



# The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. 2. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1857. NO. 28.

**Calendar.**  
CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Date & Day	MORNING.	EVENING.
July 19, Sun. of Trin.	1 Sam. 13, John 7	2 Sam. 13, 1 Tim 4
20, Mon.	Jerem. 9	8 Jerem. 5
21, Tues.	11	10
22, Wed.	13	12, 2 Tim 1
23, Thurs.	15	11
24, Fri.	16	12, 10
25, S. Jas. Ap & M <sup>o</sup>	Ecclus. 21	13 Ecclus. 22

\* The Athanasian Creed to be used

**Poetry.**

**AN ANCIENT GEM.**

Written early in the seventeenth century, by Dr. Peter Heylin. Given with a Bible.

Could this outside beholden beo  
So cost and cunning equally;  
Or were it such as might surpriso  
Tho' lurid of curious eyes:  
Yet would I have my Dearest looke-  
Not on the Cover but the Booke!

If thou art merric, here are aires.  
If Melancholle, here a'a prayers.  
If studious, here are those things writt,  
Which may deserve the ablest wit;  
If Hungry; here is food Divine.  
If Thirsty, Nectar, & heav'ly Wine.

Read then, but first thy self prepare  
To read with zeal and mark with care;  
And when thou redest what there is writt-  
Let thy best practice second it;  
So twice each prec. it read shall bee-  
First in the Booke, and next in thee!

Much reading may thy spirits wrong.  
Refresh them, ther'fore, with a song,  
And that thy music praise may merit,  
Sing David's Psalms with David's spirit;  
That as thy voice doth pierce men's ears-  
So shall thy Prayers and Vows the Spheres.

Thus read, thus sing, and then to thee-  
The very earth a heaven shall be.  
If thus thou redest, thou shalt finde  
A private heaven within thy mind;  
And singing thus, before thou die,  
Thou sing'st thy part to those an High.

**Religious Miscellany.**

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

**MAURITIUS.**

Before the consecration of the first Bishop, in 1855, the Society's operations in Mauritius and Seychelles were carried on with less energy than was desirable. But the residence of a chief pastor has had the natural effect of throwing increased vigor into every department of Missionary labor. The Society's work is no longer confined to the instruction of the young. One ordained missionary—the Rev. W. Taylor, formerly a catechist in Tinnorelly—has for some time been engaged with much success in proclaiming the message of salvation to the Tamil Coolies. And the Society has already sent proposals to the Bishop, for the extension of its Missions in Mauritius, in such directions as shall be thought most expedient.

**CEYLON.**

In this island, also, the Society's Missionary operations are about to be enlarged. The great success of the Native Industrial Schools,—particularly of that which is directed by the Rev. J. Thurstan,—and of the School attached to St. Thomas's College, in Colombo, seemed to call for greater encouragement from England; and the Society has here also requested the Bishop's advice as to the best method of employing some additional aid which it is enabled to afford to this diocese. Fourteen missionaries of the Society have continued their labors in this diocese during the past year, and the Bishop announces in the following terms a welcome addition to their number:—

"It was gratifying to me to admit, on March 8th, to the Diaconate another native laborer, after a probation of more than three years in the service of the Society at Badulla. His name is George Adam Rathna; and his steadfastness having been sufficiently tried, I have not hesitated, after due proof of his literary fitness, to ordain him. He is the son of a

\* Concluded from last week.

converted Buddhist priest. I have known him long, having received him as the first Divinity Student in St. Thomas's College, where he gained the esteem and confidence of all. I hope well of his future usefulness."

**EAST INDIES.**

In the diocese of Calcutta, 12 missionaries, with 62 catechists and lay teachers, have been engaged in direct missionary work; 3,025 baptized converts, (including 1,402 communicants) are under their charge; and 873 natives are in immediate preparation for baptism. Most of these are in the city and neighborhood of Calcutta. The Rev. J. H. Sells has left the mission at Cawnpore, and has commenced itinerant work in Central India.

The Bishop of Madras has recently visited Delhi, the Society's remotest mission in Northern India, and has sent us the following account of its present condition:—

"I have never seen a mission commenced with greater promise than the Delhi Mission. I confirmed the first 12 converts, two or three of whom are men of very high standing and attainments, and the most hopeful converts I have ever known. They are filling situations of great usefulness, and in the most creditable and satisfactory manner. Your school, too, in the famous city of Delhi, of more than 100 boys, is in a most efficient state, and likely to be of the greatest service in the cause of the Mission.—Your Missionaries there command the utmost respect, by their talents, discretion, and piety, from all classes of the people. I was distressed to find that one of them, Mr. Jackson, was obliged to leave his post of usefulness, from sickness in his family."

Bishop's College, Calcutta, has within the last few months sent forth five well educated young men to educational or missionary work. Mr. Cockey, a student at Bishop's College, has studied the native language in Burmah, and the Society hopes, ere long, to avail itself of his services in commencing a mission in Burmah.

In Madras 28 of the Society's missionaries have under their care 16,876 baptized native converts (including 3,731 communicants), and 5,824 catechumens. Some of the missions have been agitated by a necessary measure—the steady enforcement of the abolition of caste distinctions among the native Christians. Great and meritorious efforts have been made, and not unsuccessfully, to raise the mission schools to a standard of excellence which will qualify them to receive the benefits of Government grants and Government inspection. The educational labor of the Rev. H. C. Huxtable at Sawyerpooram are specially worthy of notice. A desire to enter upon itinerant missionary work among the heather has been shown by many of the missionaries, and in some places, as by the Rev. J. Kearns, of Puthiampathur, it has been successfully carried out. Detailed accounts have been recently published of the interesting mission of the Rev. J. Clay, at Cudapah, among the Telogoes, a people who are new to the Society's missions. The important work of female education is not neglected. One mission, that of Nazareth, under the Rev. A. F. Cammerer, has 228 female pupils in its schools. The same mission is distinguished by the zeal which the people have shown in commencing an endowment fund for the maintenance of a native ministry.

**BORNEO.**

The progress of Christianity in Borneo has been hindered recently by the want of missionary laborers—two of the small band having returned to England—and by the illness of the Bishop. The Society is now prepared to send out three clergymen, if that number can be found possessing the necessary qualifications, and has appealed urgently and repeatedly to the English Universities and clergy for additional missionaries. The Rev. W. Gomez has spent some time in Singapore superintending the printing of some educational works in Malay. The Rev. W. Chambers was compelled to leave his own mission at Banting, and remain at Sarawak during the Bishop's illness. The recent disturbances caused by the Chinese have entailed a serious loss of property upon the mission, the full statement of which has not yet arrived in England. The missionaries and their families have been providentially preserved from injury.

**AUSTRALIA.**

The growing wealth and independence of the Australian dioceses gradually relieve the Society from charge on their account. About 30 clergymen on the continent and in Tasmania still receive some portion of their maintenance from the Society, and have been employed at their several stations during the past year. One place of special interest, the Poonindie Mission to the aborigines at Port Lincoln, in South Australia, is thus favorably mentioned in a recent letter from the Bishop of Adelaide:—

"The Poonindie Mission is now recognised as a Church of England mission, and eventually will be self supporting. Mr. Hammond has secured the regard of the natives and their confidence. Five of the 60 inmates lately came up from Poonindie to Adelaide; spent a week with propriety and good conduct, and returned, taking back with them two more young natives, whom they met in Adelaide.—They thus themselves became missionaries to their fellow countrymen. One day they spent at my house, and the next they joined in a game of cricket with the boys of the collegiate school; a sight at once pleasing, and indicative of the civilizing power of the Gospel."

**NEW ZEALAND.**

Nine clergymen whom the Society partly supports in New Zealand have been engaged at their stations during the past year. The Bishop of New Zealand, on his way to the Solomon Islands, visited and administered confirmation to the Pitcairners, who are now settled with their pastor, the Rev. G. Nobbs, in Norfolk Island. Interesting details of this visit and of the altered circumstances of the Pitcairners have been published in the *Mission Field*.

**EUROPE—CONSTANTINOPLE.**

The Society's operations in Europe, always on a limited scale, have increased in interest and extent since the last war. Without lending any assistance from its own funds, the Society has acted for nearly 100 years as the channel by which the pastors and teachers of the persecuted Protestant communities in the valleys of Piedmont, and at Debrutzen, in Hungary, have received the annual proceeds of the liberal gifts of a former generation of English Churchmen. The Society now occupies missionary ground in a more distant and famous corner of Europe.—Two clergymen have been sent to Constantinople and Orakoi, with instruction to give their chief attention to the English sailors and residents, and take such opportunities as may occur of making known to inquirers of every race and communion the pure doctrines of Christianity which are taught by the Church of England.

The Society cannot conclude this brief Report without urgently appealing for men and means for the maintenance of the vast work which it has been called to undertake. The help received from St. Augustine's College, which presented in April eight candidates for missions to the Society, cannot be too thankfully acknowledged; but a larger supply is required for the exigencies of the Church in foreign parts. The Society must renew its appeal to our Universities, which alone can afford a sufficient number of well trained laborers, for whose presence the vast field of missions is waiting.

And while the Society thankfully acknowledges the increased amount of pecuniary support which has been received, it ventures to express a belief that still larger means of usefulness would be entrusted to the same stewardship if its constitution and its operations were known more widely and more correctly. By inviting the personal presence and co-operation of friends at its meetings, by publishing every month detailed accounts of the labours of its missionaries and of its financial condition, the Society strives to place the necessary information within the reach of every friend of missions. All who feel their Christian obligation to propagate the Gospel are called upon to make a new effort in favor of the Society, in every quarter to which their influence may extend.

Mrs from deep places can see the stars at noon day; and from the utter depths of her self-abasement, she (the Syro-Phoenician woman) catches the whole blessed mystery of Heaven: like St. Paul's Christian, "in having nothing, she possesses all things." No humility is perfect and proportioned,

but that which makes us hate ourselves as corrupt, but respect ourselves as immortal; the humility that kneels in the dust but gazes on the skies.—*Archer Butler.*

### Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

George Town, P. E. Island, July 3, 1857.

Dear Mr. Editor,—I have much pleasure in sending you a report of his Lordship's progress through this section of the Island, and only regret my inability to do full justice to an account of my excellent Diocesan's acceptable and unflagging labors within the borders of my parish.

