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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. X. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1857. NO. 85.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
Aug 30	2 Kings 10 Acts 28	2 Kings 18 Jude
31	Hoses 14 Matt. 1	Hoses 18 Rom. 1
Sept. 1	Joel 2	Joel 3
2	Amos 1	Amos 2
3	Amos 3	Amos 4
4	Amos 5	Amos 6
5	Amos 6	Amos 7

Poetry.

THE TRIUMPHS OF OUR LANGUAGE.

Now gather all our Saxon harps;
Let harps and hearts be strung,
To celebrate the triumphs
Of our own good Saxon tongue;
For, stronger far than hosts that march
With battle-flags unfurled,
It goes with FRIENDSHIP, THOUGHT, and TRUTH,
To rouse and rule the world.

Stout Albion learns its household lays
On every surf-worn shore,
And Scotland hears at echoing far,
As Orkney's breakers roar;
From Jura's crags and Mona's hills
It floats on every gale,
And warms, with eloquence and song,
The homes of Innshail.

On many a wide and swarming deck,
It scales the rough wave's crest,
Seeking its peerless heritage,
The fresh and fruitful West;
It climbs New England's forest steeps,
As victor mounts a throne:
Niagara knows and greets the voice,
Still mightier than his own.

It spreads where Winter piles deep snows
On bleak Canadian plains,
And where, on Essequibo's banks,
Eternal Summer reigns;
It glads Acadia's misty coasts,
Jamaica's glowing isle,
And hides where, gay with early flowers,
Green Texan prairies smile.

It lives by clear Itasca's lake,
Missouri's turbid stream,
Where cedars rise on wild Ozark,
And Kansas' waters gleam;
It tracks the loud swift Oregon,
Through sunset valleys roll'd,
And soars where Californian brooks
Wash down their sands of gold.

It sounds in Borneo's camphor groves,
On seas of fierce Malay,
In fields that curb old Ganges' flood,
And towers of proud Bombay;
It wakes up Aden's flashing eyes,
Dusk brows and swarthy limbs:
The dark Liberian soothes her wild
With English cradle-hymns.

Tasmania's maids are wooed and won
In gentle Saxon speech;
Australian boys read Crusoe's life
By Sydney's shelter'd beach;
It dwells where Africa's southern capes
Meet oceans broad and blue,
And Nieuveld's rugged mountains gird
The wide and waste Karroo.

It kindles realms so far apart,
That, while its praise you sing,
These may be clad with Autumn's fruits,
And those with flowers of Spring;
It quickens lands whose meteor lights
Flame in an Arcic sky,
And lands for which the Southern Cross
Haugs its orb's fires on high.

It goes with all that prophets told,
And righteous kings desired,
With all that great apostles taught,
And glorious Greeks admired,
With SHAKESPEARE'S deep and wondrous verse,
And MILTON'S lofty mind,
With ALFRED'S laws, and NEWTON'S lore,
To cheer and bless mankind.

Mark, as it spreads, how deserts bloom,
And error flees away,
As vanishes the mist of night
Before the star of day:
But, grand as are the victories
Whose monuments we see,
These are, but as the dawn which speaks
Of noontide yet to be.

Take heed, then, heirs of Saxon fame,
Take heed, nor once disgrace,
With deadly pen, or spoiling sword,
Our noble tongue and race;

Go forth prepar'd, in every clime,
To love and help each other,
And judge that they, who counsel strife,
Would bid you smite—a brother.

Go forth, and jointly speed the time,
By good men pray'd for long,
When Christian States, grown just and wise,
Will scorn revenge and wrong;
When Earth's oppress'd and savage tribes
Shall cease to pine or roam,
All taught to prize these English words,
FAITH, FREEDOM, HEAVEN, and HOME.
—James Gisborne Lyons.

Religious Miscellany.

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO IN OTTAWA.

On the 20th inst., his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto visited the city of Ottawa, with a view of detailing the progress which has been made towards the erection of a new Bishopric for the eastern portion of the present Diocese of Toronto.—Christ's Church, in which edifice his Lordship addressed the people of Ottawa, was crowded by a highly respectable assemblage. His Lordship's remarks were concise, clear and earnest, and were received with marked attention. After the meeting had opened with prayer, he commenced by congratulating his hearers on the liberty which had been accorded by the Imperial Government of managing their church affairs through the Synod, showing that the result had been the election of the Rev. Dr. Cronyn as Bishop of the Western Diocese, the endowment for the see of which had been raised most readily by the voluntary contributions of the clergy and laity in that portion of the Province, all having united to give of their ability until the fund was complete. His Lordship then said that the members of the Church of England in Canada had been only a few years assisting themselves, and they were not without excuse. Canada was comparatively a new country—people had little means of their own—all their worldly stores had to be drawn from the soil. They had been assisted by the Church Societies of England, for Propagating the Gospel and promoting Christian knowledge, from whom they had received donations for building churches, and other large means had been given by voluntary assistance. But contributions sent out here from Societies at home, were found to be a heavy burden upon their benevolence. Now we had taken a step in advance. Instead of being longer a colony, we were fast laying the foundation of a great nation. Canada has been making great improvements. On a late occasion, when asking further aid, it had been put to him whether we could engage in vast works, and spend millions of money upon our railways and other schemes of public improvements, and still be mendicants, and still represent ourselves as being infirm. He was silent—these arguments he found it impossible to gainsay. It then became them to take advice. Were it possible for them to maintain the Church in as much efficiency as were the temporal affairs of the country? He said the first object that presented itself for consideration was that the Province of Upper Canada was too large for one diocese—too large for one man to be able to give it the attention that is necessary, for it was impossible for one man to do the work required satisfactorily. When it was considered that the diocese extended from the Province line of Lower Canada to the Sault Ste. Marie—a distance of 600 or 700 miles, a territory greater than half of Europe—it was far too much for one man to preside over; indeed, the idea of one Bishop looking after the affairs of such an extended diocese was absurd. He said that it was true that he had, to the best of his ability, filled the office for a period of eighteen years. But now the time had come when a division of the diocese had become necessary, the accomplishment of which, he was confident, would be beneficial to the welfare and prosperity of the Church. He then described the steps he had taken in order to obtain a share of the fund raised in England for endowment of Colonial Bishoprics: that he had sent in a memorial to the authorities at home, recommending the creation of three districts, proposing the division now adopted. These districts would give three large Bishoprics; they would be large enough for a long series of years. Unfortunately, he said, his

application, made at the eleventh hour, was too late; the societies at home having entered into engagements for the endowment of other Sees, such as would not allow them to entertain favourably the prayer of the petition, and consequently the application was not attended with the favourable result hoped for. Still, they looked favourably upon the plan proposed, and especially in the creation of a new diocese in the eastern section of the Province, and the meeting selected Kingston. If a grant could be made, they would prefer to make it in favour of Kingston. His Lordship remarked that their funds were evidently almost exhausted. Yet, the erection of a new diocese in the eastern part of Upper Canada was favourably entertained, and at the time it was thought they might assist that one. But they had many and pressing engagements to meet—they had promised to assist two new Bishoprics at the Cape of Good Hope, as well as one at Natal, in Africa, and which would eventually absorb all their available funds, there was no other fund, nor anywhere else to look for assistance; consequently his expectations came to nothing. Instead of looking for assistance, it was remarked to him in a friendly way, that a country that could afford to open up magnificent lines of water communication, and expend nearly ten millions of pounds of money on railways, could not be very poor, but that they should rather be in a position to help poorer dioceses, than come to England seeking alms. Such reasoning appeared too cogent to be refuted, and he desisted from further appeals. While this was going on, a party in this country had commenced warmly agitating the question of secularizing the fund appropriated by a wise monarch for the endowment and maintenance of the Church in Canada. The Clergy Reserves, originally vested in the Church, and afterwards divided amongst several denominations of Christians, were assailed by the enemies of the Church, and placed in jeopardy. He used all his influence against their secularization and protested strongly against such a spoliation. Then the necessity for a division appeared the more urgent, in order, if possible, to secure a share of the fund from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at home. It was done at the eleventh hour—it was taken up warmly in the Western Division and accomplished. It was taken up in the Eastern Division also, but not so warmly. He had not lost all hope of obtaining a share of the Episcopal Fund in England, for if they did not gain assistance from that quarter he thought they might be disabled for years. Out of the noble endowment of the Clergy Reserves, he said, you all know the pittance that remains for any object such as this. Nevertheless, our people stirred up, and the Western Division has already accomplished the object—it has elected its Bishop, and fulfilled all the conditions required. He was sorry to say that the same zeal was not shown in the Eastern Division—the movement had not been universal—certain difficulties which arose in Kingston had materially interfered with the object contemplated; a consequent slackness was observable in the matter—the Clergy generally had not manifested that warm interest and activity in the matter that was observable elsewhere, and the people had not been fully awakened to the great and urgent importance of the subject, and the consequence was that nothing had yet been done to any great extent. He would then earnestly urge the importance and consideration of the subject upon every one present and elsewhere—although the sum required was in itself a considerable item, yet if every Churchman and Churchwoman contributed something, ever so small, the matter of raising it would require no great effort, and would be a mere trifle if all assisted. He stated that the amount required would not exceed £12,500 and then estimated the number of Church members in the proposed Diocese at 150,000; and said that if each gave but 2s. 6d., considerably more than was required would be raised. He stated that there were from 25,000 to 30,000 families in the Eastern division of the present diocese, and that if each family contributed the small sum of £2, that would be all that would be required. He then urged upon those present the importance of prompt action in this matter—some sacrifices were required on their part, and on God's part a blessing would attend them.

News Department.

Extracts from latest English Papers.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—In the House of Lords last night several bills were advanced a stage, after some remarks upon the report of the Circuit Commissioners, in which mutual congratulations passed between Lord Campbell and the Lord Chancellor, on the conclusion that they had come to that there were not more Common-law Judges than could get through the work.

