

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. 3. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1857. NO. 49.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.		MORNING.		EVENING.	
Day	Date	Scripture	Lesson	Scripture	Lesson
S.	Dec. 6	2 Sam. in Adv.	Isaiah 6	Acts 1	Isaiah 24
M.	7		27	7	28
T.	8		29	8	30
W.	9		31	9	27
T.	10		33	10	24
F.	11		35	11	26
S.	12		37	12	28

To ver. 30. b Begin ver. 30.

Poetry.

TRUST.

Trust ye the Lord forever; for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength.—ISAIAH XLVI. 4.

Trust ye the Lord forever,
He will fail you never,
From the direst guilt He laveth,
From the deepest woe He saveth.
When the bitter storm is raging,
He doth lead the power assuaging;
When the death-hall on us dwelleth,
His the word its night dispelleth.
When we near the gulph despairing,
He doth show His love repairing.
When in bud of life we flourish,
And do praise His wondrous nourish,
He doth wait of coming sorrow,
Life to-day and death to-morrow;
That we may His medicine borrow.

Trust ye in the Lord forever,
He will fail you never,
Naught is there His power tasketh,
He will give whoever asketh;
Asketh with a firm relying,
Feeling safe of kind replying.
For His sons His love ne'er sleepeth,
Constant watch and ward He keepeth,
Night and day no evil neareth,
Where His angel guard appeareth.
Them who tarry He impelleth,
Who refuse, His love compelleth;
Them who wander He returneth,
Gains by love His love who spurneth:
For the health of all He yearneth.

Trust ye in the Lord forever,
He will fail you never,
Lack ye wisdom, He supplieth;
Lack ye answer, He replieth.
Are ye hungry, then He feedeth,
More He gives in hunger needeth;
Full and bounteous board He spreadeth,
On His guests all blessings sheddeth,
Ho thy resting-place when weary,
Ho thy Hope when earth is dreary,
Ho thy Light when grief-clouds lower,
Ho thy Peace when war hath power,
Ho the Salve thine eye that cleareth,
Ho thy Beauty that endareth,
Ho the Joy thy soul that cheereth.

Trust ye in the Lord forever,
He will fail you never,
Ho thy Sword of proof in danger,
Ho thy Home when care worn stranger,
Ho thy Calm no storm disturbeth,
Ho the Charm thy lusts that curbeth,
Ho thy Rock the floods that stayeth,
Ho the Bond thy debts that payeth,
Ho the Name thy soul foe dreadeth,
Ho the Way thy due foot treadeth,
Ho thy Truth no foe reproveh,
Ho thy Life no death removeth;
Ho thy Bliss all thought suspending,
Ho thy Robe all light transcending,
Ho thy Crown of life unending.

Trust ye in the Lord forever,
He will fail you never,
Ere the subtle venom harmeth,
Ho the lurking sting disarmeth,
Ho the wrong long-suffered righteth,
And who patient wait requieth,
Hope, then, though thy night be darkest,
Help is nigh ere yet thou markest;
Though at eventide is sadness,
With the morrow shall be gladness.
Trust, then, though thy mind disputeth,
Trust, then, though thine eye refuseth
He from out His hidden treasures,
Shall bring forth His unknown pleasures,
Thought of man not over measures.

—N. Y. Churchman.

Religious Miscellany.

AUSTRALASIA.

The Bishop of Sydney's Circular, published in the *Guardian* of Sept. 23, has called forth considerable expression of feeling, and a meeting was held in the parochial school house of Christ church with reference thereto on Monday evening, July 13.

The chair was taken by the *Rev. Canon Walsh*, who briefly explained the objects of the meeting, stating that he was desirous of obtaining the unbiased opinion of the laity whether they should take up the question of a Synod themselves or wait for Bishop Barker to obtain the opinion of Bishop Perry on the matter. It would be remembered that as far back as 1850 the six Bishops of Australasia expressed their opinions on the importance and necessity of establishing Provincial and Diocesan Synods for regulating the affairs of our Church. In accordance with these minutes steps were taken by Bishop Broughton in 1852 to give effect to the proposals of the Conference. The subject was brought before all the clergy and laity of the several parishes of the diocese. Having obtained a unanimous opinion in favour of synodical action, the Bishop took a voyage to England for the sole purpose of removing the obstacles to the assembling of such a Synod which then existed. His life fell a sacrifice to the undertaking. An Episcopal interregnum of nearly three years succeeded, during which period nothing was done. The vacant see was at last filled and for more than two years many of the clergy and laity have been looking forward to the opening of the subject afresh. Longer experience only showed the unsatisfactory nature of their present position. It was not improbable that the support now received from the State might soon be lost, and therefore they ought to be prepared by self-government and self-reliance to meet all emergencies as they arise.

