



# The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. 8. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1857. NO. 50.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MOORNING.	EVENING.
S.	Dec. 13	Isaiah 25	Acts 13
M.	14	Isaiah 41	Isaiah 38
T.	15	Isaiah 49	Isaiah 44
W.	16	Isaiah 46	Isaiah 48
T.	17	Isaiah 47	Isaiah 49
F.	18	Isaiah 49	Isaiah 50
S.	19	Isaiah 51	Isaiah 52

\* One of the Ember Week Collects to be used on this day and each day in this week.

## Poetry.

### THE BLACK FROST.

THERE was gladness in the woodland,  
There was laughter in the vale,  
When yester morn's soft breezes  
Bore old Winter's dying wail,  
But the evergreens loomed darker at the melancholy tale.

All lovely the earth brighten'd  
'Neath the sunny April skies,  
For her new-born flowers bent o'er her  
With their meek and dewy eyes,  
Half in tears, and half in laughter, with a wondering  
surprise.

The brooklet, deep in shadow  
Of the deathless cedar tree,  
Leaped wildly on its glad way,  
In a frolic ecstacy,  
With the stately orange blossoms falling on it from the tree.

Thus it danced away, no longer  
By an icy fetter bound,  
Through the dark and leafy wildwood,  
Till an open glade it found.  
Life followed in its footsteps—pretty buddings nodded  
round.

The little snow-birds warbled  
To their comrades o'er the sea,  
"Come home and take our places,"  
In the budding linden-tree,  
For our friend, Old Winter, dieth on the violet sprinkled  
lea.

Oh, my heart was full and grateful  
Full of praises as was meet,  
When I walked on yester-even,  
With a varying step and fleet,  
Lest I should crush the flowers that were clinging round  
my feet.

In their tear-bedimpled faces,  
In their soft and starry eyes,  
There was something pure and holy,  
And I dared not sacrifice  
One life from out their myriads for my own heart's vanities.

I left them in their beauty—  
Let them live—and let them die—  
Where the sportive winds may whisper  
Love's untutored lullaby,  
And their kindred's perfumed petals may o'ershadow  
where they lie.

Another morn hath risen—  
Oh, I'm weeping very sore—  
For my dreams of yester-even  
Were but dreams, and nothing more,  
For Old Winter was but sleeping, he is warmer than  
before.

He hath wakened in no fury,  
In no wind-blast hath he sped,  
From our slumbers light to rouse us,  
As with omens full of dread:  
But in silence and in darkness wide the ruin he hath spread.

There is moaning in the woodland,  
There is wailing in the glen,  
Deeper, darker, falls the shadow,  
On the care-worn brows of men,  
They are mourning, they are mourning, for what cannot  
be again.

On the hill-tops, by the road-side,  
Where my feet were loth to press,  
Lest some dainty flower's life-blood  
Should repay the dear caress,  
I seek them, but no longer smile they, answering my gaze.

I will wander on, still hoping,  
As my foolish longing saith,  
I have found them! they are frozen  
In the icy clasp of death,  
And no perfumed zephyr hovers o'er their last expiring  
breath.

The leaves hang dry and yellow,  
From the withered orange bough,  
Of the shining silver blossoms  
There remains no vestige now,  
Black and shrivelled, they lie trampled, on the cold, cold  
earth below.

But with brightening verdure smiloth  
Pine and cedar evergreens,  
"We were scorned but yester-even,  
Now we triumph once again,  
We the only living creatures on the desolated plain."

Ah, I heed them not for sorrow,  
For my heart is very sad,  
Hope denied me—prospects blighted,  
Which but yesterday I had—  
And my flowers! oh, my flowers—let me weep them—  
they are dead!

Hark! above the swelling tempest,  
In the disappointed heart—  
'Tis an angel's music-whisper—  
And the passion clouds depart:  
'Mid the light that breaketh round me, better thoughts  
and feelings start.

Loving Father!—we have sinned—  
Long our erring feet have trod  
In the pathway of transgression,  
'Tis Thy mercy's chastening rod.  
Soul, bow down in meek submission, hush thy murmurs  
—it is God.

—Episcopal Recorder.

## Religious Miscellany.

### AUSTRALASIA.\*

Insisting that there was no possible legal difficulty in the way, the Chief Justice concluded, amidst warm cheering, by offering his services to prepare a constitution, and proposing, the following resolution, introducing the exact words of Bishop Broughton:

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the early establishment of a Synod in this diocese, in which the clergy and laity shall take part with the Bishop in the due ordering and management of the affairs of the Church, is highly desirable; and that the adaptation of that measure, sanctioned and aided by the Legislature, so far as may be necessary to give effect to it, and to the canons, ordinances, and resolutions of such Synod, would largely tend to promote the quiet and good of the Church, and increase its usefulness in the diocese and throughout the colony."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Blacket, who declared the speech of the Chief Justice "a clencher," and asked what possible good can be gained by the Bishop's going to Melbourne to seek counsel, when he had never condescended to ask it in New South Wales?

"If he had exhausted the advice of his own diocese, and had failed of success, it might have been wise to go to Victoria; but he has never attempted to ascertain what are the wishes of the clergy or laity of this diocese. If anything were wanting to prove the need of a Synod, it is this meeting. It is now about five years since I was present in this building, along with the Chief Justice, Mr. Metcalfe, and others, to discuss this very question—the advisability of a Synod. The whole matter was 'ventilated,' as they say, at meetings, in all parishes, and was subjected to all sorts of discussion, and the various meetings were unanimous that a Synod was advisable. Upon the strength of this expression the old Bishop went home, and, as we know too well—died. Now, if we had had a Synod at that time, we could have chosen our own Bishop. But as it was, the bishopric of Sydney went a begging all over England, Ireland, and elsewhere; and at last, after three years or so, the present Bishop arrived. And what then? Did he prosecute the affair from the place the old Bishop left it? Not a bit. He simply did—nothing. He disregarded the opinions of everybody, until it was impossible to be silent any more; and then he gives us a circular. In this circular is the strange part of the whole affair. The avowed object is to ask our opinion whether it is better to have a Synod now, or wait until he has met the Bishop of Melbourne. Now, considering that the Bishop has assumed to himself the right to shelve the whole question for the last two years, it seems strange that he should thus solemnly appeal to the whole Church for permission to delay a few weeks longer. What information could he expect to get? The subject was better understood five years ago than it is now. Two years have elapsed and no signs of life. Why should we wait any longer?"

(\* Concluded from last week.)

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously. Mr. M. Metcalfe rose to move the following resolution:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting there is no difficulty in the nature of the subject, or likely to attend the settlement of the principles and details of the measure, which may not be overcome at an early period by the Lord Bishop, with the assistance of a committee of the clergy and laity favorable to the establishment of such a Synod."

The speaker urged that the delay in establishing the Synod was most ungracious, and that more respect ought to have been paid to the memory of Bishop Broughton than to have set at naught his long-cherished wishes on the subject:—

"The whole matter was discussed. The discussions were not done in the dark. All was open, and recorded in print. No one can plead ignorance of the opinions of the diocese. Bishop Broughton was a master mind—a man of wonderful ability. No man was ever able to rule alone and unaided that was the man. But he was most anxious for a Synod—he felt, and expressed strongly his feeling of his inability to manage the whole concerns of the Diocese. There is, no doubt, a lamentable want of interest in Church matters, and this makes the necessity of exertion more evident. The Bishop has said a good deal about the Church Society in his circular, and it must be admitted that this Society has done something. But it must be remembered that, after all, it is a mere machine for raising money—and every system must have something of this kind—but the Church Society fails from having no proper method of distributing the funds they collected. Another reason for the immediate establishment of a Synod is the question of patronage. Mere partisanship may be so effectually exercised as to deprive parishes of the ministry they approve and desire. The late Bishop Broughton was even-handed. He respected every man equally, and was willing to give all men their rights. I am sorry to say that from my observation this is not the case now. It is high time to alter the system of patronage altogether."

Mr. Lavers, in seconding the Resolution, urged that the Synod was a legacy bequeathed by Bishop Broughton, and Bishop Baker, as his ecclesiastical executor, ought to have handed it over before this. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously, and the meeting was wound up by some further observations from the chairman, stating his own view. The Rev. Canon Walsh said:—

"In a private communication to the Bishop I have already expressed my satisfaction in the temperate and conciliatory tone of his circular, but at the same time I cannot conceal my regret that he has not explained the nature of those important differences of opinion among the senior members of the clerical body to which the circular alludes. The Bishop seems to fear the publicity of discussion on these topics. It is here that we all join issue with him, and ask, if communications on these questions are made to any, why are they not extended to all? Surely we all feel an equal interest in a matter of the highest importance to the welfare of our Church. Why may we not all have an opportunity of calm and friendly discussion, and mutual interchange of opinions? Neither do I see why the opportunity should not be offered to the lay members of our Church—I do not see why those who take such an active interest in her welfare, and so freely contribute of their substance to her support, should be overlooked or disregarded in her councils. I have no disposition to hurry the Bishop on to any rash and hasty measures, but I do complain that he proposes no definite plan, but only asks whether we shall begin to consider the subject or not. As, however, this is really the only point brought before us, we must deal with it as we find it. His lordship expresses a desire to visit Melbourne in the spring, and take counsel with the Bishop of that diocese—As he gives his reason for doing so, I am disposed to accede to his proposal, that it may not be said hereafter that we placed obstacles in the way, as might be the case should any future difficulties arise, and his journey be now prevented. On this ground only can I see any reason for not objecting to the proposed visit to Melbourne, for I accept all that his Honor the Chief Justice has said on this

point. It is a slight—an affront to the diocese—considering how much this subject has been discussed among us here in public and in private, and I may say in England also. Considering this, it is an affront to the good sense, the piety, and the intelligence of New South Wales to find ourselves last in the field, afraid to act for ourselves, and obliged to take counsel of Melbourne or Adelaide. Yet on the ground of assurance that this journey shall involve no lengthened delay, and that this consultation shall involve no new difficulties requiring us to wait two, or five, or ten years longer—on this understanding alone would I be disposed to assent to such an arrangement. I would say, let his lordship go with a full resolution to adopt immediate and decisive measures on his return. I said not this at the opening of our meeting, because I did not wish to bias any one, or check a free unreserved expression of opinion. I am glad that we have had an opportunity of going into this question, and I am glad that there has been such perfect unanimity on the subject. I am sure that it has been a great satisfaction to you all, as well as to myself, to hear the lucid and able exposition of this interesting subject which has been given us by our honored and learned friend the Chief Justice. To have a man of his wisdom and learning with us is no trifling evidence of the justice of our cause. Having his counsel, we are surely fully competent to deal with this subject. As it is desirable that we should all act in concert, and with decision, we must thank him for strengthening our views, and, further, thank him that he came so well prepared to treat the subject as he has done."

