Quarters begin 6th October and 22nd March. Pupils will be received at any time during the Term and charged accordingly. Each Pupil will bring with her one pair of shoes, one pair of pillow cases, four towels and four table napkins. The French and Music Lessons will be given by Lady from New York. June 13 1m.

SCIENCE & ART

LIST OF WEALE'S SERIES OF FUNDAMENTAL WORKS.

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

WEL GOSSIP, 24 GRANVILLE STREET.

CHEMISTRY, by Prof. Fownes, F.R.S., including Agricultural Chemistry; Mineralogy, with Mr. Dana's Additions, 2 vols. in 1. Mechanics, by Chas. Tomlinson. Electric Telegraph, History of the, by E. Highton, C. E., double part. Pneumatics, by Charles Tomlinson. Civil Engineering, by Henry Law, C. E., 3 vols. and Supplement. Architecture (Orders of), by W. H. Leeds. Architecture (Styles of) by T. Barry, Architect. Building, Art of, by E. Dobson, C. E. Brick-making, Tile-making, &c., Art of, by the same, 2 vols. Masonry and Stone-cutting, Art of, with Illustrations, Painting, Art of, or a Grammar of Colouring, by George Field, 2 vols. Draining Districts and Land, Art of, by G. W. Dempsey, C. E. Drainage and Sewage of Towns and Buildings, Art of, by the same. Well-sinking and Hoisting, Art of, by G. R. Burnell, C. E. Use of Instruments, Art of the, by J. P. Heather, M. A. Constructing Crane, Art of, by J. Glenn, F.R.S., C.E. Blasting Rocks and Quarrying, and on Stone, Art of, by Lieut. General, Sir J. Burgoyne, Bart. Dictionary of Terms, 4 vols. in 1. Cottage Building, Treatise on, Tubular and Girder Bridges, and others, Treatise on, with Experiments. Foundations, &c., Treatise on, by E. Dobson, C. E. Limes, Cements, Mortars, Concrete, Mastics, &c., Treatise on, by G. R. Burnell, C. E. Constructing and Repairing Common Roads, Treatise on the Art of, by H. Law, C. E. Navigation, Treatise on, The Sailor's Sea-book, 2d edit 2 vols. Warming and Ventilation, Treatise on the Principles of the Art, by C. Tomlinson, 2 vols. Land and Engineering Surveying, Treatise on, by T. Baker, C. E. Halfway Details, Introductory Sketches of, by E. M. Stephenson, Vol. I. Halfway Details, Vol. II, completing Agricultural Buildings, Treatise on the Construction of, 3 vols. Clay Lands and Leamy Soils, Treatise on, by Professor Donaldson, A. E. Economy of Fuel, Treatise on, Skizze as applied to General purposes and Locomotive Engines, Treatise on, by J. Sewell, C. E., 2 vols. Atlas of Plates to the above, consisting of existing examples, in 4to. Embanking Lands from the sea, the Practice of, by John Wiggin, F.R.S., 2 vols. Power of Water, as applied to drive Flour-mills, Treatise on the, by Joseph Glynn, F.R.S., C.E. Coal Gas, Practical Treatise on the Manufacture and distribution of, by Samuel Hughes, C.E., 3 vols. Water Works for the Supply of Cities and Towns, Treatise on, by the same. Statics and Dynamics, Principles and Practice of, by T. Baker, C.E. Mechanism, and Practical Construction of Machines, Elements of, by the same, 2 vols. Weights and Measures of all Nations, by W. B. Woodhouse, F.R.A.S. Send to WM. GOSSIP'S. June 6.

CHISWELL'S PECTORAL BALSAM.

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

DRAWING BOOKS—ENVELOPES—COPY BOOKS.

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

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

ON HAND—A valuable Stock of Paper of all kinds, and a variety of Stationery. Call at No. 24, Granville Street. March 29

PAPER HANGINGS. NEW STOCK.

JUST Received, a new Stock of the above from Five Pence per Roll to 3 Shillings, Bordering to match Green Paper for Window Blinds. Order stating quality, description and price, carefully attended to. Country Dealers had better forward their Orders in time, that they may be ready for the Spring demand. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street. March 14.

CONTRIBUTION

Rich Oriental and French SILK TISSUE SHAWLS.

LONDON HOUSE.

June 6, 1867.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now offering a Case of RICH SILK TISSUE SHAWLS, 16s. 3d. each. Manufacturer's price was 23s.

ALSO—A lot of French BAGAGE and India Tissue LONG SHAWLS, 20s. to 30s.

The new, Wire Ground French Tissue LONG SHAWLS 27s. 6d.

June 6. E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

PER STEAMER "EUROPA."

FIRST ARRIVAL OF NEW SPRING GOODS

LONDON HOUSE.

March 30, 1867.