At the evening sitting in the Commons, Mr. Disraeli asked for information respecting the rupture of European relations at Constantinople respecting the Principalities. Lord Palmerston, in reply stated the circumstances attending the elections in Moldavia, admitting them not to have been quite regular; but that the Sultan, being bound to receive the advice of the six nations conjointly, would not take that of four, excluding Austria and England. The opportune visit of the Emperor Napoleon to Osborne, attended by his Foreign Secretary, had, however, led to explanations; and it had been agreed, with the concurrence of Austria, to recommend to the Porte to proceed to a fresh election.

An Indian debate followed, raised by Gen. Evans on going into committee of supply. The gallant soldier urged that the crisis was not fairly understood by the Government, and inadequate preparations made, in the money asked for and the number of men proposed to be raised. Regiments should be sent out from Canada and the Cape, as they might calculate on a loss of 6,000, out of the 28,000 sent out, from disease and death. 50,000 militia should be employed instead of 30,000, and the 13,000 troops to be raised were totally inadequate, if any disturbance should arise in Europe. Lord Palmerston replied that many of the suggestions had been anticipated for filling up the gap in the army at home, but he did not believe that a larger force was required than the peace establishment settled at the beginning of the year. The nations of the world had seen with what a unanimous spirit and energy the British people had responded to the call which the Government made to them in a moment of national emergency. While some 30,000 troops had been sent to India, troops were being raised at home as fast as possible; and not only was the regular army being increased, but a portion of the militia was about to be embodied. Recent events in India were undoubtedly serious, but as far as Europe and foreign nations were concerned, nothing had occurred to alter the conditions of peace. He assured Sir De Lacy and the house that while the Government were at present doing all they thought necessary, if events should take a turn different from what they expected, they felt they had at hand the resource of calling the people together and asking for additional means of national defence. The noble lord concluded by passing a high eulogy upon the energy, coolness, and courage of our officers in India, of whose conduct, he said—and the sentiment was loudly cheered—any country might be proud.

Mr. Whiteside charged upon the Government that they were engaged in a plot to destroy caste in India, and warned them that if that was their policy, 50,000 men would not accomplish the task. The Government were even now unaware of the crisis in which the country was placed. They had shown no foresight, no watchfulness, no judgment.

Mr. Vernon Smith denied that there was any intention on the part of the Government to put down caste, and commended the judgment and vigor displayed by Lord Caning.

Mr. Disraeli thought that the Government were not alive to the importance of the crisis. In one sense the Premier was right:—He might depend upon the energy of the English people to support him in this crisis. But it was wrong to treat this as a mere question of pounds, shillings, and pence. He had underrated our position in India, and overrated our position in Europe, and no mistake could be greater than to undervalue the national danger. Nothing, he observed, had occurred since his recent speech upon the subject of India to refute the opinion he then expressed, that the outbreak was not a military mutiny, and that one of its causes was the tampering by the Indian Legislature with the religious prejudices of the people. He warned the Government that everything depended upon the second campaign, which would commence in November; if our energy and resources were adequate it might re-establish our empire upon a firmer foundation, but if that campaign should prove unfortunate, and a third was entered upon, we should have others to contend with besides the princes of India.—

The Governor-General, he remarked, was not an isolated individual; he was surrounded by men—the Council of India—whose conceit and arrogance had endangered our Indian possessions, and who ought to be called to account.

From India Mr. Disraeli turned to Turkish politics: The noble lord said that the Powers of Europe were friendly. We had better not trust too much to that. What had happened within the last few days? It appeared from the noble lord's answer to-night that the events in Constantinople were not likely to lead to a breach of the alliance with France. But at what cost was that gained? Why the noble lord had been obliged to give up his whole policy which he had been pursuing in the Government for months past. The European powers would befriend us so long as we were able to befriend ourselves, and therefore we had only our own energy to rely on; and his complaint against the Government was, that they had not risen to the greatness of the occasion.

Col. Sykes read letters from Major Edwards at Peshawar, stating his opinion that the outbreak was religious and not political, that the people were firm, and that he was enlisting the hill tribes in defence of the British Government. He believed that the troops sent out by the Government were sufficient for the purpose of restoring order; but warned the house that they could never govern India by wholly European troops.

Lord John Russell expressed his concurrence in the opinion of Mr. Bright, who, he was glad to learn, had been elected for Birmingham, that the first thing to be done was to suppress anarchy:—The mutiny, he observed, must be put down; tranquillity must be restored in India, and it was the primary duty of the house to assure the Executive Government that its support should not be wanting. There was one subject, he remarked, respecting which he had heard no explanation—the financial efforts which the Indian Government would have to make, large amounts of treasure having been seized, and it being but too certain that there would be great irregularity in the payment of the taxes. The Imperial Government should, in his opinion, aid the financial efforts of the Company, and he trusted they would not hesitate to give them the assistance they required.

The house, within a few minutes of eleven o'clock, went into committee of supply, and the remaining Miscellaneous Estimates were passed, as well as the vote of £200,000 for the militia. The close of the Estimates was received with loud cheers by those present.

Our anticipations as to the death of Bishop Blomfield, in last week's Postscript (Aug. 5.) were realised the same evening. The Times remarks that he belonged to that large and, happily, increasing order of men whose character and abilities elevate them above the level which the mere circumstances of their parentage might be supposed to have prescribed to them. Born on the 29th of May, 1786, at Bury St. Edmund's, he received his earliest education from his father, who conducted a school in that town. But it was at the grammar-school of his native place, where he remained from the age of eight till he reached his eighteenth year, that he gained the rudiments of that scholarship which afterwards secured for him at Cambridge the distinctions of Third Wrangler, Senior Medalist, and a Fellowship at Trinity College, having previously obtained Sir William Brown's gold medal for the Latin and Greek Ode. Although the rapid succession of these high academical honors seem merely to designate him for the succession of the position of a sound and accurate classical scholar, which his earliest publications, indeed, fully maintained, it was to the ministry of the Church of England that he soon devoted the whole vigour of his abilities, and a wide sphere of growing usefulness was soon opened to him. Presented successively by the present Marquis of Bristol, who has been spared to survive the eminent protégé of his early life, and by the second Earl Spencer, to the livings of Quennington and Dunton, he was after five years preferred by the former to the Rectory of Chesterford, in the diocese over which he was afterwards destined for so long a period to preside. The see of London was at that time filled by Dr. Howley, who having in 1817 appointed Mr. Blomfield his domestic chaplain, and subsequently given him the living of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and the Archdeaconry of Colchester, he was within a short interval elevated to the Bishopric of Chester before he had reached the age of 38.

On Sunday, in many of the metropolitan churches, mention was made in the sermons of the late eminent prelate whose death the church has to deplore. At

The organization of their Church required a Bishop, for he could not but consider something important was incomplete, till their Bishop was at their head. They should not expect the funds necessary for the purpose from our English Church Societies, but must look to themselves, draw upon their own resources, and raise the funds themselves. Great privileges had been conferred on them by our Gracious Sovereign, for they had now the right to hold Synods, elect their Bishops, take care of their own affairs, and had full liberty to act as they thought proper—they had all the advantages of an established Church; and surely they would not reject such advantages by neglecting to ensure a suitable endowment for the Bishopric.

His Lordship then remarked that he felt encouraged, during the course of his present visit, not in the numbers that had assembled at the meeting held, for the season of the year was not favorable for securing large meetings, but in the excellent spirit manifested throughout the division, and he hoped for a similar feeling here. He then described the method adopted in the Western Division:—Congregations had sent round powerful men to solicit subscriptions in all the principal towns, who prosecuted the work with marked zeal; and by such timely and active exertions they raised two or three times what they would probably have raised, had not early attention been given to the noble work; and not only in the towns was the work prosecuted, but respectable men were sent throughout the townships, and were heartily received. All Church people, said his lordship, should give something to this glorious fund—all should contribute. And what a satisfaction it should be to propagate the worship of the Great Being in its purest form! By a proper exertion they could with great ease meet this difficulty. And then see the advantages,—they would be certain of yearly visitation from their Bishops, would then see their children confirmed, and grow up in grace under the active superintendance of the principal officer of the Church. He hoped his words would not fall on cold hearts; he hoped they would earnestly take the subject into their best consideration. Not another opportunity might present itself, if they lost sight of the present one. They were now reduced to the voluntary system, and he hoped and expected much from their steadfast faith and zeal in the welfare of the Church. His lordship then indulged in a beautiful figure, representing the establishment of the first church erected by Polycarp, the Disciple of St. John, at Lyons in France, and the benefits, and the blessings, and the happy results which flowed therefrom. And, exclaimed his lordship, who can properly estimate the great advantages, the inestimable blessing, and the blessed examples which may result from the establishment of this new bishopric in the Eastern Division of the present Diocese of Upper Canada? He closed his address with a magnificent apostrophe about duties of bishops, describing them as being wholly devoted to God's service.

At the conclusion of this address, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

“That this meeting rejoices at the prospect of an extension of the Episcopate in the Eastern portion of the present Diocese of Toronto, and pledges itself to support any measures for the attainment of this object, which may be in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Synod.

“Whereas it is necessary that the Fund for the endowment of the new See should be completed with as little delay as possible, it is desirable that the Rural Dean of Carlton and Lanark should forthwith call upon the Clergy and Lay Delegates in their separate Parishes, to organize committees, and to exert themselves to the utmost for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the said fund, in order that the result may be returned to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, at a period not later than 1st October next, and that a general committee of management be formed, to consist of the Churchwardens and Lay Delegates of the several Parishes of the Rural Deaneries of Carlton and Lanark, with power to add to their number.

“That this meeting cannot separate without recording an expression of its admiration and gratitude to the venerable Bishop of this Diocese, for the untiring energy displayed by him throughout a lengthened life, in behalf of the best interests of the church; and especially so in travelling on the present occasion 300 miles, at an advanced age, to forward so desirable an object as the extension of the Episcopate.”

The Marchioness of Londonderry recently made a purchase of Bibles from the British and Foreign Society to the amount of £2000, and presented them to the work people on her estates, first writing the name of the recipient in each copy.

the Chapel Royal, of which he remained Dean till his decease, the service was read entirely, no music being played either in the morning or evening, with the exception of a funeral anthem in each service—in the morning, "Put me not to rebuke" (Croft), and in the afternoon, "The souls of the righteous are in the hands of God" (Nares). St. Paul's Cathedral was hung with black, and presented an imposing appearance.—*London Guardian.*

The election of the Rev. Dr. Cronyn to the bishopric of Huron by the Synod of the new diocese, has received the approval of her Majesty, and a commission has issued from the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Bishops of Toronto, Quebec, and Montreal, for his consecration.

