

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. 8. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1857. NO. 68.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day's Date.	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. Dec. 27	Isaiah 35 Rev. 1	Isaiah 28 Rev. 23
M. 28	Innocent's Day Jerem. 23 Acts 25 Wisdom 1	John 5
T. 29	Isaiah 61	Isaiah 62 John 2
W. 30	Isaiah 68	Isaiah 64 John 3
Th. 31	Isaiah 66	Isaiah 65 John 4
F. Jan. 1	Circumcision Genes. 17 Rom. 2	Deu. 10 + 12 Colo. 2
S. 2	Isaiah 67	Isaiah 66 Rom. 1

*Proper Lessons for St. John the Evangelist—Morning, Eccles. 5—Evening, Eccles. 8. a 10 verso 15.

Devty.

THANKSGIVING.

Loud let our voices raise
To God on high,
Glad, grateful songs of praise,
Borne to the sky—
Borne on the wings of love
Unto His throne—
Glory to God above,
To God alone!

Praise for the sunshine bright,
Gilding our way,
Oft flooding golden light
Over the day.
Praise for the peaceful night,
On its calm breast,
Bearing the cares of life,
Folded to rest.

Praise for the summer rain,
Ripening our fields,
Praise for the golden grain,
Rich harvest yields.
Praise for the heavens blue,
Arching above,
Homes with hearts fond and true,
Circled by love.

Loud swell the notes again
Unto the sky—
Christ has not died in vain,
Risen on high—
But from the bending skies,
Cometh to spread
Peace o'er the nations,
Give life to the dead.

Then let our voices raise
To God on high,
Glad, grateful songs of praise
Unto the sky—
Prayers that for him we may,
Survive to be living,
Swelling that wondrous day,
Earth's great Thanksgiving!

—Churchman.

Religious Miscellany.

Extracts from a Speech of the Bishop of London, at the Meeting at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday, Nov. 25.

"You have heard, from what has been read by the secretary, that this ancient Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has its own distinctive views of what is the best mode of advancing Christianity in India; but the resolutions, the first of which is placed in my hands, do not embody any peculiar view as to what is the best way of advancing the interests of Christianity. An impression has somehow got abroad—I know not where I saw it—that this meeting has been convened for the purpose of getting up a testimony in favour of the erection of, I think, some eight new Bishoprics in India. It is undoubtedly the opinion of this Society that such bishoprics should be erected. But it is not the intention of the committee of this society, in calling you here to-day, to request you to pledge yourselves on that particular point. The resolutions are such as I believe every man, whether he be a member of the Church of England or whether he be not, if he be a Christian, will be ready to give his assent to in this state of things. The resolution I have to present to you is—

That the Church of England is called, by the late calamitous events in India, to adopt more energetic measures for the diffusion of the Gospel in that benighted land; and that this meeting will give its hearty support to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in its efforts to strengthen and extend its missions among the Hindoos and Mahometans.

As to the first part of that resolution there is no man calling himself a Christian in the country who

will not at once assent to it; and my belief is that if the principles of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel were thoroughly and fairly understood, there would be almost as few persons found to dissent from the second part. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel is intimately connected with the Church to which we belong; and it professes to belong to no narrow and exclusive section of that Church. (Cheers.) It wishes that in all it brings before you it should speak with the same width of Christian charity as that Church speaks.—(Cheers.) An instance I can quote in which it has been much misunderstood, has occurred within the last few days. Every one who has opened a newspaper has seen something about the Cawnpore Memorial Church. And strange it is, but a feeling has got abroad that this is a matter which has something to do with party views and party purposes. Strange that such a feeling should be entertained with regard to men whose only object it is with one heart and one mind to express their admiration of the heroism of those who died as Christians in that awful emergency, to thank God that the evil did not spread further, and to pray Him that the scene of diabolical wickedness may soon become a centre of Christian truth. (Cheers.) How the idea arose that there was anything of party connected with this matter, I cannot understand. No sooner was the proposition made to the Society to alter the terms on which it usually proceeds in the foundation of any Christian Church in any district, than, in order to dispel the feeling which had arisen, the committee consented to it. A resolution within the last few days was adopted by this society, intended to meet the sort of difficulty which, however unreasonably, has occurred to the minds of some who had read the reports of this Memorial Church, and a negotiation was immediately opened with that other great society which is supposed to represent a somewhat different section of the Church of England, in order that there might not be a shadow of a doubt as to the real, Christian, and in the highest sense, Catholic spirit in which the committee of this society desire to undertake the work. I therefore think I am entitled to say that, if this society were properly understood, there would be few persons who would refuse assent to the second part of the proposition as well as to the first—"That this meeting will give its hearty support to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in its efforts to strengthen and extend its missions among the Hindoos and Mahometans." (Cheers.) I trust that the events—the solemn events—which have induced all of us to unite together for raising the Cawnpore church may remind us on other occasions also, that, when men go forth to preach the Gospel to the heathen, they should forget those foolish party divisions—(cheers)—which make them stand asunder from each other here. (Loud cheers.) The first part of this resolution says, "That the Church of England is called by the late calamitous events in India to adopt more energetic measures for the diffusion of the Gospel in that benighted land." Let me say one word as to the full and comprehensive meaning of this phrase—the Church of England! It is not the clergy—not those distinctly sworn to missionary effort alone; but the laity as well as the clergy—the whole Church—are bound to exert themselves in this work, and not only in the obvious way of subscriptions to promote missionary effort, but in this way, perhaps, more than any other, in doing that vast amount of missionary work that may be done by those who never consider themselves as missionaries.

Let every parent who has a young man in his family training up for Indian service lay to heart what that young man is going forth to do, and let him impress upon him, young as he is—while those tender emotions which cannot but be called forth when a young man goes from his home, not to revisit it, perhaps, for twenty years, are yet upon him—when the voice of warning will find a place in his heart—let him impress upon him that he must demean himself as a Christian ought, and show what a privilege it has been to him to have had a Christian training in the centre of a Christian church. Let us, for one moment, think, if we can, humbly, not dogmatically, what have been God's

purposes in allowing this most extraordinary outbreak of Satanic wickedness to befall the world.—First, certainly, God has proved to us in a plain way that we are all dependent on Him from day to day. It so happened in the year 1848—the memorable year when the thrones of Europe were shaken to their foundations—I was visited with a serious illness, which for two weeks deprived me of the power of knowing anything that took place in the world beyond the reach of my own room. When I laid down all Europe was in perfect tranquillity; there was as little thought of any vast outbreak of demoniacal wickedness throughout the whole continent of Europe as there is at this moment. When I awoke there was not a king sitting on his throne save in our own beloved island, and the countries immediately connected therewith, or in the further regions of the south, or among the barbarians of the north. Nothing could more strikingly bring to one's mind how insecure is the whole world except when it depends on God; and when we awoke one morning and found to our astonishment that the great empire of India on which we had so long prided ourselves had collapsed, and was disappearing altogether, there are few of those now present in this room, I hope, who had not the thought forced upon them of the dependence of the world upon the Almighty hand which rules the destiny of our race. And when God thus vindicates to himself the absolute governance of the world, He also lets us see what becomes of those fine theories of human nature by which we are told that man educating himself without religion may become, not only great, but good. I fear we cannot for a moment hesitate to grant that, however much we may have wished to exalt human nature before, we must now think very lowly of unregenerate human nature.

"Talk of the Roman Matron and the Roman Maiden! We shall henceforth talk of the British Matron and the British Maiden. (Cheers.) We know how, under circumstances to which it was impossible to suppose they would ever be exposed, they have risen superior to every attempt to degrade, every attempt to terrify them, and as long as the world lasts, the memory of these mothers and daughters of England will be revered wherever the English name is known. We have set before us by them pictures of Christian resignation which we delight to venerate; and when we read their letters we find in them the spirit which has nerved them to such trials. When we read their letters we see the spirit by which they were animated. I read last night two letters from a lady, since massacred, with her husband and child, who for weeks was expecting every hour the fate which at last fell upon her. While in this awful expectation she wrote a journal day by day, which was transmitted to her friends at home, and never out of Holy Writ have I ever read words that spoke more truly of the reality of Christianity, of the strength of Christian faith, than in those few pathetic pages. That is but one specimen out of hundreds which we rejoice to think so many families in this country will be able to lay by and treasure up among their most precious memorials. One other thought only, before I sit down—what God intends by this great warning?—He calls upon us by our Christianity to show that it burns brightly in our own hearts by assisting those who are any way in need; and reminds us, that as we value the many and varied blessings which that Christianity bestows, so we should endeavour to spread them throughout the length and breadth of the world. It may be long before this glorious result can be attained, and the precise mode by which it is to be achieved may be difficult. We shall have no right to make complaints if our progress be slow; but we shall have great reason to complain if the slowness of the progress at all arises from our remissness in sending forth men to the work. There will be no want of men to go and preach the Gospel. It may be this very emergency may be intended by God to rouse the slumbering energies of many young men now studying Divinity in our Universities. If it be true that the dangers of a soldier's life, as exhibited by this outbreak has summoned many young men to enlist who before held back when there was no prospect of danger, so it will be with us; and though we experienced dif-

facilities in procuring missionaries in quiet times, we shall now have men coming forward willing and ready to devote themselves to the missionary work in India, if only this and kindred societies will find them means to advance their Master's cause in that unhappy land. I beg to move the first resolution. (Loud cheers.)