The *Chief Justice* then rose, and in an able speech declared himself in favour of the immediate establishment of a Synod without waiting for the Bishop to consult the Bishop of Melbourne. Having recapitulated former proceedings as related by the chairman, his Honour referred to the Declaration of the Clergy in 1852, and the petition submitted to the Queen drawn up by Bishop Broughton, a man of great experience, great caution, and great capacity of thought. The Declaration commences thus:—

"We are of opinion that there are many questions of great importance to the well being of the Church in our province, which cannot be settled without duly constituted provincial and diocesan Synods. Tolerably plain this, tolerably good authority. It then goes on to state that the functions of Synods are 'to consult and agree upon rules of practice and ecclesiastical order, within the limits of the province or diocese, and to conduct the process necessary for carrying such rules into effect.' In short, it declares that a Synod has power of legislation. In considering these questions, a discussion arose whether the power of the laity should be limited to temporalities only—and whether the clergy and laity should deliberate as separate bodies—or whether they should meet and deliberate together, and vote separately. On some such grounds a general meeting of the laity was held in the Royal Hotel, and an opposition to the plan of the Bishop was raised; but the opposition was confined entirely to matters of detail. In the report of this meeting we do not find that anything was uttered unfavourable to the principle of a Synod. The general and united opinion of the Church of England in this colony was in favor of a Synod; the object of the petition was to enable the clergy and laity to 'pass such regulations, rules, or canons, as might be necessary, fit, and convenient for the honour of Almighty God, the good and quiet of the Church, and the better government thereof; to be observed, fulfilled, and kept by the Bishop and his successors, by the whole clergy of the diocese, and all other persons being members of the said Church.' Thus this petition shows that the same opinion of the necessity of obtaining for the Church powers of legislation, maintained in the Conference of 1850, was also maintained without abatement in 1852. We may infer from what has since taken place that the Bishops have not changed their opinions. Thus, when St. Paul's College was established, in the view of possible difficulties, it was determined to effect a union of sentiment on certain terms. The Bishops of New Zealand and Newcastle thought it desirable that the warden and other clergy connected with St. Paul's College should be placed under the same ecclesiastical discipline as the other clergy

of the diocese, and it was accordingly agreed that they should be subject to the rules and laws of the Synod as soon as it should be established. Hence we find the following among the fundamental laws of that college, a rule to this effect. I merely quote this to show that in the year 1853—that is one year after Bishop Broughton's departure, the Bishops of New Zealand and Newcastle still contemplated the idea of an early establishment of Church government by synodical laws. The next step in the matter of a Synod was taken by the Bishop of Melbourne, and at his instance an act was passed by the Legislative Council of Victoria in 1854, to authorise a Synod, and aid it with Legislative powers."

In one point the Chief Justice could not concur with the Melbourne Synod. They declared they had no sympathy with the Canadians in desiring to have the election of their own Bishop. He did not desire that the appointment of their Bishop should remain with the Crown. On this question he had a very strong opinion:—

"I consider it one of the chief advantages of a Synod that we should have in it a body with full powers to make and validate such election. I do not imagine that any evil, but rather much good, would result from our electing our own Bishops. I have no fear that it would create unseemly jealousies among the clergy. I believe that it would tend greatly to elevate the standard of clerical qualifications in general, and would open a field of laudable ambition to men of energy and high character."

Synods had been established in three out of the six dioceses whose Bishops met in 1852, in Melbourne, Adelaide, and New Zealand; in Tasmania the first step had been taken, and in Sydney and Newcastle alone had nothing been done. They had the precedents of other colonies before them, sanctioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury. What could the Bishop of Sydney learn from going to Melbourne or Adelaide? The whole of the proceedings at the Synods of these dioceses had been published. He would not convert them, and he could obtain no advice that he did not already possess. The idea of a Synod had been suggested in 1850, and since examined and canvassed in all its bearings, and there was really no reason why it might not at once be carried into effect:—

"How can it be said that the consideration on the subject is premature? What end or objects can be gained by merely asking us the question whether we shall yet longer delay? We are already the last. Can we be more than the last? Will there be dissensions? What harm? Are there not dissensions now which are painful to contemplate? Are there not discussions painful to hear, and which would not exist if a Synod existed? There is at least this advantage in a Synod, it would enable us legitimately to express an opinion that a Bishop may be wrong without encountering suspicions. I do not understand why Bishops are so sensitive on this point. They are not infallible. They are as liable to err as other men, and why they should object to hear it said I really do not know. The office of a judge is not less important or less responsible than that of a Bishop. The lives, the property, the happiness or misery of numbers of their fellow citizens, from year to year, hang on their decisions; yet it is not an insult to a judge to say, you are wrong in your judgement, you are mistaken in your facts. It is no discredit to him to say that he has erred. His station, or character, or authority, are not injured or impaired by criticism; yet one cannot impugn the opinions or judgment of a Bishop without being considered guilty of sin. And why this? Simply because there is no authorised means of discussing his opinions; no legal standard by which they may be measured and adjusted. Hence the errors of Bishops remain unredressed—the ranklings which they engender remain—much mischief is done, which a Synod would either prevent or remove. A Synod would not weaken the influence of a Bishop; it would strengthen it."