Having concluded his remarks, the Rev. Chairman asked those present to give their names, in compliance with a request in the Bishop's circular: "This called forth some discussion, and the possible object of such a request was commented on rather freely. It seemed to be the general opinion that such a demand was rather inconsistent with the reserve observed by the Bishop himself, in the first paragraph of his circular, with respect to the names of those senior clergy whom he had consulted, and the important differences of opinion said to exist among them. The general feeling seemed to be adverse to this sending in of names. It was considered too inquisitorial. The chairman was requested not to comply with it."

### Correspondence.

The Editors of the Church Times do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions of their Correspondents.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—It is with some reluctance I resume my pen. I had strong hopes that wherever discussion was invited upon the condition and prospects of the Church in this Diocese, we would have a host of counsellors coming forward with opinions and suggestions, or canvassing those advanced by others, and that thus the best and wisest course of conduct would be discovered, means devised for lessening present and warding off future evils, and for establishing our Church in Nova Scotia upon a broad and permanent basis. Others were silent upon the matters that affect us most, and feeling that those matters should be made the subject of public discussion, that our co-religionists should be coaxed, or forced to think about them, and that it was better they should be inadequately treated than not at all, I addressed to you two letters, which to my surprise have not produced a single expression of approval or dissent.—Your clever "Backwoodsman" took exception to one very unimportant part of my first communication, and wasted his time in strictures upon my words, leaving the main point altogether untouched. And this has been all the success attending my poor though well meant attempt to arouse my fellow Churchmen! Apart from all consideration as to the writer, or his mode of managing his subjects, they themselves were sufficiently grave and interesting to deserve some notice especially from our Clergymen whom they more nearly concerned.

But hoping that I may still provoke some older and abler men to give us of the riches of their wisdom and experience, I beg to offer you a few more remarks upon the necessity for a Sustentation Fund.

It surely cannot be known by the Churchmen of Nova Scotia, that the threatened withdrawal of grants has already commenced. The Venerable Society for Propagation of the Gospel, to which we are under infinite obligations for the aid it has so long and so liberally given to the Diocese, has announced, that as it has other more needy fields of labor on which to bestow its patronage, it will withdraw from every old parish or mission in Nova Scotia, the grant now given,

when the present incumbent dies or is removed. This we had warning of long before, and it has been already commenced, and yet for places so cut off no provision is made.

There are I believe about 50 or 52 Parishes or Missions in Nova Scotia. Of these 10 or 12 at most are aided by the D. C. S., and it announces that the other 40 have no claim whatever upon it. Worse still! if they had the claim it has not the means to meet it. What then is to be the fate of these parishes? Are they to be abandoned? No Christian, at least no Churchman, would entertain so horrible an idea. Well, then, how are they to be maintained?

These remarks apply with still greater force to those places, the incumbents of which are on the old Government list. If for instance then the Rectors of Pictou, Chester, Annapolis, Bridgetown, Lunenburg, or Yarmouth, were to die, (which God forbid) how would their places be filled,—from what source would the salaries of their successors come? The people of these and other similarly situated parishes I fear have not considered the matter, and is it not madness to postpone the consideration of it until it is too late.

It cannot be too frequently recalled, that however the voluntary system may do in other places it will not suit in Nova Scotia at present, and that to leave the Church dependent upon it would be the readiest way to destroy her. If any one question the statement, I refer him to every instance in which the experiment is even partially tried, outside of Halifax. In those missions where less than a third of the Minister's salary is to come from the people, do we not find that there are difficulties in the way of collection, and often delays in the payment to the Minister—and do we not know that if each of these places were required to make up 60 pounds in place of 50, it would be deemed almost impossible. But some political economist will say, that on the principle of necessity being a spur to exertion, if the people in one of those missions were required to double their subscriptions, or lose their Minister, they would certainly do better than at present, they would be more generous and more punctual—*credat Judæus Apella! non ego.*—Look to those parishes in which the increased burden is imposed, and what is the result? Are the incumbents comfortably settled in snug parsonages,—have they salaries even as good as those of their brethren, or are the sums promised to them promptly paid? No! They are worse off in every respect than many of even the youngest Missionaries of the D. C. S. Wherever then and to whatever extent the voluntary system is relied upon in this Diocese, with the single exception of the capital, the result is disappointment, and the more we trust to it the greater the disappointment.

The economist will say, these are only temporary evils, which will cease to exist by and by. There is an old proverb which would apply in answer to this remark: "Live, poor horse, and you will get grass!" "The people must be educated up to the system," says another. Well, if so, must the poor minister be at the expense of their education? We want some system that will meet the exigencies of the present time, and not one that may prove useful twenty or thirty years hence, when the present generation of laborers have gone in poverty to the grave.

But are not Dissenting Ministers supported by the voluntary system? All in this Province, we believe, with the exception of the Wesleyans, are supposed so to be; but are they "supported?" Are their salaries ample? are they even sufficient for the ordinary wants of educated gentlemen, with families to maintain and educate? And, such as they are, are they paid in cash when due? I do not deny that there are cases of generosity and honesty in this particular, but if there be they are exceptional, and have not come within my knowledge.

The Wesleyans have the very best system in existence for raising money. Each member is required to pay one penny a week, and besides this at least 1s. 3d. every three months for a "ticket." By this means they get about two dollars a year from every adult member, and besides this, in towns they have adopted the renting of pews as well; so that one would think they were secure enough, and yet not a single preacher is left to the mercies of his congregation—their Missionary Society is their stay and reliance.

The voluntary system then, is weighed in the balance and found wanting: what shall we adopt in place of it? I see no other resource, and I know no better, than a "Sustentation Fund." This is not an untried and visionary scheme. When the "Free Church" Ministers left the Kirk of Scotland, they

were more numerous than our Clergy are, by far.—They had nothing to trust to, but the liberality of their adherents; but they were too wise to let all depend upon occasional voluntary givings, they established at once a Sustentation Fund, and now they are amply provided for: they have built meeting-houses and manse, they have built and endowed colleges, and sent out missionaries, and made themselves a powerful body. I propose their policy in this matter to our Clergy, as an example, and feel assured if it be adopted and zealously followed up, it will prove as profitable in New Scotia as in Scotia.

How is it to be effected? Thus: let appeals be drawn up, stating the case fully, and urging every lover of the Church to give of his means for the purpose of endowing permanently the Church of England in this province. Let our Clergy read these appeals from their pulpits, and, with all the zealous laymen they can press into the service, go from door to door and beg. Let special agents be sent into every parish, and meetings held to further the project, and let some be sent to England, Ireland, and the United States, if necessary, and every shilling thus procured be poured into one common fund, from which as a capital not a penny shall ever be drawn, but the interest compounded until claims upon the fund require it to be appropriated to the relief of those missions from which Government and Society grants have been withdrawn.

Suppose £12,000 be collected and invested at five per cent., and say that for one year no claim is made, there is an additional capital of £600. If there be five claims, giving to each clergyman £60 a year, (or say £50 sterling) would still leave near £300 to swell the original amount. And if it should happen in process of time that the whole of the interest would be insufficient—and this could not happen for years to come—a second general collection could easily and reasonably be made. Moreover by the time this would happen, the "education" before referred to might be supposed to have progressed considerably.

We have a Bishoprick Endowment Fund, and we favor local contributions for parish endowment, and why not then for the endowment of the church as a whole. The system of parish endowment tends to congregationalism, but the plan I propose would keep us all united, having a common bond. The fund should be connexional, general, designed for the welfare of the whole body, built up by the contributions of Churchmen, narrow and broad, high and low, in the east and in the west, and should be fairly dispensed, without regard to any such petty distinction.

I shall conclude for the present, Mr. Editor, lest I darken counsel with many words.

Yours,

"CRITO."

### News Department.

#### Extracts from Papers by Steamer America.

#### ENGLAND.

The following letter will explain the grounds upon which the incumbent of St. Michael's, Burleigh-street, has interfered to prevent the repetition of a course of sermons at Exeter-hall:—

"3, Upper Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.,

"November 5, 1857.

"My Lord Bishop—I have already been in correspondence with your lordship in reference to the proposed series of services on Sunday evenings in Exeter hall, which, as your lordship knows, is situated in my parish, to be conducted by several of the metropolitan clergy and others from various parts of the kingdom. The promoters of this movement having issued placards notifying to the public that these services will take place under your lordship's sanction, commencing on Sunday next, but without any sanction from me, as incumbent of the parish, I am forced into the painful position of either abandoning my duty as such incumbent, or of acting in apparent opposition and antagonism to you as my Diocesan, by interposing my veto, which I am well advised will render the proposed meetings illegal. Nevertheless, however painful the position, no other alternative is left me but to notify to your lordship, with all due respect, that I do not assent to any services being conducted within my parish except by myself or curate, or solely by your lordship, as my Diocesan.

"In thus protesting against public preaching within my parish by strange clergymen, and in an unconsecrated building, I am only upholding the parochial system which for many centuries has been maintained inviolable throughout England, and am setting my face against a proceeding altogether irregular, and which, if permitted, would prove thoroughly subversive of all discipline and order in the Church, and

would tend, beyond all conception, to destroy that form of sound words so essential to the purity and power of our branch of Christ's Church.

"I am perfectly aware that the originators and promoters of the Exeter-hall Sunday services assert that the provisions of the Act of Vict. 18 and 19, c. 86, render my assent unnecessary. If so, why, may I ask, was it so urgently solicited last summer, and the fact of my assent announced in the advertisement? That I did then give my consent—my very reluctant consent, as is well known—I readily admit; but it was by way of experiment only, and that experiment was utterly failed that I now feel doubly called upon to interpose the veto which I possess.

"I am advised that beyond all question the above Act of Parliament in no way dispenses with the necessity of my sanction being obtained. That act, as I am informed upon competent authority, merely renders inoperative the provisions of three previous statutes, one of which, as appears from the title, is only for Protestant Dissenters, and the two others (irrespective of the internal evidence to the like effect) have been judicially declared by Lord Hardwick, and by Sir John Nicholl (as Judge of the Court of Arches) not to relate to Clergy of the Church of England. Upon this point I cannot do better than quote the words of the late Justice Bayley, in the case of *Farnworth v. Bishop of Chester*, 4 B. and C., 555. He says, p. 570, 'If the vicar has the cure of souls co-extensive with the whole limits of his parish, that casts a very serious and important duty upon him, and he has a right and is bound as the conservator parochiæ to take care that no person shall deliver doctrine in that parish except under his sanction and authority. It is said that the Bishop will never appoint an unfit person, but if the vicar has the cure of souls in the parish, he has a right to act on his own judgment, and is not bound to trust to the judgment of the Ordinary.' I also take the liberty of mentioning the following cases, all of which have reference to points now brought forward:—*Rex v. Bishop of London*, 1 Term Reports, 321; *Dr. Trebec v. Keith*, 2 Atkins, 498; *Moysey v. Hillcoat*, 2 Haggard, 30; *Bliss v. Words*, 3 Haggard, 486; *Carr v. Marsh*, 2 Phillimore, 198; and *Barnes v. Shore*, 8 Adolphus and Ellis, 640.