Extract from a Charge of the Bishop of Oxford, delivered in November last:—

"Again, suffer me to ask—and I ask it of myself just as much as of you—are our sermons what they ought to be, and what labour and prayer might make them? Now, I am by no means disposed to give an indiscriminate assent to the truth of the popular outcry against our sermons which has of late reached the ears of all. But yet, are they not too often deficient precisely in these qualities which are necessary to make them really effective with our people? For is there not in general the taste of essays or disquisitions about them, and their merit soundness, moderation, perhaps exactness? And is not their fault—that really unpardonable fault to the listeners of every class, and especially to our class of listeners—that of dulness? And is not what we want to reach our people a style of composition the exact opposite of this, one which is intellectual, terse, pointed, dealing in short sentences; using Saxon words as close to everyday life as it can be without being profane or vulgar; being at once impressive in its subjects, its applications, its illustrations, and its assertions? Should it not be rough enough, so to speak, to make it felt through their dull skin of ignorance and inattention? Should it not startle the careless and positively jog the drowsy man ere his slumber is sound? Should it not be pathetic, for who more notices than our common race that which reaches them through the affections? Should it not through illustrations convey truths which the unlearned never receive? Should it not avoid the easy uniformity of a man applying a nostrum, and with the living earnestness of one who believes he has all important truths to convey declare the curse of sin and the blessed remedy provided for it in the sacrifices and perpetual offerings of our Lord, and in the working of God the Holy Ghost? Should you not dwell on and proclaim Christ on His cross, Christ in His work of love, Christ in His Church, Christ in His Sacraments, and Christ crucified: Christ risen, Christ mediating, Christ saving? Should it not embrace all the variety and fire and love which belongs not to a mouth full of phrases, but a heart and mind and soul full of their subject, and that subject eternal life, man lost or man's salvation, and the love of Christ and the working of the Eternal Spirit, and the blessedness of the Church of the redeemed? And should not all these be delivered as if we were in earnest, because we are in earnest? I must leave it to you to determine for yourselves whether you can best speak, then, for Christ from or without a manuscript. I believe generally the best course is to preach once each Sunday a written and once an unwritten sermon—by no means one which has been committed to memory, but one which, though fresh utterings of the moment, is the product of thought and study and prayer; for the written sermon secures exactness and variety, and the unwritten the habit of speaking to our people from the heart to the heart, instead of reading a composition in their presence. It would help us, again, this mode of teaching, if we remembered constantly that for the great mass of our people preaching is and must be the great instrument God used for converting souls; and it is only through this that the dull monotony of a life of worldliness is ever broken in upon by that stirring of the spiritual affections which belongs to God's mercy. It is from my conviction of the great importance of reaching these affections, and especially at such a time, that I would urge you to aim specially at producing this result by short sermons, fuller than usual of affectionate appeals and devotional thoughts, before the administration of the Lord's Supper in the churches. I know the difficulties which indispose some of you to this. You feel that it all tends to a lengthening of the service; but I would rather that you should shorten the singing, or, after reference to me, divide the service according to the declaration made by the Bishops, than that you should not preach, however shortly, before celebration.

News Department.

Extracts from Papers by Steamer Canada.

ENGLAND.

The following paragraph is going the rounds of the papers. We shall be glad to find there is any foundation for it:—"In connection with the proposed Episcopal changes, the Government bill to be introduced next session will probably provide for the erection of a new Bishopric, of which St. Alban's will be the seat, and from which the new Bishop, whoever he may be, will take his title. The see will be endowed out of the funds which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have in hand arising out of the recent falling in of Episcopal and Capitular estates, while £1,000 has been subscribed towards the restoration of St. Alban's Abbey on condition that it be made a cathedral, as recommended by Archbishop Cranmer to Henry VIII. The new diocese will be formed out of the present sees of London and Rochester, and will include the important towns of St. Alban's, Romford, Royston, Hounslow, Brentford, Uxbridge, Berkhamstead, Rickmansworth, Welwyn, Hitchin, Bishops Stortford, Ware, Hemel Hempstead, Hertford, and the adjacent parishes. The new Bishop will be subject to the arrangement entered into with Parliament on the erection of the see of Manchester—namely, that there shall be no accession to the number of Bishops in the House of Lords; so that when the diocese of St. Alban's is created there will always be two Bishops who will not have seats in Parliament.

An interesting trial was begun in the Court of Chancery on Friday, before Vice-Chancellor Stuart and Mr. Justice Creswell. The question raised is whether the marriage of a British subject with his deceased wife's sister at Altona in Schleswig-Holstein, where by the law of that place such marriages are legal, is valid in England; and consequently, whether, according to the law of England, the children of such a marriage are legitimate. Mr. Brook, of Meltham Hall, near Huddersfield, married his deceased wife's sister at Altona. He had a second family. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brook died in 1855. Mr. Brook left his property among all his children in certain proportions. His son by the second marriage died; and the question is, whether his share of the property goes to his brother and sisters, or to the Crown by reason of the invalidity of Mr. Brook's second marriage. The hearing of the case is not yet finished.

At the Annual Corporation Dinner at Tamworth, last week, Sir Robert Peel made one of his accustomed harangues, hitting right and left and sparing no one but his patron, the Premier. He laughed at Mr. Vernon Smith, who would insist that the rebellion in India was a mere periodical *émeute*, but which had nevertheless sacrificed in three months 270 officers, being more than had fallen during the whole Crimean war. He blamed Sir Charles Wood for sending the troops a voyage of 130 days round the Cape instead of five weeks through Egypt. He blamed the Corporation of London for giving the Duke of Cambridge a sword with the Field-Marshal's bâton on before he had earned it. Lord Canning might be a great man, but he had not yet shown it. Lord Granville made observations at the Mansion House dinner in his favor, but they fell like ditchwater on the assembly. Lord Palmerston also praised him, but then it was a characteristic of the Premier's to stand by those he had appointed. Aged as he was, he could appreciate events, and was a man of vigorous action, and immediately sent out troops to repair the errors of the India company. At the Mansion House dinner Lord Palmerston alluded to public affairs, and he made use of a very curious observation:—

Perhaps it was in joke, for it was a difficult matter to distinguish when he was joking and when in earnest. He said, turning round to the assembly, among whom there happened to be one or two Ministers—the *corps diplomatique* were absent. But first (said Sir Robert) he must tell them that Lord Palmerston was an important man; and it was a remarkable thing that no foreign Minister of any consequence attended the dinner. Though the Austrian and Russian Ministers were in London, there were only present at the banquet the sable representative of the republic of Haiti and the Siamese twins. (Laughter.) And Palmerston, turning round to them, said, "Don't consider, gentlemen, that the 40,000 men we have sent to India is a proof that England is weak. Let anybody," said he, shaking his finger at the *corps diplomatique*, "let anybody come and attack England, and he will see that he will have a dangerous game to play, and

that she is the same as before." Now, this was a most injudicious observation of Lord Palmerston's; for our prestige rested not upon the men we may send out, but upon the spirit and patriotism of the people.—(Cheers.) . . . The Reform Bill would be shelved for another year. The *Times* told them there was only one man in England who wanted reform, and that was Lord John Russell; but there were many more who wanted reform. He did not think, however that the question would come on this session. He thought Lord Palmerston, with his agreeable way of dealing with affairs, would shelve it for another year. He did not think the country would agree with this. (Cheers.) Lord Palmerston, he was sure, would have great difficulties to contend against, but he was a man who had always proved himself equal to the emergency. Lord Palmerston would, indeed, be able to point to brave deeds in India, and they would be the means of giving him the confidence of the country. But there were sycophantic friends who thought that the voice of the country would not be raised. It might be necessary, however, for Lord Palmerston to rally round him his independent supporters, to embody those who would give vigorous expressions to his policy, and he (Sir Robert) for one would be ready and willing to stand true to the sympathies he had long shown him, although he had suffered the misfortune to undergo a temporary separation from the Government of the man whom he had esteemed in politics—a man who, with all his faults, had been equal to every situation in which he was placed—a man who, although placed on the highest pinnacle in the country to which a subject could aspire, had not forgotten the greater duties he owed to the public as a statesman and patriot—who, while he had successfully carried on the wars of the country in foreign lands, knew well how to uphold and vindicate the liberties and rights of his fellow countrymen in every part of the world. Sir Robert concluded amid great cheering.

Mr. Robert Bellamy, the magistrate who was found guilty at the last assizes of having corruptly compromised a case in which two men were brought before him for poaching on his lands, by receiving £1 each from them, telling them that if they did not pay this they would be imprisoned, was brought up to receive sentence before the Court of Queen's Bench on Friday. Mr. Justice Coleridge, the senior Poinsie Judge, gave the judgment of the Court. He said—

The Court had considered with attention the circumstances of the case, but they could discover nothing to extenuate the gravity of the offence. On the one side there was power, and wealth, and learning, and on the other poverty, and ignorance, and distress; and considering these relative positions, when once a case of extortion was brought before the Court, it was impossible to regard it otherwise than as a crime of great magnitude, and to be visited with severe punishment. In such a case it was the duty of the Court to deal out its sentence with equal severity, as it would do in the case of the lowest person in the country. Indeed, when the Court considered the advantage which was given to the educated over the uneducated, the offence of the former ought to be visited with greater severity than that of the latter. The Court had taken all the circumstances into their consideration, including the state of the defendant's health, and feel bound to inflict a long imprisonment upon him, remarking, however, that in this country there was a power beyond that of justice which the Crown could exercise. The sentence was, that the defendant pay to her Majesty a fine of £200, and be imprisoned in the Queen's Prison for one year among the misdemeanants of the first class, and be further imprisoned till the fine be paid.

Lord Campbell said this Court had no power to dismiss the defendant from the commission of the peace, but he trusted the law officers of the Crown would lay the case before the Lord Chancellor, who would do what was right in the matter. At the commencement of the case affidavits were put in to show that the defendant was suffering from bronchitis, enlargement of the heart, and disease of the kidneys, and that imprisonment would endanger his life.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

It is our painful duty to record another dreadful scene in the *Mispeck* tragedy. On Sunday last the body of a man named Henry Stewart was discovered in the woods in the vicinity of Little River bridge. It was brought to the city early on Monday morning, and a Coroner's inquest immediately summoned. It was conjectured at once that the deceased had been murdered, as the head was completely severed from the body, although others thought that from the length

of time it had been exposed—upwards of six weeks—this would naturally happen. The mystery, however, was speedily solved. Young Slavin, who is now in confinement for life in the Provincial Penitentiary, on being questioned by the Keeper, Mr. Quinton, made a full confession yesterday of the circumstances connected with the death of the unfortunate man. It appears that Stewart was one of the gang of ruffians engaged in the murder of M'Kenzie and his family. It was his duty to guard against Slavin and the others being surprised at their horrid work; and for that purpose he was stationed in the woods in the neighbourhood. He was subsequently employed to carry a tin box, supposed to contain money and valuables; but Breen and Slavin became fearful of his disclosing their villainies, or perhaps envious of his share of the spoil, and resolved to put him out of the way. Breen, therefore, plied him with liquor, and while under its influence, led him into the wood and then murdered him. This seems to be the substance of the boy Slavin's story; but we subjoin from the *Morning News* the testimony of Mr. Quinton, given yesterday before the Coroner's Jury:—

John Quinton (Keeper of the Penitentiary) stated that he was present at the Penitentiary when young Slavin made a confession to the Captain of the Police, to the following effect—that on the night of the M'Kenzie murder, when on their way home from M'Kenzie's met a man on the road, where they turned off to Slavin's house, from main road. This man had seemingly met by appointment of Breen, who gave a cough. Breen and this man had conversation, and told Breen he had not disappointed him, according to promise. Breen gave the man a tin box he was carrying, which was tied in a cloth—described the box to be heavy, and was taken out of M'Kenzie's iron safe. The man took the box and after some words carried it in direction towards town, while Breen and the Slavins went towards Slavin's house. Slavin questioned Breen about this man. Breen said he was all right; was well acquainted with him. Gave a description of the man as being dark complexioned, stout and not very tall. Breen said that he had killed the man with a knife, in reply to some questions old Slavin had put to him on his return from town on Sunday. Said the box had been left at one Ramsay's by this man, to be sent to Fredericton to Breen's friends. He repeated this several times.