On Friday the 12th June having received, at noon, an unexpected summons to meet the Bishop at the residence of a warmly attached member of the Church, J. E. W. Alleyne, Esq., twenty-two miles distant, at the head of the Hillsboro', I proceeded through a dismal rain storm to that locality, expecting the usual drenching which not unfrequently attends upon the movements of the Colonial Bishops—but was agreeably disappointed to find the sun smile forth a welcome long before we met. After partaking of the hospitalities of Mr. Alleyne's bountiful table, that gentleman drove his lordship several miles on the way to Georgetown, and kindly interested him the while in the case of several English families in that vicinity, living remote from any place of worship, and too far from the church of their fathers to admit of their joining often in her heart stirring services. His lordship determined therefore to see them personally, went into their houses, and, after holding out a hope of aid in the erection of a church, imparted such godly comfort and counsel as led several of them to toil through a wretched road of seventeen miles, on a showery day, to be present at the solemn services of the following Sunday in George Town.

At 9, p. m., we reached the Parsonage, and next day the Bishop, with uniring zeal, visited many of the Parishioners of Trinity Church, scattering amongst them the words of sober thought and holy admonition, and in each family leaving the conviction that the interest shown for them was heartfelt.

On Sunday the 14th we had another unfavorable day,—rain, accompanied with high wind, so that those of the congregation living over Montague or Cardigan were unable to meet the large number of persons assembled. The Bishop delivered a most impressive charge, first to the congregation generally, and then to candidates for confirmation, pointing out with his characteristic perspicuity, the distinctive principles of the Church, and then bringing forward her claims upon those gathered before him, and affectionately inviting all who might differ from us to a calm and dispassionate investigation of her teaching in the book of Common Prayer.

Eighteen persons presented themselves, (five of whom are in middle life) for Confirmation, after which the whole congregation joined with heart and voice in singing that most appropriate hymn from the N. S. Collection, "Witness, ye men and angels now," &c.—The Bishop then preached from Matt. xxii, 1—14, and was listened to with the deepest attention and interest throughout.

Previous to Divine Service his Lordship visited the interesting Sunday School, under the able superintendence of Mr. Easton, and appeared to be pleased with the manner in which it was conducted. In the afternoon he also attended prayers and catechizing in the church, and at the third, or evening service, preached again from the parable of the fruitless fig tree in St. Luke, xiii. 6—10—a solemn and weighty discourse, but of which I must not dare to take up so much of your valuable space as to give an outline.

On Monday the 15th, the Bishop was waited on by many of the influential members of the congregation, and escorted to the ferry, after having received an address from the Sons of Temperance. The worthy ferry-men being a churchman, would not receive any compensation for his services, though, in his readiness to serve the Bishop, he had taken quite a detour from his regular course, so as to set us as near to the wagon—for over the rough road to be travelled this day, no carriage, gentle reader, could safely proceed—in waiting to convey us to Murray Harbor. This interesting place his lordship had not before visited, from the fact that, though boasting one of the prettiest churches on the island, it has no regular congregation attached to it, the inhabitants of the harbor being principally Episcopalian or Presbyterians. This church is at once a monument of the generosity of Samuel Canard, Esq.,

the largest proprietor on this island, and also of the Utopian nature of such an enterprise until the surrounding people are taught to prize the Church's services. The Bishop inspected the building and visited the public school, and then sent out two hours' notice for the purpose of drawing the people together for worship; and that short time sufficed to draw together a large congregation, to whom, after prayers, the Bishop addressed some earnest counsel, mingled with much affection and sympathy for them as a people whose forefathers were children of the Church. An excellent sermon followed, and the congregation retired expressing their appreciation of his lordship's unexpected visit.

Being most hospitably entertained at the houses of Mr. Crichton and Mr. Clements, two leading merchants of the place, on the following morning he resumed the road, and turned toward the Uigg settlement, and Cherry Valley. His lordship had then to encounter one of the most hilly roads of the whole island, and proved himself to be possessed of good physical powers of endurance, walking up and down the steep and water worn hills, and but seldom resting himself for a distance of six miles; and whilst our jaded horse was baiting, still keeping the road and exchanging words of encouragement to parties engaged in their field labors, as he passed along.

Reaching Cherry Valley at 2 o'clock p. m., his lordship proceeded at once to the church, and without partaking of any refreshment, robed, and engaged in the sacred duties of his office, addressing the candidates at some length, confirming nine, and then preaching another earnest sermon, of which, Mr. Editor, you will no doubt get an outline from the pen of the Rector, the Rev. Mr. Stewart. These holy and delightful services ended, and the kind hospitalities of Mr. Churchwarden Beers received, his lordship proceeded onward with Rev. Mr. Stewart to Charlottetown, where the blessings and prayers of many revived and strengthened Churchmen follow him, to which may as surely be added, the good wishes and high estimation of all those members of other Christian bodies who had the privilege of listening to his ripe and earnest instruction.

R. T. ROACH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—As you are always pleased to insert notes of the Bishop's visits to the Parishes and Missions in the extensive Diocese of Nova Scotia; the accompanying remarks may not be unworthy of a place in the columns of the "Church Times."

Yours truly, A SUBSCRIBER.  
St. Eleanor's, P. E. I., July 1st, 1857.

On Friday, June 26th, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese arrived at St. Eleanor's in the evening, after holding a Confirmation at New London, distant 18 miles. Saturday was principally occupied in attending to Parish business. On Sunday the 28th, at an early hour, the Parish Church was completely filled with a respectable and devout congregation. The services of the day commenced with the consecration of the addition which has been recently made to the Church, whereby 150 additional worshippers may find a place in the House of God. Morning prayers were said by the Rector, the Revd. Herbert Read, B. D., after which 47 young persons and adults were presented to the Bishop, for the holy and apostolic rite of Confirmation. His Lordship having adverted to the recent improvement made in the Church, and suggested some useful hints for the more reverential discharge of the duties of the Sanctuary, proceeded to address the Candidates on the solemn rite in which they were about to engage.

The address was remarkably clear and searching, and the affectionate manner of its delivery could scarcely have failed to make a deep impression on the minds of all present, of the warm interest which the Bishop takes in the spiritual welfare of those over whom he is appointed to watch. After the Confirmation, His Lordship preached an admirable Sermon on the Parable of the Marriage Feast, recorded by St. Matthew, which he remarked was of an confounded with the Parable of the supper narrated by St. Luke. At the commencement of the discourse allusion was made to the custom of setting apart places for the special worship of Almighty God—then turning to the subject selected for the day, the Bishop expounded the text with a simplicity and eloquence that seemed to arrest the general attention and to reach many a heart. From the marked attention exhibited by the large assembly which filled the courts of the Lord's House on that day, we feel assured that many were saying in spirit, "Lord it is good for us to be here."

a sentiment which has since been confirmed by the general opinion of those who were privileged to listen to our respected Diocesan.

After the morning service, the Bishop returned to the Rectory, where he partook of some refreshment, and in a short time his Lordship was on his way to Port Hill, 16 miles distant, to hold a Confirmation at 5 o'clock.

On Monday, the Bishop, accompanied by the Rev. H. B. Swabey, B. A., the Incumbent, drove to Lot 11, to consecrate a neat little Church, and to hold a Confirmation. After the Service, his Lordship was hospitably entertained at the Hon. Mr. Warburton's, whence he left for St. Eleanor's, remained the night at the Parsonage, and left P. E. Island the following morning by the Shediac mail steamer en route to Halifax.

In taking leave of the Bishop's visit, I would indulge the hope that it has not been without its salutary effects to the Church in this portion of the Diocese, if we may judge from the kind welcome with which his Lordship was generally greeted during his sojourn amongst us, and humbly pray that the Divine blessing may accompany the indefatigable exertions of Dr. Binney in discharging so efficiently the weighty responsibilities of a Bishop in the Church of God.

H. R.

### News Department.

Extracts from latest English Papers.

ENGLAND.

The Privy Council, on Thursday, June 25, was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and others. An order was passed for publishing a letter patent, by which the Queen grants to Prince Albert the title of "Prince Consort" during their joint lives. It is explained that, although a naturalized subject of the British Crown, Prince Albert has hitherto borne only his German title, and out of England takes, according to the code of Court precedence, only his rank as a younger brother of a Ducal German House. Although styled "royal" among ourselves, and no doubt invested by courtesy with royal honours in friendly States, the Prince has by birth a claim only to the title of "Serene Highness," and must yield precedence to numerous of Continental royalty, whose lot is obscure comparatively with his own. Orders were issued for the proper alterations to be made in the English Liturgy, and to Presbyterians in Scotland to pray for "the Prince Consort." The former states—

Whereas by the Act of Uniformity, which establisheth the Liturgy, and enacts that no form, or order of Common Prayer be openly used other than what is prescribed or appointed to be used in and by the said book, it is notwithstanding provided, that in all those prayers, litanies, and collects, which do anywise relate to the King, Queen, or Royal progeny, the names be altered and changed from time to time, and fitted to the present occasion, according to direction of lawful authority; her Majesty was pleased this day in Council to declare her Royal will and pleasure, that in all the prayers, litanies, and collects for the Royal Family, the words "The Prince Consort" be inserted, instead of the words "The Prince Albert."

And her Majesty doth strictly charge and command, that no edition of the Common Prayer be from henceforth printed but with this amendment; and that in the meantime, till copies of such edition may be had, all persons, vicars, and curates within this realm do (for the preventing of mistakes), with the pen, correct and amend all such prayers in their church-books, according to the foregoing directions; and, for the better notice hereof, that this order be forthwith printed and published, and sent to the several parishes; and that the right rev. the Bishops do take care that obedience be paid to the same accordingly.

The Secretary of State, for the Colonies, on the recommendation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, has appointed the Rev. John Bowen, M. A., Rector of Orton Longueville, near Peterborough, to the Bishopric of Sierra Leone, rendered vacant by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Weeks.—*Daily News.*

An open-air meeting was held in Leeds, upwards of a thousand persons being present, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present high price of sugar. A resolution was unanimously carried, pledging those present to abstain from using any, so far as is convenient to their families, until a reduction of at least 2d. a pound shall take place.

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP.—At a meeting of the Eastern Steamship Company on the 1st inst. it was announced that the vessel may be launched in September, but that the trial trip to Portland, Me., will be deferred to the April following. Her total cost will amount, including all contingencies, to £597,195, of which £190,000 remains to be met. Of this, £2,000 will be provided by calls at present in arrear, and to supply the balance of £98,000, the directors were empowered to borrow £100,000 upon debentures.

**SAILING OF LADY FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.**—The Fox screw steamer, fitted out at Aberdeen by Lady Franklin, sailed from that port on the 1st instant, in search of the remains of Sir John Franklin and his crew. The vessel has been supplied with every article of equipment which could possibly be desired, and many and valuable have been the gifts that have been presented to aid in the department of provisions.

The statement that Mr. Douglas Jerrold left his family penniless has been contradicted; it is now said that he has left all his family well provided for, and his widow with an income of £600 a year, and that the performances announced in connection with his name are for the purpose of raising a memorial to him.