"Under these circumstances I have felt it my duty (acting under the advice of counsel) to give notice to the Rev. T. H. Davies, whose name is announced as intending to preach in Exeter-hall on Sunday next, informing him of my objection to his so doing, and I most earnestly hope that your lordship will, by the interposition of your authority, relieve me from the painful necessity of any further proceedings, which my exceedingly limited means will be little qualified to carry forward, however much I may deem my duty as incumbent of the parish to be paramount to all other considerations.

"In conclusion, I have but to add that I must beg to reserve to myself the right of making what use of this letter circumstances may require.—I have the honour to be, with every feeling of profound respect, my Lord Bishop, your lordship's ever faithful and very dutiful servant,

"A. G. EDOUARD,  
"Incumbent of St. Michael's Parish, Strand."

John Donovan, one of the men injured in the attempt to launch the *Leviathan*, expired at the hospital on Thursday. An inquest was held on the body of the man on Monday, when the jury found that the death of the deceased was accidental, caused by his own imprudence. It seems he was not a regular workman, volunteered to help, and got in an improper position. Mr. Brunel, the engineer of the ship, stated that he attributed the accident to the vessel moving faster than he calculated on, and the breaks not being sufficiently heavy. The weight of the ship, he said, was 10,300 tons. Her Government measurement is 23,000 tons; her length is 690 feet; breadth 33 feet; and depth, 56 feet:—

The Coroner—Then you ascribe the accident to the ship having moved more freely than you calculated upon?

Mr. Brunel—Yes, and also to the breaks not having been on so firmly as we shall have them another time.

The Coroner—You mean when the launch is again attempted?

Mr. Brunel—Yes. The vessel is now held in chains. Two preventive chains have been put on, but they are not yet taut.

By a Juror.—Three of the men at the handles were at their proper post. They ought to have withdrawn, but I cannot blame them for what they did, as I have a strong impression that if I had been at the drum myself I should have laid hold of a handle. I may say, perhaps, that I may blame myself, for I

did not anticipate that the handles would have revolved so rapidly.

At a meeting of the directors of the company on Wednesday it was reported that there was not the least twist or deflection in the ship, and that she sits as fairly on her cradles as she did on the morning of the day of the attempted launch. The change of the ship's name was only determined on the day previous to the attempted launch. The anchor for the vessel broke on Monday at Woolwich Dockyard, during the process of testing. It gave way at a strain of ninety four tons. On Saturday the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales paid a visit to the monster.

A curious "scene," or more properly speaking, an impertinent intrusion, occurred at Jullien's musical exhibition on Thursday night. The performance was entitled *The Indian Fantasia and Gen. Havelock's Triumphant March*. At its close, instead of obeying a call for the repetition of "Rule Britannia," and "God save the Queen," M. Jullien made a *coup de theatre* with his usual adroitness. "Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "as we are honoured this evening by the presence of Lady Havelock, the wife of the distinguished General—that British lion who has so nobly hunted down the Bengal tiger—I am sure you will all be as delighted as I am to know that she is among us." Then, pointing to a box on the first tier, he said, "There is lady Havelock!" This announcement was received with such "tremendous cheering" that Lady Havelock, who had been quietly listening to the music, rose from her seat, and, coming forward to the front of the box with her two daughters, gracefully saluted the audience. The acclamations that followed were again interrupted by M. Jullien, speaking in a loud voice, and apparently as excited as if he had been an Englishman born—"Now, ladies and gentlemen, you shall join with me in three British cheers. I will give the word, and you shall all respond *ensemble*." He gave the word, and his "Hip, hip, hip, hurrah!" thrice reiterated, was thrice echoed by such a hurrah from the united voices of the assembly as made the walls reverberate again.

INDIA.

A private letter from Delhi gives the following particulars of the gallantry of Lieut. Salkeld in forcing the Cashmere gate:—

"The signal given for the rush at the walls was the blowing open of the Cashmere gate, which most dangerous duty devolved on Lieutenant Salkeld, of the Engineers.

The whole was done by escalade, as the breach was not complete enough to enter without ladders. Lieut. Salkeld approached with three sergeants, under a tremendous fire of musketry. He was first shot through the arm; notwithstanding that, he went on to the gate with bags of powder; as they approached one sergeant was killed: the second sergeant took up the bags, assisting Lieut. Salkeld knocking them on to the spikes of the gate, not being able to put them underneath, as the wicket-gate was opened, and about twenty muskets pointed up as well through many holes in the gateway, firing from both flanks from the wall. As Lieutenant Salkeld put on the bags he was shot through the leg, and fell: the second sergeant lit the match, but after lighting it, he said to Lieut. Salkeld on the ground, "I fear the match has not taken light, sir;" at the word "sir," he fell dead, riddled with balls; the match did ignite, blew open the gate: the third sergeant escaped unhurt. At the signal the troops rushed on; every one who carried the scaling ladders of the 2nd Fusiliers was knocked over; however, they rushed on, put up the ladders (many of which were found to be too short), changing their positions, got on the walls, cheered, and rushed down upon the enemy and carried the place. On they went along the walls, taking the Mores bastion, Ajmere gate, the other column taking the Church battery, Water battery, Treasury compound, and Skinner's house.

Brigadier General Nicholson turned out to be mortally wounded, and died on the 23rd of September, at the early age of thirty-five. In announcing his decease, Sir John Lawrence says—

"Gen. Nicholson's loss is greatly to be deplored.—He was an officer of great promise. He possessed some of the highest qualities of a soldier, brave, sagacious, and devoted to his profession. The Bengal army contains no more able or more noble soldier."

FRANCE.—The monetary crisis is seriously affecting our neighbours in their manufacturing districts. At Lyons, the looms are all at a stand-still, and hundreds of workmen thrown out of employment, and compelled to resort to public charity. Cardinal de Bonald, Archbishop of Lyons, has addressed a circular to the curates of his diocese, ordering collections to be made in their churches in favour of the silk weavers, whom the commercial crisis has reduced to the most deplorable condition. At Roubaix and Rouen great distress also prevails among the labouring population.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following letter from the Emperor to M. Magne:—

Monsieur le Ministre—I see with pain that, without either real or apparent cause, the public credit is injured by chimeric fears, and by the propagation of *soi disant* remedies for an evil which only exists in the imagination. In preceding years, it must be acknowledged, the apprehensions felt had some foundation—a succession of bad harvests compelling us to export each year many hundred millions of specie to pay for the corn which we required, and yet we were able to avert the crisis, and defy the sad predictions of alarmists, by simple measures of prudence adopted temporarily by the Bank. On the present occasion, why is it not understood that the same course, rendered yet easier by the law which permits the rate of discount to be raised, must suffice *a fortiori* to preserve for the Bank the specie which it requires, seeing that we are in very much better condition than last year, the harvest having been abundant, and the metallic reserve of the Bank being more considerable?

I beg you, then, to deny peremptorily all the absurd projects attributed to the Government, the propagation of which so easily creates alarm. It is not without some pride that we can affirm of France that there is no country in Europe where the public credit rests upon more extensive and solid bases. The remarkable report which you have addressed to me is a proof of this. Encourage those who vainly frighten themselves; assure them that I am firmly resolved not to employ those empirical means which are only resorted to in the cases, happily so rare, in which catastrophes beyond human foresight break upon a country.

NAPOLÉON.

Palace of Compiègne, Nov. 10, 1857.

The *Moniteur* also publishes an Imperial Decree, dated the same day, revoking the prohibition of the export of grain and flour, potatoes and dried beans or peas, chestnuts and their flour and meal. Another decree, which interdicted the distillation of cereal and other mealy substances used for food, is likewise revoked, but they are to be distilled in such a manner as to permit of the refuse being used as food for cattle.

CANADA.

NEW CANADIAN MINISTRY.—Toronto, Nov. 28.—A new Ministry has been qualified and sworn into office to-day. It consists of the following persons: John A. McDonald, Premier and Attorney General for Canada West.

William Cayley, Inspector General.  
Robert Spence, Postmaster General.  
George E. Cartier, Attorney General, Canada East.  
Joc. C. Morrison, Receiver General.  
P. M. Vankoughnet, President of Executive Council.  
T. J. J. Loranger, Provincial Secretary.  
N. F. Belleau, President of Legislative Council.  
Charles Alleyne, Commissioner of Public Works.  
L. V. Sicotte, Commissioner of Crown Lands.  
Mr. McDonald is Premier in room of Col. Tache, and Mr. Belleau takes his place as President of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Loranger succeeds Mr. Terrill.  
Mr. Alleyne takes the place of Mr. Lemieux.  
Mr. Sicotte succeeds Mr. Cauchon.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Central Bank of New Brunswick has temporarily suspended. The Banks here refused to take its notes on Monday, and a panic was immediately excited. To avert the consequences of a general run for specie the Bank suspended next morning, as will appear by the following notice of the President:

"NOTICE.—A panic and determined run having this day commenced on the Central Bank of New Brunswick, arising from several telegraphic reports from the City of Saint John, that the paper of this Bank had been generally refused there, the Board of Directors have felt it their duty to announce to the public that they must resort to a temporary suspension of specie payments. This step has been taken upon mature consideration, and with a view to the best interests of all concerned with the bank, as well as for the public at large; and the Directors feel quite justified in saying that the state of the Bank authorises them to give the fullest assurance to the public, that there is no greater cause for alarm at the present than at any former period of the existence of this institution.

"It will be apparent to every one that any unnecessary depreciation of the paper of this Bank in the public mind can only tend to injure the community, without effecting the slightest possible good.

"Geo. BORSFORD, Pres. Central Bank.

"Fredericton, Nov. 30, 1857.

We may add that several merchants of this city advertise to take Central Bank notes in exchange for goods, so that no loss need be apprehended by the holders of the bank paper throughout the country.—*Church Witness*.



### Missionary Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.  
67 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Tuesday, Nov. 3rd, 1857.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal in the chair.

The Bishops of Nova Scotia and Huron were present.

Attention was called by the Secretary to the letter which was read from the Lord Bishop of Graham's Town, at the last meeting, and to the notice then given by the standing committee of their intentions to propose at this day's meeting a further grant of £500 towards the college at Graham's Town.

The sum of £500 was then granted towards the object.

The Secretaries stated that since the last General Meeting, the Finance Committee had taken into their consideration the applications of the several candidates for the office of superintendent of the Society's Depository, and that after a careful examination of the letters and papers sent in by upwards of one hundred candidates, the committee had recommended to the Standing Committee Mr. Thomas Burt for election. Mr. Burt had been elected accordingly.

The Board adopted the choice made by the Committee.