We have yet to learn all the facts connected with this Mispeck Tragedy. The boy Slavin is to give his testimony before the Jury this morning; but it is doubtful whether he is aware of the whole truth. We should be glad to know whether Breen or Slavin did not make full confession before they died, not to the Priest, for that, we presume, is beyond our reach, but to the gaoler, the "sisters of charity," or the other Romanists who were so zealous in their attendance upon them.—*St. John Church Witness*.

We rejoice to be able to report, that the day set apart by authority for humiliation and prayer on account of the deplorable events in India, was most devoutly observed in this city. Divine service was held in nearly all the churches, and appropriate discourses delivered. Collections were taken up in the under-mentioned churches on behalf of the Indian Mutiny Relief Fund, viz., Trinity Church, £27; St. John Church, £28; St. Andrew's Kirk, £26.—*Ibid*.

The sum of £102 was collected in this city, for the relief of the poor sufferers in Northumberland, by the storm in July last. It has been forwarded to the committee there, who have pledged themselves to distribute it, in the manner pointed out.—*Ibid*.

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE.—We are now writing by one of the most brilliant artificial lights that it is possible to conceive of. It is not the candle, not the common fluid, not spermaceti, not gas, what then? Simply what is designated "Paraffine Oil," extracted from the Albert coal. Who imagined, ten, or even five years ago, that the small county of Albert would ever give light to the world, but so it is. That dark, hard, glassy substance gathered from the Albert mines is now, by a chemical process, converting it into a light quite equal in point of brilliancy to the finest gas, and far superior to any artificial light that we have ever seen. These Blisences are certainly a remarkable race, if any doubt it, let them come and examine the Oil Works, in the vicinity of St. John, got up by Mr. J. D. W. Spurr, a full-blooded Nova Scotian by birth and education. These works stand up as a noble monument of his inventive genius, his enterprise and energy. There is nothing like them in these Provinces, and so far as we know, on the American Continent. Mr. Spurr's skill and perseverance, amid circumstances sufficiently adverse to have crumpled ordinary minds, are now producing results which will be an invaluable blessing to the provinces, and be ultimately highly remunerative to himself.—

As to the oil in question, it may be used with great advantage in private dwellings, shops, and places of business of all sorts, in churches, chapels, and public buildings of all descriptions, and in the streets of towns or cities where the gas is not used. We understand that the Corporation of St. John is introducing it into some of the streets not lighted by gas.

These works are now in the hands of a Company, who, through Mr. Spurr, have recently made arrangements for importing any number of lamps that may be required for the use of the oil. These lamps are of excellent quality, and moderate in price. Persons therefore, can obtain lamps as well as oil, by making application to Mr. Spurr's office, Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

For some time it was found that an unpleasant odor from the oil would prevent it from going into general use; but we are happy to learn that a chemical preparation has just been introduced which entirely removes all unpleasantness of this sort; the oil, therefore, has only to be known to be appreciated.—*Christian Visitor*.

Editorial Miscellany.

The Toronto *Leader* has the following concluding remarks upon the prospects of party government at the approaching general election in Canada:

"A general election must now witness very different alliances from those which were temporarily formed in 1854. Then the Clear Grits were the willing help-mates of the yet unconverted Conservatives; hoping that a permanent alliance might spring out of the temporary, accidental, out of doors acquaintance. The fallaciousness of this hope is now a matter of history. Every body knows the history of the breaking up of the old parties and the formation, out of their more useful and available fragments, of a new and powerful moderate party, by whom the reins of Government have ever since been held. The Clear Grits were left alone in Opposition—with the exception of a single shred or so which remains of what was once the all predominant family compact—and in this condition of isolation they must meet at the polls the combined forces of men holding moderate and liberal views. Their chances of success are not therefore, difficult to be estimated; and the new Administration with so popular a man as Mr. Macdonald at its head, will have an opportunity of going to the country with a moral certainty of obtaining a decisive and overwhelming victory."

COLONEL INGLIS.—The *Illustrated London News* of Novr. 28th, contains an engraving representing Col. Inglis, the Commandant at Lucknow, and his family, which it introduces with the following remarks:

"Colonel Inglis entered the Army as Ensign in E. M.'s 32nd Regiment in August, 1833, and has remained in it without intermission up to the present day, when he occupies the proud position of its Colonel.

"His services include the Canada rebellion in 1837, and the Panjab campaign of 1848-9. He was present at the first and second siege operations before Mooltan, including the attack on the enemy's position in front of the advanced trenches, on the 12th September, where, after the death of Lieut. Col. Pattoun, he succeeded to the command of the right column of attack, commanded the 32nd at the action of Sorjkoond, and also at the storming and capture of the city and surrender of the fortress of Mooltan, surrender of the fort and garrison of Cheriote, and battle of Goojrat, for which services he received the Brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, (medal and clasps).—Upon the breaking out of the Indian mutiny, H. M.'s 32nd Regiment was at Lucknow; and upon the death of Major Banks, who succeeded Sir Henry Lawrence, the whole conduct of the defence of the Residency devolved upon Colonel Inglis.

"To use the language of the *Times*, "the defence of that place is, we believe, without precedent in modern warfare. Fortified towns defended by sufficient force have ere now repelled for months the attack of an army, and in some cases courage and desperation have struggled against overwhelming odds; but neither Genoa nor Saragossa can rival in heroism the little Residency of Lucknow."

"Colonel Inglis is married to a daughter of Sir Frederic Thesiger, M.P.; with her youthful family she has had to share the hardships and encounter the dangers and trials of the long-sustained defence."

THE PENNY POST.—It is requested that Subscribers will notify of their intention to continue the Penny Post for 1858, as none will be sent after the December No. without such notification, accompanied also by the arrangement to pay in advance. A few Nos. of the Magazine, some four or five, can still be had complete for 1857, upon application at the Book Store of Wm. Goswip, 24 Granville street. Subscriptions will also be received for 1858, payment in advance 1s. 6d per ann. Subscriptions will also be taken for The Gospel Missionary, published by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at 9d. per year. The G.

M. is a neat little monthly, well adapted to create in youthful minds, a love of missionary enterprise, and therefore exceedingly useful.

RECORD COMMISSION.—Readers of Legislative reports may recollect, that towards the close of last legislative session, Hon. Mr. Howe moved, and the Hon. Attorney General seconded, and the House, after some demur, resolved, that his Excellency be requested to appoint a commission for examining and arranging the records of the Province. During the recess the office was instituted, and Thomas B. Akins, Esq., a gentleman distinguished for antiquarian taste and research, was appointed commissioner. It was known that in the garrets or cellars of the Province Building were heaps of manuscript records, of various kinds, but their nature and value were only surmised. Some of these had vanished, it is said, by the agency of rats and mice, and moth and mould were doing their work on other portions. To stay the waste, to ascertain what the heaps contained, and to arrange documents at all worthy of preservation, the commission was appointed. Mr. Akins has been for some months at the superintendence of the work, helped by a very industrious assistant, Mr. James Farquhar. Very pleasing results indeed have been realised. Several boxes of documents, arranged and labelled, have been packed, and 14 or 20 volumes of interesting manuscripts have been prepared. Some of these are of great interest, relative to the history of the Province, and of British America generally, being original papers concerning the conquest and settling of the Provinces, and having reference to the Acadian French, the Indians, the taxing of Louisburg, of Quebec, and other matters of historic importance connected with the suppression of French dominion in America.—Sun.

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

To be Members of the Honorable the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, provisionally, until the signature of Her Majesty's pleasure—Alfred Whitman, Esq., of Annapolis; Robert B. Dickey, Esq., of Amherst.

To be Masters in the Supreme Court:—In King's County—Charles W. H. Harris, Stephen H. Moore, James R. Provost, Esquires.

To be a Notary and Tabellion Public—Henry W. Smith, Esq., of Liverpool.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Merchants' Exchange, Halifax, 21st Decr. 1857.

The Am. Steamship *Adriatic* arrived at New York this forenoon. Dates from Liverpool to 9th inst. Cotton Market dull, with a declining tendency. Breadstuffs market dull, prices downwards. Provisions dull, sales limited at a slight decline. Money market unchanged. Consols 91 3/4 No further news from India.

BOOKS.

We have received a commission for the Sale of the following rare and valuable Books in the various departments of Theological, Classical, and General Literature. They have all been recently imported from England, and are generally in very fine condition. There is only one copy of each article, which may be had by application at this Office, at the low prices affixed.

6. Pearson on the Creed. Calif, fol. Lond. 1705. 8s.
9. Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy. 2 vols. calf, 8vo. Lond. 1788. 5s.
11. Hervey's Theron and Aspasio. 2 vols. calf, 12mo. Berwick, 1802. 3s.
12. Cathedral Church of Jerusalem, with 6 engravings. Limp. cloth, fol. Lond. 1844. 4s.
15. Thucydides, (Greek), quite new, 2 vols. cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1835. 10s.
16. Lucian, (Greek), sound and perfect, 322 years old, 2 vols. calf, 12mo. Hagan, 1535. 7s. 6d.
17. Lucretius, (Latin), calf, 12mo. Lond. 1713. 2s.
18. Horace, (Latin), calf, 8vo. large paper. Hag. Com. 1721. 3s.
20. Cicero, (Latin), 14 vols. calf, 12mo. Par. 1768. £1 5
21. Seneca, (Latin), 2 vols. calf, 8vo. Bipari, 1782. 5s.
22. Virgil's *Aeneid*, translated by Rev. Dr. Trapp, 2 vols. calf, 12mo. Lond. 1735. 3s.
23. Hume and Smollett's History of England, quite new, 10 vols. cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1848. £3 10.
28. British Museum, Historical and Descriptive, cloth, 12mo. Edin. 1850. 3s.
29. Holy Bible and Apocrypha, with Notes of Geneva Translation—Engraved Title, and several Maps, 1708. Book of Common Prayer, 1711. Old Version of the Psalms (Sternhold & Hopkins) 1702—bound in 1 vol. large fol. rough calf—Lond. 1702-11. £1.
24. Granville Street, Nov. 7, 1857.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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

MACILREITH & CABOT.

M. MACILREITH. J. E. CABOT. Halifax 31st March, 1857. Macilreith & Cabot return thanks for the kind patronage awarded them in former business connections, and individually, and beg to solicit a continuance of the same for the present Firm. They purpose keeping a stock of GOODS that in quality and variety will not be surpassed in this City, and intend to have all orders promptly and faithfully executed under their personal supervision. A large stock suitable for the present and approaching seasons has been selected for them in England, with great attention to style and quality, and may be expected in a few days. Their business will, for the present be carried on at No. 26 Granville Street, until the old stand in Hollis Street is rebuilt.

Missionary Intelligence.