The Government seem to be roused to the utmost activity in despatching troops to India, and in a few days nearly 10,000 will have left. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company have offered a reduction of one fourth the passage-money to officers on leave returning to India. We only hope that the troops sent out will not be detained by any disgraceful "accidents," such as those which recently befel the *Transit*.

## INDIA.

The telegraphic despatch from Trieste, received in London on Saturday in anticipation of the Indian mail, startled the island with the intelligence that—

The mutiny in the Bengal army had spread in a most alarming manner from Meerut. The 11th and 20th native infantry had united with the 3rd Light Cavalry in open revolt. After some bloodshed, they had been dispersed by European troops; but they fled to Delhi, where they were joined by the 38th, 54th, and 74th Native Infantry. Delhi was in possession of the mutiniers, who had massacred almost all the Europeans without regard to age or sex, plundered the bank, and proclaimed the son of the late Mogul Emperor as King. Disturbances had also broken out at Ferozepore, but had been suppressed. The Rajah of Gwalior had placed his troops at the disposal of the British Government. Government was taking active measures to suppress the revolt, and was concentrating troops around Delhi.

The news was not exaggerated, and the worst was confirmed by the arrival of full particulars by the mails reaching London in time for Monday's publications. It was, however, somewhat alleviated by more full intelligence of the steps taken to meet the crisis. It will be remembered that the last mail brought intelligence that the 3rd Bengal cavalry had mutinied at Meerut. Since then things have gone on from bad to worse, till at the two great stations of Meerut and Delhi the whole of the native troops have broken out into mutiny and murder. From the former place they have fled or been expelled. The latter (where no European troops were quartered) remained, at the date of the latest accounts, completely in their possession. At the beginning of May, the native force at Meerut consisted of the 3rd Light Cavalry, and the 11th and 20th Regiments of Native Infantry. The 34th had been disbanded. Among the men of the cavalry corps the question of the greased cartridges, which had previously been mooted at Barrackpore and other stations, was freely agitated; and it is stated by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* that the Sepoys are fully possessed with a frantic belief in the intention of Government to convert them to Christianity. Accordingly 85 men of the regiment refusing to handle the cartridges were tried by court-martial, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment with hard labour. On the 9th their sentences were read out on parade, and the offenders marched off to gaol. Up to this time disaffection had shown itself only through incendiary fires in the lines, hardly a night passing without one or more conflagrations. But on the 10th it appeared at once in all its unsuspected strength. Towards the evening of that day, while many of the Europeans were at Church—for it was Sunday—the men of the two Native Infantry regiments, the 11th and 30th, as if by previous concert, assembled together in armed and tumultuous bodies upon the parade ground. Several officers hurried from their quarters to endeavour to pacify them. The Sepoys of the 11th, though they joined the mutineers, are said to have protected their European officers; but many of the officers who were present with the other regiments, it is feared, have been murdered. Colonel Finnis, of the 11th was one of the first to arrive, and was the first victim of the outbreak. He was shot down while addressing a party of the 30th, which is said to have been the foremost regiment in the mutiny. Other officers fell with the colonel or in the terrible moments that ensued, for the

troopers of the 3rd Cavalry poured out of their quarters to join the insurgent infantry, and the whole body, thoroughly committed to the wildest excesses, rushed through the native lines of the cantonment, slaying, burning and destroying. Every house was fired, and every English man, woman, or child that fell in the way of the mutineers was mercilessly massacred. Happily, however, many of the officers and their families—the great majority, it is believed—had already escaped to the European lines, where they took refuge in the Artillery School of Instruction. Fifty men of the 3rd Cavalry and about 150 of the 11th Native Infantry remained with their officers, and are still at Meerut. Mr. Greathead, the Commissioner, and his wife were saved, it is said, by the fidelity of their servants, who assured the assassins that their master and mistress had left their house, though they were at the time concealed in it. The mutineers set fire to the bungalow and passed on, and Mr. and Mrs. Greathead escaped, passing the whole night under a tree. While the main body of the mutineers were thus destroying the houses in the native lines, some of their number proceeded to the gaol, broke it open and released the prisoners of the 3rd Cavalry. Which regiment had furnished the gaol guard on that day is not stated; but as we hear of no resistance and no loss of life at that point, we may presume it was one of the native corps. Meanwhile the European portion of the Brigade was called out and marched down to the native lines. It consisted of the Carbineers, the 1st Battalion of the 60th Rifles, and Artillery, horse and foot. But they were too late to save life or property, and, night falling fast, they were unable, we are told, to inflict any serious loss on the insurgents, who abandoned the station and betook themselves to the open country. Some of them—how many is not known, but probably a large body—made the best of their way down to Delhi, distant some forty miles. The garrison of this city was entirely native. It consisted of three regiments of infantry—the 38th, 54th, and 74th, and a company of one of the native battalions of artillery. On the arrival of the mutineers from Meerut, the whole of the infantry force ran to arms, and forced, as we are told the reluctant artillery to join them. The latter stipulated for the safety of their officers, all of whom accordingly have reached Meerut. The infantry showed no such good feeling, but attacked their officers, though with different degrees of inveteracy, the 38th being the worst. There the insurgents ran riot through the city, which was entirely at their mercy, and the bloody scenes of Meerut were reproduced in the streets of this ancient Mogul capital. How many English lives have here been lost will in all probability not be fully known till the day of retribution has arrived and the place is again in our possession. Many are already known to have escaped, as will be seen from the list subjoined. But it is feared to be only too certain that Mr. Fraser, the Commissioner, has fallen, and Captain C. R. G. Douglas, Commandant of the Palace Guard, and Mr. Jennings, chaplain of the station, with his daughter and many others of all degrees, including Sir Theophilus Metcalfe and Mr. Le Bas, to the number probably of one hundred.

Some of the Europeans escaped across the Jumna, and thirteen are reported to be now near Bagput, on the left bank, protected by the zemindars; but the rest, it is deeply feared, including the ladies and children, have been brutally murdered. The mutineers then proceeded to the city, in which are situated the arsenal, the fort, the King's palace, and the civil station, and took unresisted possession of the whole, murdering all the Europeans they could lay their hands on. Only the arsenal and magazines were saved from falling into their hands by the gallantry of Lieutenant Willoughby of the Artillery, who blew them both up, and it is supposed fell a victim to his own act of gallant devotion, though one account says he was only blackened by the explosion. The mutineers presented themselves at the Palace, and were received by the King, acting, no doubt, under severe compulsion. A postscript to the Calcutta letter of the *Times*, dated May 19, says—

The mutineers at Delhi have plundered six villages in the vicinity for subsistence, and sent out advanced posts to Shabdera and Dadree. Everything is in a satisfactory state at Agra and elsewhere, in the Upper Provinces, except at Delhi and Meerut. The Lieutenant-Governor has sent a party of Gwalior cavalry into the Doab, to put down the petty plundering that is going on here and there for the want of light troops. The Synds and Jats of the Meerut district are acting upon our side. A Synd brought in three British officers from the Delhi force, whom he had protected from the mutineers. Sir Hugh Wheeler reports from Cawn-

pore that everything there is in a satisfactory state, and equally good accounts have been received from Bonares.

Having thus got rid of all the English in the city the insurgents proceeded to proclaim some offshoot of the old royal house Sovereign of India, and in this position with the town and its treasure at their disposal. but, as we shall presently see, no further rising or influx of mutineers to assist them, they await their inevitable doom.

But to revert to Meerut. On the evening of the 16th occurred the murder of Captain Fraser, commandant of the Bengal Native Sappers and Miners. He was marching down from the head-quarters of his corps at Rorkee to Meerut with a body of his men. On reaching their destination the Sappers fell out among themselves, probably in discussing the propriety of following the mutinous example that had been set them, and when their commanding officer attempted to compose their quarrel one of their number shot him through the head. They then broke and fled, but were pursued by parties of the Carbineers and 60th, and about fifty killed or captured, the rest managing to reach Delhi. Since this occurrence Meerut has been tranquil. Fears being entertained that the convent at Sirdhans, with its children school, might be attacked and devastated, a party was sent out from Meerut, which brought in all the nuns and children to a safe asylum at the station.

The following list of names of those who have fallen victims in Meerut, and the wounded in that station also, together with those who have escaped from the massacre at Delhi, is from authority, but is open to correction:—

*Killed at Meerut*—11th Regt., N.I.—Colonel Finnis, Mrs. Chambers. 20th Regt., N.I.—Captain and Mrs. Macdonald, Capt. Taylor, Lieut. Henderson, Ensign Pattle. 3d Light Cavalry—Lieut. McNab, Veterinary Surgeons Phillips and Dawson, Mrs. Dawson and children. 6th Dragoons—One private, name unknown. Sappers and Miners—Captain Fraser, Mr. Tragear, inspector in the Educational Department.

*Wounded at Meerut*—6th Dragoons, two troopers; Artillery Recruits, twelve; Artillery, Lieut. Colonel Hogge; 3d Light Cavalry, Dr. Christie.

*Escaped from Delhi*—Mr. Le Bas, Judge to Kurnaul or Umballah; Brigadier Graves, ditto; Captain Nicoll, Brigade-major, ditto; Dr. Balfour, and Miss Smith, ditto; Mr. Wagentriebel and family, ditto.—Artillery—Captain and Mr. De Teissier and child, to Meerut; Lieuts. Wilson and Asable, ditto. Engineer Lieut. Selkeld, to Meerut. 38th Native Infantry—Colonel Kayvett to Meerut; Captain and Mrs. Tylter to Kurnaul or Umballah; Miss Hallings, Mrs. Holland ditto; Ensign Gambier, Lieut. Proctor, to Meerut; Ensign Drummond and Glubb, to Kurnaul or Umballah. 54th Native Infantry—Lieuts. Osborn and Vibert to Meerut. 74th Native Infantry—Major Abbot, Captain and Mrs. Wallace, to Meerut; Captain and Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Batton and children, Ensign Mew, and Lieut. Taylor, to Kurnaul or Umballah; Lieut. Forster and family, assistant commissary of Ordnance, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Fraser, Engineers, Mr. Marshall, merchant, two Battery Sergeants and families, and Mr. Murphy, to Meerut; Messrs. Thompson and Stewart to Kurnaul or Umballah.