TWENTY-ONE PACKAGES,

- AS FOLLOWS: 3 CASES New Dress MATERIALS. 2 do. Paisley Filled and Cashmere Len SHAWLS. 2 do. BONNETS; 1 do. Drab Straw HATS, 1 do. Bonnet Shapes, 1 do. RIBBONS and FLOWERS, 1 do. Sewed Muslins, Flouncings, Sleeves, Collars, Habit Shirts, Gulpure Sotts, &c. 2 bales 5-4 FANCY PRINTS, 1 do. WHITE SHIRTINGS, 1 do. BROAD CLOTHS, 1 case Linings, 4 do. Men's and Youth's CLOTHING, 1 do. Gent's Shirts, Collars, &c.

We will show the above THIS DAY, at 148 and 149, Granville Street. April 4. E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

BOOKS,—Per Ship Micmac.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FURTHER Supply of CHAMBERS' HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN WAR.

- Chambers' Architectural and Mechanical Drawing Books Chambers' Mathematics, Key to do. Arithmetic, Key to do. Algebra, Key to do. Chemistry. History of British Empire, Principles of Elocution.

And all the other School Books published by Messrs. W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh—Wholesale and Retail. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville street. April 25.

WILLIAM LANGLEY,

CHEMIST and DRUGGIST,

FROM LONDON.

Hollis Street, a few doors South of Province Building, HALIFAX, N. S.

GENUINE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY. PATENT MEDICINES, COMBS, BRUSHES, SOAPS, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, LEECHES, ETC.

AGENT for English and American, PATENT MEDICINES.

SEA and FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS furnished with the finest Drugs and Chemicals.

March 21.

CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS!

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

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

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

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

Histories of England; Greece, Rome and France. Large School Bibles, clear print and strongly bound, 1s. 3d and 1s. 11d; Testaments do. do. at 7d and 6d; Church Services and Books of Common Prayer 6d, 5d, 10d, 1s. 2d and upwards, to 25s. WM. GOSSIP, Halifax, Decr 1856.

AN ORGAN FOR SALE.

AN excellent ORGAN, built by Bevington, London, five years ago, containing 54 notes full Church scale, and five Stops, viz. Stopped Diapason Bass, Stopped Diapason Treble, Dulciana, Principal and Fifteenth. Gift pipes in front, stained and varnished case. Stands 9 feet 6 inches high, 2 feet 6 inches deep, 3 feet 6 inches broad. The instrument is in perfect order, a fine tone, sweet and powerful, and will give entire satisfaction to the party purchasing. It will be sold cheap to parties applying immediately. For further particulars apply to Box 167, P. O. Halifax, 1867. Mar 23rd, 1867.

Halifax, March 21, 1867.

THE Corresponding Committee of the COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY, give notice that they are prepared to give assistance towards expenses of persons desirous to qualify themselves at the Society's Training School as Teachers in connexion with the Society. BRENTON H. COLLINS, Secy. March 29.

MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!!

THE virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, melting under the hand, as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels, and reaching the seat of inflammation, promptly and invariably subdues it, whether located in the kidneys, the liver, the lungs, or any other important organ. It penetrates the surface to the interior, through the countless tubes that communicate with the skin, as summer rain passes into the favored earth, diffusing its cool and regenerating influence.

SKIN DISEASES AND GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. ANGRY ERUPTIONS, such as SALT RUKUM, RAYSIRIAS, TETTER, RIMOWRM, SOALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SOABITS (or Itch) &c., die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

ULCERS, SORES, AND TUMORS.

The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula, and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterwards complete are safe as well as permanent.

Wounds, Bruises, Burns, and Scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Swifness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

UNDENIABLE TESTIMONY.

The Medical Staff of the English and French armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, stabs, and gun-shot wounds. It is also used by the surgeons of the Allied Navies.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Table with 4 columns: Buntions, Burns, Chapped Hands, Chillsblains, Fistula, Gout, Lumbago, Mercurial Eruptions, Swelled Glands, Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Sore Heads, Sore Throats, Sores of all kinds, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Tetters, Ulcers, Venereal Sores, Wounds of all kinds.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and 89, Maiden Lane New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—25 cents; 50 cents; and \$1 each Box.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

THE great popularity acquired by these Pills during the twelve years they have been offered for sale in the Province is a convincing proof of their value, as an efficacious means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by puffing advertisements—no certificate published concerning them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, are effectual in their operation, yet so gentle that they may be taken at any time with perfect safety, by persons of both sexes; nor do they as do most other Pills, necessitate the constant use of Purgative medicines, the ingredients of which they are composed effectually obviating the common difficulty.

Sold in Boxes, Price 1s.

WM. LANGLEY, Chemist & Druggist, Hollis St.

March 21.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

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

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

TERMS.—Ten Shillings per annum, payable in advance.