Extract from a Speech of the Bishop of Oxford, on the subject of Church Missions, at Reading, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 17. :—

"It is quite impossible to conceive anything more clever, more astute, more exhausting to the powers of the human mind, than the multiplicity of means, touching family life, touching political life, touching civil life, touching the civil law of nations, touching, of course, pre-eminently religious life, than that whole series of expedients, and rites, and arguments, and facts, and arrangements by which Rome had continued to draw to itself, as the only living centre of action and of thought, all the energies of every people that had submitted themselves to her spiritual domination. (Loud applause.) It was very much, indeed, like what you see in the autumn time, when you may perceive a vast, intricate web hanging from the side of one tree down to the shrub below, every one of those single threads conducting to the same central point, and that central point with one single thread from it leading to the place where that cunning insect which has devised the whole sits ready to bring its presence by an almost omnipresent readiness to every part of that great web, so as to seize as its own prey that which comes into any portion of it. (Loud applause.) That is the history of what Rome was. I don't mean to say that there was not those connected with it who were in many respects good. There were. We never do the cause of truth, good by undervaluing the other side. In times of great barbarity—in times when robber chieftains disputed with tyrannous subjects the command of all those Western kingdoms, no doubt there was often a shelter for the poor—a shelter for the oppressed, and a shelter for learning and virtue under this vast colossal ecclesiastical power which had been raised up, and at that time was the only opposite influence to the violence and oppression which had spread itself so widely over the earth. But we are here to deal with one particular point. The effect of this is to show you that Rome had drawn to itself the whole machinery for discharging its great duty on the earth—the evangelising the world. Everything was to go forth from Rome. The whole machinery was there. There was the body which governed every attempt in every part of the world to send out a mission to heathendom. It was the centre of a mighty web. There could not come from the English Church, nor from the French Church, nor from the Belgian Church, any other especial Church—there could not go forth any such efforts, because each one of those who was moved to such efforts was bound to go with those desires to Rome, as the fountain-head, to receive from Rome his mission, and to go forth from Rome. Ay, and remember that the people of Great Britain were just as much possessed by that belief as any other part of the world, that every great appeal went to be settled at Rome, that every earnest man who was desirous to convert the heathen was drawn to Rome, if he was judged worthy of the work, in order that from Rome he might be sent forth. And you will see that the whole machinery was moved from the extremity. It was just like the little finger of a man endeavouring to think for itself whether it should go a journey to Brighton; if it did take such a step, unquestionably it would be crushed and severed from the system. And so would any English Christian if he dreamt at any time of devising such a scheme as this without going back to the great centre; and the only result would have been that he would be cut off from the great system. (A laugh, and applause.) Then, when it pleased God in His infinite mercy to grant that a purer light of a restored faith should rise up in this our land, when our fathers, under the most wonderful leading of the providence of God, shook off that vile yoke which for so long a time had foiled all our religious endeavours, the very lust of one of the most profligate and tyrannous of our monarchs that ever ruled, by God's wise and blessed Providence became the occasion of favouring the true hearty love of a purer faith, which at that time was slumbering in the breasts of thousands of his subjects. The power of the King did no more do it than does the pitchfork you put into some smoking heap which the moment you move it is ready to break into a flame—I say the King no more caused that breaking forth of the purer faith than the pitchfork caused the breaking forth of the flame. The fire had been there sleeping, it is moved, and then it leaps up with its thousand tongues and illuminates the darkness of the sky. It was the pitchfork which moved the mass, and allowed the slumbering fire to declare itself. But mark what followed. There came first of all years of struggle for the new reformed and perfect Church. The fires of Smithfield every now and then broke

out, seeking to destroy the bodies of those who held the truth, and from their fires lighting in the darkness around sprang the purer repetition of the one great bright light of Christ's faith. Then after that there was that mighty revolution in the other direction, and the country was torn asunder by the return to the absolute and lawless form of religion, which resented all fixed faith and fixed morals, and would have wasted itself in the barren assertion of the duty of individuals to be a Church in themselves instead of assembling together under the faith of Christ's word and Christ's teaching. And these great waves rolling upon the strand, first one and then another, in their blackness occupied not only the civil and temporal, but the whole religious mind of this country for generations of men, until they had come clear, as things do come clear, by the settling down of the dregs, and the exhaustive process, by which it had, as it were, cleared itself, as we know things do clear themselves when they ferment, and cast the scum at the top, and the dregs at the bottom, and the good, solid, sound liquor comes out in the midst. (Applause.) And so it was with this people of England. And then it was that they began to look around, and they found this, that they had no mission, no way of teaching the heathen man, that they were spreading the Gospel nowhere. And why? Because, mark you, the machinery was at Rome; they had never been used to do anything for themselves. And so when we were cut off from that old Roman connection, all the missionary labour which hitherto we had been able to use was cut off from us by the same blow which severed us from the corruptions of that greatly superstitious body. And so there was to be formed again for us a Church, a new machinery through which this work of Christ was to be carried out. It was not until about two centuries ago, when this nation had so settled down from all those vast turmoils and difficulties which belong, first of all, to the old superstitious faith, and then to our wrenching ourselves from it at the reformation, that the minds of good people began to turn to the need of this external exertion. And the first beginning of it was among a few pious laymen of the Church of England. I am bound in justice to say that the movement began with the laity rather than with the clergy. One man especially, of noble birth—all honour to him as a philosopher and a Christian—a man ahead of his generation by many degrees—Boyle by name—he was the original suggester of the Christian Knowledge Society, which was the first beginning of any movement in this our reformed land, among any sect or denomination of Christians, for spreading the truth among the heathen people abroad.

"And now let us turn to that part of the world which fills so many hearts at the present time—the great peninsula of India. Men used to talk of it as possessing a population of 150,000,000, but the recent attempts of our Government to estimate the population have shown that we cannot estimate it at less than 180,000,000, and it is very probable to all thoughtful minds that there are 200,000,000 in that great peninsula, Hindostan. I ask you, is not that a field large enough for us? Why, we raise in the Church of England for these two great societies some thing like £200,000 a year. £200,000 a year! and 200,000,000 of people to whom to preach the Gospel. And remember, if the Gospel is to be preached, men must be sent, and they must be supported, and there must be books and means of transit. Therefore, you see our endeavours are, as it were, but a drop in the ocean of our wants, if you take but that one country into account. But you may add to that the who's of Africa, New Zealand, the labours that are requisite among the few remaining North American Indians, and many other places. We have these colonies and dependencies, from which as centres of light, from which as garrisons of faith, there ought to go forth on behalf of England and on behalf of England's Church a message of salvation, and the ministry of the Word converting the heathen to the faith of Christ. Well, then, my friends, here is the great call to support this society, and here is the great field for it to labour in. Its instruments are those of the Church of England, and nothing else. It belongs to no particular colour or view in it. It takes the greatest care that its agents shall be the colour of the Church of England. (Loud applause.) Instead of leaving to any committee, who may represent this or that colour, power of choosing missionaries, it leaves to the two Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London to name from year to year clergymen of the Church of England—to be its missionaries, in order that there may be no possibility of

its giving a sectional or party tone, but that it may represent the Church of England as it is—be it in its strength, or in its weakness, be it as it was of old in its languor, or be it as it is now, thank God, in its awakening strength. (Applause.) It seems to me that it is scarcely necessary to add a word, to show you that it belongs to every Christian member of the Church of England to do something to help us in the Church. And surely if ever there was a time when God himself took up this text and preached to man on earth, it was at this moment—it was with regard to our colonial empire; because you cannot have read those judgments that have come upon us in any other light than this. My friends, if you come to consider that now for one hundred years we have possessed that empire, and we have as yet done very very little for our God—nay, that we have used it as a means of political advancement, that we have used it as a means of gaining wealth for our own land at home, of providing for our own children, of making ourselves great among the people of the earth; and if we were swept off that mighty peninsula to-morrow, we should scarcely leave behind us, in any part of it, a mark or track of our having been a Christian people, that one thing alone condemns us. And if you go into the detail of the history, the condemnation only becomes more signal and black. The one ruling feature of our whole administration in this respect as to doing anything to encourage the faith of Christ or to spread His truth, had been a most un-English timidity. (Loud applause.) More un-English, because whereas in all other respects now we speak our mind, we say, "Let what will come of it, we will speak our minds." (Loud applause.) But we have not spoken our minds about that; we have held our tongues about our being believers in Christ. Nay, I am afraid we have done more. We have been building our might to a very great degree upon the basis of heathenism. We have shown, as I think, unworthily for a Christian nation, respect for many of the very worst forms of heathen idolatry in that land. (Applause.) What do you think of such things as these—of our having sent in the name of the king on the throne cloth from the looms of Leeds to offer as a native offering to the accursed idolatry of Juggernaut on its most solemn day? How could heathen people doubt but that we meant to do honour to that idol? How could we make them believe that Christianity was for them as well as ourselves their better faith when they saw us honouring idolatry in its worst forms? Again, such facts as this—depriving a corporal in the East India Company's service of his rank and putting him out of the regiment because he had been converted to Christianity, one of the best soldiers in that army, one whom most respected, and one whom his heathen fellow-countrymen desired to see continued among them after his conversion; but whom, with an extraordinary timidity, we refused to allow to return, lest any heathen man should be offended at his having become a Christian? What do you say to our so dealing with a noble Christian gentleman, who had gone out to head our troops in one of our Presidencies upon the express condition that he should never be called upon to pay homage to idolatry—I mean Sir Peregrine Maitland? Because he refused to allow the altar of their detestable idol to remain with the troops, or to be longer saluted by them, he was obliged to give up his command and return to England, as though he had committed some dishonourable action, instead of allowing that he had done one which entitled him in its consequences to take his place among Christ's confessors, upon the very margin of the noble army of His martyrs.—(Loud applause.) Here has been our folly, our mistaken conduct. Many of you know something of caste in India, and perhaps some of you do not; therefore, for your information, I will say a few words on the subject. Caste in India is this:—In the first place, it is distinctly a religious difference; that is the basis of it. It assumes as its foundation this first great lie, and a most poisonous one, that God has not made all men of one blood, but that men are in their original difference some made to serve and others made to govern. His lordship went folly into the distinctions observed between the Brahmins and the Sudras, and then proceeded to say—Can you conceive any scheme more vile than that miserable doctrine? The people of India were divided by it. They were led to hate one another as only the evil ones could have led men to dream of hating. Surely you can conceive what our command ought to have been—to throw every discredit we could, consistent with truth and honour, on this miserable distinction. But what did we do? We built on that very caste distinction

the foundation of our Indian power. The Bengal army was ordered to recruit only from the Brahmin race, in order, as we thought, that it might be a more trustful body. That was the idea. But how has God fulfilled the old tradition of His people, that when, instead of leaning upon Him, they lean upon Egypt for support, it should be as when a man leaneth upon a staff and it runneth into his hand and pierceth him? How has God, through the Brahminical superstition, allowed these people to rise against us in their heathen fury and darkness and ferocity and bloodshed—those whom we thought to make, through that heathen superstition, the instruments of our getting their brethren in subjugation! Now, then, I say, if this is really so, and really I believe it—for we might carry it out further by a multitude of details—what is plainer than that the Christian mind of England ought to rise under these disasters, put the true interpretation upon them, say this is the cause of England's disasters, that England has been false to England's faith and timid of avowing England's God? (Loud Applause.) And, my friends, you may do so in a measure through this very society. You have all of you heard of that Cawnpore well. You have heard of that night which those who looked at it say never can they forget for an hour while life is spared to them—those torn and mangled corpses of Christ's people cast there by the infuriated heathen. You know that it is proposed by this very society to turn that monument of heathen cruelty into a monument of Christian love, to build over it a Church which shall keep alive at once the memory of the truth and the loyalty and devotion of those who fled there.