The insurrection in the north west may, it is hoped, be said to be confined within the walls of Delhi.—One of the first acts of the Lieut. Governor was to issue the vigorous proclamations, placing under martial law the districts around Meerut and Delhi, to the eastward of the Jumna, warning all landholders and others from joining the insurgents, and announcing that prompt vengeance would overtake all past or future delinquents:—

The great blow will come from the north; but by all the great roads in other directions troops have been closing in upon the doomed city. The *Sirmore* battalions were at Boolundshahr, on the east, the Agra brigades, strengthened by cavalry and artillery from Gwalior, advancing from Morra on the south, the troops of the Jat Rajahs of Bhurtpore and Uwar moving up on the west. From the north-west were pouring down the horsemen of the Rajahs of Puteana and Jherand, while the great road from the hill stations by Kurnaul and Meerut lay open for the march of the Commander in Chief. Gen. Anson was to leave Umballah, whither he had repaired in haste from Simla, on the 18th. He had brought with him from Kasowlee her Majesty's 75th Regiment. A Umballah he found the 9th Lancers, the 1st European Fusiliers marched in from Dugshan, the 4th Light Cavalry, the 5th and 60th Native Infantry, and two troops of (European) Horse Artillery. The whole of this force he would, it was expected, take down with him to Meerut, where he would find the Carbineers the 60th, and a strong force of artillery, and taking them with him, would advance at once upon Delhi. The city lying upon the further or right bank of the Jumna, and being connected with the left bank by a bridge of boats only, which the insurgents have doubtlessly destroyed, it is possible that some time may be occupied in conveying the troops across the river.

CHINA.—Famine is sore in the land—fresh outbreaks by the rebels are reported—and altogether the *Friend of China* is of opinion that a combination of circumstances renders the present a favorable opportunity for forcing our way into China.



### YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

#### WAYS AND PATHS TO WALK IN.

No doubt all of your youthful readers know what is meant by a way or path. When in the country you have walked over many a path, or in town have went by different ways to school and on errands, or to visit friends; in your earlier years kind friends led or directed your footsteps, but now you are able to find places without fear of being lost.

Well, then, as there are paths for your feet and your bodies, so also there are ways for your thoughts and desires; your hearts and your spirits. There are two main ways through this world; the one leads to happiness and heaven, the other to misery and perdition. Our Saviour, in speaking of them said, "Broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be that go in thereat." So of the other, "Narrow is the way which leadeth unto life, and few there be who find it."

And while there is but one way to heaven and a broad road to hell, yet these two ways are known by different names or descriptive titles. We have selected a few of them from different portions of the Holy Scriptures. The right way—the good way—the way of truth—the way of holiness—the way of thy commandments—the way of thy statutes—the way of saints—the way of life—the way of the just—the way of understanding—the kings' high way—the way of peace—the way to Zion—the way of the meek—the way of God—the way of salvation—the way of righteousness—the way of pleasantness—the shining way of light—the perfect way—wisdom's way. So also it has been called the path of the just—the path of peace—the path of mercy and truth, and so on.

The opposite road has been termed the false way, the way of lying, the way of the wicked, the way of evil men, the way to hell, the way to death, the way that seemeth right, the way of the transgressor, the way of the slothful, the way of the adulterer, the hard way, the way to destruction, the pernicious way, the crooked and proud way, the way of darkness, the way of misery, the rough way, the grievous way, the path of the destroyer, &c.

Now, then, dear young friends, you can see the kind of paths that lay before you. One of them you must take. Your face must be turned toward heaven or hell. You can also judge from these descriptive names which is the most pleasant and happy path to walk in; and you can also judge of the kind of company you will meet on the way and live with at the termination, not for a day, or a life-time, but during eternity's endless ages!

Listen to the decision the psalmist made. "I will run in the way of Thy commandments." "Teach me, O Lord, the way of thy statutes, and I shall keep them unto the end." "I hate every false way." "Blessed is every one that feareth the Lord, that walketh in his ways." "Thy Word is light to my path. If you, dear young friends, will adopt his language, and come to the same conclusion, then haster to Jesus; he is "the Way, the Truth, the Life." He is the only gate through which you can enter into the way which leadeth unto "life everlasting."—"Whoever entereth by any other way, the same is a thief and a robber. May the Holy Spirit prompt you to enter at once by repentance and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, for by him alone can you find salvation and pardon. Next week we will tell you of One who is willing to walk with you through the whole of the journey.—*Episcopal Recorder.*

### Selections.

#### TRIUMPHANT VINDICATION OF THE CHORAL SERVICE.

The *Protestant Churchman* is giving us a series of letters from England, entitled "Wanderer's sketches," and understood to be from the pen of the Revd. Dr. Tyng, senior Editor of that paper, and Rector of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square.

Dr. Tyng is widely known as one of the most prominent and most decided of the Low church party in this country. If he be not a thorough-going Low churchman, we do not know where to find one. Yet he has had both the boldness and the magnanimity to give his public endorsement to various good things previously denounced by his own party as unmitigated "Tractarianism."

Nor is even this the whole of our obligations to Dr. Tyng. He has added yet one more to the lengthening catalogue, in the last of "Wanderer's" letters, where he nobly launches out with the most complete

and satisfactory endorsement of the *Choral Service*, that we have ever seen, since Henry Ward Beecher's admirable letter on the same subject. What more can we ask, than this?—

"Among other improvements which I have seen in London, the great improvement of the choral service is quite remarkable. My last Sunday was passed, from the convenience of my own location, at the Temple Church in the morning, and at St. Paul's in the afternoon. In each of these the service is a full choral one, and in each performed with a degree of propriety that I never heard before. I supposed I had heard their finest efforts on Wednesday, at the annual meeting of the Sons of the clergy. The anthems on the occasion were fine, and the number of performers very large. But there being four choirs brought together, there was no perfection either in harmony or in time. There was great volume of sound, and great skill in the solos; yet the whole was by no means satisfactory as I had expected. But at the Temple the singing was very perfect. The whole service was fine. But the anthem, which was the 27th Psalm, from the Psalter, was particularly so. The anthem in this service is in the middle of what to us are the continued prayers; that is after the introductory collects, and before the Litany. Then the choir sing an Anthem, announced from the book of Anthems. This announcement is generally made by the Precursor. In the Temple there is a printed programme in the pews for each month. This particular Anthem was exquisitely beautiful and effective. It was impossible not to feel the power of the expression; and as the tenor solo brought out the first verses, "The Lord is my light," &c., with the tenderest sweetness, and the bass solo, the final verse, "Set my foot upon a rock of stone," it was impossible to restrain the emotion which was produced. Never before did I hear such music. It was commentary, and it was preaching, and both of the highest order. Could we hear such music, I should rejoice to encourage it among us. But for sacred song whether in solos or in chorus, the English are as much beyond us or any other nation as can be conceived. The afternoon service at St. Paul's was equally fine in the execution. There the Anthem was the 98th Psalm, from the 7th verse. It was a very animated and joyous one. The verse, "Tell it out among the heathen," &c., was executed in fugue in a masterly style, and the rejoicing of the fields and woods was highly dramatic. But the whole was effective, as a religious instrument. It became an act of united worship, by carrying on the heart and mind of the congregation with it. Its influence was solemn, spiritual. A new exhibition of the choral service has been given to me, in the seriousness, propriety, and effect of it; and while I do not wonder at the interest which is taken in it by the people, I am delighted at the seriousness of worship with which it is received and performed. This is an improvement very striking, and very late. It displays a new and extending influence of true religion even here, and it is to be regarded as one of the tokens of the rising power of true religion in the English Church, when even that which used to be offensive from its levity, has become truly impressive from the religious earnestness which marks it now.

#### WANDERER.

The italics in the above, are ours. The fine anthem spoken of, *Tell it out among the heathen*, has been admirably sung at Trinity Church more than once, under the direction of Dr. Hodges: yet then drew no marks of admiration from the *Protestant Churchman*. But we all live and learn. We would only remind "Wanderer," that the efforts of beginners must always be more or less imperfect; but that with a little more of such kind and whole-souled encouragement as he is now giving to the cause, we shall bye-and-bye, perhaps, be able to give him the Choral service as perfectly here, as in England.

We trust that henceforth we shall hear no more of the ignorant, bigoted, and stupid clamor against the *Choral Service*. It is the highest, most perfect, and most truly devotional form in which the worship of God can be celebrated. It ought to be used on all our great occasions, although of course, from the numbers, the skill, and the practice required, it can never become general in our ordinary parish churches. We can well afford, now, to disregard any further pretence of "objections on principle." It is not worth while to argue, when such distinguished names have published their convictions to the world. An objector who is more of a Low churchman than Dr. Tyng, and more of a Puritan than Henry Ward Beecher, may safely be smiled at, as "of no sort of consequence."—*N. Y. Church Journal.*

#### WHICH IS GAINING?

In a late number of the *Christian Times*—an able dissenting paper published in London—we find a table of the incomes of the Religious Societies in England, for 1855, and also for 1866, except those for Foreign Missions and for Bibles. These Societies are divided into three classes by that paper: One supported by churchmen only; one by dissenters only, and the third sort supported by both. We have been at the trouble of a great deal of cyphering, in order to reach certain results from the figures thus given,—figures

coming from a Dissenting paper, which cannot be suspected of cooking its statistics in favor of the Church. It is also to be borne in mind, that the Dissenters claim to have somewhere about half the population of England.

The figures then stand as follows:—

	1855.	1866.
Total of Societies supported by Churchmen alone	£182,369	£204,685
Total by Dissenters alone	42,936	43,201
Total of Societies supported jointly by both	94,043	90,865

From which it appears that the Societies supported by Churchmen alone have gained in income, in one year, £22,326. Those supported by Dissenters alone, have gained only £215:—that is, they have remained almost at a dead stand. Those supported by both jointly, have lost £3,180. The amalgamation principle, it seems, is actually going backwards. Or classing those supported by Churchmen alone on the one side, and all the rest upon the other, we find that the Church alone has gained during the past year £22,326, and all others put together, Amalgamation and Dissenters, have lost £2,965.

But it is not fair to reckon all the mixed societies against the Church, for a large proportion of their income is given by Churchmen. Let us now divide this Amalgamation amount between Churchmen and Dissenters, in the proportion in which they each give alone—a proportion, the fairness of which no one can gainsay. We then obtain the following result:—

	1855.	1866.
Given by Churchmen	£258,419	279,713
Given by Dissenters	60,969	50,036

This shows that while the donations of Churchmen have increased £21,295 in a year, those of Dissenters have not even held their own, but have fallen off £1,933. This therefore shows, on the part of churchmen, a clear gain over the Dissenters, of £23,227, in one year. This is a gain amounting to more than one third of the whole amount given by Dissenters during the year. And the difference is quite as significant if the proportion be looked at from another point of view. In 1855 the amount given by Dissenters was but a little over one fourth as much as that given by Churchmen. In 1866 it falls to one fifth.