We understand that Dr. Goulburn has resigned the head mastership of Rugby School, and that he has accepted the appointment of minister of Quebec Chapel, Marylebone, London. The rectory of Newbury, Berkshire, vacant by the death of Dr. Binney, had, we are informed, been offered to Dr. Goulburn by the Bishop of Oxford, but he preferred to accept the appointment of Quebec Chapel.—*Oxford Journal.*

The telegraphic despatch in anticipation of the Indian Mail is due, and anxiously expected this morning; but the *Times* warns us that the last two mails have been delayed respectively one and four days. Any delay in the present mail augurs little, we fear, in confirmation of the rumour that Delhi was taken. The House of Commons presented an animated appearance at noon to-day, expecting that news might have been received by Government, but up to our going to press it had not arrived.

The Army Medical Department has given notice that a number of assistant-surgeons are required for service with the army. Candidates must be British-born subjects, age twenty five.

The standard for infantry has been reduced to 5 feet 5½ inches. Owing to the harvest operations, recruiting has not been, as yet, very successful.

Part of the 54th Regiment embarked at Portsmouth on Wednesday, on board the *Lady Jocelyn*. The same day a detachment of the 1st Royals embarked in the *Defiance* at Kingston, accompanied by a batch of the 60th Rifles—about 100 men. Another detachment of Rifles, about 160, left the same port by the *United Kingdom* transport the same day, in company with 250 of the 38th Regiment. The *Golden Fleece* left for India on Saturday; she carries about 900 of the 34th Regiment, and 150 of the 42nd Highlanders.

All the members of the East India Company's Civil Service now on leave in England, have been ordered to return to the East forthwith.

A second death has occurred from the use of amyene, the new substitute for chloroform, at St. George's Hospital.

The Emperor and Empress of the French arrived yesterday evening (Aug. 11) at eight o'clock, at the Palace of St. Cloud.

Captain Pearson, 1st West India Regiment, who shot Lieutenant Watson dead in his bed, was sentenced to be hanged, but died in prison of a liver complaint a fortnight before the period fixed for his execution.

All the Liberal candidates retiring before Mr. Bright, the Conservatives considered their chance hopeless, and allowed the rejected of Manchester to be elected for Birmingham without opposition on Monday. He was not present, but the electors were addressed by Mr. McLaren on his behalf.

IRELAND.

The Irish end of the Atlantic telegraph cable was securely laid by the Lord-Lieutenant, on the shore at Valentia, yesterday evening. After the cable was secured the sailors were assembled round the Lord-Lieutenant and the directors, and a special prayer for the success of the enterprise was offered up by the Rev. John Day; after which the assembly was addressed by his Excellency, who demanded twelve cheers for the success of the cable, which were heartily given. The expedition sailed on Wednesday, but had scarcely got four miles when the cable, becoming entangled with the machinery, broke, and the ship's boats were engaged until the afternoon of Friday in underrunning the cable from the shore to the place where it was broken, and there joined the two ends again. This operation was successfully performed, and the continuity and insulation of the whole length having been ascertained, the squadron set sail again at about sunset in the evening of Friday, and have kept up continued intercourse through the wire to the shore of Valentia since that time. Nearly 800 miles have now been successfully laid in the sea. The depth of water into which the cable is being submerged is about 1,790 fathoms, or two miles.

P. E. ISLAND.

On Friday last a public meeting was held in Pictou, shortly after the *Westmorland* arrived there, and resolutions were unanimously passed, pledging the town to take the necessary steps for the erection of a more suitable wharf, for the convenience of the Mail Steamer, and urging the exercise of every legitimate influence with the Government of Nova Scotia to obtain a handsome grant from that Province in aid of the sum agreed to be given by the Government of this Island for the services of the *Westmorland*. An influential member of the Nova Scotia Cabinet attended the meeting, and no doubt was entertained that the Executive of the Province would readily respond to the wishes of the meeting.—*P. E. I. Examiner.*

Editorial Miscellany.

The following is the substance of what has taken place on the Divorce Bill in the House of Commons:—

"Upwards of seven thousand of the Clergy, including men of all parties, had up to the close of July, signed a remonstrance against the Divorce Bill: the document taking the form of a Declaration against allowing facilities "unauthorized by Holy Scripture, and by the law and ritual of the Church," for dissolving marriages, and compelling the clergy to solemnize marriages which are condemned by the law of God.—The *English Churchman* says that "a very little exertion would probably increase the signatures to 10,000 or 15,000." Meantime petitions against the bill continue to be presented in the House of Commons; but, up to the last accounts, not a single one had been offered in its favor. In spite of all this, the Government persists in pressing the measure as it stands, and on the 31st of July, after a spirited debate, succeeded in carrying the second reading of the bill by the heavy majority of 208 to 97."

It is said that the Railroad to Windsor will be ready for travel by the 1st of November. We trust it will be so. Then will be the occasion for a peaceful celebration, than which we hope nothing that has ever preceded will surpass it in popular acceptance. Nothing ever should in future, except the completion of the more important work to Pictou, and the connection with the Grand Trunk to Canada, when Novascotians shall be privileged to exclaim—

"The whole vast continent is ours."

Now that we shall have to wait some time longer for the laying of the Ocean electric cable, we may wonder who it was that suggested that display of fireworks in its honor, and commemorative at the same time of the Fall of Sebastopol. The recent explosion in the vicinity of Halifax should we think have given us quite a surfeit of that sudden way of getting rid of our surplus cash. Pyrotechnic displays are very pretty in their way, but after the momentary sight, they afford no real satisfaction, and only inspire regret that money so squandered had not been appropriated to some purpose of permanent utility. As to commemorating the Fall of Sebastopol, we hope our citizens will do nothing until they can acquit themselves of the shame of neglecting the Welsford & Parker Memorial. Are they not yet prepared to inaugurate that Testimonial. Or was the firework suggestion a bit of irony, an attempt on the part of some of our wags to consign it to oblivion in a squib?

The Horticultural Gardens are well attended on the days advertised for their being open to the public. A walk around them, is well worth the small amount that is paid for it. It is quite a pleasure to observe so many cheerful and smiling faces, and so nicely dressed an assemblage as attend upon every fine occasion. We trust that before the termination of the season, the public will make up their minds to give the Society who have instituted this cheering and healthful experiment, a benefit or two, *en-masse*. Such an ornament to the City (useful withal) deserves the best encouragement.

Wednesday last being the Anniversary of the Birthday of the Prince Consort, the Flag Staff on Citadel Hill, and the Admiral's Ship were decorated with colors. There was a royal salute at 12 o'clock.

Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, promoted from being Rear-Admiral of the Red to Vice-Admiral of the Blue, changed his Flag on Thursday morning under a salute from the *Indus*. We dare say the Jack Tars had a merry time upon an occasion so much to their liking.

The transport *Spitfire* arrived from London on Sunday last. She brings a Company of the Royal Engineers, to replace the Company here, whose term of service has expired, and who will leave this command with a high character as artificer

soldiers, and with the respect of the whole community. Captain Grain goes home in command.

The Sunday Schools of St. Luke's and the Bishop's Chapel—and the scholars of the National School, and of the Deaf and Dumb School, were treated to a Picnic on the beautiful grounds of J. W. Ritchie, Esq. at Belmont, on Wednesday last, by their respective pastors and masters, and enjoyed themselves amazingly. The clergymen of the several chapels were present, also Judge Bliss and family, Mrs. M. B. Almon, &c. &c. &c.

A collection taken in the Poplar Grove Church, (Presbyterian,) where the Revd. Mr. McGregor officiates, in behalf of the Deaf and Dumb School, amounting to £6 2 6, has been handed over to the Rev. Mr. Cochran.

The Steamship *General Williams*, 1900 tons, sailed from Liverpool, for Newfoundland, Halifax, and Portland, on the 15th August. She takes the place of *Kheronese*, which vessel has been engaged by the British Government to carry troops to India.

The *General Williams* arrived at St. John's, N. F. on Thursday last.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Halifax, N. S., Aug. 26, 1857.

To the Merchants' Exchange, Halifax.

The Atlantic Telegraph cable is broken and operations for present suspended. British steamer *Cyclops*, had returned to Valentia with Mr. Field on board; that gentleman immediately repaired to London to confer with Directors on future movements—and telegraphs Richard Stuart, Esq., Agent of the Associated Press, Liverpool, G. B., as follows:—

LONDON, Saturday morning.—H. M. S. *Leopard* arrived at Portsmouth, Friday evening, 14th, reports that Atlantic cable was lost at quarter before four o'clock on Tuesday morning, 11th, after having paid out successfully 335 nautical miles of cable, the last hundred miles of it in water over two miles in depth, and greater part of this at the rate of rather more than five knots an hour. At the time the accident occurred there was a heavy swell on—*Niagara* was going at the rate of four knots per hour, and as the Engineer found that the cable was running out in too great a proportion to the speed of the ship, he considered it necessary to direct the breaks to be applied more firmly, when unfortunately the cable parted at some distance from the stern of the ship. The *Ayammon*, *Niagara*, and *Susquehanna* are to remain a short time where cable parted to try some experiments in deep water of that part of the Atlantic, 2,000 fathoms, which, it is considered, will be of great value to the Telegraph Company, and then all go to Plymouth, England. The *Cyclops* was sent back to Valentia, and then to join the *Leopard* at Portsmouth. Although this unfortunate accident will postpone the completion of this great undertaking for a short time, the result of the experiment has been to convince all that took part in it of the entire practicability of the enterprise, for with some slight alterations in paying out machinery, there appears to be no great difficulty in laying down the cable; and it has been clearly proved that you can successfully telegraph through 2,500 miles of cable, and know that its submersion at a great depth has no perceptible influence on the electric current. There is no obstacle in laying it down at the rate of 5 miles per hour on the plateau between Ireland and Newfoundland. The experience now obtained must be of great value to the Company, and it is understood the Directors will decide whether it is best to have more cable made, and try again immediately after the equinoctial gales are over, or wait until another Summer.