His Lordship concluded by an earnest appeal to his audience on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and resumed his seat amid reiterated plaudits.

SELECTIONS.

THE HOUR OF DYING.—How much do we know?—The more closely we scrutinize the phenomena attending human agency, the more marked does the line appear which separates the known from the unknown. It would seem as if God governs the inanimate creation through the vice-regency of subalterns, in the shape of second causes, whose letters of instruction are known to all, while he commands mankind in person. The laws that control the former are open to the observation of science: not so with the laws that control the latter. The philosopher may tell when a comet will drop a thousand years hence, but he cannot tell the time of the close of his own life. He can lay down the laws of celestial harmony, but not those of human life and death. We find this strikingly illustrated in the mysteriousness attending the very hour of dying. A late writer in the *London Quarterly Review* tells us that out of two thousand eight hundred and eighty deaths which occurred within a given period, there was a division as to the hour too marked to be the result of what might be considered chance. If the proportion of deaths to hours were equal, one hundred and twenty deaths would occur in each hour. This, however, was by no means the case. "There were two hours in which the proportion was remarkably below this, two minima in fact, namely, from midnight to one o'clock, when the deaths were eighty-three per cent. below. From three to six o'clock in the morning inclusive, and from three to seven o'clock in the afternoon, there is a gradual increase, in the former of twenty-three and a half per cent. above the average, in the latter of five and a half per cent. The maximum of death is from five to six o'clock in the morning, when it is forty per cent. above the average; the next during the hour before midnight, when it is twenty-four per cent. in excess; a third hour of excess is that from nine to ten o'clock in the morning, being eighteen and a half per cent. above. From ten in the morning to three in the afternoon, the deaths are less numerous, being sixteen and a half per cent. below the average, the hour before noon being the most fatal."

From three o'clock in the afternoon to nine the deaths rise to five and a half per cent. above the average, then fall from that hour to eleven p.m., averaging six and a half per cent. below the mean. During the hours from nine to eleven o'clock in the evening, there is a minimum of six and a half per cent. below the average. Thus the least mortality is during the mid-day hours, from three to six o'clock.—About one-third of the total deaths were children under five years of age, and they show the influence of the latter more strikingly. At all hours from ten

o'clock in the morning until midnight, the deaths are at or below the mean; the hours from four to five in the afternoon, and from nine to ten in the evening, being minima, but the hours after midnight being the lowest maximum; at all the hours from two to ten in the morning the deaths are above the mean, attaining their maximum at from five to six o'clock in the morning, when it is forty-five and a half per cent. above.

The attempt to launch the *Leviathan* was resumed with increased strength of appliances, on Saturday. The second and last failure, arose from a want of firmness in the piles driven into the ground as *fulcræ* for the power exerted by the engines. Since then an enormously strong system of timbers has been constructed, which has just and only just supported the required strain:—

They were formed of rows of piles, forty feet long and fourteen inches square, driven into the ground to a depth of from thirty to thirty-five feet. Each row consisted of about twelve of these massive timbers, and there were five and six rows, one behind another, at intervals of twenty feet distance. Between these, on a level with the ground, were a series of struts or stays of timber of the same size, fastened horizontally, and the parts above ground were supported by a complete system of beams crossing and recrossing, so that the pressure was distributed over an immense surface, and provided against at every point. The whole mass was screwed and bolted together, and binding each of the last row of piles was crowded a mass of iron ballast of enormous weight, so as not only to support the timbers, but compress the earth around them. Four of these gigantic *fulcræ*, each similar in strength, were erected—namely, one each for the 10-inch and 13-inch hydraulic rams at the forward end of each cradle, and one for each of the two double 7-inch rams, which were fixed on the afterparts.

With this erection as a stay to exert their power against, the hydraulic machinery was set in motion on Saturday. Silently compressing under the tremendous strain, the great system of timbers described above commenced to yield slightly more and more till all had given back some two inches. Further than this their immense strength and the mass of iron ballast with which they were supported prevented their going, and the pressure of the rams came full upon the vessel:—

In another second, though not a sound was heard, there was a shout that she was moving very slowly down the ways. No one could see it, so very few believed it, till it was marked on the signal board that she had moved one inch, then almost as each minute elapsed a fresh inch was added, till at last it was announced at twenty minutes to eleven, that she had moved thirteen inches down the forward launching way, and that the stern had returned seven inches up the aftermost way. This shift having almost brought her straight on the ways again, the pumping was continued, and the tackle hauled upon by engines, which pulled her stem and stern towards the water with a powerful strain. At four minutes to eleven she had progressed sixteen inches forward and nine inches ast, and all was going on as smoothly as could be wished when loud shouts from the stern announced that the last of the dock-yard mooring chains—a monstrous cable, with links almost as thick as a man's arm—had parted; and almost at the same instant one of the two mooring chains which hauled upon her bows came in so rapidly as to be useless. Such mishaps occasioned a slight delay, but the stoppage was only temporary, and by eleven o'clock the forward cradle had gone down the ways twenty-four inches, and the aftermost seventeen inches.

While the men were at dinner the ship settled down an inch or so, and prodigious efforts were necessary to move her again. This, however, was accomplished, and the vessel moved in all, on Saturday, 15th. If it had been possible operations would have been carried on through the night, but this was found impossible. The men, however, recommenced at daybreak on Sunday. The vessel had again settled, and so much that the former efforts were found insufficient again to start her. In the effort beams were bent like reeds, and a block of granite weighing fifteen tons, and embedded seven feet in the bed of the river, was dragged up high and dry on the shore!—

Another plan was then resolved on. All the screw jacks in the yard were collected, and many more procured from Mr. Penn's factory, opposite, and all these with two small hydraulic jacks, each of 40-ton power, were fixed against her side. All the jacks were then set to work, and when the last ounce of pressure which could be got out of them without breaking had been exerted, the hydraulic machine was for the last time set to work, and precisely at ten minutes to three o'clock the *Leviathan* again began to move. Her progress was at first very slow, but in other respects much the same as the day before. After a while she got into regular trim, and moved at the rate of about an inch per second, and so continued until dusk again, put an end to the labour.

On Monday, early in the morning she made one end,

den move of about five inches; and during the rest of the day eleven feet four inches forward, and fourteen feet six inches ast, were made with the hydraulic rams alone. From about one o'clock she appeared to be immovable, notwithstanding that the rams were strained to their highest point of pressure, and so these unavailing efforts continued, until three o'clock, when a report as loud as that of a cannon announced that another item was added to the long catalogue of accidents and mishaps. On examination it turned out that in this instance the cylinder of the hydraulic pump had burst, the pressure of the water having split iron seven inches thick, as if it had been a crystal goblet; and this ended the day's work. If the vessel can be got but thirty feet lower down on the ways she will have six feet immersion at high water, and this, it is alleged, will lighten the pressure on the ways by no less than 3,000 tons, so that the remainder of Mr. Brunel's task will then be comparatively easy. When the vessel gave the slip of five inches in a single second on Monday, her tremendous vibration surprised and alarmed the men, who all dropped their tools and stood prepared to run at the first signal of danger. At the time the cylinder burst there was a pressure upon it of 12,000 lb. or 15,000 lb. to the square inch.—*London Guardian.*

A letter from an officer of the 9th Lancers in Great-Britain's column makes a serious charge against the 76th Regiment. He writes from the Camp at Agra, Oct. 12:—

The 75th (Her Majesty's) was ordered to advance and storm the town [Bundshuh] but they refused to do so, though there was nothing to prevent them charging through the streets. I never witnessed anything more disgraceful to the army, and never believed that I should see British troops refuse to march against the murderers of their wives and children, as well as enemies of the government. At last they were obliged to call upon the cavalry, and away we dashed with our squadron of the 9th under Captain Sarel, who charged through the streets from one end of the town to the other. We took their carts and ammunition, which were hurrying away at the other side of the town, but we were unable to cut up many of them, as they bolted into the shops, &c., on either side, whence they were able to fire upon us as we passed, by without danger to themselves. The 75th, under Captain Gordon, still would not even follow us down the streets; had they done so they might have bayoneted numbers of the enemy, who were so astonished at the sudden appearance of our cavalry in the centre of the town that they were flying in all directions. I was fortunate, and escaped unhurt: both the other officers with the squadron (Captain Sarel and Cornet Thonger) were wounded; the former severely the latter very slightly. With the remainder of our regiment on the left of the town, Capt. Drysdale, commanding the regiment, was severely hurt; his horse was killed under him when charging, and he fell in the street, breaking his collar-bone and receiving several severe bruises. Lieut. Blair was most severely wounded, receiving a sabre-cut on the left shoulder, which cut the head of the upper bone of the arm (the "humerus") clean through; the joint had to be removed from the socket and the upper part of the injured bone amputated. Ho (Lieut. Blair) behaved in the most gallant manner. After having received his wound from a native officer (after he had run his sword through the officer's body) he charged three more native cavalrymen, cutting down one and shooting the two others.

AUSTRALASIA.—In connection with the census of New South Wales, we would draw attention to some interesting statistical information. The number of denominational schools is 171, with 14,439 scholars, of which 88 schools with 7,027 scholars are in union with the Church of England. There are also 44 non-denominational schools with 4,486 scholars, and 257 private schools with 7,739 scholars. In addition to these there is the Sydney University, with the preparatory institution of a grammar school. Strong efforts are being made to galvanise the University of Sydney into an active state of existence.—At present it numbers but fourteen undergraduates, and, notwithstanding the large sums already sunk in the buildings, it is intended to expend some £30,000 or £40,000 in the erection of affiliated denominational colleges. The fact is, that the ambitious attempt is very premature. It is proposed to establish a penal settlement at Gabo Island, about 250 miles south of Port Jackson, and to employ the convicts in quarrying granite; which is of the finest quality, and much in demand both at Sydney and Melbourne.