These calculations, as we have already said, exclude the Foreign Missionary and Bible Societies. In Foreign missions the zeal of Dissenters finds its most purely Christian field of operations, and has won its clearest title to respectful and often admiring consideration. But it is also the field where the specific peculiarities of Sectarianism are—as far as they ever can be—dormant, out of superior regard to the generic truths of Christianity. In the Bible Societies of England, also, the influence of the Church is becoming more and more powerful, as is clearly shown by the late movement in favor of prayer at their public meetings. Heretofore, owing to the fact that the Society was started by Dissenters, and that their influence was for a long time dominant, no public meeting has been begun with prayer, because it could not be a matter of agreement. Church Bishops and clergymen could not be expected to listen willingly to Methodists and Quakers leading public devotions: and the latter would not listen to Bishops and Clergy of the Church, because it would imply some superiority which their conscience would not allow them to admit. The movement for prayer was made by a Bishop of the Church at a late anniversary meeting, and supported most vigorously by a clergyman of the Church, who even said that his desire for prayer at those meetings was so great that he would be willing to see it offered by a layman, if that would only disarm the jealousy of his Dissenting brethren. The success of this movement—and it bids fair to succeed—is therefore a striking proof of the increasing preponderance of Church influence in that great Society.

After facts and figures such as we have given above, it is not necessary to ask where now is the religious life of England? The bond between Church and State is growing weaker day by day: and as it loses its strength, the Church gains in power. Dissent is on the wane, not so much in numbers, perhaps, as in earnestness and zeal. It is seeding out, as everywhere else, into indifference, nothingarianism, humanitarianism, infidelity. Spiritual life in the Church is attracting to itself, more and more, whatever is left of true spiritual life in the sects around her. And it is in her own sole action that the secret of her strength lies.—As a general rule, it is not the mixed Societies that grow. The Church does not grow by meeting her enemies on the hollow platform of a pretended peace—a mere truce, which lasts even for the hour, only by ignoring those principles which are vital to her very existence. These portions of her nominal strength

are steadily losing, while the Church, pure and simple, is still more steadily and more rapidly gaining.—All the really progressive religious life of England, therefore, is centered wholly in the Church. Dissenters themselves being the witnesses.—*N. Y. Ch. Journal.*

**PRAYER FOR THE HOLY SPIRIT.**—While our services ever keep before the minds of our people the great fact that the Holy Ghost is God, and as such is entitled to the same homage and worship on the part of the creature, as the Father or the Son, still it is to be feared, that Christians have not sufficiently realized that it is through the agency of the Holy Ghost alone that the work of conversion and salvation is to be accomplished. Let the Church but feel that the success of all her efforts to evangelize and save the world must depend upon the power and presence of the Holy Spirit, and it must lead to more earnest prayer that his gracious influences may be shed over all our hearts.

The clergy need especially to realize this. They are laboring professedly for no other object than to save souls. The organization of parishes—the building of houses of worship—the routine of services—the Sunday School operations—in fine, all their plans and labors are but a means to this one great end. It is natural, it is right, that they should look and long for success—desire to see the work of the Lord prospering in their hands. Now could they be made to feel at every step that there can be no real success without the immediate presence and agency of the Holy Ghost, it would drive them to their closets, and there upon their knees they would pray, and pray earnestly and perseveringly, that the Spirit would come and be with them; that He would enlighten their minds—guide their thoughts—control their judgements—enable them to say and do the thing that was right—keep them in a proper frame and disposition of mind—teach them how to preach and how to labor—help them to deny themselves—to crucify their pride and selfishness—to shun every appearance of evil—to be faithful and true in all things—to be wholesome examples and patterns to the flock of Christ, that thus they might win souls to the Saviour. Nor would they pray for themselves alone, but for their people. Feeling that they were lost they would beseech the Holy Ghost, who came into the world for this very purpose, to convince them of sin, to open their eyes to see their ruined and hopeless condition, if they reveal to them a Saviour and the fulness and freeness of the glorious Gospel. Oh, how they would plead that every service and every sermon, and every lecture and every visit might be made a spiritual blessing to their souls. Every individual of their congregations would become an object of the deepest interest and be made a subject of special prayer. Nor would this earnest wrestling with God be confined to the clergy. Every praying soul would become deeply solicitous for the salvation of others, and feeling that all power was with the holy Ghost, it would go to him and pray and entreat that one and all might be brought under his converting influence. Not an impenitent father, or mother, brother, or sister, or Sunday scholar, but that would be borne upon the hearts of these praying ones before the mercy seat. And ought we not to believe and expect that such prayers would be heard and answered? That the gracious spirit would be poured out upon old and young, and the great multitude would be converted to God.—*Church Witness.*

**A WHOLE FAMILY IN HEAVEN.**—A whole family in heaven—who can describe their everlasting joy? No one is absent. No father, nor mother, nor son, nor daughter, is away. In the world below they were united in faith, and love, and peace, and joy. In the morning of the resurrection they ascended together. Before the throne of God they bow together in united adoration. On the banks of the River of Life they walk hand in hand, and as a family they have commenced a career of glory which shall be everlasting. There is hereafter to be no separation in that family. No one is to lie down on a bed of pain. No one is to wander away into temptation. No one is to sink into the arms of death. Never in heaven is that family to move along the slow procession, clad in the habiliments of wo, to consign one of its members to the tomb. God grant in his infinite mercy, that every family may be thus united.

**CONTRITE HEART.**—If humbling doubts of his own state depress the real penitent, what comfort may he not derive from the assurance, that the acceptable sacrifice to the God of love is the troubled spirit, and the broken and contrite heart!—*Hannah More.*

**Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia.** By William C. Prime, Author of "Tent Life in the Holy Land," "The Old House by the River," "Later Years," &c. New York: Harper & Brothers.

We can only afford room for one or two short extracts. The following are his reflections upon the INMATE OF AN ANCIENT CHRISTIAN TOMB.

Who was he? Again imagination was on the wing. He was one of those who had heard the voices of the Apostles; he was one of those who had seen the fierce faith of the martyrs in their agony; he was one who had himself suffered unto death for the love of his Lord and Master. Or possibly that were too wild a fancy, for such a man would hardly have a tomb like this. If so it were, they must have buried him at night, with no torch, no pomp, no light save the dim flickering light of this funeral lamp guiding their footsteps down the corridors of this vast city of the dead; and this they left beside him—sad emblem of his painful life—the light of faith, pure though faint, in the darkness that was all around him.

Men were sublime in faith in those days. It was but as yesterday, to them, that the footsteps of their Lord were on the mountain of Ascension—it was but as yesterday that the voice of Paul was heard across the sea. Perhaps those dusty fingers had grasped the hand that had often been taken lovingly in that hand which the nail pierced. Perhaps—perhaps—I bowed my head reverently as the thought flashed across me—for I do reverence to the bones of the great dead, and though I would not worship, yet I would enshrine in gold and diamonds a relic of a saint—perhaps, in some far wandering from his home, this man had entered Jerusalem, and stood within the porch of the temple when He went by in all the majesty of His lowliness.

You smile at the wild fancy. Why call it wild? Turn but your head from before the doorway of the sepulchre, and you see that column, at the foot of which Mark taught the words of his Lord; and turn again to yonder obelisk, and read that the king, who knew not Joseph, but whom Moses and Aaron knew, carved it in honor of his reign. Why, then, may not this tomb, that I have opened, a hundred feet below the surface of the hill, contain the dust of one who has travelled as far as the land of Judea, only eighteen hundred years ago; who had seen the visible presence of Him whom prophets and kings desired to see, and who, won by the kingly countenance, the holy sweetness of that face, went homeward, bearing with him enough of that face and voice to rejoice at the coming of "John, whose surname was Mark," and to listen to the teaching of the Gospel of the Messiah?

The following account will interest not only the religious society among us, with which it may be connected, but our religious communities generally. He had been attending a display of incredible fanaticism, in which the howling sermons of Cairo had gone through their pretended worship, and he thus contrasts it with an opportunity he enjoyed of joining in that of the

#### AMERICAN MISSION IN THE CITY OF SALAH-E'DEEN.

The American mission, by what societies sustained I do not know, is doing his work silently, but successfully, in the city. In the cholera season when all others, including the English missionary, fled in dismay, these young men, and their young wives, remained at their posts, buried the dead, and consoled, as well as they were able, the living, winning a position that they will never lose. The English residents presented them with a handsome testimonial of their gratitude; and I could wish some more enduring record of their bravery than these pages.

Sometimes half a dozen, sometimes ten persons, always more or less, assembled on Sunday afternoon in the rooms of Rev. Mr. Martin; and here we worshipped God in the old home fashion, with the Psalms of David to sing; and hence I am afraid that I must confess my thoughts oftener than heavenward went wandering back to the old meeting-house in the up-country, and the beloved voices that sang the Psalms there in the long-gone years, and that sing them now with David in the upper country.

His explorations at Thebes are of very great interest, especially those among the ancient dead at Esne, a place which stands on mounds, the accumulated heaps of an ancient city. The following will give an idea of what he had to encounter in his

#### EXAMINATION OF MUMMIES.

There were lying in the alley, or small yard of which I have spoken, five or six mummies, badly broken to pieces. They have been here for ten or fifteen years, being government property, taken from the Arabs who had found them. The government monopolizes all antiquities here. It was manifest that these were considered worthless and would soon be scattered, and I felt at liberty to investigate their condition and contents.

But two proved to be of any interest. One was probably a woman, doubtless of the priestly order, and from the same circumstance by which we ordinarily judge the age of a horse, I judged that she was young. One of her teeth, beautifully shaped, white and perfect, lies now by me as I write, and I am pondering what kisses were pressed on them, what words of love escaped through them.

She lay in a coffin that had been elaborately painted, but the paint was now covered with mud and filth. On raising her body from its position, I found that she was laid on a bed of flowers. The bottom of the case was filled with them, worked in wreaths and garlands. There were more than a peck of them, lying precisely as they were laid when she was placed upon them, and I never felt more profound regret at the disturbance of a repose than that. If I had known the tomb from which she came, I would have been strongly tempted to carry her back, and close it up, and in some way forbid entrance to it thenceforth forever. As it was, I but laid her back on the wreaths of ancient leaves, dry now and dead as her name and memory and turned to another of her companions.

These few extracts will perhaps serve to convey some impression of the interesting nature of this volume.—*Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia, by William C. Prime.*

At the monthly meeting of the Christian Knowledge Society yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Biber moved, pursuant to notice given at the last meeting, the following resolutions. They were seconded by the Rev. H. Braacker:—

1. That a correct knowledge of the Holy Scriptures is a fundamental part of Christian knowledge.

2. That since the publication of the English authorised version in 1611, additional light has been thrown both upon the original text of the Holy Scriptures by collations of manuscripts, and upon the sense of particular passages by the researches of Biblical scholars.