An application was made by the Lord Bishop of Huron for aid towards objects in his diocese. The following are extracts from his letter dated Woolwich:

"The Bishop of Toronto had for many years been desirous of dividing his diocese, but for want of an endowment he had not been able, until lately, to carry them into effect. In 1854, at the suggestion of his Lordship, a subscription was commenced in the western section of the diocese of Toronto, which, it was hoped, would produce the minimum sum stated by the Bishops of Toronto to be necessary (viz. £10,000 *ster.*) After much delay, and with great labour, the sum of £8,400 sterling, or £10,000, Halifax currency, had been subscribed as an endowment for the new see, to be called the Diocese of Huron. The sum is not deemed sufficient by the Bishop of Toronto, and by the Governor-General of Canada, and a promise has been exacted from the Committee appointed to manage the fund, that every exertion will be made to obtain £1600 additional, that so the sum of £10,000 *ster.* originally fixed by the Bishop of Toronto as the minimum for the endowment, may be forthcoming. It is now apprehended that the Committee will find it impossible to accomplish this.

"Another want of the diocese is a fund to assist in the erection of churches in new parts of the diocese. Large numbers of emigrants yearly flock to the western parts of Canada, and some pecuniary assistance is necessary to enable them to erect simple houses of worship in remote parts of the country. The new settler cannot, for several years, assist (except with his labour) in this work, therefore a small fund in the diocese for this purpose would be most desirable.

"Books too, more particularly Bible and Prayer Books, are much needed in the newer settlements, and a grant of these from the society would be most acceptable.

"In thus appealing to the Society for the above objects (viz. the episcopal endowment, the erection of churches, and books for the poor settlers,) I am pleading in behalf of those who annually leave your shores, and who come to Canada to seek in that far distant land an independence for themselves and their families.

The Board granted—

Towards the endowment of the bishopric . . .	£200
"    church-building in the diocese . . .	300
For Books and Tracts . . . . .	30

Six sets of Service Books.

The Lord Bishop of Graham's Town recommended a request made by the Rev. J. Hardie, that a grant voted by the Board in 1851, towards a church at Cra-Stock, might be renewed, the limited time having elapsed.

Good reasons having been given for the delay, the grant was renewed.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia made a similar application in behalf of a church at Marie Joseph, in his diocese, towards which £25 had been granted.

The Board acceded to the request.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL  
IN FOREIGN PARTS.

79, Pall Mall, Nov. 6, 1857.

The fierce storm which has recently swept over Northern India has fallen heavily upon the missions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Two of the principal Missions, namely, Delhi and

Cawnpore, have been wholly swept away; and in a third, namely, Saugor, Missionary operations are necessarily suspended, in consequence of the disturbed state of the surrounding country.

But not only have two important Mission Stations been violently overthrown, but the clergymen and Catechists attached to them have perished in the indiscriminate slaughter of the Europeans.

At Delhi, the Rev. A. R. Howard, M. A., of Caius College, Cambridge, one of the original Missionaries who went to establish the Mission in 1854, and Mr. Daniel Currie Sandys, of Bishop's College, a Catechist and candidate for Holy Orders, have been fully murdered.

At Cawnpore, the Rev. W. H. Haycock and the Rev. H. E. Cockey, both of whom were educated at Bishop's College, and had been diligently and patiently labouring in their Divine Master's service, one for four, the other for two years, have met a like bloody death.

Thus has it pleased Almighty God to call away, by a sudden and awful summons, four of his servants while dedicating the first-fruits of their youth and strength to his glory.

The Society, humbly submitting itself to this mysterious visitation, and with a deep acknowledgment of past omission and shortcoming, desires to address itself now in earnest to the great work, hitherto so feebly prosecuted, of the Evangelization of Heathen India.

Whatever may be the causes which have led to the late calamitous mutiny in the Bengal army, the Society has observed with satisfaction that the idea of connecting it with the proceedings of the Missionaries has been all but universally abandoned. The most inveterate prejudice on this subject has been dissipated by the irresistible evidence of facts; for it is well known that while the province of Oude, the very focus and hot-bed of rebellion, has not within it a single Missionary, the provinces of Tanjore and Tinnevely, where there are above 800 Native Christian congregations, and upwards of 50,000 converts, have remained throughout perfectly quiet and undisturbed.

Again, in the Native Bengal army, which has been the chief instrument of the recent fearful atrocities, preaching is absolutely forbidden, and there probably was not, at the time of the outbreak, a single Christian to be found in its ranks.

So far, therefore, from there being any ground for apprehending danger to the peace and stability of our Indian empire from the progress of Christianity, it may be confidently maintained that the diffusion of Christian truth and Christian principles affords the best means of promoting the moral and social amelioration of the people, and presents the only effectual security for the maintenance of British supremacy in India.

That our recent disasters, sad and humiliating as they are, will tend ultimately to the furtherance of the Gospel, the Society is fully assured; and now is the time to press forward with increased earnestness in this holy cause.

The Society, therefore, has resolved, God being its helper, and so far as the means placed at its disposal shall allow, to adopt and carry out the following measures:—

"1. To double (at least) the number of the Society's European Missionaries in India, and to promote by every available means the education, training, and ordination of the more advanced Native converts for the work of the Christian ministry among their own countrymen.

"2. To found new, and strengthen existing, Missions in the presidential and other principal cities of India, wherever there may appear to be the best opening, with a view to bring the truths of Christianity before the minds of the upper, as well as of the lower, classes in those great centres of population.

"3. To press again upon the attention of the Indian Government, the urgent necessity of a subdivision of the enormous dioceses of Calcutta and Madras; and especially to insist upon the desirableness of establishing a bishopric for the Punjab, another for the North Western provinces, and a third, for the province of Tinnevely.

"4. To encourage the establishment of Industrial Boarding Schools, both for boys and girls, as the best means of improving the habits and tone of mind of the Native Christian community."

For the execution of these designs two things are imperatively required.

(a) An additional body of Missionary Clergymen, qualified as well by intellectual ability as by spiritual graces, to become evangelizers of the heathens.

(b) An augmentation of pecuniary means by a sum

of not less than £30,000 a year, for which a special "India Missions' Extension Fund" has already been opened.

For the supply of duly qualified men, the Society makes its solemn appeal to the younger clergy to offer themselves for the work, at this most awful crisis of the Church.

It appeals also most earnestly to the Universities to send forth some of their more gifted sons as Messengers of Salvation to the East.

For the supply of the necessary funds, the Society appeals to the whole body of the Church, calling upon all, as they value their own Christian privileges, to help forward by their prayers and their free-will offerings, a work which has for its object nothing less than the overthrow of the strongholds of Satan, and the establishment of the kingdom of Christ.

The Society has obtained permission to make public the subjoined proposal, from one of its most earnest and liberal members:—

"Aigburth, near Liverpool,

October, 18th, 1847.

"My dear Sir,—Feeling strongly the great sin of which we, as a nation, have been guilty, owing to our culpable timidity, which has prevented us from boldly unflinching the standard of Christ in India, and for which we should be justly punished by the loss of that great country, I, nevertheless, firmly believe, with the excellent Bishop of Oxford, that God will still give us an opportunity of making up for our shortcomings. I hope our rulers will now have sufficient courage to proclaim themselves Christians; and while allowing the natives full toleration in the exercise of their religion, so far as is compatible with good order, that they will henceforward do their best to assist the great Church societies in endeavouring to 'preach the Gospel to every creature.'

"If every individual composing this nation would do what in him lay to atone for our former luke-warmness, we might humbly hope for a blessing on our country, and for a mighty harvest of believers; and, with this conviction, I write to say, I shall be ready to pay down £100 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, provided 19 other persons will make similar contributions within six months from the present time, so as to raise £2000, to be applied towards the Indian Missions, whether by the extension of the episcopate or otherwise, according to the best judgment of the Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

"I have mentioned 19 persons, trusting that they might be found among your subscribers, or elsewhere; but the chief object being to raise the sum of £2000 the number of persons contributing would be immaterial.

"Believe me, my dear sir,

"Very faithfully yours,

"ALFRED CASTELLAIN.

"The Rev. Ernest Hawkins."

A meeting will be held in London on November 26th, with the object of eliciting public sympathy in behalf of a great enlargement of Missionary operations in India. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury President of the Society, will take the chair.

Such a meeting will not be regarded as premature, when it is considered that the collection of funds and the selection of Missionaries cannot proceed very rapidly. The Society is anxious to be prepared to extend its Missionary work largely and with vigor as soon as the political circumstances of India shall allow.

The Society has already received several offers of pecuniary assistance, and announces its readiness to receive contributions and annual subscriptions either for (1) the India Missions' Extension Fund (and under this head the Society specially appeals to its friends to enable it without loss of time to accept Mr. Castellain's generous proposal); or for (2) the re-establishment of the Mission at Delhi; or for (3) the erection of memorial Churches at Delhi and Cawnpore.

### Selections.

*Biographies of Distinguished Scientific Men.* By Francois Arago, Member of the Institute. Translated by Admiral W. H. Smyth, D.C.L., F.R.S., &c., the Rev. Baden Powell, M.A., F.R.S., &c., and Robert Grant, Esq., M.A., F.R.A.S. Longmans.

The lives of philosophers do not, indeed, generally begin with striking incidents; it is internal rather than external—a life of thought rather than of action. But it is here especially that Arago's greatness lies. His recently published lectures on astronomy show

that he strongly believed in the possibility of the popularisation of science, and that he himself was eminently fitted to effect it. This same work is carried on in these memoirs over a wide extent of subjects. Each famous Academician, as he passes before us, is compelled to unfold his claim to the admiration of mankind in language which mankind at large can appreciate. Every memoir is a popular history of an art or science. The life of Herschel is the record of the improvement of the telescope, and the vast extension of sidereal astronomy. The name of Fourier is connected with an explanation of the theory of heat. The polarisation of light finds its place in the history of Malus: the theory of its undulation in that of Fresnel. An account, which most Englishmen must consider unfair, of the Egyptian hieroglyphics is given under the head of Thomas Young: and the biography of James Watt concludes the volume with an elaborate history of the steam-engine, deduced from the times of Pope Gerbert and the thundering idol of the ancient Teutones on the banks of the Weser.

The description of the powers of steam, and the successive improvements in its application, is an excellent specimen of Arago's power of exhibiting a difficult subject in clear, full, and popular language; but it is too long for extraction. The following statement of the two theories of light is a shorter illustration of the same qualities:—

"The senses of hearing and smell enable us to discover the existence of bodies at a distance by totally different means. Every odorous substance undergoes a species of evaporation; minute particles are sent off from it incessantly, they mix with the air, which becomes a vehicle for them, and diffuses them in every direction. A grain of musk, whose subtle emanations penetrate through all parts of a vast surrounding circuit, loses its power from day to day; it ends by being entirely dissipated and totally disappearing.

"It is not the same with a sounding body. Every one knows that a distant bell, whose sound strikes faintly on our ear, nevertheless does not send to us a single molecule of metal; that it can resound without interruption for successive centuries without losing any of its weight. When the clapper strikes it, its sides vibrate, they undergo an oscillatory motion, which communicates itself immediately to the neighbouring portions of the air, and thence by degrees to the whole atmosphere. These atmospheric vibrations constitute sound.