In Victoria the final abolition of State aid to religion is decreed, but the grants are not to terminate until 1861, instead of 1859, as at first proposed. We regret to find that a cowardly and brutal attack has been made upon the Chinese at the Buckland diggings by the white diggers, incited thereto and led on by a party of Americans. The camp of the former was pillaged and burnt, and the inmates, two thousand in number, driven into the bush, where some perished. The loss of property is differently estimated, from £18,000 to £50,000. Order has been restored, for which purpose the more respectable diggers assisted. Some, too, of the ringleaders have been arrested, and their chief, "Yaukee Tom," committed for trial. The total amount of gold shipped at Melbourne during this year, up to August 8, is 1,653,599 ounces, of the value of £6,614,364. Amongst some interesting statistics from the gold-fields is the following:—return of the average annual gain of each man at the undenominational diggings. At Avoca the earnings were £85 4s 4d; Ballarat, £178

5s.; Beechworth, £259 16s. 4d.; Castlemaine, £131 16s.; Sandhurst, £214 0s. 6d. This gives an average of only £173 3s. 3d. from the five richest diggings.

Favourable accounts have been received from the expedition under Mr. Hack, which is engaged in exploring the north-western portion of South Australia. Much good land has been found, and there is a promise, if the native descriptions are to be credited, of some curious zoological discoveries, and especially of an animal described as being larger than a horse or a bullock and with a hump on its back, which may possibly prove to be allied to the camel. The expedition under Mr. Goyder to explore the northern district has been most successful, and he announces the discovery of a fresh water lake and fertile tract of country lying between Lake Torrens and Mount Serle. The Legislature has voted the sum of £8,000 to provide and work a snag-boat in clearing the impediments to the navigation of the Murray. The total imports of the past year amount, exclusive of re-exports, to £1,125,700, and the exports to £1,373,704, giving a balance of £248,004 in favor of the colony. Another proof of a sound financial state is shown in the fact that the Treasurer is asking for and receiving 2 per cent. premium on the Government Securities.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, DEC. 26, 1857.

CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

THE close of the year, and the last issue of *The Church Times* for 1857, are suggestive to us of some thoughts upon the year's retrospect, as it may have an influence upon the future ecclesiastical management of Diocesan affairs.

It is in so far subject of congratulation, that the Church and her Institutions in Nova Scotia have held the even tenor of their way during the above space of time, unvexed by disputes such as in former years gave occasion to many without, and to some within her pale, to presume that differences of opinion of a doctrinal nature, and with reference to the exercise of parochial functions, prevailed among her members. Her enemies, open as well as insidious, fancied that she had sown within herself the seeds of discontent, and were inclined to rejoice.— Happily, we think, it will now be conceded, in opposition to all such imaginings, that her foundation is firm and sure—that those who profess themselves Churchmen here, are just what they pretend to be—neither on the road to Rome on the one hand, nor too far in the path to Geneva on the other. The truth is becoming more recognised everywhere, that the true safety of the Church lies in the mutual forbearance of her members; for from the moment that this element of her Christian character deteriorates, and ideas extraneous to her polity are imbibed and acted upon, the man who assumes to be a Churchman becomes a vindictive animal, sacrificing all that he ought to hold valuable, and lowering his religious profession in the eyes of his fellows and of the world.

Some questions of trifling importance in themselves, but conflicting with ancient and established usage, and therefore involving rights present and future, are still in abeyance. It is perhaps the interest of all that they should so remain, so long as no good object can be gained by their agitation.— Of such are those which tend occasionally to disturb the harmony of Parish Meetings. If irritating and vexatious in general, good sometimes springs from the evil. In the capital they have tended to an increase of interest in those meetings, which nothing less than the conflict of opinion they have produced seemed likely to awaken. If among their results the majority of the Parishioners are led to inquire, as they ought to do, into the management of their own affairs, an important point will be gained, and one, the attainment of which has long been desirable.

While there is much appearance of quietude on the surface of our ecclesiastical condition, which we pray nothing will occur to disturb, but rather that every endeavour may be made to place it beyond the reach of disturbance; a precedent has been afforded in Canada, the importance of which cannot be over-rated, and which eventually will have to be followed (may the time with reference to present circumstances be protracted to a distant day) in every Provincial Diocese. We allude to the election of the Bishop. In view of this event, it becomes Churchmen here as elsewhere, to cultivate peace among themselves, that when the necessity arrives, they may give unanimous effect to the expression of their desire.

These are subjects, in which the retrospect, as it is used with wisdom or otherwise, will produce good or evil. There are many other topics which we might impress upon the serious consideration of our readers, that will naturally present themselves to

their minds. One of these and not the least important, we have of late occasionally alluded to—which in its scope embraces the concentration of the Church's efforts, by the union under one Executive Committee, generally chosen, of all Societies that engage themselves in the Church's work in this Diocese. There may be varieties of opinion amongst us, and what religious body does not entertain them; but those who would magnify them into party action, or work upon them to produce a party action, do so at the manifest risk of disturbing the peace of their own communion, and injure the Church and the cause of religion. There is, we believe, no Diocese in the British dominions where doctrinal distinctions are less apparent than in that of Nova Scotia, or so slightly marked; or where there is less necessity for separate or divisional efforts among Churchmen, or rivalry of Societies. What we fear, therefore, from these distinctive operations is, that however good may be the intentions in their behalf, or whatever precautions may be taken to guard against the evil, that *maugre* all conscientious convictions, a party action with all its mischief, will be forced upon us as an inevitable result. Or else, that each organization, professing similar objects in general, will merely get a divisible portion of the people's contributions, so that all will be weakened, and none will be able to follow out its operations to their legitimate and most useful conclusions.

Another serious topic for consideration, which concerns the ministrations of religion, is the gradual withdrawal of government assistance to the Clergy, and the aid which has been hitherto so bountifully afforded, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. What can be done to supply this deficiency? ought to be an earnest question. We trust that it will be, and that both Clergy and Laity will come to the next meeting of the Synod, prepared for its discussion, and to adopt some plan of sustentation, that by the blessing of the great Head of the Church, shall prove satisfactory and efficient. Upon that body will certainly devolve this great responsibility, and the grave consideration in the meantime, that none other is equal to it, ought of itself to recommend the Synod to the good wishes of all who desire the increase of the Church, and extinguish every shade of opposition to its constitution, if such still exists. It is essential with respect to the incomes of the Clergy, that they proceed from the whole Church, and not from any section of it; and that no undue influence of wealth or other adventitious circumstance, shall interfere to control their enforcement of truth, or to lord it over God's heritage.

We have touched in the preceding observations, upon a few topics of ecclesiastical interest suggested by passing occurrences during the past twelve months. There are others of much importance which apply to the future, and one especially, upon which it will behove the Church to exercise a sound judgment through her Synod, to wit, the subject of popular education. It has been discussed in the public prints without reference whatever to any interest that may be felt by Churchmen in the matter; but it will be found that the Church in Nova Scotia will be no silent spectator of any Legislation upon this subject that may affect the temporal or eternal interests of her people. We are travelling however ahead of the retrospect, and shall close our remarks by an allusion to a rather unpleasant subject within its scope. It would be improper to pass over the recent occurrences at Windsor College, an Institution connected with the Church, and the chief seat of the education of her Clergy, in silence. So far as a disposition has been shown on the part of its Professors to injure *The Church Times*, which has done the College many a service without the least compensation, and which is the public medium of the ecclesiastical intelligence of the Church by which the College is supported, their conduct does not come up to the example that such preceptors of youth should afford to those under their charge. As regards ourselves, however, this is a trivial matter. Their fitness for their stations must be weighed by other acts—their conduct towards the students themselves—and that this will undergo a strict investigation, as well as the whole management of the College, is the least that is expected by every well wisher of the Institution.

To conclude we tender to our readers the usual compliments at this interesting Christmas season.

In sending our various statements of Accounts since November, we have intimated our intention, unless a different arrangement could be made for conducting *The Church Times*, to discontinue its publication after the close of its current year, which will be the middle of January. In order to carry it on comfortably, we require additional Editorial assistance—and a considerable increase of subscri-

bors, (about 300) to enable us to improve the typographical appearance, and enlarge the dimensions of the Paper. If this can even now be accomplished, the work will go on. If it cannot the Paper will cease at or about the time specified.

Rev. Professor Hill, King's College, Windsor, lectured before the Young Men's Christian Association, to a rather slim audience on Tuesday evening last. The weather was stormy, which it is probable had an effect upon the attendance.

Several of the public Schools have undergone examination previous to the Christmas holidays, The Free Church School on Wednesday, the 16th inst., and the Acadian School, on Tuesday, 22nd inst. The examinations in both instances are reported as creditable both to teachers and pupils.

The Christmas examination of the National School, the boys department under the Superintendance of Mr. Willis—the girls school conducted by Mrs. Maxwell—took place on Wednesday last. The Lord Bishop, Rev. Messrs. Bullock, and Maturin; Rev. Mr. Churhill, (Wesleyan) Commissioner of Schools; His Worship the Mayor, and other friends of the School were present, and took great interest in the proceedings. It is almost needless to say that this School maintains its high reputation, and that the examination reflected credit alike upon the teachers and taught.

On the Tuesday previous, the boys' school was submitted to a practical examination by the Committee, and the mode of instruction and the capacity of the pupils tested, by unusual questions within the scope of the branches taught. The result left upon the minds of all an impression that the teaching was thorough, and that a groundwork was laid of English education, that in all ordinary cases, would enable the student, in after life, to mix creditably in the business of the world.

D. C. S.

Received—		
Decr. 1.	Inst. on Railway Bonds	£30 19 0
	Prem. from Clerk 7s. 9d., do £1 19 1 (W. & O.)	2 6 10
12.	Sydney, C. B. £6 8 9, less £2 8 9 for Rector. (W. & O.)	4 0 0
18.	St. Paul's Parish, Halifax	162 1 4
19.	St. George's £12, less £7 11 1 Prens. of Clergy (W. & O.)	4 8 11
24.	Sydney Mines £3 15 1, less £1 15 1 prem. of Clergy	2 0 0

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. J. Griffiths—with rem. Rev. H. DeBlois—with rem. Rev. Mr. Gelling. Rev. J. Broadbent. Wm. Jordonson. Rev. Mr. Milledge—with rem.—directions attended to. Geo. E. Jean, Esq. Mr. N. Thomas—with rem. Mr. Souter—will be attended to. C. Budd, Esq.—we cannot procure the blanks, and it would not pay to print so small a number.

Our Western edition in order to avoid work on the Christmas Festival, was mailed on Thursday night.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Rusticus" came too late for this issue—will appear next week.

Holloway's Pills—Persons of plethoric habit, subject to a temporary loss of consciousness from a sudden determination of the blood to the brain, will find great benefit from a course of *Holloway's Pills*. Epilepsy, spasms, convulsions, hysterics, palpitation of the heart, and all affections arising from disordered action of the vascular and nervous systems, are cured by a steady and persevering adherence to this mild cathartic. It regulates the action of the great internal organs, and thus equalizes the circulation.