3. That it is desirable that so much of the additional information thus obtained as is not of a doubtful or conjectural character, but authenticated by evidence, and sanctioned by the authority of competent Biblical scholars, should be made available to English readers and students of Holy Scripture, not skilled in the original languages.

4. That to effect this desirable object falls eminently within the province of this Society, expressly founded and constituted for the purpose of promoting Christian knowledge.

5. That a committee of inquiry be appointed by the standing committee, to consider the scheme for carrying out the above object, submitted in connection with the present resolution, and to report thereon to the board.

The Dr. J. A. Hesse moved, and the Rev. C. Cator seconded, as an amendment:—

That it is not expedient that the Society should undertake the work contemplated in the resolutions and scheme submitted by the Rev. Dr. Biber, or that the proposed committee of inquiry should be appointed by the standing committee.

After considerable discussion, Dr. Biber having been heard in reply, the amendment proposed by Dr. Hesse was put from the chair, and adopted by a very large majority.

The Dissenting papers state that the committee of the Lancashire Independent College met last week, in Manchester, to deliberate and decide on the character of Dr. Davidson's recent pamphlet, in which he undertakes to vindicate himself from the charges preferred against him of grave heresy, and especially regarding his virtual denial of the sacredness of the Scriptures. A resolution was proposed, to the effect that Dr. Davidson's vindication of himself was very unsatisfactory, and that confidence in him, as the Professor of Biblical Literature in the college, had been greatly shaken. An amendment was proposed, to the effect that a sub-committee be appointed to wait on Dr. Davidson to suggest and recommend to him that he should resign his situation as professor in the college.—The amendment was carried by a large majority.

**IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.**—Are you a Christian? If not, do you ever expect to be? If so, when? If God should soon call you to your final account, what reason could you give for being impenitent? Might you not be a Christian now? Delay not then, now to seek salvation, lest you put it off too long, or at last seek too late. Receive these questions kindly from one who may never meet you till the day of judgement. Think of them; think seriously; think prayerfully; think now.

**SELF EXAMINATION.**—Let not sleep fall upon thine eyes till thou hast thrice reviewed the transactions of the past day. Where have I turned aside from rectitude? What have I been doing? What have I left undone, which I ought to have done? Begin thus from the first act, and proceed; and in conclusion, at the ill which thou hast done be troubled, and rejoice for the good.—(From the Greek of Pythagoras,) by Dr. Samuel Johnston.

George Bave, the seaman, was executed at Maidstone on Thursday at noon, for the murder of the corporal of marines, Samuel Long. The prisoner admitted the justice of his sentence, and paid great attention to the ministrations of the chaplain. The night before his execution it is stated he went to bed at the usual hour, and slept soundly till half-past seven the following morning; on rising he ate a hearty breakfast of bacon, drank a quart of stout, smoked a pipe, and then asked for a glass of wine, which was given him. As a last request he asked that his clothes might be delivered over to his family. No application had been made in this case for a commutation of sentence, as from the nature of the case it was considered hopeless to do so.

Nature teaches us that we are all dependent—that we are like cog-wheels, pushing each other along by filling up mutual voids.

**AFFLICTION.**—We ought as much to pray for a blessing upon our daily rod as upon our daily bread.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1857.

## ORDINATION, &amp;c.

THE Bishop held an Ordination at Salem Chapel on Sunday morning last, when Mr. Joseph William Forsythe, of Trinity College, Dublin, son of the Rev. J. Forsythe of Truro, was admitted to the Order of Deacon. After the Ordination the Holy Communion was celebrated.

The Bishop delivered an excellent discourse in the evening, to a large congregation—and in affectionate terms adverted at its close to his approaching departure from among them for a season—he spoke of the good that had followed the experiment of opening a chapel where the poor might have the gospel preached to them—and that although absent in body, there would still be the recollection that on stated occasions they would be united in the same services—and that wherever he might be, and in whatever circumstances he might be placed, his prayers would be offered on their behalf, and he besought from them a similar remembrance in their supplications to the Throne of Grace.

A correspondent of the *New York Churchman* writing from Quebec, and giving a short account of the Episcopal Visitation, which took place on the 11th June, among other matters relative to the attendance, mode of conducting the service, &c., relates as follows:—

"The Rev. J. H. Thompson, Professor of Divinity in Bishop's College, Lennoxville, preached, and in the course of his sermon pressed the claims of the Chapel of the College. It still requires £100 for its internal completion. As far as limited means will allow, it has been designed to make it strictly ecclesiastical, and even beautiful. It is intended to consecrate it next week, and a respected prelate of your American Church is expected to add interest to the solemnity by his presence. As your correspondent hopes to be present on the occasion, it will afford him much pleasure to send you a faithful report of the proceedings. The rev. professor's appeal was liberally responded to, considering that there had been no previous notice. After the sermon the clergy came forward into the chancel, and having answered to their names, were informed by the Bishop's official, Dr. Mackie, of the severe illness which was the cause of his lordship's lamented absence on the important occasion.—His lordship was strictly enjoined by his medical advisers to make no effort whatever, and consequently resigned the idea of tasking a little remaining strength in the delivery of his charge. It will be printed, however. The clergy, after a lapse of three years, and coming together from places more than 500 miles apart, united, we have no doubt, with a solemn comfort, in the reception of the Blessed Sacrament. I am happy to say that a goodly number of the laity also communicated. The usual hospitable reception at the palace followed, after which, at the Bishop's request, conveyed through Dr. Mackie, the clergy adjourned to the chapel of All Saints, immediately adjoining the Rectory, to take into consideration the most fitting time for the first meeting of Synod, now legalized, and also the *modus* of assembling it. The unanimity of sentiment and the fearless utterance of what a few years ago was only whispered, were on this occasion very refreshing. No one "passed or muttered" a syllable against what all felt must be. Three or four thought it most judicious to put it off for a year, in consequence of the Bishop's poor health; but the proposal met with no countenance—the rest feeling it imperatively necessary to assemble it in September, or as soon after as his lordship could make it convenient. As for the formation of the first Synod, it was thought best, after some free discussion, to recommend the Bishop to appoint the same as he did before it was legalized, viz., two delegates from every congregation, who are to be communicants of at least a year's standing. The feeling of the whole body of the clergy was strong, and their opinion explicit on this point. You will allow, Mr. Editor, that this is a true testimony. It was recommended to his lordship to appoint a Committee of six clergymen, (named by the assembled clergy,) and six laymen, (whose appointment was left to the Bishop,) to prepare a draft of a Constitution to be submitted at the first meeting. It is to be printed and circulated one month before the first sitting. I may add that an affectionate address of confidence in our venerable bishop, and sympathy with him, in his present bodily affliction, was unanimously and warmly voted by the united clergy and laity, at a large meeting of the Church Society, on the day preceding the Visitation—You will join me, Mr. Editor, in praying that God may bless such hopeful beginnings."

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, Lady, and infant son, left Halifax in the Steamship *Niagara*, for England, on Thursday night. We understand His Lordship will be absent for several months, during which time, the Venble the Archdeacon will attend to the official business of the Diocese.

Judge Bliss, Mrs. and Miss Bliss and Mr. Bliss, came passengers in the Steamship *America* from England. We are glad to see His Honor looking so well, especially after the reports that he had experienced an attack of severe illness in the Mother Country. We trust he will live long to administer British justice in Nova Scotia, and adorn the Bench of his native country.

## STEAMSHIP AMERICA—REBELLION IN INDIA.

THE news by the Steamship *America* is of a very important nature, furnishing details of the outbreak of the native troops in India, and the excesses by which it was accompanied. The causes assigned for so wide spread a disaffection, are so trivial in themselves, so seemingly inadequate to produce it, that they may well be questioned, and it is believed by many, that foreign intrigue has led to this unprovoked rebellion. It is however well known that the tenure of British power in India, is only secure while the impossibility exists of a combination among the native princes, that would lead to an united effort to break the yoke. And as a very light matter may at any time cause the slumbering embers of disaffection to kindle, where there is so much impotent hatred, it may be that prejudices of caste or religion have had more to do than anything else with the disturbances, which slight at first, have now assumed so important a character. The proclamation of the Governor General favors this idea.

The area of revolt appears to be circumscribed, and when crushed at Delhi, which is the head quarters of the insurgents, it is not likely their example will spread to other quarters, altho' a bad feeling will be fostered that will weaken the dependence of the Government upon the native soldiery, and must make the employment of a much larger European force in India than heretofore, an act of necessity. At the latest dates it was asserted that the Home Government had received telegraphic intelligence that the revolt had been crushed. More than 13,000 soldiers were under orders in England for immediate embarkation for India. Whether accidental or not the East India rebellion is a diversion in favor of China, and for a little while will prevent the attention of Great Britain being exclusively turned to her quarrel with the Celestial Empire.—Speculation may go even further than this, and deem it probable that Russia, which is the ally of the Chinese Empire, may have instigated the revolt in order to further her own designs upon either India or China.

The following proclamation was issued in a *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary*:—

*Fort William, Home Department, May 16, 1857.*

The Governor-General of India in Council has warned the army of Bengal that the tales by which the men of certain regiments have been led to suspect that offence to their religion or injury to their caste is meditated by the Government of India are malicious falsehoods.

The Governor-General in Council has learnt that this suspicion continues to be propagated by designing and evil-minded men, not only in the army, but amongst other classes of the people.

He knows that endeavors are being made to persuade Hindoos and Mussalmans, soldiers and civil subjects, that their religion is threatened secretly as well as openly by the acts of the Government, and that the Government are seeking in various ways to entrap them for purposes of their own.

Some have been already deceived and led astray by these tales.

Once more, then, the Governor-General in Council warns all classes against the deceptions that are practised on them.

The Government of India has invariably treated the religious feelings of all its subjects with careful respect. The Governor-General in Council has declared that it will never cease to do so. He now repeats that declaration, and he emphatically proclaims that the Government of India entertains no desire to interfere with the religion or caste, and that nothing has been or will be done by the Government to affect the free exercise of the observances of religion or caste by every class of the people.

The Government of India has never deceived its subjects; therefore the Governor-General in Council now calls upon them to refuse their belief to seditious lies.

This notice is addressed to those who hitherto, by habitual loyalty and orderly conduct, have shown their attachment to the Government and a well founded faith in its protection and justice.

The Governor-General in Council enjoins all such persons to pause ere they listen to false guides and traitors, who would lead them into danger and disgrace.

By order of the Governor-General of India, in Council,  
Cecil BENDON, Sec'y to the Gov't of India.