"Our organs, whatever be their nature, cannot be put in relation with distant bodies, except in one or the other of these two ways: thus either the sun emits incessantly, as odorous bodies do, material particles from all points of his surface with a velocity of 77,000 leagues in a second, and these are minute solar fragments which by penetrating into the eye produce vision; or else that luminary, in this respect like a bell, excites simply an undulatory movement in a medium extremely elastic, pervading all space, and these vibrations proceed to agitate our retina as the sonorous undulations affect the membrane of the tympanum.

"Of these two explanations of the phenomena of light, one is called the Theory of Emission, the other is known under the name of the System of Waves."

But the history of scientific men is not always exhausted in the history of science. Many of the distinguished names recorded in these pages have a place also in the more chequered scroll which records the destinies of nations. Not the least remarkable feature in the first outbreak of the French Revolution was the impulse which brought so many men of letters to the surface of action, now directing and now hurried away and absorbed by its eddying currents. Bailly, the famous Mayor of Paris, was among the earliest of these. Arago brings him before us in other guise from that in which Carlyle has familiarised us with his image. Yet the portrait is not substantially different. He was an honest, laborious, and patriotic man, sincerely anxious to fulfil his duty rightly, but quite unequal to the tremendous task of plucking safety out of the nettle danger by ruling or diverting the roused passions of an infuriated people. He perished, like many a stronger man, in the storm which he had once hoped to direct. Arago's account of his last moments is simple and touching, though somewhat different from the common version:—

"Bailly's last look was towards his wife. A gentleman of the escort feelingly listened to his last words, and faithfully repeated them to his widow. The procession reached the entrance to the Champ de Mars, on the side towards the river, at a quarter past one o'clock. This was the place where, according to the words of the sentence, the scaffold had been raised. The blinded crowd collected there furiously exclaimed that the sacred ground of the Champ de la Federation should not be soiled by the presence and blood of him whom they called a great criminal. Upon their demand the scaffold was taken down again, and carried piecemeal into one of the fosses, where it was put up afresh. Bailly remained the stern witness of

these frightful preparations, and of these infernal clamors. Not one complaint escaped from his lips.—Rain had been falling all the morning; it was cold; it drenched the body, and especially the bare head, of the venerable man. A wretch saw that he was shivering, and cried out to him, 'Thou tremblest, Bailly.' 'I am cold, my friend,' mildly answered the victim.—These were his last words.

Fourier and Carnot swam more successfully in the troubled waters. The former sailed with Napoleon on his Eastern expedition, and became First Secretary of the Institute of Egypt. His services were, however, by no means confined to scientific matters, as the following anecdote will show:—

"The Emir Hadjey, or Prince of the Caavan, who had been nominated by General Bonaparte upon his arrival in Cairo, escaped during the campaign of Syria. There existed strong grounds at the time for supposing that four *Cheiks Ulemas* had rendered themselves accomplices of the treason. Upon his return to Egypt, Bonaparte confided the investigation of this grave affair to Fourier. "Do not," said he, "submit harsh measures to me. You have to pronounce judgment upon high personages; we must either cut off their heads or invite them to dinner. On the day following that on which this conversation took place, the *Cheiks* dined with the General in Chief."

Ultimately he obtained the post of Prefect of *Isere*, which brought him into an unpleasant contact with his former commander on his return from Elba. Arago gives us a graphic picture of the fall of Grenoble on this occasion:—

"It is eight o'clock in the evening. The inhabitants and the soldiers garrison the ramparts. Napoleon precedes his little troop by some steps; he advances even to the gate; he knocks (be not alarmed gentlemen, it is not a battle which I am about to describe), he knocks with his snuff box! 'Who is there?' cried the officer of the guard. 'It is the Emperor! Open!' 'Sire, my duty forbids me.' 'Open, I tell you; I have no time to lose.' 'But, Sire, even though I should open to you, I could not. The keys are in the possession of General Marchand.' 'Go, then, and fetch them.' 'I am certain that he will refuse them to me.' 'If the General refuses them, tell him that I will dismiss him.' These words petrified the soldiers. . . . The single word *dismissal*, effaced the faint line of demarcation which separated for an instant the old soldiers from the young recruit; one word established the whole garrison in the interest of the Emperor."

The life of Carnot was yet more prominent and more stormy. His personal character seems to have been singularly simple and upright; his public position carries with it almost an equal share of infamy and glory. As a simple member of the Committee of Public Safety he must be content to share in the execrations of Robespierre; as its War Minister he stands forth in almost solitary splendor, as the presiding spirit of that wonderful effort by which France, disorganized and exhausted, threw back the armies of invading Europe, and became itself the avenger and scourge. He was both used and dismissed by Napoleon, and only finally embraced with his full confidence during the Hundred Days; a confidence which compelled him to finish his days in exile. An improvement in the science of fortification is no inapt adjunct to such a life; but it does seem singular that the War Minister of the Committee of Public Safety should have found time or tranquility for working out "Reflections on the Metaphysics of the Infinitesimal Calculus." The deepest abstraction perhaps afforded the best refuge from the horrors of the concrete existence in which he acted.

Our notice would be imperfect without some allusion to the morsel of very wonderful autobiography which commences this volume, and which relates chiefly to Arago's adventures in the measurement of an arc of the meridian in Spain. But it is so difficult to know how to speak of it that we shall content ourselves with an extract from the translator's preface:—

"The reader will perhaps hardly suppress a smile at the indication of self-satisfaction with which several of the incidents are brought forward, while the air of romance which invests some of the adventures may possibly give rise to some suspicion of occasional embellishment; on these points, however, we leave the reader to judge for himself."

A DAY WITH NANA SAHIB.—Here sat the Maharajah on a Turkey carpet, and reclining slightly on a huge bolster. In front of him was his hookah, a sword, and several nosegays. His highness rose, came forward, took my hand, led me to the carpet, and begged of me to be seated on a cane-bottomed armchair, which had evidently been placed ready for my especial ease and occupation. "A hookah is called for by the Rajah, and then at least a dozen voices repeat the order—"Hookah! do sahib ke waste" (bring a hookah for the sahib.) Presently the hookah is brought in. It is rather a

grand affair, but old, and has evidently belonged to some European of extravagant habits. . . . While I am pulling away at the hookah, the mullahs, or favorites of the Rajah, flatter me with very audible wh-pers. "How well he smokes!"—"What a fine forehead he has!"—"And his eyes, how they sparkle!"—"No wonder he is so clever?"—"He will be Governor-General some day." . . . Native Rajah (in a loud voice) "Monshce!"—"Monshce (who is close at hand.) "Maharaj, Protector of the Poor." Native Rajah.—"Bring the petition that I have laid before the Governor-General." The Moonshce produces the petition, and at the instance of the Rajah reads, or rather sings it aloud. The Rajah listens with pleasure to the recital of his own wrongs, and I affect to be astounded that so much injustice can possibly exist. During my rambles in India I have been the guest of some scores of Rajahs, great and small; and I never knew one who had not a grievance. . . . had either been wronged by the government, or by some judge whose decision had been against him. In the matter of the government it was a sheer love of oppression that led to the evil of which he complained, in the matter of the judge, that functionary had been bribed by the other party. It was with great difficulty that I kept my eyes open while the petition—a very long one—was read aloud. Shortly after it was finished I craved permission to retire, and was conducted by a bearer to the sleeping room.

The Maharajah invited me to accompany him to Cawnpore. I acquiesced, and the carriage was ordered. The carriage was English built—a very handsome landau—and the horses were English horses; but the harness! It was country made, of the very commonest kind, and worn out; for one of the traces was a piece of rope. The coachman was filthy in his dress, and the whip that he carried in his hand was an old broken buggy whip which some European gentleman must have thrown away. On the box, on either side of the coachman, sat a warlike retainer, armed with a sword and a dagger. In the rumble were two other retainers, armed in the same manner. Besides the Rajah and myself there were three others (natives and relatives of the Rajah) in the vehicle. On the road the Rajah talked incessantly, and among other things that he told me was this—in reference to the praises that I bestowed on his equipage:—"Not long ago I had a carriage and horses very superior to these. They cost me 25,000 rupees; but I had to burn the carriage and kill the horses."—"Why so?"—"The child of a certain sahib in Cawnpore was very sick, and the sahib and the memsahib were bringing the child to Bithpoor for a change of air. I sent my big carriage for them. On the road the child died; and, of course, as a dead body had been in the carriage, and as the horses had drawn that dead body in that carriage, I could never use them again." The reader must understand that a native of any rank considers it a disgrace to sell property. "But could you not have given the horse to some friend—a Christian or a Mussulman?"—"No; had I done so, it might have come to the knowledge of the sahib, and his feelings would have been hurt at having occasioned me such a loss." Such was the Maharajah commonly known as Nana Sahib. He appeared to be not a man of ability, nor a fool. He was selfish, but what native is not? He seemed to be far from a bigot in matters of religion; and, although he was compelled to be so very particular about the destruction of his carriage and horses, I am quite satisfied that he drank brandy, and that he smoked hemp in the chillum of his hookah.—*Dickens's Household Words.*

THE MANUFACTURE OF WORDS.—No permission has been so much abused in our days as that of Horace for the manufacture of words. He allows me to mould one now and then, with a modest discretion and caution; but he is addressing poets, not vendors of patent leather or dealers in marine stores. Would he not have stood aghast at the term "antigropylos?" Would it not puzzle a Scaliger or Bentley? It is time, we protest, to put a stop to these vile coinages when every breeches-maker or blacking-manufacturer invents a compound word of six syllables as expressive of his wares. Ladies do not wear petticoats now-a-days, but crinolines. Men do not ride on horseback as aforesaid—they take equestrian exercise; women are not married like their grandmothers—they are led to the hymeneal altar. A bookseller, forsooth, becomes a bibliopole; and a servant is converted into a mancipe. Barbers do not sell tooth powder and shaving soap as their fathers did, but odonto, and dentifrice, and rypopogon; hair wash has passed away—it is capillary fluid. Can any one tell what is the meaning of "diagnosis" as applicable to disease? If it has a signification at all, we will guarantee to half a dozen

Saxon monosyllables expressive of the same idea. Medical gentlemen, too, talk of phlebotomy; we know that it has some connection with blood-letting, and, for our own part, we always associate the term with a night we once spent between sheets, all alive Oh! in an Irish hotel. Who would believe that "epistaxis" means simply bleeding at the nose? or that "taxidermist" means a bird-stuffer. Fancy one schoolboy doubling his fist, and telling another to "look out for epistaxis." What is meant by that fashionable word "aesthetics"? We take up the first book within reach, and open it at random. It is "William Wordsworth; an aesthetic Biography," by Edward Paxton Hood. Well what do we read. By "aesthetic biography," he says, "is simply intended a life in its ideal attitudes." Simply intended! Did ever mortal man listen to such verbiage run mad? What, again are we to understand by the words "objective" and "subjective," which every goose with his sham metaphysics has now-a-days on his lips? These Titanic Gilfillanisms will certainly be the death of us.—*Frazer's Magazine for September.*

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, DEC. 12, 1857.

KING'S COLLEGE AND THE CHURCH TIMES.