Married.

At St. James' Church, Salmon River, on the 17th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Alexander, of St. Mary's East, Rev. W. E. GULLING, Assistant Missionary of Beaver Harbour Mission, to SARAH ELIZABETH, only daughter of the Rev. James Broadbent, Missionary of the D. C. S. and S. P. G. in Foreign Parts.

On the 24th ult., at St. James' Church, Picadilly, London, by the Rev. H. N. BYND, MACKAY BYND, Esq., Major of H. M. 62nd Regt., to ELIZA SARAH, widow of the late J. C. W. N. Taylor, Lieut. R. N., and eldest daughter of Charles Twining, Esq., of Halifax, N. S.

At Dartmouth, by Rev. Dr. Shreve, Rector, at the residence of the Bride's father, on Saturday evening, 19th inst. Mr. EDWD. HENRY BELL, to Miss ELIZABETH GASTON.

On the 12th ult., by the Rev. J. Alexander, Mr. WALTER MITCHELL, to ISABELLA, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Hemlow, all of Lisson, in the district of St. Mary's East.

At St. Paul's Church, St. Margaret's Bay, on 17th inst. by the Rev. John Ambrose, M. A., Mr. PETER S. MASON, of that place, to Miss SARAH J. MASON, of Lunenburg.

Also, at the same place, by the same, on the 22nd inst. Mr. DAVID UMLAH, to Miss ELEANOR BOUTILLER, both of St. Margaret's Bay.

In St. James' Church, Jeddore, 13th inst. by Rev. R. Jamison, Mr. PETER MYERS, to MARGARET, third daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Dookes, of Jeddore.

Also, by the same, on the same day, at Musquodoboit Harbour, Mr. WILLIAM A. MYERS, of Jeddore, to CAROLINE, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Stephens, of Musquodoboit Harbour.

Died.

On Sunday, 20th inst., in the 90th year of his age, MESSRS. ALEXR. DRY, for 60 years a respectable inhabitant of this place. His end was peace.

At the residence of Mr. Robert Romans, on Friday, 25th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH GATFORD. Funeral on Monday next at 2 o'clock. On Tuesday, 22nd, JAMES MORRISON, after a long and protracted illness, in the 56th year of his age. On Saturday morning last, JOHN R. CLEVELAND, watch-maker of this city, aged 44 years. On Thursday evening, after a lingering illness, Capt. EDWARD DAY, aged 34 years, late of schr. Sultan. At Maitland, 28th ult., Capt. R. DOUGLAS, aged 23 years.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED. Sunday, Dec. 20.—Brigs Frank, Jones, Jamaica, 27 days; Velocity, Affleck, Porto Rico, 21 days; brig Advalorem, Doane, Matanzas, 16 days. Monday, 21st.—Schr's Mountaineer, Sterling, P. E. Island; Ocean Star, do; Mary Jane, Terrio, Bay Chaleur; Mars, Falmouth; Petrel, Arichat; Victoria, Spry Harbour; Napoleon, do. Tuesday, 22nd.—Brigs Spanish Main, Dobie, Falmouth, Ja. 18 days; Roseway Belle, Wilson, St. John's N. F.; Velocipede, McDonald, New York, 6 days; schr Speedy, LeBlanc, Boston, 24 days; Blue Nose, Locke, Newfoundland, Wave, Adams, do; Charlotte, Loblanc, P. E. Island; Isabella, Guysboro; British Queen, Portland. Wednesday, 23rd.—Brig Rose of the West, Langenburg, Ponce, P. R., 23 days; schr Lunenburg Packet, Wosthaver, Lunenburg, 18 hours; Silvia, Young, do; Ranger, Doane, Jamaica, 25 days; brig Union, McLearn, St. Johns, N. L. Thursday, 24th.—Pkt Brigs America, Menagher, Boston, 48 hours; Boston, O'Brien, do, 48 hours; schr W. A. Henry, Martell, New York, 5 days. CLEARED. Dec. 19.—Halifax, Laybold, Boston; Milo, Darby, Jamaica. Dec. 21.—Friendship, Yates, Sackville, N. B. Dec. 23.—Ocean Wave, Seahoyer, Newfoundland; Florida, Arrestroup, Jamaica; Agenoria, Murphy, B. W. Indies; Nugget, Doane, Havana.

GREAT CLEARANCE Of Rich and Elegant SILKS, At an immense Sacrifice!

IN order to effect an immediate Sale of the Balance of our Stock of BLACK and FANCY SILKS, we have determined upon offering the same at prices reduced as follows, regardless of Cost: Fancy Silk Dresses. 25 Dresses of 70s, reduced to 50s and 57s 6d. 28 do 80s do 57s 6d and 67s 6d. 12 do 45 do £3 15s. 10 do £5 17s 6d do £4 17s 6d. The above comprise Glacés, Stripes, and Checks, of latest styles. Flounced and Robed Silks. A very large assortment, former prices ranging to £7, now reduced to £4 and £5 5s. Military Stripes Robes, reduced from £7 to £5 17s 6d. Colored Moire Antiques, former price £6 2s 6d reduced to £5. Black Glacés and Gros de Naples. Black Gros de Naples, 3s 3d reduced to 2s 8d. Ditto 3s 9d do 3s 3d. 3-4 Black Glacés, 4s 6d do 3s 9d. Ditto 5s 3d do 4s 3d. Ditto 6s 9d do 5s 9d. 1-4 Ditto 6s 3d do 5s 6d. Ditto 7s 6d do 6s 9d. Ditto 10s 6d do 8s 9d.

CHRISTMAS—1857.

Interesting and neatly bound BOOKS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

ANNUALS, Harper's Story Books, Chambers' Story Books, Merry Tales for Little Folks, Little Grace, the interesting Publications of the Episcopal Sunday School Union, &c. &c. Also—CHURCH SERVICES, in Cases, Velvet and extra Morocco; PRAYER BOOKS, clasps and gilt rims, 2s. 3d to 3s.; Velvet very neat do. 4s.; PSALM and HYMN BOOKS, morocco gilt. Also—Boxes Crayon Materials; do. Soft Crayons do. White, Black and Brown Chalks; Handsome boxes Water Colours; Cases Mathematical Instruments, plain and superior; Ornamental Boxes Yesta Matches, &c. &c. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street. Dec. 19, 1857.

STATIONERY, &c.

R. M. STEAMSHIP CANADA.

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

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

THE great popularity acquired by these Pills during the twelve years they have been offered for sale in this Province is a convincing proof of their value, as no undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to by puffing advertisements—no certificate published concerning them. These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, are effectual in their operation, yet so gentle that they may be taken at any time with perfect safety, by persons of both sexes; nor do they as do most other Pills, necessitate the constant use of Purgative medicines, the ingredients of which they are composed effectually obviating this common difficulty. Sold in Boxes, Price 1s. WM. LANGLEY, Chemist & Druggist, Hollis St. March 21.

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

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

ART of Landscape Painting in Water Colors. Art of Sketching from Nature. Art of Flower Painting. Artistic Anatomy of the Human Figure. Art of Figure Drawing. Hints for Sketching in Water Colors from Nature. Art of Painting and Drawing in Colored Crayons. A system of Water Colour Painting. Transparency Painting in Linen. Instructions for cleaning, repairing, lining and restoring Oil Paintings. Principles of Colouring in Painting. Art of Transparent Painting on Glass. An excellent assortment of Drawing Papers, Imperial and other sizes, tinted and white for black and cold Crayons. Sketching Blocks. Bristol Boards, Pale and Deep Gold Bronze. In ounce packets Silver-foil, &c. &c. All the Materials for OIL and WATER COLOUR DRAWING, constantly on hand, of the very best quality and moderate price.

ASK FOR OR SEND TO WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 24, Granville Street, Halifax. Nov. 21, 1857.

BOOK-KEEPING.

RECEIVED and for Sale by the Subscriber—Chambers' BOOK-KEEPING by Single and Double Entry. Also—Ruled Books for do. 2 Single Entry, 2 do. Double Entry. Price, per set of two, 1s. 7d. Chambers' School-Books are sold by us at the publishers' price. Wm. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street. Dec. 12.

BOOK WITH & MAJOR, Have received per Ships "Mimac" & "Thames," the balance of their

FALL IMPORTATIONS;

COMPRISING—

DRESS GOODS, In plain and Fancy Stuffs, Plaid, Flounced and striped, with a variety of new styles. SHAWLS, In Paisley, Wool and Honeycomb, quite new. MANTLES, In the latest designs. DAMASKS, In rich patterns 4 and 8-4. CLOTHS, In Beavers, Whitneys, Pilots, Tweeds and Doeskins. CLOTHINGS, In plain, Reversible, and Seal-skin Cloths. Grey, White and printed COTTONS. CARPETINGS, Rugs, Door Mats, Polka Jackets. Worked and Stamped COLLARS and SLEEVES, do. in sets, black bugled do. BLOND QUILLINGS, Laces and Edgings. Ready made CLOTHING, in great variety.

All the above being offered at prices equal to any other house in the trade. Oct. 24. 34 GRANVILLE STREET.

STOP UP THE CRACKS!!!

WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street, has just received from NEW YORK, a large Lot of CHEAP ROOM PAPER, for Parlors, Bedrooms and Kitchens, well adapted to make apartments air-tight and comfortable during the inclement Winter Season. Call at No. 24, Granville Street. Oct. 3, 1857.

New Sketching Easel.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S NEW SKETCHING EASEL. This newly-invented Easel possesses those qualities most required by the Sketcher and Tourist. It is of the simplest construction, very portable, and of extreme lightness. The legs may be placed in any position most suited to the Sketcher. Neatly fitted in a leather case, convenient to carry. Winsor & Newton's SKETCHING STOOLS, with enclosed Seats—light, convenient and portable. At WILLIAM GOSSIP'S, 24 Granville Street. Oct. 10.

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SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY.

RECEIVED per Mimac and Latest Arrivals from Great Britain and United States: A general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, in common use. Writing Papers of all descriptions, in Foolscap, Pot, Post, Letter and Note Papers, ruled and plain; Envelopes, &c. &c. &c. Steel Pens, Quills, Quill Pens, Ink, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Copy Books, Slates, Slate Pencils, Account Books, and Memorandum Books. A large assortment PAPER HANGINGS. WM. GOSSIP,

GLOBES.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a Pair of Second-hand GLOBES, 18 ins. diameter, Celestial and Terrestrial, high stand, with compass, complete. Also—A Terrestrial GLOBE, 12 ins. dia. low stand. The above are the Property of a Gentleman having no farther use for them in his family, and will be sold cheap. They are in excellent order. Oct. 17. WM. GOSSIP.