Jesse Hoyt,
C. O. N. S. E. Telegraph Company, and Agent N. York Associated Press.

Kings may issue decrees. Priests may lecture. Physicians counsel, but the Sovereign People (man, woman and child) use Durno's Snuff.

Dyer's Healing Embrocation.

For Bruises,	use	it.
For Scalds,	use	it.
For Sprains,	use	it.

Dyer's Healing Embrocation.—Unexampled success attends it wherever introduced and sold.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

LONDON TIMES ILLUSTRATED.—This first class Family Newspaper, with Illustrations unsurpassed, and printed on fine paper; will be supplied, free by mail, to subscribers in the Provinces at Four Dollars per annum in advance, \$2 for 6 months, \$1 for three months.

All applications for supply may be addressed postpaid, to the undersigned News Agents, in Halifax.
G. E. MORTON & CO.

To SMOKERS.—Prince Albert's Aromatic Cachous for Perfuming the Breath after Smoking.—The Smoker's tooth Powder, for all the purposes of a dentifrice and to prevent discoloration of the teeth from the use of tobacco.
For Sale in Halifax, by G. E. MORTON & Co.

PORT JEFFERSON, Shelby Co., Ohio.
M. H. Tucker & Co.—Gents:—As to the Gargling Oil I take pleasure in saying that I know of its curing a bad case of Rheumatism. The boy had been severely afflicted for several months. His parents had made use of various remedies, but all to no purpose, when I obtained a half dollar bottle of Gargling Oil, and commenced applying it according to directions, which produced immediate relief, and effected a cure in some three days time. I have used it for strain in the Stifle, and for Swiney, and produced an effectual cure on both.
Yours very respectfully,
H. M. STOUT.
Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co.

Selections.

THE NAUTILUS SUBMARINE PHENOMENON AT THE VICTORIA DOCKS.

Gathering of the C. E. Savans—Opinion of Robert Stephenson on the invention—Dejeuner after the diving.—The Calculating Boy in the chair.

LONDON, Friday, June 1357.

On Tuesday last there was a vast gathering of celebrities of the scientific world at the Victoria Docks, to witness experiments with a submarine machine of extraordinary ingenuity and capability, called the Nautilus, destined to achieve wonders probably yet undreamt of in a sphere thought to be closed against further progress of human skill or daring. It is an importation from America, where it has been at work for a considerable time, both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, especially the latter, in the neighbourhood of Acapulco. There, during a storm of considerable violence, it performed its operations at a depth of many fathoms, with the same facility and with the same ease to those engaged as if there was a perfect calm, thus demonstrating its suitability for use under circumstances that would forbid the employment of the ordinary diving-bell altogether. And unlike the ordinary diving-bell it is in every respect; so much so that the visitors on arriving at the Docks, and seeing nothing in the least degree resembling what their fancy—following the old idea—had conjured up, imagined, when the appointed hour had passed, that the experiment was not to come off. They were soon pleasantly and surprisedly undeceived. Presently a boat full of gentlemen, owners of some of the most famous names in England, men who had done most to advance the material greatness of England in this century to its present status—put off from the jetty, a dozen strokes of the oars brought them alongside a grayish colored substance of about ten feet square, floating some couple of feet just above the surface, in the form of a nearly flat dome, with a smaller erection upon that of another couple of feet high, like a circular chimney pot. Upon the larger surface there stepped from out the boat Mr. Samuel Hallett, who, with Major Sears, is engaged in exhibiting the invention; and opening a door in the smaller circle, the top of the pot as it were, he disclosed a spacious chamber, perfectly dry, and commodious, capable of conveniently accommodating no less than sixteen full grown persons. Into this chamber about half that number entered, as though they were going into the cabin of a ship, in their ordinary attire, without any of the cumbrous gutta-percha body-wrapping and India-rubbing head dress, and the sizzling and unsightly paraphernalia in which all who encounter the martyrdom of a diving bell venture have to induct themselves. The boat-full of notabilities having thus been swallowed up in the machine, the machine itself was presently swallowed up in the water, to the infinite amazement of the bystanders, whose astonishment had been going on *crescenda* from the first, and who were specially puzzled to comprehend by what means the apparatus had got to the bottom, there being no external contrivance of any sort for such purpose, no barges alongside, with ropes and pulleys and windlasses. Nor was even any signal made from the shore; it was evident therefore, that the machinery for descending was inside, and of course controlled entirely from within. And so it was. The submersion was protracted for a period very considerable in itself, but which seemed infinitely more so to the wonder-stricken spectators, who, not perceiving the faintest ripple on the water, might well, in their novelty, feel somewhat alarmed concerning their "departed" friends. This anxiety was conveyed to Sir Morton Peto, chairman of the Victoria Docks, who, however, soon set apprehension at rest by stating that the Nautilus had been for some weeks employed in the Company's service, that its operations have been thoroughly understood, and all idea of derangement or danger was out of the question. Soon after the machine arose; Mr. Hallett undid the fastening from within; and, as when the fisherman took off the seal of Solomon from the brass vessel, and the gigantic genie spread in smoke over the shore, so did the submerged occupants of the Nautilus emerge, dry and smiling and unruffled, and were rowed ashore, where they recounted their emotions, being themselves almost incredulous that they could have been at the bottom of the basin at all, and still more that they should have been so with no more derangement to their toilette than if they had walked into one of the neighbouring warehouses.

It is true that in order to give full efficiency to the machine, a steam engine floating at some distance, pumped air into it, through a gutta-percha tube strengthened with spiral wires; and as long as this

supply is kept up those inside the Nautilus can remain down with as little derangement to the breathing as though they were on shore. But if this supply were suspended, and the tube cut off, as was the case frequently on Tuesday, that does not at all interfere with the control of the Nautilus from within, the sinking and rising at the pleasure of those within;—though of course it interferes with the duration of the stay beneath the surface; but in that respect also, as in the immensity of its lifting power, the Nautilus is incomparably preferable to all other discoveries for sub-aqueous purposes.

It is to be recollected that this is not the opinion of verdant *gobemouches*, enamoured of novelty and prone to panegyric in proportion to their ignorance: but of the most acute and far-seeing savans in Europe, men distrustful of everything in the shape of innovation, capable of detecting at a glance any old imposture in a new guise, and able to lay their hands on the vital point of fallacy in principle or detail. Thus Mr. Robert Stephenson, at the *dejeuner* which followed the exhibition, said, he had been persuaded to investigate the claims of the Nautilus, and he rejoiced heartily that he had done so; for in no case within his recollection had largeness of scientific grasp and completeness and simplicity of mechanical detail been more happily combined, or for purposes capable of more important or general benefit, and from which general benefit was more certain to accrue.

Many other gentlemen also indulged in encomiums upon the views of the machine, among whom were the eminent honors of Mayor Leask, Mr. Brooks, (known in his early youth as the calculating boy) and several other of equal celebrity. Even Sir Morton Peto found leisure from his multifarious duties to view the descent and attend the *dejeuner*.

THE WHALE.—At the present time a novel spectacle, an enormous whale—75 feet in length—is to be seen at the entrance of Tracadie harbor, it being one of the largest animals of which we have any certain information. The carcass was found floating at sea, and towed in to the harbor on Monday, the 3rd inst., and has become an interesting object. During the last ten days it has been visited by an immense concourse of people from every section of the Island, anxious to have the opportunity of seeing one of these mighty monsters of the deep, so rarely thrown on our shores. On Monday the writer proceeded to the spot, and gathered the following particulars from Mr. Oliver L. Gilman, who belongs to the vessel, and was landed to take charge and dispose of the carcass. Our informant states, that on Sunday, 2d August, at noon, it was first sighted floating on the surface, by the American fishing schooner *Samuel Gilbert*, of Gloucester, Mass., Henry Smith, master, when off about 20 or 25 miles from land. Bearing down directly toward the object, various conjectures were expressed as to what it really consisted of. Approaching it within about half a mile, it was discovered to be a dead whale—the tail and abdomen uppermost—floating about 20 feet high; and on nearing it the body presented one of the richest prizes that nature rarely awards to the humble fisherman. A hawser was easily fastened round the tail, and it was taken in tow—steering towards Tracadie at the rate of two miles an hour. In crossing the bar it grounded in 8 feet of water, where it stuck till the flow of the following tide, when it was towed inside of the harbor, next the sand-hills, near Mr. Fowle's new fishing establishment, and where it immediately became, and continues to be, an object of great curiosity. On reaching the beach, an enormous mass appears to the spectator—a carcass equal to 30 tons, or 120 fat oxen. The animal would, perhaps, be more interesting were it placed on its belly; but it floated with the abdomen upwards and rests in that position, surrounded with water intermixed with oil. The more unique features—such as the mouth, eyes, blow-holes, being underneath, are not visible. An animal of this size has lips nearly 20 feet in length, and displays when open, a cavity capable of receiving a jolly-boat and her crew. The head is disproportionately large—measuring about 20 feet, and forming about one third of the entire bulk. This is a Greenland humpbacked female, supposed to be with calf with two large teats at the lower part of the abdomen. The fins of the tail are flat, and placed longitudinally, and measure from the end of one fluke to the tail of the other end, about 25 feet across. The fins are, one on each side—about nine feet in length. The color of the fins and tail are yellow-white the tail being partly clouded as it terminates. The abdomen is black—being ribbed with large muscular bands passing longitudinally from the head to the tail,

each band measuring about nine inches in width—at present this outward covering is curling and peeling off from the effect of the sun, and beneath appears a solid fatty substance—the oil oozing out copiously from the whole surface, of a very strong odor, intermixing with the sea water. The body looks like a large Indian canoe turned upside down. Several persons got on it, and were walking—or rather wading—on its surface every step. By putting the hand under water the mouth is reached; and it is covered with long stout bristles of whale-bone, from 8 to 10 inches in length. We brought home several pieces of the outward skin, and a handful of these bristles.