THE principle is now so universally conceded that an Editor is not responsible for the opinions of his correspondents, if he does not chuse to assume them, that any one who wantonly outrages it in order to make a personal attack upon the conductor of a paper, places himself without the pale of common sense, and is justly chargeable with a want of common honesty. Such an example is afforded by the writer who signs himself "A Churchman," in the *Chronicle* of Tuesday last.—The subjects connected with Windsor College, to which our correspondent drew the attention of our readers, as the parties more generally interested, it were better perhaps to have kept within the walls where they originated; but when that could not be done, and they became matter of notoriety, it was due to the friends of the College, and especially to the contributors to its funds, that they should have a perfect knowledge of them. Considerable time elapsed, and this was not communicated, and has not yet been communicated by the College authorities—and who then could have a better right to call attention to the circumstances, with a view either to give or elicit information respecting them, than one of the *Alumni* themselves. We had no right to question or comment upon his communication, further than the general disclaimer, that we were not responsible for his opinions, which implied at the same time, that we were not very conversant with the facts. We might have rejected the article, as we rejected a previous one referring to the theological teaching of the College, and other matters, but it must have been for no sufficient reason—and if we had done so other journals would have published it. Evidently however, the writer who signs himself "A Churchman" would have given no publicity to the transaction. Is he then in favor of the exclusive system with regard to the College, by which no one is to know how it is managed or its funds disposed of? Those days he will find have gone by—and no true friend of the College would have thanked us for making *The Church Times* in any way instrumental, wittingly or unwittingly, in any design that may be entertained for their revival. Further we believe that the time has arrived when the College must become amenable to the severest scrutiny with reference to its teaching and management, and the disposal of its funds, and that it will not do to be too careful, in a criticism of the manner in which such investigations may be conducted.

Seeing then that publicity was and is unavoidable, we may be allowed to express surprise at the sensitiveness which has been displayed with reference thereto. What is there to conceal? It is not alleged that our correspondent did not state the facts, and the inference is therefore, that such persons as the writer of the article in the *Chronicle* fear to encounter them fairly. Their proper set off would be a public justification by the College authorities of their own acts—and as neither our correspondent nor any one, impugns or seeks to restrain their enforcement of discipline, that would be a public satisfaction; for they are accountable to all who support the College for the proper performance of their duties. For the rest, we believe that those who think as we do in this matter are at least as numerous as those who think otherwise; and that while we commit no greater mistake than admitting

communications to our columns, sanctioned by a proper regard for the liberty of the press, and upon subjects on which Churchmen may be expected to feel an interest, even an error of judgment will be excused if it should ever occur. In this instance we are not disposed to doubt our own discretion, and believe that we shall be upheld by all lovers of fair play, rather than visited by penalties which would tend to gratify the promptings of malicious natures, and pourtray the lineaments of minds capable of any baseness. We shall probably have occasion again to refer to the subject.

Since writing the above we have received the following sentence of *rustication*, passed upon the *Church Times* at apparently a full meeting of the Professors. If the College youth who would not submit to impositions knowing themselves to be innocent of the charges upon which they were grounded, and who have their future professions and prospects clouded by the sentence passed upon them, in which many think the Professors acted unjustly, complain, with their friends, of an arbitrary exercise of power—we have cause also to complain of the undignified and potulant conduct recorded below. The whole proceedings, show, we think, that the Professors are become subject to sinister counsels and influences. We do not take acts of discipline in general, very patiently, but, mingled with a slight shade of discontent on account of the total absence of all design of provocation, we regret this latest attempt at *wrongful* infliction, more for their sakes than our own—and shall only express a hope that they may soon come to a better mind—and that in spite of all untoward circumstances the College may yet thrive under such auspices.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR,  
Dec. 8th, 1857.

The President and the Professors of King's College, who have been Subscribers to the *Church Times*, having observed the unexpected attack made on the College in the Number of Nov. 28th, in a letter signed "Alumnus," have decided to discontinue the said paper, and hereby intimate this decision to the Editor.

[Accompanied by private notes from Principal Rev. Dr. McCawley, and Professors Rev. Mr. Hill, and Rev. Mr. Hensley.]

The Bishop requests the Clergy and other Members of the Church, to remember him and his family, when praying for those who travel by land or by water, on and after the 5th December, on which day His Lordship proposes to embark upon his return to his Diocese.—*Com. by the Archdeacon.*

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Mr. Sedgewick (Presbyterian,) we understand, delivered a characteristic lecture at the Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening—subject, "Amusements of Youth," on which the lecturer, from his age and experience, was well qualified to descant.

"LITTLE GRACE."—An interesting little work with this title, was published some years ago in Halifax, well calculated to impress upon the minds of children the leading incidents in the history of the country. It is known to be the production of a talented lady in Halifax. We have had a number of them handsomely bound, suitable for Christmas presents, and can confidently recommend the work as both amusing and instructive. Price 1s. 6d.

We have commenced to send our Statement of Accounts for this Paper, to the Agents in the Country, and earnestly ask them to exert themselves for the collection of the various amounts due. We have large obligations on account of the Paper to meet at the end of the year, which nothing but the prompt payment on the part of the Subscribers will enable us to fulfil.

THE EAST INDIA RELIEF FUND, &c.  
Monies collected in the Parish St. John, Dartmouth: In Christ's Church, Dartmouth, on Friday the 30th Oct. (the Fast Day) £4 11 6½  
Given to the Rector for above purpose, on Sunday, the 1st. Novr. 0 3 1½  
Subsequent donations 0 5 8  
£5 0 0

D. C. S.  
Received—  
Octr. 8. Amt. drawn in error by Missy. and refunded £25 0 0  
10. Revd. T. C. Leaver 10 0 0  
Pugwash £2 11 9, less 11s. 9d. for Rector, W. & O. 2 0 0  
16. Inst. on Mortgage 61 17 6  
17. Parrsboro' 5 0 0  
Westport 0 7 6  
29. Bridgetown £4 12 0, less £2 12 0 for Rector, W. & O. 2 0 0  
Novr. 4. Digby, W. & O. 2 0 0  
11. St. Mary's, East, W. & O. 1 13 9  
18. W. Tupper, Esq. (Heathen) 1 0 0  
25. Pictou 19 5 0  
EDWIN GILPIN, Jr., Sec'y.

We learn from the *Bridgetown Western News* of Decr. 10, that Breen, one of the *Mispeck* murderers, who was sentenced to be hung, anticipated the duty of the hangman by hanging himself in his cell on Sunday evening last. The sentence of the younger Slavin has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

In the same paper we notice with much pleasure a letter from Mr. Gilliat, Master of schoer. *Zephyr*, which vessel was reported lost, a week or two since, on Quaco Ledges, with all on board. Capt. Gilliat begs leave to say that he is still in the land of the living, and in the enjoyment of good health, and that the schooner *Zephyr* is safe in St. John, selling her cargo.

We are much gratified to learn that the office of Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands has been offered to Samuel P. Fairbanks, Esq., and has been accepted by him.

Mr. Fairbanks will receive the office and enter upon its duties at the commencement of the year.

In delaying the appointment to this office for so long a period, the Government have shown in the most convincing manner their sympathy with Mr. Uniacke; yet we have felt assured that they could not consistently meet the Legislature without placing an efficient head to so important a department as the Crown Land Office.—*Colonist.*

The following despatches have been received at the Merchants' News Room:—

The Am. Steamship *Baltic* arrived at New York on Monday. Liverpool dates to the 25th November. Cotton Market dull, with a declining tendency. Breadstuffs firm with slight advance in prices. Provision Market dull. Coffee steady. Tea firm. Consols 89½ to 90.  
There have been more failures—chiefly continental, including Ulbery & Cröner of Hamburg, and Cassing & Co., London.  
No further news from India.

YARMOUTH, Dec. 9.

Brig *Constitution* from Boston, Monday night, arrived here with details of *Baltic's* news.

Banks of England and France were each gaining bullion rapidly.

The additional failures in England are: Harmon, Sillam & Co., and Alexander Hentz & Co., London; liabilities of both considerable. Penisters & Marshall, Provisions, Liverpool, and several Hamburg and Bremen houses.

Money market slightly easier.  
Generals Havelock and Wilson will be made Barons.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:—To be Inspector of Mines in this Province—James McKeagney, Esq., M.P.P.

To be Notaries and Tabellions Public:—William F. Uniacke, and William A. DeBlois, Attornies at Law.

To be Commissioners for taking Affidavits and Recognizances of Bail in the Supreme Court, and for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the County of Halifax:—James R. Smith, and Henry C. D. Twising, Esquires.

LOSS OF THE BRIG. GOLDEN AGE.—We copy the following account of the melancholy loss of the brig. *Golden Age*, of this port, from the *St. Thomas Times*, of the 28th ult. The second mate (Jonathan Nickerson) the only survivor, arrived here on Thursday, in the steamer *Delta*:—

"The American schooner *Reindeer*, Captain Stevenson, that arrived here on Tuesday night from Baltimore, fell in on the 22d instant with the wreck of the British brigantine *Golden Age*. From this vessel, which was water-logged, Captain Stevenson took off the second mate, by name Jonathan Nickerson, a native of Barrington, Cape Island, Nova Scotia. He reports that on the 2nd November the *Golden Age*, of Halifax, Capt. William Attwood, left that port bound to Ponce, Porto Rico, laden with a cargo of Fish; on the 9th, a little before daylight, a heavy squall attended with a heavy sea, rain, thunder and lightning, struck the brig and threw her on her beam-ends; that in the first instance an effort had been made to cut away, in hope of righting her, which however soon proved ineffectual; that a little while after the squall passed, he discovered that he was the only survivor left, all the others having been washed clean away; that he succeeded to reach the foremost rigging by the top, where he continued for a period of thirteen days.—During the time the only support he received was by the occasional showers that would fall, and placing his lips against the mast opposite a split therein, which formed a spout for the water, he obtained at each time a few mouthfuls, added to this circumstance, that of the number of casks of fish that had forced their way from the hold after the hatches were gone, one lodged at the coamings, and that he slid himself down, broke in the lid, and filled his shirt bosom with so much of the fish as it could conveniently hold, and returned to his original refuge; in order to deprive the fish of its salt, which he knew would create greater thirst, he manipulated it for some time till it resembled a ball, when he then ate it. In this remarkable and distressing condition he continued, as we have said, for the space of thirteen days, when he was decrised by the *Reindeer*. Mr. Nickerson expresses himself in the highest terms respecting the kind treatment he received at the hands of Capt. Stevenson, to whose judicious care he attributes the present state of his health, as exhaustion had seized him, and he feels satisfied that he could only have



survived a few hours longer had he not been taken off. He was placed on a diet of rice-water of a table-spoonful at a time for the first day or two, when it was changed to a little soft boiled rice in very small quantities, and from this regimen he says nature seemed to improve rapidly. He is at present in charge of the British Consul, whose intention it is, we believe, to send him to Halifax per next Steamer, in order that he may reach his native place and friends, of whom he states he has many.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Reader in reply to a communication in the Presbyterian Witness has been received. He administers some hard knocks, but unaccompanied by the author's name, the article is inadmissible—besides we think the writer in the Presbyterian Witness has entirely mistaken the scope of our remarks, which were not intended to cast reflections upon the Y. M. C. A., but to show that other Institutions were wanted to supply the craving for rational amusement which exists in youthful minds.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. J. Storr—have written by mail. Rev. H. L. Yewens, Rev. J. Griffiths—attended to. Mr. Noah Thomas, with remittance—Capt. McKay has not yet arrived in Halifax. Rev. J. S. Smith. Rev. Mr. Roach—you will receive your articles per schr. Emma.