The Bazaar in aid of the Building fund of the Chapel of Ease, Coxheath, Cape Breton, realized the sum of £40 towards the object. This is deemed very satisfactory. There are also of unsold articles enough to form the nucleus of another Bazaar. The Mesdames Thomas and Henry Bown, and the Misses Bown, and Mr. Robert Anderson, are noticed with much approval, in the *Cape Breton News*, as "the originators and invaluable laborers in the good cause of placing the Congregation at Coxheath in a position to finish the interior of their Chapel."

We announce with much regret, the death of David Allison, Esq., which took place at North Carolina on the 5th inst. Mr. Allison was sedulously attentive to business, and was generally esteemed an upright and honest man, just in all his dealings, and always ready to enlist his abilities, which were of a superior order, to promote the wel-

fare of the community with which he was identified. The expansion of the commerce of this port, is much indebted to his clear-sighted views of mercantile enterprise: The death of Mr. Allison, at a time of life when the judgment is mature and a long career of usefulness might have been anticipated, may be considered a public loss. He was about to return home, when the dread messenger summoned his soul to the bar of the Eternal. It is consolatory to his friends, in their experience of his Christian character, that he was prepared to meet his God.

There is considerable of a spirit of opposition between our Corouers—the old and the new officer—and the consequence has been, that both have sat at different times on the same body, and that each returned, as might be expected, a different verdict. This is a very unseemly state of things, and ought to be put an end to by the interference of the proper authorities.

The great contest for the championship of the North American waters, between the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Boats, is to take place on the morning of the 23rd. In order to give eclat to the occasion, Capt Hay and the Officers of the Flag Ship, have organized a series of Boat Races for the afternoon of that day. We hear that the Dock Yard will be open, and a fund of amusement recreative and improving may be anticipated.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE EXAMINATION.—The examination of the Day School of this Institution, previous to closing for the Midsummer holidays, took place on Friday the 10th inst. Among the spectators we observed Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, and some of the officers of the Flag ship. We understand the former expressed himself much pleased with the exhibition of the mental powers of the pupils. The rapidity with which sums in mental arithmetic were solved, even when the answers were required to the fraction of a farthing, must have astonished every one. At the close of the examination the Admiral addressed the pupils, telling them as they valued their future prosperity, to pay the greatest attention to the French language, which was not only invaluable as a means of intercourse with foreigners, but on account of the literature to which its knowledge formed the key.—*Chronicle.*

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the appointments undermentioned:—

To be Collector of Colonial Duties at Bridgetown—James H. Thorne, Esquire, in the place of Robert Troop, Esquire.

To be Justices of the Peace: In the District of Argyle, Wm. Hatfield, junr., Esq., Plymouth. James H. Hatfield, Esq., Kempt.

To be one of the Commissioners of Schools in the District of Argyle—Mr. Nathaniel Travis.

To be a Surveyor of Shipping at Pugwash—Mr. Levi Borden, in place of Mr. Joseph Jones, resigned.

To be a Notary Public—Mr. Xerxes Z. Chipman, of Ragged Islands.

Substitute for brandy! Those accustomed to the use of stimulants, will find not only a pleasing and agreeable but a useful substitute in Durno's celebrated Catarrh Snuff.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

To Smokers.—Prince Albert's Aromatic Cachous for performing the breath after smoking. The Smoker's tooth Powder, for all the purposes of a dentifrice, and to prevent discoloration of the teeth from the use of Tobacco.

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

Dr. Abbott's Bitters eradicates all difficulties arising from the impurities of the blood, excites the appetite, invigorates the powers of digestion, and acts, in fact, as a general corroborant of the whole system. It may be used in all cases of disease dependent on general debility of the digestive organs or requiring a tonic.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

Frangipani, the everlasting perfume, with other approved toilet requisites, received by G. E. MORTON and CO.

The largest revenues of the estates on the borders of the Mediterranean are those derived from the sale of Orange Flowers. The house of Faguer, perfumer of Paris pays, it is said, to the proprietors, a yearly sum of 30,000 francs for a supply of Orange Blossoms. This enormous consumption by a single perfumer is not surprising when it is known that the Balm of Orange Flowers gives a delicate perfume to the breath, thoroughly cleanses the Teeth, eradicates Tan, Pimples, and Freckles, and imparts a rosy bloom to the complexion, makes a soft and beautiful lather for shaving, removes dandruff, and gives a fine gloss to the Hair. A bottle costs only 50 cents.

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

Among the most important discoveries which have ever been made in medical science, we may number that of G. W. Stone's Liquid Cathartic, a Family Physic in the most desirable form, perfectly agreeable to the taste, and a reliable remedy Habitual constiveness. Affections of the Liver, Impurity of the Blood, Piles, Epilepsy, Scrofulous humors, Dyspepsia, Bilious Affections, Dysentery, and all diseases of the bowels will be completely removed by its use.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & CO.

Holloway's Ointment & Pills.—These potent remedies constitute a *materia medica* in themselves, for there is no internal or external disorder controllable by medicine, for which the one or the other of them is not a positive remedy. Eruptions, tumors, scrofula, scurvy, cancer, mercurial diseases, asthma, rheumatism, sore throat, gout, urticarial swellings, &c., subside and disappear under the action of the Ointment, and in cases of dyspepsia, dysentery, sick headache, diarrhoea, liver complaint, piles, constiveness, debility and other complaints originating in the internal organs, the Pills produce the most astonishing results.



**Married.**

On Thursday, 16th inst. by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, Mr. A. K. MACKINLAY, to ROSALTA BELL, daughter of the late C. M. Cleary, Esq.

**Died.**

On Wednesday, 15th inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. PETER MIHAN, in the 35th year of his age. At Torquay, Devon, June 24th, JAS MURDOCH CAMPBELL, of Halifax, N. S.

On the 20th June, SARAH JANK, third daughter of the late Charles Ingitt, Esq. of Boydwell, Falmouth, N. S., aged 31 years. Her illness was protracted but borne with christian patience and resignation. Her Grandfather, the Rev. Archibald Inglis, was nephew to the first Bishop of Nova Scotia, and was the first Master of the Collegiate Grammar School at Windsor, and afterwards Rector of Granville.

On Monday, 6th inst., in the 24th year of her age, LUCIA PAMELA, seventh daughter of the late Isaac Wyld, Esq. of Guvahoro. The deceased had lately recovered from a fever, and was at the residence of Mr. W. O. Herfmann, Strait of Canso, whither she had gone to recruit her strength, when she was taken with a relapse of which she died. A lovely instance, in her life, of the virtues that adorn the character of the true Christian, she peacefully breathed out her spirit in the arms of her Saviour, with whom she had already laid up her treasure. Her loss is deeply and sincerely lamented by all who knew her.

**Shipping List.**

**ARRIVED.**

Saturday, 11th.—Stmr Queen of the South, Bremen, Southampton; brigs Ann McKean, Riches, Demerara; Louis Alma Inkermaun, Montreal; brig Cordella, Griffin, Cuba; schrs Lima, Alexandria; Villager, Watt, Miramichi; Marr, McEwen, Richmond; Industry, Bay Chaleur; Victory, Archaat.

Monday, 14th.—Stmr. Merlin, Corbin, St. John's Nfld; brigs Boston, Laybold, Boston; Margaret, Doat, Jamaica; schrs Garland, Hopkins, Newfld; Charlotte, LeBlanc, P. E. Island; Belinda, Caldwell, Dalhousie; Oriental, Lavee, P. E. Island; Susannah, Sydney, Niger, do; Melville, Shelburne.

Tuesday, 14th.—Brig Bloomer, Roche, St. John's N. F. 4 days; schrs Palermo, Smith, Bay Chaleur, 8 days; Catherine, Wales, 26 days; schr Union, Joauston, Fortune Bay, N. F.

Wednesday, 15th.—R M S America, Lang, Liverpool, G B, 11 days; brigs Spanish Main, Hardy, Antigua, 17 days; Star of the East, Barbadoes, schrs Mechanic, Smith, Barrington; Splendid, Doyd, Newfld, 5 days; Spitfire, do; Fortune, Leonard, do; Patent, Forzay, Fortune Bay; Augusta, Parker, Boston.

Thursday, 16th.—Schr Sylvia, Young, Lunenburg. Friday, 17th.—R M S Niagara, Wickman, Boston, 40 hours.

**CLEARED.**

July 13.—Olivo Branch, Day, St. John, N. B.; Halifax, Baybold, Boston; Dred, Balam, Glasgow, Brilliant, Curry, Newfld; Sterling, Landrv, Ch. Town, P. E. Island.

**PASSENGERS.**

Steamer America—Liverpool for Halifax.—Judge Bliss, Mr. L. Bliss, Mrs. Bliss, Miss Bliss, Rev. George Jackson, Lieuts. Komabottom and Pallister, Messrs. McDonald, E. Reid, S. C. Cooper, Corporal Edward Walter.

**PRICES CURRENT.**

SATURDAY, JULY 18.

Apples	None.
Beef, Fresh, per cwt.	45s. a 50s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s.
Cheese,	8d. a 9d.
Chickens, per pair	1s 6d.
Calf Skins, per lb.	8d.
Ducks, per pair	none.
Eggs, per dozen	9d. a 10d.
Geese, each	none.
Homespun, wool, per yd.	2s. 6d.
Do. cotton & wool,	1s. 9d.
Hay, per ton,	£4 a £4 5s.
Lamb, per lb.	6d. a 7d.
Oats, per bushel	4s.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s. 6d.
Potatoes, per bushel	5s.
Pork, per lb.	5½d. a 6c.
Turkeys, "	none.
Yarn,	2s. 6d.
Am. Spfl. Flour, per bbl.	40s. a 42s. 6d.
Can. Spfl. "	38s. 9d. a 41s. 3d.
State "	37s. 6d. a 40s.
Rye Flour,	28s. 9d.
Cornmeal,	25s.
Indian Corn, per bushel	4s. 6d.
Sugar, bright P. R. per cwt.	66s. 3d.
Molasses, per gal.	3s. a 3s. 3d.
" clayed "	2s. 6d. a 2s. 9d.
Lumber—½ Inch Pine,	£4 2s. 6d.
" 1 Inch Pine,	3 10s.
" Shipping Pine,	55s.
" Spruce,	50s.
" Hemlock,	45s.
Wood, per cord	22s. 6d.
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	30s.

**MARSHALL'S NOVA SCOTIA JUSTICE.**

THE Second and last Edition of "MARSHALL'S NOVA SCOTIA JUSTICE," is for Sale at the Book Store of WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street. It will be found a valuable Book for the New Magistrates, and all who desire to become acquainted with a Magistrate's jurisdiction and duties. Only a few remain on hand.—Price 8s. 9d. June 27.

**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 at 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.

**COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,**

WINDSOR, N. S.

Will be reopened on Saturday, 16th August next.