The writer was accompanied with a lady—a pretty good artist—who, from the summit of the sand hills, took a very correct pencilling of the monster, intended to be forwarded to the Illustrated London News, together with the paper containing this description. Should the Editor think proper to give them admission—a daguerrotype was also taken by Mr. George P. Tanton. Some of our citizens who resort to the North side to enjoy retirement this sultry season of the year, must have their privacy slightly disturbed by the flow of visitors that invest the whole range of that neighborhood during the present excitement that prevails amongst the marvellous. Many persons going there for the present novelty, were little aware of the beautiful prospect of Tracadie harbor and the view from the sand hills—forty or fifty feet in height—the sea covered with a numerous fleet of seventy sail of fishermen, besides the boats. The hills range a distance of six or seven miles, and reach a great height on the sea coast—forming a kind of natural fortification on the frontier. The interval affords pasturage for a drove of cattle and horses, interspersed with the low shrubbery that produces the famous cranberry. The animals are grazing, regardless of the furious breakers that are rolling on the beach outside—sometimes with a fearful fury. Near here is the fishing establishment of Samuel A. Fowle, erected on the inside of the sand hills—where the deepest water flows—a scene now rendered rather conspicuous from the circumstances of the monster stranded on the shore.

The carcass of the whale has been purchased by W. B. Dean. One-half of the value is claimed by Mr. J. P. Jewell, Tamworth, New Hampshire, the owner of the vessel. The residue is to be equally divided between each of the crew, consisting of 12 persons. Preparations were making for rendering the oil—dissection has already commenced—and the naturalist will be further gratified by paying another visitation as it progresses. Few anatomists can undertake to ascertain the conformation and figure of this great inhabitant of the deep, where the operators, instead of separating with a lancet, must cut their way with a broad-axe and handsaw.—*P. E. Island Islander*, Aug. 19.

ADULTERATION OF LIQUORS.—That veteran laborer in the cause of Temperance, Total Abstinence, and Prohibition, E. Delavan, President of the State Temperance Society, thus speaks in his last address to that Society, of the adulterations now common in various liquors manufactured for the drinking community:—

Since the sale of intoxicating drinks is now legalized by a solemn act of the State Legislature, I feel it my duty to call your attention, as I have done before, to the character of the liquors which the law has so kindly taken under its protecting care and fostering patronage.

I have long known the fact that arsenic was employed in the manufacture of whiskey, and the reason why. Ever since the year 1833 I have been fully aware of the horrid adulterations that have been practised in the manufacture of all not purely intoxicating drinks only, but also of those which are pretended to be pure, and I have never from that year ceased to warn the public against their use, so destructive to property, mind, reason, and life. My facts have been, in all cases, obtained from the manufacturers themselves, generally after they have abandoned the murderous business. The profit made has been enormous. In one case an individual engaged in the manufacture and sale, assured me that his sales in a single year amounted to \$3,000 bbls, the average cost to him being about 18 cents per gallon, while he sold it all at a rate varying from fifty cents to five dollars the gallon.

I have not known till recently of the use of that deadly poison, strychnine, in the manufacture of whiskey. This is described as endowed with a greater amount of destructive energy than any other poison except prussic acid. One-third of a grain killed a hog

in ten minutes. It first produces agitation and trembling; these run into a general spasm, in which the head is bent back, the spine stiffened, the limbs extended and rigid, and the respiration interrupted by the fixing of the chest. So powerful are the spasms, that the body sometimes retains for hours after death the attitude and expression impressed on it by their terrible action during life.

This fearfully destructive agent is used for the same purpose as arsenic, and is, to a great extent, a substitute for it; the great object being the largest amount of whiskey out of the least quantity of grain, and whether it kills men, dogs, or fishes, it makes but little difference with the distiller, so long as he can accumulate a fortune by its sale.

I quote from an article recently published in the *Tribune*:-

"The use of strychnine in the manufacture of whiskey is henceforth to be punished as a felony in Ohio. By means of this drug, used in connection with tobacco, sharp distillers were making five gallons of whiskey from one bushel of grain, whereas the quantity obtained by the old process was but half so much.—The toppers never complained of the new liquid, but swallowed all they could get, and then smacked their lips for more; but the hogs, not being so case-hardened, could not stand it, and died off by hundreds of what is called "Hog Cholera." The fish, too, in the rivers into which the refuse of the distilleries was drained, began to die off in shoals; and a chemist reported that a barrel of this strychnine whiskey contained poison enough to kill twenty men. (So does a barrel of any whiskey, if administered to produce that result.) Ohio could not bear to have the quality of her poison distrusted, and so has made the use of strychnine in whiskey a State Prison offence. Making the whiskey without strychnine is not even declared a misdemeanor as yet."

We all know that whiskey is the basis of the wine, brandy, and gin, now sold in the country, whether imported or domestic, the grape having in a great measure failed in wine producing countries. The demand for wines having increased, the resort has been to the distillery and poisonous preparations to supply its place. And so the grains of the earth, which God designed for food, are laid under contribution for its production. Ohio, the great grain producing State, answers the call, and her distillers worm it through their thousand distilleries. But they are not content to furnish the pure alcoholic poison. This abominable compound is exported abroad, but is soon returned with such ingredients as foreign ingenuity can devise, and after paying duties abroad as whiskey, and at home under the name of wine and brandy, is sold at an enormous profit and drunk by all classes. So extensive was adulteration practised in France, that the Rev. Dr. Baird stated that certain persons appointed by government to test the purity of liquors by tasting were compelled to resign, to escape from death by poisoning. And yet, these are the pure wines and brandies that circulate so freely through the higher circles, the only evidence of their purity consisting in the extravagant prices charged and paid for them.

But the useless formality of sending across the ocean is often dispensed with. There exists ingenuity on this, as well as on the other side of the water. This same Ohio whiskey is purchased in New York and other large cities, where it is easily transformed into imported liquors, and sold as such often with the brands of the most celebrated dealers.

So alarmingly extensive is this evil becoming that the political press of all parties is sending out its voice of warning; and, in no measured terms, condemning and denouncing this wholesale poisoning of the people by the makers and vendors of these abominable compounds. We rejoice to see these evidences of moral life in the political press; we hail them as proofs that it is still mindful of its duty as a sentinel on the outposts of danger.

THE PROGRESS OF A GREAT FACT.—ALL OPPOSITION VANQUISHED.

Plunge a stone into the middle of a lake and from the point where it falls ripples will spread in ever widening rings until they reach at last every portion of its margin. So it is with a great discovery or invention; wherever it may be ushered to the light, its fame is certain in the end to fill the world. This has been strikingly illustrated in the progress of Professor Holloway's invaluable remedies. Twenty years ago they were first announced in London; now they are the standard remedies of both hemispheres. Such are the resistless, far-circling sweep of a grand utilitarian discovery, when applied to the highest philanthropic

purposes, and aided by the motive power of the Press. What are the greatest military achievements compared with those of Thomas Holloway? If it be true that the man who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one previously grew; what shall be said of him who cures ten sick persons where but one was cured before. Holloway, if the accumulated testimony of all nations is to be believed, has done much more than this. Diseases which, prior to the introduction of his Pills and Ointment, had baffled science, are now relieved with an expedition and certainty which are literally astounding. There is no getting round or over the fact, for it is avouched by the voluntary declaration of convalescent multitudes. Professional jealousy and prejudice, the most formidable antagonists that Truth encounters, have been vanquished by the success of these preparations, and time-honored medical insinuations of Continental Europe have been constrained to admit their value and sanction their employment.

In this country where the people are always ready to test whatever is new, and equally sagacious in discriminating between the chaff and the wheat of the great mass of novelties submitted to them, the rapidity with which Holloway's Pills and Ointment have obtained universal confidence has, perhaps, no parallel in the history of science. Their fame has radiated from the local point in New York to the remotest section of the Union.

Usually we improve upon all foreign inventions; but even Yankee seamen cannot enhance the value of these remedies. We take them as they are, and are not only satisfied but grateful.—*Boston "Daily Journal."*

Ecclesiastical.

Latest from England by R. M. Steamer.

The Bishop of London has addressed the following letter to the clergy of his diocese:—

Rev. and dear Brethren—At a time when many of our homes are filled with mourning by the tidings already received from the East, and so many of us who have not yet cause to mourn are in deep anxiety, we have all doubtless felt called upon to remember our distant fellow-countrymen in our private and in our family prayer, in this their hour of extreme peril. But it seems right, also, that public prayer should be offered up for them in the churches. In this matter we need not delay till circumstances may allow steps to be taken for circulating any new prayer. Let me at once recommend throughout this diocese what many of you, perhaps, have already done—viz., that before the *Lutany and Prayer for all Conditions of men*, you make distinct mention of our fellow-countrymen in the East, as recommended to the special prayers of the congregation. It may be well, also, to use at once the *Prayer for Times of War and Turbulence*.

I know that in thus addressing you I am scarcely anticipating what you have yourselves thought of, and perhaps, practised. But I am anxious to make public throughout the diocese how truly we all feel and acknowledge at this time that the lives of our fellow-countrymen in the East, and the destinies of our race, and the progress of Christianity and civilisation, demand our more than usually earnest prayers. Certainly our distant friends expect to be thus remembered by us, and our merciful God in such times of trial has promised in His Son, that He is ready to listen to His people.—I remain, Rev. and dear Brethren, your faithful brother and servant,

A. C. LONDON.

London House, August 3.

"A PRAYER FOR OUR COUNTRYMEN IN THE EAST,
Which may be used in private or family worship.

"Let us pray.