BOOKS.

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

5. Hooker's Works and Life. Engraved title, calf, fol. Lond. 1682. 9s.
6. Pearson on the Creed. Calf, fol. Lond. 1705. 8s.
9. Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy. 2 vols. calf, 8vo. Lond. 1788. 5s.
11. Hervey's Theron and Aspasio. 2 vols. calf, 12mo. Berwick, 1802. 3s.
12. Cathedral Church of Jerusalem, with 6 engravings, Limp. cloth, fol. Lond. 1844. 4s.
15. Thucydides, (Greek), quite new, 2 vols. cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1835. 10s.
16. Lucian, (Greek), sound and perfect, 322 years old, 2 vols. calf, 12mo. Hagan, 1535. 7s. 6d.
17. Lucretius, (Latin), calf, 12mo. Lond. 1713. 2s.
18. Horace, (Latin), calf, 8vo. large paper. Hag. Com. 1721. 3s.
20. Cicero, (Latin), 14 vols. calf, 12mo. Par. 1768. £1 5
21. Seneca, (Latin), 2 vols. calf, 8vo. Biparti, 1782. 5s.
22. Virgil's Aeneid, translated by Rev. Dr. Trapp, 2 vols. calf, 12mo. Lond. 1735. 3s.
23. Hume and Smollett's History of England, quite new, 10 vols. cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1848. £3 10.
26. Russell's Russian War, 2 vols. cloth, sm. 8vo. Lond. 1855-56. 10s.
28. British Museum, Historical and Descriptive, cloth, 12mo. Edin. 1850. 3s.
29. Holy Bible and Apocrypha, with Notes of Geneva Translation—Engraved Title, and several Maps, 1708. Book of Common Prayer, 1711. Old Version of the Psalms (Sternhold & Hopkins) 1702—bound in 1 vol. large fol. rough calf—Lond. 1702-11. £1.
34. Granville Street, Nov. 7, 1857.

**Holloway's Pills.**—When the complexion assumes a sal-low appearance, and the whites of the eyes are tinged with yellow, there is mischief at work in the liver. A dose or two of the Pills will then arrest the progress of the disease, and save much pain and trouble, but should the malady have reached a more dangerous stage, and taken the shape of bilious fever or jaundice, and the functions of the stomach have become disordered, a course of the remedy may be necessary. The cure is merely a question of time, for however violent the symptoms may be, however long the patient may have suffered, this potent remedy will inevitably produce the desired effect if administered in accordance with the directions.

Married.

On Thursday evening, 10th inst., by the Ven. Archdeacon Willie, Mr. ROBERT HOWLET to Miss CATHERINE FOLYER, all of this city.  
At Dartmouth, on Monday, 7th inst., by Rev. J. Stewart, Mr. SAMUEL SMITH, to Miss LOUISA GROSS, of Preston.  
On Tuesday, 8th, by the same, Mr. JOHN COLLY, to Miss SARAH SMITH, of Preston.  
On Thursday, 10th, by the same, at Chezetcook, Mr. ASA DAVIDSON, to Miss SUSANAH CONROD.  
At the Church of the Ascension, New York, on the 19th ult., J. WESTWORTH MOODY, Esq. of Yarmouth, N.S., to JANETTE, daughter of the late James H. Braine, Esq., of New York.

Died.

On Friday, 11th inst., Mr. SAMUEL A. MORRIS, in the 3rd year of his age.  
On Monday, 7th inst., Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, sen., aged 80 years.  
On Tuesday, 8th inst., Mrs. CATHERINE WILSON, in the 33rd year of her age.  
At Sand Point, Strait of Canso, Nov. 10th, Mr. JAMES LYLA, an old and respectable inhabitant.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Dec. 5.—Brig America, Meagher, Boston, 46 hours; schrs Martha, McNelis, P. E. Island; Islay, do; Elizabeth, do.  
Monday, 7th.—Brigs Ann Keen, Riches, New York, 3 1/2 days; Agnesora, Murphy, Turks Island, 17 days; Gen. Washington, Canso, 5 days; schrs Hero, Newall, Philadelphia; 5 days; Morning Light, do; Planet, Swaloc, Cape Henry.  
Tuesday, 8th.—Brig Franklin, Cox, New York, 5 days; schrs Good Intent, Mary Ann, and Perseverance, P. E. Island.  
Wednesday, 9th.—Schr Labrador, Dowley, St. John's P. E. 19 days; Samuel Thomas, Experiment, and Reward, P. E. Island.  
Thursday, 10th.—Schr Eleanor, Ryan, Baltimore, 16 days.

Friday, Dec. 11.—Barque Halifax, Laybold, Boston, 3 days, schr. Ospray, Dentremond, Turks' Island.  
CLEARED:  
Dec. 5.—Jerome, Harding, B. W. Indies; Hound, Anderson, Kingston, Ja.; Fawn, Boyle, F. W. Indies; Isabella Maria, Phillips, St. Jago de Cuba.  
Dec. 7.—Nebraska, Card, Cuba; Prairie, Dora, St. John's N. F.; C. W. Watson, Chapman, U. States; Juliana, Laveland, do.; Stella Maria, Fall, St. John's, N.F.  
Dec. 8.—Ornaie, Fenton, Kingston, Ja.; Sea Lark Banks, Porto Rico; Boston, O'Brien, Boston; Harrie Newall, Parsons, Newfoundland.

BOOK-KEEPING.

RECEIVED and for Sale by the Subscriber—Chambers' BOOK KEEPING by Single and Double Entry. Also—Ruled Books for do. 2 Single Entry, 2 do. Double Entry. Price, per set of two, 1s 7d. Chambers School-Books are sold by us at the publishers' price.  
WM. GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street.

ALMANACKS!

CUNNABELL'S and BELCHER'S ALMANACKS for Sale, by the dozen or single.  
WM. GOSSIP, 21 Granville Street.

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

The following excellent Hand Books on Art, Received by Steamer Niagara.  
ART of Landscape Painting in Water Colors. Art of Sketching from Nature. Art of Flower Painting. Artistic Anatomy of the Human Figure. Art of Figure Drawing. Hints for Sketching in Water Colors from Nature. Art of Painting and Drawing in Colored Crayons. A system of Water Colour Painting. Transparency Painting in Lumen. Instructions for cleaning, repairing, lining and restoring Oil Paintings. Principles of Colouring in Painting. Art of Transparent Painting on Glass.  
An excellent assortment of Drawing Papers, Imperial and other sizes, tinted and white for black and cold Crayons. Sketching Blocks. Bristol Boards, Pale and Deep Gold Bronze, in ounce packets Silver-foil, &c. &c.  
All the Materials for OIL and WATER COLOUR DRAWING, constantly on hand, of the very best quality and moderate price.  
ASK FOR OR SEND TO WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 21, Granville Street, Halifax.

BOOK WITH & MAJOR.

Have received per Ships "Miacac" & "Thames," the balance of their FALL IMPORTATIONS; COMPRISING—

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| DRESS GOODS, In plain and Fancy Stuffs, Plain, Flounced and striped, with a variety of new styles. | CLOAKINGS, In plain, Reversible, and Sealskin Cloths. Grey, White and printed COTTONS. |
| SHAWLS, In Paisley, Wool and Honeycomb, quite new.   | CARPETINGS, Hugs, Door Mats, Polka Jackets.  |
| MANTLES, In the latest designs.  | Worked and Stamped COLLARS and SLEEVES, do. in sets, black bagled do.                  |
| DAMASKS, In rich patterns 4 and 8-4.   | Blond QUILTINGS, Laces and Edgings.  |
| CLOTHS, In Beavers, Whiteys, Pilets, Tweeds and Doeskins.  | Ready made CLOTHING, in great variety.   |
- All the above being offered at prices equal to any other house in the trade.  
Oct. 24. 34 GRANVILLE STREET.

DRAWING BOOKS—ENVELOPES—COPY BOOKS.

WM. GOSSIP, 21 GRANVILLE STREET, has just received from England a large Assortment of Drawing Books, all sizes—Cream Laid Envelopes, adhesive, all sizes—and Ruled Copy Books—which he will sell wholesale and retail at the lowest rates.  
ON HAND—A valuable Stock of Paper of all kinds, and a variety of Stationary.  
Call at No. 24, Granville Street.

Elegant and Useful Dresses!

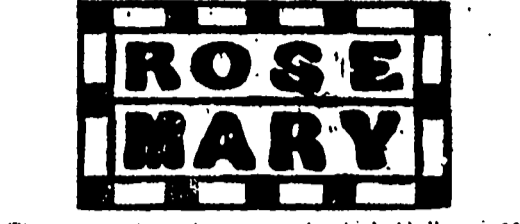
THE NEW WIRE GROUND GLOSSARETTE ROBES.  
E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

HAVE purchased under peculiar circumstances, at a large discount, a manufacturer's stock of DRESSES, of the above beautiful texture.  
The assortment comprises upwards of ONE THOUSAND DRESSES, at the very low prices of 7s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and 22s. 6d each, being far below the original cost of production.  
The patterns are varied, and E. Billing, Jr. & Co. have confidence in recommending them as the most desirable lot of Dresses they have ever had the good fortune to offer.  
LONDON HOUSE, November 27th, 1857.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

QUACKENBOS'S Composition; Brown's Grammar, Improved; Brown's First Lines of English Grammar; Mitchell's Ancient Geography and Atlas; Pinnock's Goldsmith's England, Greece and Rome—English and Am. Editions; Ollendorff's French Grammar, by Valno and Jewett; Key to do.; Walkingame's Arithmetic and Key; Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary; Morse's Geography and Atlas, &c. &c. &c.  
WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

1,000,000 Bottles Sold.  
Entered according to Act of Congress in the Year 1852 by J. RUSSELL SPALDING, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Massachusetts.  
All Infringements will be dealt with according to Law!  
J. RUSSELL SPALDING'S



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

Cheap Blankets!

LONDON HOUSE, November 12th, 1857.  
WE have just received an immense Stock of the above of the following extraordinary low prices  
9-4 Henry Whiteys 10s. per pair.  
10-4 do do 12s. 6d do.  
10-4 super. Saxony 15s. do.  
14-4 & 12-4 do do 17s. 6d and 20s.  
12-4 Double Milled, made from finest Wools, 26s. 30s.  
The above are decidedly the best and cheapest Blankets ever offered to the public.  
Nov. 14 E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

HEBREW, GERMAN and ITALIAN, &c.