DRAWING BOOKS—ENVELOPES—COPY BOOKS.

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

NEW BOOKS!

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

Tracts for the Christian Seasons, 1st series, 4 vols., clo. 25s. Do. 2nd do. 4 vols., clo. 25s. Taylor's Holy Living, 2s. 3d. Do. Holy Dying, 2s. 3d. Liturgia Domestica, 3s. 6d. Jones' Letters from a Tutor to his Pupils, 2s. 3d. Sherlock's Practical Christian, 6s. 6d. Nicholson's Exposition of the Catechism, 2s. 4d. Nelson's Life of Bishop Bull, 2s. 6d. Keble's Selections from Hooker, 2s. 3d. Confessions of St. Augustine, 3s. Thoughts during Sickness, 3s. 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. Hoyle'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 Previatives, 3s. Life of Bonwicke, 1s. 6d. The Golden Grove, 1s. 6d. Mant's Man of Sorrows, 3s. The Psalter and the Gospel, 3s. Chief Truths, 10d. The Penitential Psalms, 3d. Tales for the Young Men and Women of England—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 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, do 1s. 4d. Short Manual of Devotions for every Day in the Week, 10d. Ken's Manual of Prayers, 10d. Keble's Christian year, 2s. 3d. Lyra Innocentium, 2s. 3d. Daily Steps towards Heaven, gilt limp, 3s. 9d. WM. GOSSIP, No. 24, Granville street. July 11. The above Books can be sent by Mail, singly, to any part of the Province, or to New Brunswick, or P. E. Island, at a very trifling expense. Nov. 7.

1,000,000 Bottles Sold.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the Year 1853 by J. RUSSELL SPALDING, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Massachusetts.

All Infringements will be dealt with according to Law!

J. RUSSELL SPALDING'S



This great and popular preparation is decidedly one of the nicest and best articles in the world for the HAIR! It imparts a richness and brilliancy, cleans, ornaments, invigorates, embellishes, removes dandruff, relieves headache, and has probably been used for restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair with as much success as any article ever known. It has stood the test of time and use, and all can rely upon it. ABRAHAM A. TRUAX, Esq., of Rotterdam, N. Y., writes—"Am 75 years of age—and was bald 35 years—have used two bottles of your Rosemary, and my hair is now two inches long. Rev. SYLVANUS CONN, Boston, Mass.—"We had rather pay for it than have other preparations for nothing." &c. Mrs. D. TAFT, Cambridge, Mass.—"Have used your Rosemary with great success in keeping my hair black, as age was turning it fast." Mr. DANIEL B. CONNOR, Boston, Mass.—"Eight months ago I was bald—my hair is now long and healthy—I know your Rosemary has forced it to grow." &c. OSMAN E. DODGE, Esq., vocalist, now of Cleveland, Ohio—"It gives a rapid growth, and dark glossy texture, and does not soil the hat or pillow in the least; I know of nothing so valuable for the hair." FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., Boston, Mass.—"It is the best thing for children's hair—the ladies are delighted with it." &c. Rev. C. W. DENNISON, Buffalo, N. Y.—"I find it excellent for the hair." Mrs. L. SWENNY, Boston, Mass.—"It restored my hair to bald head, and from grey to black color." &c. Hon. C. HUNT, Lowell, Mass.—"To remove dandruff, and keep the hair moist and glossy we have never found anything so good." M. HOFFMAN, Esq., (Editor German Weekly) Boston, Mass., and his wife, Eva, say—"I causes hair to grow vigorous—gives beauty and splendor—is better than European articles." &c. C. H. STOCKING, Esq. (Trinity College.) Hartford, Conn.—"By using it my hair turned from a sandy to brown color; it was naturally dry, but is now moist." A. F. WOOD, Chemist, New Haven, Conn.—"I saw a fair head of very dark hair on a man that six weeks ago was bald. He had used nothing but your Rosemary." &c. More extracts can be added if room admitted. If you are not satisfied try it. Inquire for J. RUSSELL SPALDING'S Rosemary and take no other. Every bottle genuine has the facsimile signature of the proprietor on it. J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 27 Tremont Street, opposite Museum, Boston, Massachusetts. G. E. NORTON & CO., Halifax, General Agents for N.S. Oct. 3.

SPITFIRE FROM LONDON.

BY this arrival I have received from the Establishment of Messrs. WINSOR & NEWTON, Manufacturing Artists...

Oct. 17.

WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 24, Granville Street.

LONDON HOUSE

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

IN calling attention of our extensive connection to the following notice of our stock of GENTLEMEN'S READY MADE APPAREL...

OVERCOATS.

Good useful heavy Overcoats, made from Pilots, Wintneys and Heavy Tag Beavers, 13s 6d to 25s. Super Beaver, Seal Skin, and Russian Sable Fur Cloth Overcoats...

In addition to the above, we have pleasure in submitting the following, being exclusively our own designs, and especially suited to the requirements of this climate...

REVERSIBLE OVERCOATS.

The great demand experienced by us last season for this description of overcoats, has led to the production of a much greater variety in various materials...

THE APARTMENT FOR YOUTH'S ATTIRE

Will be found to embrace a number of designs in cheap and useful Overcoats, School Coats, Albert Capes, Vests and pants of various textures.

SEAMAN'S AND LABORER'S CLOTHING.

Pilot Cloth Steeple Jackets, 10s 6d to 30s. American Long Keeting Jackets and Pea Coats, 17s 6d. 22s 6d, 26s 6d.

March 21

CHISWELL'S

HAS been used for several years with increasing reputation, through the recommendation of those who have been relieved by its use...

March 21

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.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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

PRINCIPALS. THE MISSES STEWART.

ASSISTED BY A LADY FROM THE UNITED STATES.

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

Extra Charges—Music

PIANO—40s. per Quarter. SINGING—25s. per Quarter.

Drawing.

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

Languages.

Latin, 20s. per Quarter. French, 30s. per Quarter. German and Italian, 30s. per Quarter.

Bills payable Quarterly, in advance. The first term commences 15th September and ends 20th December.

Pupils will be received at any time during the Term and charged accordingly.

Each Pupil will bring with her two pairs of sheets, two pairs of pillow cases, four towels, and four table napkins.

Particular attention will be paid to the department of Pupils. The whole establishment will be under the superintendance of MRS. D. D. STEWART.

References.—The Venble. the Archdeacon, Halifax; Rev. Mr. Maynard, Windsor; Rev. Mr. Untacke, Sydney; C. B.; Rev. Alexr. Burgess, Portland.

DRAWING BOOKS—ENVELOPES—COPY BOOKS.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 GRANVILLE STREET, has just received from England a large Assortment of Drawing Books, all sizes—Cream Laid Envelopes, adhesive, all sizes—and Ruled Copy Books...

On Hand—A valuable Stock of Paper of all kinds, and a variety of Stationery.

Elegant and Useful Dresses!

THE NEW WIRE GROUND GLOSSARETTE ROBES.

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

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

ONE THOUSAND DRESSES,

at the very low prices of 7s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and 22s. 6d. each, being far below the original cost of production.

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

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

E. K. BROWN,

HAS RECEIVED BY RECENT ARRIVALS,

BAR, Bolt, Hoop and Sheet IRON, Cast, German, Bilister and Spring STEEL, Cast Iron POTS, OVENS and COVERS,

STOVES, Single and double; Carron do. GUNPOWDER, SHOT, MUSKETS, and FUSEES.

Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Files and Rasps. Linseed OIL, Spirits Turpentine.

Bright, Copal and Turpentine VARNISH, London WHITE LEAD.

Black, Red, Yellow, and Green PAINT, INDIGO, BLUE, STARCH, SOAP,

LINES and TWINES, Fish Hooks, Wool, Cotton and Cattle Cords.

TIN, Sheet Lead and ZINC, Mill, Crosscut, Circular, Pit and Hand SAWS,

Casks assorted HARDWARE: HOLLOWWARE; 6 casks Chafes, Sad Irons, Shovels, Spades, Riddles, Brushes.

Casks RAILWAY GREASE, 1 ton Cutch; 2 casks Coal Scoops, AXES, HATCHETS, &c. &c.

Oct. 10. No. 1 ORDNANCE SQUARE

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.

Books for Sunday School Libraries.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received from the Gen. Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, a very large assortment of BOOKS for Sunday School Libraries...

ALMANACKS!

CUNNABELL'S and BELCHER'S ALMANACKS for Sale, by the dozen or single

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street, Nov. 14.

MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!

THE virus of disease often makes its way to the internal organs through the pores of the skin. This penetrating Ointment, rubbing under the hand as it is rubbed in, is absorbed through the same channels...

SKIN DISEASES AND GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. Angry ERUPTIONS, such as SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, TETTER, RINGWORM, SCALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SCABIES (or Itch) &c., die out, to return no more, under its application.

ULCERS, CORES, AND TUMORS.

The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula, and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh...

Wounds, Bruises, Burns, and Scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty.

UNDENIABLE TESTIMONY.

The Medical Staff of the English and French armies in the Crimea have officially signed their approval of Holloway's Ointment as the most reliable dressing for sabre cuts, tabs, and gun-shot wounds.

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

Table with 4 columns: Bunions, Burns, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Fistula, Gout, Lumbago, Mercurial Eruptions, Piles, Rheumatism, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scalds, Skin Diseases, Swelled Glands, Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Sore Heads, Sore Throats, Sores of all kinds, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Tetters, Ulcers, Venereal Sores, Wounds of all kinds.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World...

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J. F. Cochrane & Co. Newport; Dr. Harding, Windsor; G. N. Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chapman, Kentville; E. Caldwell and N. Tupper, Cornwallis; J. A. Gibbon, Wilmot; A. B. Piper, Bridgetown; R. Guest, Yarmouth; T. R. Pathio, Liverpool; I. F. More, Caledonia; Miss Carder, Pleasant River; Robt. West, Bridgewater; Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg; B. Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N. Tupper & Co. Amherst; R. B. Huestis, Wallace; W. Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson, Pictou; T. R. Fraser, New Glasgow; J. & C. Jost, G. Jost, Sydney; 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.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia

Jan. 1. 1857.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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

HALIFAX 31st March, 1857. M. MACLEITH, J. E. CABOT.

Macleith & Cabot return thanks for the kind patronage awarded them in former business connections, and individually, and beg to solicit a continuance of the same for the present firm.

No. 23 Granville Street, until the old stand in Hollis Street is rebuilt.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

NORIE'S Epitome of Navigation; Bowditch's Epitome of Navigation; Blunt's American Coast Pilot; Boyd's Anthon's Virgil; do. do. 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; WALE'S Cheap SERIES of Mechanical and Scientific Publications; Webster's Dictionary

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Subscriptions will be received and forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocese. All Correspondence for the Paper, intended for publication, or on matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, must be prepaid.

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

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.