"Oh Lord of all power, who stillest the tumults of the people and the raging of the heathen, and in whose hand are the issues of life and death for all men, we beseech Thee at this time to look down with fatherly compassion upon our countrymen in the East, now exposed to great and unforeseen dangers. Thou knowest, Lord, our secret as well as our open sins; Thou knowest how far by our neglect of privileges, and of the duties we owe to those over whom Thou hast given us dominion, we have provoked this judgment. Have mercy, we beseech Thee, for Thy Son Jesus Christ's sake, upon us, and upon our distant friends, and visit us not according to our sins. Comfort, O Lord, with Thy blessed Spirit the Comforter, all who with wounded hearts are now mourning for the death of dear relatives, and grant to them a happy meeting in the presence of Christ with those who are now lost to them. Still the anxieties of all, teaching us to wait in faith on Thee. Oh Lord, we beseech Thee to watch over the helpless women and children who are perchance even now exposed to the cruel assaults of enemies at once infuriated and treacherous, and strengthen those whom Thou hast armed to defend them. Guide our rulers in these perilous days, enduing them with wisdom and with energy; and make those who have to execute their orders vigorous and brave in the discharge of duty. Dispel, O Lord, we beseech Thee, the mysterious delusions which have led to this outbreak among the heathen. Maintain, if it seem good to Thee, and restore the power and influence of our country over the less civilized tribes which Thou hast committed to our sway; and if of Thy goodness this danger passes, give to each of us henceforward, both rulers and people, a deeper sense of our Christian responsibilities as raised to a high and commanding place among the nations. And may all changes work together for good, to the advancement of the kingdom of Thy dear Son Jesus Christ our Lord.

"Our Father, &c.

"Lord have mercy upon us.

"Christ have mercy upon us.

"Thou, O Lord, art merciful and powerful to defend our cause against every enemy.

"Thou, O Lord, art a strong tower of defence for all that flee unto Thee, oh save our countrymen commended to our prayers from all violence and treachery.

"Oh Lord, arise, help us, and deliver us for Thy name's sake.

"Oh Lord, hear us.

"Oh Christ, hear us.

"God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, have mercy upon us, and upon our distant countrymen, and save them and us now and for evermore. Amen."

The Bishop of Bath and Wells has also addressed a pastoral letter to his clergy, inviting them to offer up earnest prayer to God on behalf of our fellow-countrymen in India.

At a meeting held in the Chapter-room, St. Asaph, on Wednesday, the Ven. Archdeacon Clive presented the following address to the *Bishop of St. Asaph*, signed by 195 out of 211 of the clergy of the diocese:—

My Lord—We have learnt, with no less surprise than concern, that a petition had been presented to the House of Commons praying that an address may be presented to the Queen, in order to remove your lordship from the diocese of St. Asaph. Simultaneously with this futile and uncalled for movement—if not springing out of it—remarks promoting the same object have appeared in some of the local periodicals. Although it can add nothing to the high estimation in which your lordship's character is held by all reflecting persons in the diocese, we cannot refrain from tendering the expression of our sympathy under the circumstances, and disclaiming in the strongest terms all participation in the avowed object of the promoters. Your lordship has now exercised the functions of Episcopacy in this diocese more than ten years. Within the space of three years after your consecration you visited in person every parish in the wild mountainous district of which it chiefly consists—you have at all times encouraged your clergy to hold free communication with you on parochial affairs, and been ready to advise and assist them in every difficulty—to your energy and perseverance, even more than to the very large sums you have contributed, we owe the rapid increase in the number of churches, schools, and parsonage houses within the last few years; and to the same causes we assign the improved condition of our two great diocesan societies—the Clergy Widow and Orphan Society and the Society for Promoting the Building and Enlargement of Churches and Chapels. We desire, therefore, on this occasion, to testify our grateful sense of these and other advantages we have enjoyed under your superintendence, and trust that it may please God long to continue you in a situation where your labours have been blessed with so great and beneficial results.

The *Bishop of Norwich* has just returned a reply to the address voted to him by the Norwich Town Council on his appointment to the See. The following is the salient passage:—

Attached as I am to the Church of England, not only by the responsibilities of office, as minister and Bishop, but by deepest conviction of her Scriptural soundness, and affectionate preference for her Articles and Liturgy, I have nevertheless entertained in a more private sphere, and desire ever to manifest in my present higher office, a sincere respect and brotherly affection for the members of the Christian communities; and it is my anxious prayer that I may be enabled to prove in this city and diocese how possible it is, and how well it is with an honest and open holding to our convictions and an earnest faithful maintenance of the doctrine and discipline of our own communion, to have fellowship, by personal intercourse and common labour of love, with those who, though not of our communion, love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, hold fast His Word as their one rule of faith and practice, and seek His glory as the one Divine Head of the Catholic Church.

The annual Diocesan Synod of Argyll and the Isles assembled this year at Ballachulish, in the Church of St. John. The place was well chosen; not only is the locality celebrated for its magnificent scenery, almost unrivalled even in the Highlands of Scotland, but because it was the centre and stronghold of the Church in the west; the countries of Stewart of Appin and Cameron of Lochell having remained since 1688 true to the ancient faith. Immediately opposite Appin is the island of Lismore, the seats of the former Bishops of Argyll, now no longer in possession of the Church. On Wednesday, July 29, the Bishop and clergy assembled; the Bishop took the north side of the altar, the Dean the south, the clergy, in their surplices, attending within the sacristy. The church was well filled, not only by the gentry of the neighborhood,

but also by many of the poor. The service, up to the end of the Prayer for the Church militant, including the sermon, was in Gaelic; the celebration was in English. Then followed the Bishop's Charge; he spoke first of the two Offices in use in the Scottish Church, regretting that there should be anything that caused dissension the body; but adding if it was desirable that the Scottish branch should have a national Liturgy, then the original one, prepared by the Scottish Bishops in 1637, and sanctioned by Royal authority, seemed to have greater claims than that in use now, with the alterations made in the beginning of the last century. The former one, his lordship added, he had caused to be reprinted, and it might be purchased of Grant, bookseller, Edinburgh. On the subject of the Eucharist, he recommended the work lately written by Mr. Freeman, Theological Tutor of Cambrai College in this diocese, as containing a most valuable exposition of the doctrine of that sacrament. A Hymnal was now completed for the use of the Church, only awaiting the approval of the Synod of Bishops; a large portion of the hymns had been in use at Cambrai, the Church thus owing a double debt to that noble institution. With respect to the prospects of the Church generally, his lordship thought they were not of the most cheering description, though in this particular diocese they were advancing. The appointment of the Rev. E. L. Blenkinsopp as supernumerary clergyman had been attended with good effect; he had visited a large part of the diocese this summer, held services, and administered the rites of the Church in various places. His Lordship then went on to deprecate in moving terms the injury the Church had received from the intrusion of the Bishop of Rupert's Land into a schismatical chapel in the diocese. His conduct was the more unchristianlike, as he had actually received help from the Scottish Church. The attendance of the clergy was not so large as it ought to have been; the important College of Cambrai was not represented. To the charge of Campbellton an appointment has been made, but the clergyman has not come yet into residence: that of Stornaway has after a vacancy of more than a year, been revived, and a new church at Kinlochmoidart commenced. Immediately after the Charge the Synod was formed and the minutes of the last read over; the question of receiving to the Communion those who attended other places of worship was discussed, as well as that of providing for a Gaelic ministry. Nothing definite was settled on either point. The intrusion of the Bishop of Rupert's Land into a schismatical meeting-house in the diocese, which had been alluded to in the Bishop's Charge, was next brought before the Synod; it was first proposed that the Synod should address a remonstrance to the intruding Bishop, expressing sympathy with their own Bishop for the insult offered, as well as their abhorrence of schism. Mr. Robertson, of Kinlochmoidart, on the part of the laity, joined in the like repudiation of his conduct, and thought some steps should be taken to show the sense that the whole Church, laity as well as clergy, entertained of the unkind and unchristianlike conduct of the colonial prelate. The Bishop, however, was unwilling that further steps should be taken, adding that he hoped that calm reflection in the solitudes of his distant diocese would bring sorrow and repentance for his schismatical act. An amendment it was agreed that the Bishop's Charge should be printed, the Synod expressing entire concurrence with that part which related to Bishop Anderson. The two next days were taken up with going through the affairs of the diocese, each charge making its own report, and exhibiting statistics of progress made during the preceding year.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, AUG'T. 29, 1857.

NINETEENTH REPORT D. C. S.

The nineteenth Report of the Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia has just been published. It shows a steady progress of the Society not only in the increase of its funds, but towards the fulfilment of its objects. While however as much has been done as the limited sum at its disposal, applied economically and strictly to these objects, will warrant, there remains in the spiritual wants of the Diocese, a vast accumulation of religious necessity which the D. C. S. has been unable to relieve, simply because Churchmen begrudge of their contributions to its holy objects. Why this should be, we can conceive of no adequate reason, based either upon our present religious condition, the future prospects of the Church, or the management of the Society's affairs. It must be on all hands conceded, that the ordinances of religion are but imperfectly administered in many parts of the Diocese. It is known that if the Church is to be sustained among us, in future, it must be mainly by the voluntary exertions of her children; and as for the Society itself, we speak from some experience of its working and of the spirit that pervades its Executive Committee, when we say that no human institution was ever managed with a more single eye to supply the deficiency of spiritual ministrations, and to the glory of God. Its business is open to all, and its operations are well known and

appreciated. Why then do not the great body of Church people as one man unite to swell its funds, that the good done may be tenfold. The lists of subscribers shew that it has a large number of friends who in a substantial way manifest their approval of its work. Of these there are many who do all they can to aid its usefulness, but there are also many who could do a great deal more if they chose, than is declared by the sums set to their respective names;—and there be twice as many Churchmen in the Diocese, whose names do not appear there at all, who without any sacrifice to themselves, could double the amount of the fund at the disposal of the Committee. Only let Churchmen think of this, realizing in their minds the religious wants of the Diocese, and giving the D. C. S. the credit which is justly its due, of being a noble institution, blessed by a continuance of Divine favor, and calculated for the maintenance among us of true religion, and we are sure there would be no more lukewarmness, and that each one of them would revert with a feeling akin to shame, to the time when apathy, neglect, or some other unworthy cause prevented the appearance of his name as its advocate and pecuniary supporter.—There is a great responsibility attached to Churchmen in this matter. We believe they have never laid it sufficiently to heart that upon the D. C. S. depends in no small degree the existence of the Church in Nova Scotia. It is fast coming to this. The next thing they must realize is, that the D. C. S. itself depends upon the contributions to its funds.