HEBREW & English Dictionary. Biblical and Rabbinical, with Hebrew Grammar, 3 vols. paper cover, by M. H. Bresslaw, 15s.  
English, German and French, } Dictionaries, 3 parts.  
German, English and French, } 4s. 6d.  
French, English and German, }  
French, Italian and English, } Dictionaries, 3 parts.  
English, French and Italian, } 9s.  
Italian, English and French, }  
Grammar of the Spanish Language, 1s. 6d.  
French and English Phrase Book: WM. GOSSIP, Nov. 28, 1857. 24 Granville Street.

SPITFIRE FROM LONDON.

BY this arrival I have received from the Establishment of Messrs. WINSOR & NEWTON, Manufacturing Artist's 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 Drawings &c.  
Stubs 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 Boxes, Drawing Papers.  
Porte Crayons, and Leather and Cork Stamps.  
Bristol Boards, Sable Brushes, very superior, large and all sizes, &c. &c., and generally all articles in use by Amateur and Professional Artists.  
WILLIAM GOSSIP.



LONDON HOUSE

Ready Made Clothing Warerooms.

AUTUMN and WINTER 1857-8.

IN calling attention of our extensive connection to the following notice of our stock of GENTLEMEN'S READY MADE APPAREL, we beg to observe that every garment is guaranteed for excellence in style, workmanship and material. The assortment is undoubtedly the largest and most recherche that has ever been offered to the public.

OVERCOATS.

Good useful heavy Overcoats, made from Pilots, Witnesses and Heavy Tag Beavers, 13s 6d to 25s.  
Super Beaver, Seal Skin, and Russian Sable Fur Cloth Overcoats, embracing 'The Cambridge,' 'The Granville,' 'The Clarendon,' the 'Palmerston,' and others, heavy wool linings, 30s to 60s.  
Stout Beaver Chesterfields and Coderings, 26s 6d, 30s and upwards.  
The Fanny Melton Sacque, 25s.  
Capes, Talmas, Capes with Sleeves, &c. in a number of designs.  
In addition to the above, we have pleasure in submitting the following, being exclusively our own designs, and especially suited to the requirements of this climate—  
The Siberian Wrapper.  
The Furkin Reversible Paxton.  
The Serpent Cloth Talma.  
The Canadian Sleigh Comforter.

These coats are very heavy and extremely low in price

REVERSIBLE OVERCOATS.

The great demand experienced by us last season for this description of overcoats, has led to the production of a much greater variety in various materials. The following we can recommend with every confidence—  
Black Lionskin and Blue Pilot Reversible, 30s.  
Russian Lambskin, and Black or Brown Beaver ditto, 35s, 37s 6d, 42s 6d.  
Siberian Tag Beaver, and Grey or Brown Witney do., 50s.  
Brown and Black Beaver ditto 57s 6d.  
Black Furkin Cloth, and Mixed Melton Beaver, 60s.  
Sealskin and Russian Sable Fur Cloth, 67s 6d.  
Business Coats, Black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, Hunting and Riding Coats, Pants in Black and Fanny Doeskin, and Cassimeres. Vests, in Fur Cloth, Tweed, Doeskin, Black and Fanny Satin, Black Cloth, &c. &c. &c. single and double breasted.

THE APARTMENT FOR YOUTH'S ATTIRE

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

SEAMAN'S AND LABORER'S CLOTHING.

Pilot Cloth Beesing Jackets, 10s 6d to 30s.  
American Long Keeling Jackets and Pea Coats, 17s 6d, 22s 6d, 26s 6d.  
Newfoundland Witney Jackets with Railway Plaid Linings 7s 6d and upwards.  
Heavy Pilot and Beaver Pants, lined throughout.  
Moleskin and Corduroy Pants.  
Mining Jackets, &c. &c.  
Nov. 7. E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

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. They purpose keeping a stock of GOODS that in quality and variety will not be surpassed in this City, and intend to have all orders promptly and faithfully executed under their personal supervision. A large stock suitable for the present and approaching seasons has been selected for them in England, with great attention to style and quality, and may be expected in a few days. Their business will, for the present be carried on at

No. 25 Granville Street.

until the old stand in Hollis Street is rebuilt.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

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

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, are entirely 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 obtaining this common difficulty.

Sold in Boxes, Price 1s.

March 21. Chemist & Druggist, Hollis St.

STOP UP THE CRACKS !!!

W.M. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street, has just received from NEW YORK, a large lot of

CHEAP ROOM PAPER,

for Parlors, Bedrooms and Kitchens, well adapted to make apartments air-tight and comfortable during the inclement Winter Season.

Call at No. 24, Granville Street.  
Oct. 3, 1857.

New Sketching Easel.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S NEW SKETCHING EASEL. This newly-invented Easel possesses those qualities most required by the Sketcher and Tourist. It is of the simplest construction, very portable, and of extreme lightness. The legs may be placed in any position most suited to the Sketcher. Neatly fitted in a leather case, convenient to carry.

Winsor & Newton's SKETCHING STOOLS, with enclosed Seau—light, convenient and portable.

At WILLIAM GOSSIP'S,  
Oct. 10. 24 Granville Street.

EDWARD ALBRO. JOSEPH WIER.

ALBRO & CO. BIRMINGHAM HOUSE.

Corner Duke and Hollis Streets.

EDWARD ALBRO & CO.

LOWER WATER STREET, South of Queen's Wharf—

—HAVE COMPLETED THEIR—

FALL IMPORTATIONS

- ANVILS,
- ANCHORS,
- AXES,
- BELLOWS,
- BLACKING,
- BRUSHES,
- BORAX,
- BACK-BANDS,
- BELLS,
- BUNTING,
- COIL-CHAIN,
- CUTLERY,
- CUTCH,
- CANVAS,
- CART-GREASE,
- COMPASSES,
- CURLED HAIR,
- CAMP-OVENS,
- COLLAR CHECK,
- DOG-IRONS,
- DECK-LIGHTS,
- ENSIGNS,
- FRYING-PANS,
- FISH-HOOKS,
- GRIP-IRONS,
- GLASS,
- GUNPOWDER,
- GLUE,
- HOLLOW-WARE,
- HAIR-CLOTH,
- INDIGO,
- IRON,
- JEW'S-HARPS,
- KNITTING-PINS,
- LINES,
- LEAD,
- LEATHER,
- LINSEED-OIL,
- MOP-HEADS,
- MUNTZ-METAL,
- NAILS,
- NETS,
- OX-CHAINS,
- OCHRES,
- PAINTS,
- PUTTY,
- PLOUGH-MOULD,
- PERCUSSION CAPS,
- ROPE,
- SALT PETRE,
- SHOT,
- SPIKES,
- STEEL,
- SAWS,
- SHOVELS,
- STOVES,
- SALTS,
- STARCH,
- TWINES,
- TIN,
- TRACES,
- VICES,
- VIOLIN STRINGS,
- VERDIGRIS,
- VERMILLION,
- WHITE-LEAD,
- WEIGHTS,
- WHIP-THONGS,
- WHIP-CORD,
- WHITING,
- WIRE,
- WICK,
- ZINC, &c. &c.

Per "Mic-Mac," "White-Star," "Francos Ellen," and "Breadbane," "Antelope," "General Williams," and the Cunard Steamers.

—On Hand of this Country Manufacture—  
1000 Sides of Black Grain and Waxed NEATS LEATHER.

—ALSO—

4000 Kegs superior cut Nails,

Comprising Finishing, Flooring, Lath, Coopers', Shingling, and Board Nails.  
All of which they offer for sale at low prices for Cash or approved credit.  
4w. Nov. 7.

E. K. BROWN,

HAS RECEIVED BY RECENT ARRIVALS,

- BAR, Bolt, Hoop and Sheet IRON,
- Cast German, Blistered and Spring STEEL,
- Cast Iron POTS, OVENS and COVERS,
- STOVES, Single and double; Carron do.
- GUNPOWDER, SHOT, MUSKETS, and FUSEES.
- Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Files and Rasps.
- Linseed OIL, Spirits Turpentine,
- Bright, Copal and Turpentine VARNISH.
- London WHITE LEAD,
- Black, Red, Yellow, and Green PAINT,
- INDIGO, BLUE, STARCH, SOAP,
- LINES and TWINES, Fish Hooks,
- Wool, Cotton and Cattle Cords,
- TIN, Sheet Lead and ZINC,
- Mitl, Crosscut, Circular, Pit and Hand SAWS,
- Casks assorted HARDWARE,
- HOLLOWWARE; 6 casks Chains,
- Sad Irons, Shovels, Slates, Riddles, Brushes
- Casks RAILWAY GREASE,
- 1 ton Cutch; 2 crates Coal Scoops,
- AXES, HATCHETS, &c. &c.

Oct. 10. No. 1 ORDONANCE SQUARE.

FALL SUPPLY.

SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY.

RECEIVED per Messrs and Latest Arrivals from Great Britain and United States:

A general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, in common use.

Writing Papers of all descriptions, in Foolscap, Post Letter and Note Papers, ruled and plain; Envelopes &c. &c. &c.

Steel Pens, Quills, Quill Pens, Ink, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Copy Books, Slates, Slate Pencil, Account Books, and Memorandum Books.

large assortment PAPER HANGINGS.  
WM. GOSSIP,  
Oct. 17. No. 24, Granville Street.

Books for Sunday School Libraries.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received from the Gen. Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, a very large assortment of BOOKS for Sunday School Libraries, which will be disposed of at a very small advance on invoice price.  
WM. GOSSIP,  
Sep 10. 24 Granville Street.

GLOBES.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a Pair of Second-hand GLOBES, 18 ins. diameter, Celestial and Terrestrial, high stand, with compass, complete.

Also—A Terrestrial GLOBE, 12 ins. dia. low stand. The above are the Property of a Gentleman having no further use for them in his family, and will be sold cheap. They are in excellent order.  
Oct. 17. WM. GOSSIP.

MEDICAL REVOLUTION!

THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!!!

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

SKIN DISEASES AND GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.

Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. Angry Eruptions, such as Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Tettes Ringworm, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Scabies (or Itch) &c. die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

ULCERS, SORES, AND TUMORS.

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

Wounds, Bruises, Burns, and Scalds.

In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and the private household should be without it.

UNDENIABLE TESTIMONY.

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

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

Bunions	Mercurial Eruptions	Swelled Glands.	Sprains
Burns	Piles	Sore Legs	Stiff Joints
Chapped Hands	Rheumatism	Sore Breasts	Tetter
Chilblains	Ringworm	Sore Heads	Ulcers
Fistula	Salt Rheum	Sore Throats	Veneral Sore
Gout	Scalds	Sores of all kinds	Wounds of all kinds
Lumbago	Skin Diseases		

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—25 cents; 62 cents; and \$1 each Box.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

DEAFNESS—ITS TREATMENT.—An English

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

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 effertual 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.  
March 21. Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

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

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