Rovd. D. W. PICKETT, M. A., Principal. Prof. STIEFELHAGEN, Teacher of Modern Languages.

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

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

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

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

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

**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. 39s.
- Taylor's Holy Living, 2s. 3d.
- Do. Holy Dying, 2s. 3d.
- Liturgia Domestica, 3s. 0d.
- Jones Letters from a Tutor to his Pupils, 2s. 3d.
- Sherlock's Practical Christian, 6s. 0d.
- Nicholson's Exposition of the Catechism, 2s. 4d.
- Nelson's Life of Bishop Bull, 2s. 6d.
- Keble's Selections from Hooker, 2s. 3d.
- Confessions of St. Augustine, 3s.
- Thoughts during Sickness, 3s. 9d.
- Jones' Tracts for the Church, 2s. 3d.
- Bright's Ancient Collects, 3s.
- Paschal's Thoughts on Religion, 2s. 3d.
- Catechetical Notes on the Articles, 3s.
- Do Lessons on the Parables, 3s. 9d.
- Do do on the Miracles, 3s. 9d.
- Do do on the Morning Prayer, 2s. 3d.
- Heylin's Doctrine and Discipline of the English Church, 1s.
- Old Week's Preparation for the Sacrament, 3s.
- Companion to the Prayer Book, 1s. 6d.
- Arden's Scripture Breviaries, 3s.
- Life of Bonwicke, 1s. 6d.
- The Golden Grove, 1s. 6d.
- Mant's Man of Sorrows, 1s. 6d.
- The Psalter and the Gospel, 3s.
- Chief Truths, 10d.
- The Penitential Psalms, 3d.
- Tales for the Young Men and Women of England—22 kinds, each, 1s. 4d.
- Catechism on Confirmation, in packets, 1s. 4d.
- Preparation for Confirmation, do, 1s. 4d.
- Questions for Confirmation, 1st series, do, 1s. 4d.
- Do do 2nd series, do, 1s. 4d.
- Hints for the Day of Confirmation, do, 1s. 4d.
- The Confirmation Service explained, do, 1s. 4d.
- A few Words before Confirmation, do, 1s. 4d.
- Miscellaneous Tracts for Parochial Use, do, 2s. 3d.
- Morning and Evening Prayers, do, 1s. 4d.
- Daily Office for Use of Families, 1s. 4d.
- Short Manual of Devotions for every Day in the Week, 10d.
- Ken's Manual of Prayers, 10d.
- Keble's Christian year, 2s. 3d.
- Lyra Innocentium, 2s. 3d.
- Daily Steps towards Heaven, gilt limp, 3s. 9d.

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

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

**CONSIGNMENT**

Rich Oriental and French SILK TISSUE SHAWLS.

LONDON HOUSE.

June 6, 1857.

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

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

The new Wire Ground French Tissue LONG SHAWLS, 27s. 6d. June 6 E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

Halifax, March 27, 1857.

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

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 20. 3w

**LADIES' SCHOOL,**

AT PARRSBORO'.

To re-open 22nd July.

PRINCIPALS.

Mrs. and Miss RATCHFORD.

TERMS.

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

EXTRA CHARGES.

Music.

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 10s. 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 sheets, one pair of pillow cases, four towels and four table napkins. The French and Music Lessons will be given by Ladya from New York. June 13. 1m.

**BOOKS,—Per Ship Micmac.**

JUS. 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 Education.

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.

**FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.**

THE following FRENCH BOOKS are to be obtained at the Book and Stationery Store of WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street.

- Ollendorff's French Grammar, Value.
- Do. do. do. Jewett.
- Key for each of the above.
- Noel & Chapsal's French Grammar.
- Levizac's French Grammar.
- Wanostrochi's French Grammar.
- Pinney's First Book in French.
- De Riva's Elementary French Reader.
- De Riva's Classic French Reader.
- Collot's Dramatic French Reader.
- Kowan's Modern French Reader.
- Adventures de Telemaque.
- Historic de Charles XII.
- Recueil Choisi.
- Bolmar's Perrin's Fables.
- Petit Preceptor. Chambaud's Fables.
- Spier's & Suronne's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary.
- Do. School Dictionary.
- Book of Common Prayer, in French
- French Testaments. Dec. 13.

Chambers' Russian War.

A FURTHER supply of this best 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 Formula.

Hugh 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.

June 4

24 Granville Street.

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

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

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

Histories of England, Greece, Rome and France. Large School Bibles, clear print and strongly bound, 1s 3d and 1s 1½d; Testaments do do at 7d and 6d; Church Services and Books of Common Prayer 6d, 9d, 10d, 1s, 2s and upwards, to 25s. Halifax, Dec'r 1856. WM. GOSSIP.



**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 Papers, Pink and other Colors and White Tissue Papers School Exercise Books, Copy Books, w. headings ruled and plain; Sealing Wax, and Letter and Note Wafers; Music Books, Drawing Books; Memorandum Books of all descriptions; Camel Hair Pencils, Boxes Colors, Drawing Pencils Bristol and London Boards and Drawing Paper Porcupine and other Penholders; German Silver, Steel and Brass Porto Crayons; Excise Inks, Horn Inks, Crown Inks, Screw Top Inks &c. &c.; Phonographic Pencils, Draper's Pencils, Polished Cedar do.; Black Ebony Rulers, all sizes; Patent, Bottle and White Indian Rubber; Children's Colored Picture Books in great variety Mill Board, Pressings; Envelopes, and Note Papers all varieties, Which will be sold cheap Wholesale and Retail.

**WILLIAM GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street.**

**LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.**

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

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

Sold in Boxes, Price 1s. **WM. LANGLEY, Chemist & Druggist, Hollis St.**

**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 their business connections, and individually, and beg to inform in 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. 25 Granville Street,** until the old stand in Hollis Street is rebuilt.

**LANGLEY'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA.**

*Under the Patronage of the Medical Faculty.*

THIS Extract is obtained from the best imported Sarsaparilla, and contains besides Sarsaparilla the other ingredients ordered by the Royal College of Physicians for the compound Decoction—but is in a concentrated form for the sake of convenience. Sarsaparilla as this is combined is considered by many of the most eminent practitioners at home and abroad, the BEST VEGETABLE ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE IN USE, for purifying the blood and improving the general health.

Sold by **WM. LANGLEY, Hollis Street**

**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 his 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 any moment's inconvenience from whatever cause arising, hearing will be perfectly and permanently restored, whether in youth or old age. **G. BRANDON REECK, Esq., M.R.C.S.** may be consulted from eleven till four daily, 23, Manchester-street, Argyll Square, King's-cross, London.

**AN ORGAN FOR SALE.**

AN excellent ORGAN, built by Benjamin, London, five years ago, containing 61 notes full Church scale, and five Stops, viz. Stopped Diapason Bass, Stopped Diapason Treble, Dulciana, Principal and Fifteenth. Gilt pipes in front stained and varnished case. Stands 9 feet 6 inches high, 2 feet 6 inches deep, 5 feet 6 inches broad. The instrument is in perfect order, a fine tone, sweet and powerful, and will give entire satisfaction to the party purchasing. It will be sold cheap to parties applying immediately. For further particulars apply to Box 167, P. O., Halifax.

May 23rd, 1857.

**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 6s.—a handsome discount when half a dozen or more are taken

WM. GOSSIP

**E. BILLING, JR. & CO.'S**

FIRST GRAND DISPLAY

**Spring and Summer FANCY GOODS.**

APRIL 28, 1857.

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

**72 cases FANCY GOODS,**

Received per 'America,' and other Steamers

Our assortment of NEW DESIGNS in

**DRESSES in every texture,**

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

Striped Checked and Flounced SILKS, French Flounced Barages, direct from Paris, Silk and Wool Materials in endless variety Piccolomini, Zephyr and other new Robes. With several large lots of very low priced DRESSES, much under value.

**MANТИLES AND MANТИLLAS,**

Of the latest Parisian designs.

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

Black Mohr 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.

Honnet Ribbons French Bonnetings

Feathers and Flowers

Elegant Worked Muslins, Lace Goods, Silk Scarfs.

**E. BILLING JR. & Co., London House.**

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

**BONNETS**

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

**SCIENCE & ART!**

**LIST OF WEALE'S SERIES OF RUDIMENTARY WORKS.**

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

**WM. GOSSIP, 24 GRANVILLE STREET.**

**CHEMISTRY,** by Prof. Fownes, F.R.S., including 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. Burv, 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 Boring, Art of, by G. R. Burnell, C. E. Use of Instruments, Art of, by J. F. Heather, M. A. Constructing Cranes, Art of, by J. Glynn, 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, Tular 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. Railway Details, Introductory Sketches of, by R. M. Stephenson, Vol. 1. Railway 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, Steam 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 Wiggins, F.G.S., 2 vols. Power of Water, as applied to drive Flour-mills, Treatise on, 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, Statistics 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.

**PER STEAMER "EUROPA."**

**FIRST ARRIVAL OF NEW SPRING GOODS**

AT **LONDON HOUSE,**

March 30, 1857.

**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, Steeves, Collars Habit Shirts, Guipure Sets, &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. Gents' Shirts, Collars, &c.

We will show the above THIS DAY, at

**148 and 149, Granville Street.**

April 4. **E. BILLING, JUNR. &**

**TO THE CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, and MECHANICAL.**

**VALUABLE BOOKS.**

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

**HEALTH OR SICKNESS?**

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

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

**USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD!**

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

**ALARMING DISORDERS.**

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

**General Weakness—Nervous Complaints.**

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

**DELICATE FEMALES.**

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

**SCIENTIFIC ENDORSEMENTS.**

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

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

Asthma	Diarrhoea	Inflammation	Gravel
Bowel Complaints	Dropsy	Inward Weakness	Secondary Symptoms
Coughs	Debility	Liver Complaints	Veneral Affections
Chest Diseases	Fever & Ague	Lowness of Spirits	Worms of all kinds
Costiveness	Female Complaints	Headaches	
Dyspepsia	Indigestion	Piles	
	Influenza	Stones and	

Sold at the establishments of Professor **HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand** (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Malden Lane New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Mechanics throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—25 cents; 62½ cents; and \$1 each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—**J. F. Cochran & Co. Newport, Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chinman, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibbon, Wilton; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; E. Guest, Yarmouth; T. R. Patton, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia, Miss Carden, Leusant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co., Ancherst; R. B. Huestis, Wallace; W. Cooper, Peggwash; Mrs. Robson, 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. Jan. 26, 1857.

**CHISWELL'S PECTORAL BALSAM**

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

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

March 21.

**DRAWING BOOKS—ENVELOPES—COPY BOOKS.**

**WM. GOSSIP, 21 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. 21, Granville Street.

March 28

**CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS!**

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