Compared with any other religious society in connection with the Church, which exists among us, this is, in its objects immeasurably superior, embracing within their scope, every thing that can contribute to the spiritual welfare of the people, and the sustentation of the Ministry which labours amongst them. Besides, it has no foreign supervision. Its head quarters are amongst ourselves. It relieves us of the miserable state of subjective dependence (gradually we allow) upon other Societies in the Mother Country. This in its fullest extent was fast reducing the Church to a numerical inferiority with reference to other denominations, instead of increasing her numbers, as to human comprehension ought to have been its effect. The truth is, we are or ought to be able according to our circumstances, to maintain our own clergy, and it only requires to do so, that we go about the work with a united purpose, instead of frittering away our energies in divisional efforts. When the present generation has departed from this transitory scene, and none remain of the dependents on the bounty of the Mother Country, this duty will be imperative upon our descendants. There will then be as much of spiritual destitution throughout the land as there is at the present day; and what a reflection will it be upon the past, that there should have been given to us an institution which properly nurtured, would have relieved that destitution, and we suffered it through neglect or any other cause to perish. We say then the future of the Church in this Province is in the power of the present generation, and as they are faithful to the trust committed to them by Divine Providence, so will be that future. Not one of them would care to contemplate the probability for their children of a deprivation of her services. Let them all then adopt the only intelligible means to prevent its occurrence.

Our remarks, we find have reached a greater length than we intended, and we are therefore compelled to postpone some extracts from the Report, which will give an idea of the work of the Society, until our next number.

R. M. S. AMERICA.

The English Mail arrived on Wednesday morning. The news is highly interesting—and of its kind important also.

First in interest is the attempt which has been made to lay the Electric Telegraph Cable along the Ocean plateau between Europe and America.—Although failure has attended this trial, the experience gained will ultimately lead to success.

Louis Napoleon with the Empress Eugenie, had paid a visit to Queen Victoria at Osborne, had been exceedingly well received, had some political confab with Her Majesty's Ministers relative to the interruption of diplomatic relations with Turkey growing out of the question of the Moldavian elections, and after inspecting some of the celebrities of England, had returned well pleased to his own capital.

There is no further news from India—and it is generally supposed that the account of the fall of Delhi is premature. The subject still occupied the serious attention of Parliament. A large number of soldiers had been dispatched to the east of war,

and recruiting was going on busily throughout the United Kingdom. England was bestirring herself as if for another great war. Particulars are given which are sufficiently revolting, of some of the inhuman massacres and outrages perpetrated upon the Europeans in India, by the infuriated Sapoys.

There are also full accounts of the almost total destruction of the Chinese junk fleet near Canton, by the English squadron under Admiral Seymour. Mention is made of Mr. Jeans the Admiral's Secretary, (well known in this vicinity,) who was with the Admiral in the hottest of the engagement. The victory was decisive, but the Chinese fought and managed their guns much better than on former occasions. Withal, the ease with which they are conquered, must detract much from

"The stern joy which warriors feel,
In foemen worthy of their steel."

We can never get rid of the idea in connection with hostilities in China, that it is as though a lion were engaged in worrying a huge flock of silly sheep. Pity it is under all the circumstances, that the beast should be one of such noble and generous qualities as the British Lion.

MILITARY.—Lieut. Col. Lloyd has assumed the command of the 76th Regt., vice Lieut. Col. Clarke, who retires on half pay, with the expectation of being shortly promoted to the rank of Major General. Colonel Gardner takes the command of the provincial forces in St. John, with an advance of pay, and, we believe, a speedy promise of promotion, which we are sure will be highly pleasing to all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. It is also pleasing to learn that Lieut. Col. Clarke's present arrangements lead him to remain in Fredericton.—*Fred. Rep.*

Holloway's Ointment & Pills.—External injuries, as well as external diseases, may be truly said to have lost half their terrors since the introduction of Holloway's Ointment. The worst bruises, burns, and scalds, the severest flesh wounds, and the most dangerous fractures, are treated successfully with this Ointment in the hospitals of London and Paris. The first dressing subdues inflammation and relieves pain, and, these symptoms removed, the process of restoration is rapid almost beyond credibility. Eruptions of all kinds, asthma, mumps, croup, and sores and ulcers of every kind, may be promptly relieved by the application of this unequalled remedy. The Pills are the standard specific for diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels, throughout Europe and America.

Married.

At the Garrison Chapel, on Wednesday, 26th inst., by the Rev. John T. Twining, D. D., Garrison Chaplain at this Station, GEORGE AUGUSTUS CRICKETT, Esq., H. M. 62d Regt., to SARAH, daughter of the late John Slayter, Esq., of this City.

Died.

On Sunday, 23rd inst., HELEN MART, daughter of John T. Wainwright, Esq., aged 21 years.
On Wednesday morning, 19th inst., ALEXANDER, infant son of Mr. A. G. Creighton.
On Saturday night, JOHN HALIFAX HUNTER, infant son of the Rev. John Hunter, aged 8 months.
At Bermuda, on the 31st ult., after less than a day's intense suffering, occasioned by his having accidentally fallen from his horse on the preceding afternoon, JOHN D. ANDERSON, Esq., C. E. (a native of Scotland), in charge of the Department of Works at H. M. Dockyard, aged about 35 years.
At Newport, on 20th ult., Mr. CHARLES SHAW, aged 29 years. A patient sufferer, his end was peace.
On Monday morning, WILLIAM BAYERS, of Petpeswick Head, aged 78 years.
At Mahone Bay, on the 14th inst., after a long and painful illness, which he bore with christian resignation, Mr. GEORGE SLAWENWHITE, leaving a wife and 8 children to mourn their loss. He is deeply regretted by his family and friends.
At Shubenacadie, 15th inst., aged 31 years, AMELIA, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Turner. Her end was peace.
Capt. DURKEE, of Brig S. P. Mussum, died at St. Thomas, about 6th August.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday Aug't 22.—R. M. S. Delta, Hunter, St. John N. F., 3 days; brig Token, Barrington; schrs Union, Freeman, Burin, N. F., 5 days; Parker, Lewis, Boston, 8 days.
Sunday, 23rd.—T. oop Ship Spüre, Williams, Plymouth: 44 days—with one Company of Royal Engineers.
Monday, 24th.—Barque Emelha, Buxton, Liverpool, G. B., 55 days; ship Ann, Leander, Cardiff, Wales, 44 days; brig Electric, Morrison, returned from sea, leaking; schrs President, Herman, Labrador; Beverley, Blanche, Fortune Bay.
Tuesday, 25th.—Brigs Christiana, Liverpool, 50 days; Boston, O'Brien, Boston, 3 days; schrs Rival, Dunlap, Liverpool; Tradesman, Smith, Bay Chaleur.
Wednesday, 26th.—R. M. S. America, Lang, Liverpool, G. B., 10½ days—13 passengers for Halifax; brigs Africa, Burke, Cienfuegos, 15 days; America, Edwards, Porto Rico, 12 days; Muta, Smith, do, 16 days; schr Sarah, Perry, Cape Negro.
Thursday, 27th.—Schr Mary, Glasgow, Richmond, 15 days; Lon. Jamison, Rockland.
Friday, 28th.—R. M. S. Canada, Shannon, Boston, 34 hours—6½ passengers, and \$450,000 in specie; schrs Catherine, Sydney, Wave, Forsyth, Burin; Adela, Patne, New York, 5 days.

CLEARED

Aug't 21.—J. McNab, Thomas, F. West Indies, Jessie Peke, do.
Aug't 25.—Canadian, Hammond, LaHave; Joshua, Canlin, Newfoundland.
Aug't 27.—Velocity, ABeck, B. W. Indies; Harriet Ann, Crowell, Kingston, J. A.; America, Lang, Boston; Eastern State, Kilham, Boston via Yarmouth.

PASSENGERS.

Steamer America—Liverpool to Halifax.—Messrs. Jas. Stauford, James, Barr, Mignowitz, Currie, John Williams, John Rogers, Thirdinnham, Potts, F Flood, David Steele and Lady, Rev Michael Duggan, Rev. James Law, and Capt Gordon.

PRICES CURRENT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29.

Apples	None
Beef, Fresh, per cwt.	45s a 50s
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. 2d.
Cheese,	8d. a 9d
Chickens, per pair	1s 6d.
Calf Skins, per lb.	8d.
Ducks, per pair	none.
Eggs, per dozen	10d. a 1s.
Geese, each	none.
Homespun, wool, per yd.	2s. 6d.
Do. cotton & wool,	1s. 9d.
Hay, per ton,	£4 a £4 5s.
Lamb, per lb.	5d. a 6d
Oats, per bushel	4s.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s. 6d
Potatoes, per bushel	5s.
Pork, per lb.	5½d. a 6d.
Turkeys, "	none.
Yarn, "	2s. 6d.
Am. Spfl. Flour, per bbl	40s. a 42s. 6d.
Cau. Spfl. " "	38s 9d a 41s 3d.
State " "	37s. 6d a 40s
Rye Flour, "	28s. 9d.
Commeal,	26s.
Indian Corn, per bushel	4s. 6d.
Sugar, bright P. R. per cwt.	66s. 3d.
Molasses, per gal.	3s. a 3s. 3d.
clayed "	2s. 6d. a 2s. 9d
Lumber—½ Inch Pine,	£4 2s. 6d.
" 1 Inch Pine,	£3 10s
" Shipping Pine,	55s.
" Spruce,	50s.
" Hemlock,	45s.
Wood, per cord	20s.
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	30s.

SPITFIRE FROM LONDON.

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

WM. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.

VALUABLE BOOKS!

TRENCH'S Notes on the Parables; do. do. Miracles; Hook's Church Dictionary; J. Taylor's Sermons; Wilberforce's New Birth of Man's Nature; Chambers' History of the Russian War; Wilberforce's History of the American Church; Siborne's Waterloo Campaigns with Maps; Home on the Psalms; Fuller's Holy and Profane State; Fuller's Worthies of England; Harper's Gazetteer; Burke's Peccage.

Aug. 29 WILLIAM GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.

BAZAAR!

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BAZAAR in aid of the Parsonage at MAITLAND, will be held at this place on the 15th day of September ensuing, when a variety of Useful and Fancy Articles will be offered for Sale at reasonable prices.

The Public generally are invited to attend Refreshments will be provided on the occasion. Donations from friends and others towards this department may in the meantime be sent to the following Ladies.

Mrs. A. M. COCHRAN, Mrs. STEWART.
 Mrs. ISAIAH SMITH, Mrs. RANDALL.
 who have kindly undertaken its management.
 Should the weather prove unfavorable on the 15th, the Bazaar will be held on the first fine day thereafter. A CONCERT may be expected in the evening.
 Maitland, 7th August, 1857.

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

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

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

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

Histories of England, Greece, Rome and France.
 Large School Bibles, clear print and strongly bound, 1s. 3d and 1s. 1½d; Testaments do. do. at 7½d and 6d; Church Services and Books of Common Prayer 6d. 9d. 10½d, 1s. 2d and upwards, to 25s.
 Halifax, Dec'r 1856. WM. GOSSIP.

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.

TERMS.

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. The Winter Term commences 3rd January and ends 5th June. Summer Term in 1858 commences 20th July.

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

Each Pupil will bring with her two pairs of sheets, two pairs of pillow cases, four towels, and four table napkins. The Seminary is delightfully situated in an elevated and healthy part of the town.

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

REFERENCES—The Venble. the Archdeacon, Halifax; Rev. Mr. Maynard, Windsor; Rev. Mr. Uniacke, Sydney, C. B.; Rev. Alexr. Burgess, Portland.
 August 22. 3m.

Ladies' Needle Worked China Grass Handkerchiefs.

LONDON HOUSE.

Tuesday, August 11, 1857.

WE will have the pleasure of submitting for inspection this day—

700 China Grass HANDKERCHIEFS, beautifully embroidered.

At the extremely low price of ONE SHILLING EACH.

E. BILLING, JUNR. & Co.

MISS COOKESLEY will reopen her Establishment for Young Ladies, August 17th, 1857.

TERMS.

Board, including English Education, £45 per annum.
 Day Pupils—£12 per annum.
 August 1. 1m

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 74, GRANVILLE STREET.

MISS BOLAND respectfully gives notice, that her SCHOOL will reopen August 17, and that she will then be happy to receive additional Pupils to fill up two or three vacancies.

Miss B. would also gratefully acknowledge the kind and liberal support her School has met with, and trusts her endeavours will still have a like share of public patronage.
 Aug. 8.



At a Council held at the Government House, Eighth day of May, 1857,

PRESENT.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.

It is ordered that the Commissioner of Crown Lands do notify the several Deputy Surveyors and applicants for the purchase of Crown Lands, that on and after the first day of June next, the regulated price for ungranted Lands is to be paid only to the Receiver General, who will give a receipt therefor to the applicants, respectively, and a duplicate thereof to the Crown Lands Commissioner, and that no other payments for the purchase of Crown Lands after the date before mentioned, will be recognized, the Commissioner and Deputy Surveyors of Crown Lands being hereby strictly prohibited from receiving any sums for or on account of Crown Lands.
 Crown Land Office, May 16, 1857. 3m.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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

Halifax 31st March, 1857.

Macilreith & Cabot return thanks for the kind patronage awarded them in former business connections, and individually, and beg to solicit a continuance of the same for the present firm. Their purpose keeping a stock of GOODS that in quality and variety will not be surpassed in this City, and intend to have all orders promptly and faithfully executed under their personal supervision. A large stock suitable for the present and approaching seasons has been selected for them in England, with great attention to style and quality, and may be expected in a few days. Their business will, for the present be carried on at

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

SCIENCE & ART!

LIST OF WEALE'S SERIES OF RUDIMENTARY WORKS.

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

WM. GOSSIP, 24 GRANVILLE STREET.

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

Send to WM. GOSSIP'S. June

PARIS MANTLES!

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

ARE clearing the Balance of their stock of PARIS MANTLES

At an Immonso Sacrifice!

In the large assortment on hand, will be found some of the most choice designs for the season. Former prices ranging to 50s., now reduced to 20s. and upwards.
 August 1. LONDON HOUSE

CHISWELL'S PECTORAL BALSAM

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

Prepared from an English recipe, and sold wholesale and retail by

WM. LANGLEY,
 Chemist, &c.,
 101, St. Paul Street, Halifax, N. S.

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED, per Ship Felicity from Glasgow, the balance of my

Importations of BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Comprising a General Assortment of Educational Books in general use in Schools, Academies and Colleges.
 Reams Large Brown Wrapping Paper,
 Post, Bookcap and Pot Papers,
 Pink and other Colors and White Tissue Paper—
 School Exercise Books, Copy Books, with headings ruled and plain;
 Sealing Wax, and Letter and Note Wafers.
 Music Books, Drawing Books;
 Memorandum Books of all descriptions;
 Camel Hair Pencils, Boxes Colors, Drawing Pencils, Bristol and London Boards and Drawing Paper
 Porcupine and other Penholders;
 German Silver, Steel and Brass Porte Crayons,
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 Phonographic Pencils, Draper's Pencils, Polished Cedar do.;
 Black Ebony Rulers, all sizes;
 Patent, Bottle and White Indian Rubber;
 Children's Colored Picture Books in great variety,
 Mill Board, Pressings;
 Envelopes, and Note Papers all varieties,
 Which will be sold cheap Wholesale and Retail.

WILLIAM GOSSIP,
 24 Granville Street
 May 30.

TO THE CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, and MECHANICAL.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

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

WM. GOSSIP.

Apprentice Wanted.

A Lad of good morals, as apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this office.



PROCLAMATION.

PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA

BY HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN GASPARD LE MARCHANT,

Knight, Knight Commander of the Orders of Saint Ferdinand, and of Charles the Third of Spain, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS, late last night, or early this morning, the City Powder Magazine, in the North suburb of the City of Halifax, was destroyed by the explosion of the Gunpowder stored therein, causing the destruction of human life, and great injury to public and private property and alarm to the inhabitants of the City; and whereas there is reason to believe that the same resulted from the wilful and malicious act of some person or persons unknown; I do hereby offer and proclaim a Reward of

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS,

to be paid to any person or persons (not concerned in the commission of the crime) who shall cause to be discovered or apprehended and brought to justice the offenders or any of them, upon conviction.

And all Her Majesty's loyal subjects are hereby enjoined and requested to aid in the premises to the utmost extent of their ability, and to disclose to the nearest Magistrate, or to His Worship the Mayor of Halifax, any information they may possess or receive in relation to the subject.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Halifax, this fourteenth day of August, in the Twenty-first year of Her Majesty's reign, A. D. 1857.

By His Excellency's Command, CHARLES TUPPER.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

August 15. 2w.

DRAWING BOOKS—ENVELOPES—COPY BOOKS.

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

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

ON HAND—A valuable Stock of Paper of all kinds, and a variety of Stationery.

Call at No. 24 Granville Street. March 29

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.

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

Ollendorff's French Grammar, value. Do. do. do. Jewett.

Key for each of the above. Noel & Chappuis' French Grammar. Levizac's French Grammar.

Wangstrocht's French Grammar. Pinney's Easy Book in French. De Fiva's Elementary French Reader.

De Fiva's Classic French Reader. Collot's Practical French Reader. Rowan's Modern French Reader.

Adventures de Télémaque. Histoire de Charles XII.

Recueil Choisi. Bolmar's Persian's Fables.

Petit Recueil. Chamberland's Fables.

Spier's & ... French and English Pronouncing Dictionary.

Do. School Dictionary. Book of Common Prayer, in French.

French Testament. Dec 13

BOOKS,—Per Ship Micmac.

JUST RECEIVED.

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

Chambers' Arithmetical and Mechanical Drawing Books

Chambers' Mathematics, Key to do.

Chambers' Algebra, Key to do.

Chambers' History of British Empire, 2 vols.

Chambers' History of Scotland, 2 vols.

And all the School Books published by Messrs. W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh—Wholesale and Retail.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville street. April 25.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

Will be reopened on Saturday, 15th August next.

Rev. D. W. PICKETT, M. A., Principal. Prof. STEFFELHAGEN, Teacher of Modern Languages.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

NEW BOOKS!

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

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

A Plain Commentary on the Gospels, 7 vols. 30s.

Taylor's Holy Living, 2s. 3d. Do. Holy Dying, 2s. 3d.

Liturgia Domestica, 3s. 6d. Jones Letters from a Tutor to his Pupils, 2s. 3d.

Sherlock's Practical Christian, 6s. 6d. Nicholson's Exposition of the Catechism, 2s. 4d.

Neison's Life of Bishop Hull, 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.

Pascal's Thoughts on Religion, 2s. 3d. Catechetical Notes on the Articles, 3s.

Do Lessons on the Parables, 3s. 9d. Do do on the Miracles, 3s. 9d.

Do do on the Morning Prayer, 2s. 3d. Heylin's Doctrine and Discipline of the English Church, 1s.

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Arien's Scripture Breviaries, 3s. Life of Bonwicke, 1s. 6d.

The Golden Grave, 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, 1s. 4d.

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Ken's Manual of Prayers, 10d. Keble's Christian year, 2s. 3d.

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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.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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

M. MACILREITH, J. E. CABOT.

Halifax 31st March, 1857. Macilreith & Cabot return thanks for the kind patronage awarded them in former business connections, and individually, and beg to solicit a continuance of the same for the present firm.

Their purpose keeping a stock of GOODS that in quality and variety will not be surpassed in this City, and intend to have all orders promptly and faithfully executed under their personal supervision.

A large stock suitable for the present and approaching seasons has been selected for them in England, with great attention to style and quality, and may be expected in a few days. Their business will, for the present be carried on at

No. 25 Granville Street.

until the old stand in Hollis Street is rebuilt.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS?

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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ALARMING DISORDERS.

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

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

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

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

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Table with 4 columns: Disease, Symptom, Location, and Remedy. Includes Asthma, Bowel Complaints, Coughs, Cold, Chest Diseases, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Debility, Fever & Ague, Female Complaints, Headaches, Indigestion, Intermittent, Inflammation, Inward Weakness, Liver Complaints, Lowness of Spirits, Piles, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and 90, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—25 cents; 62 1/2 cents; and \$1 each Box.

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There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia. Jan. 26, 1857.

DEAFNESS—ITS TREATMENT.—An English

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

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Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Hollis Street.

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

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