Without wishing to enter into questions of detail, his Honour expressed himself in favour of giving the Bishop a veto on the proceedings of a Synod, in the same way that the Queen has a veto:—

"I would not give the Bishop a place in the

Synod. The clergy and laity should meet and deliberate together, not being presided over by the Bishop. One of the senior Archdeacons or Canons might preside. There must be no restraint on discussion—there must be a free and uncontrolled expression of opinion. To ensure this, it is desirable that the Bishop should not be in the Synod. There would be nothing to fear from such a constitution. A sense of duty and personal responsibility would tend necessarily to promote good feeling, and dispose all to devote their energies to the general benefit of our Church.

(Conclusion next week.)

Correspondence.

CHESTER, Novr. 28, 1857.

To the Editor of the Church Times,

Sir,—Knowing that many of your readers are interested in the welfare and progress of any Society for the improvement and edification of our people, I beg leave to send you a brief statement of the past year's proceedings and present prospects of the Church of England Young Men's Christian Association of this place.

During the past year the following Lectures were delivered:

By the Revd. C. J. Shreve, President, 4, viz.—Electricity, Fulfilled Prophecy, Prophecy in connection with Turkey, and Temperance.

Revd. R. Payne, V. P., 5, viz.—Benefits of Scientific Knowledge, Pneumatics, (with experiments,) Study of Nature, and two on the Early History of the Jews.

By M. B. Deabrisay, Esq. V. P., 1—Importance of Youth.

By A. F. Morgan, Sec'y, 1—Electricity.

By Wm. Pearson, Esq., 2—Life, Death.

It is only due to the Lecturers to state, that the lectures were well calculated for the objects of the Association, and that our warmest thanks are due those Gentlemen for their zealous efforts in our behalf.

We have still to regret a deficiency of scientific apparatus so necessary for illustration at lectures. Our air pump is almost useless for want of requisite apparatus, although we very nearly exhausted our funds for its purchase. As our subscriptions are small I might perhaps be excused for this allusion to our deficiency, and for intimating to those able and willing to assist us, that donations for this purpose will be thankfully received. Our Library has been well circulated, and I trust to the lasting benefit of our Members. An addition to our volumes is much needed; and I would intimate that any spare volumes from well filled shelves would be of much service among our Members.

We numbered 33 Members during the past year; and altho' this is small compared with the number of those in this vicinity who have not connected themselves with us—yet as this is the day of small things, we would be thankful and take courage. We commenced the new year under discouragement, arising partly from the pressure of the times and a falling off of Members for that season; but we are now thankfully enabled to perceive some indication of a change for the better. A number are resolved to rally around the standard floating over us, and to do all that they are able to increase their numbers.

Apologizing for encroaching so far on your time and patience, and hoping that the time is near when kindred Societies will be established throughout this county, I remain,

Your obt. servt.

A. F. MORGAN, Sec'y.

News Department.

Extracts from Papers by Steamer America.

ENGLAND.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts have drawn up a statement anticipatory of the meeting to be presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury, with a view to the extension of the Episcopate in India, upon which the appeal to the public in aid of the new movement will be based. This statement has received the sanction of the Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, the Duke of Buccleugh, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Harrowby, Earl Nelson, Lord Lytton, Lord Wensleydale, Mr. Gladstone, M. P., Mr. Justice Coleridge, Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, Sir John Patteson, M. P., Mr. Mowbray, M. P., Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, the Dean of Westmin-

ster, the Dean of Norwich, the Dean of Canterbury, Mr. Puller, M. P., Sir H. Dukenfield, Archdeacon Hale, Archdeacon Sinclair, and other noblemen and gentlemen who compose the council of the society. They stated that the see of Calcutta was erected in 1814, and that in 1834 an Act of Parliament was passed, enabling the Crown to erect two new sees at Madras and Bombay. The extreme length of the diocese of Calcutta in a straight line from Peshawur to Singapore is nearly 3,000 miles, almost as great as the distance from London to Jerusalem. It is proposed to subdivide this diocese by the erection of two additional sees—one for the North-west Provinces and another for the Punjab. The North-west Provinces with Oude would form a diocese about 500 miles in length, and containing an area of 109,000 square miles, with a population of 34,000,000—a diocese which would be 19,000 square miles larger than the whole of Great Britain. The diocese for the Punjab would be almost as large as Great Britain, its extreme length from Umballah to Peshawur being about 470 miles, and its area 86,000 square miles, with a population of 13,000,000. It is also proposed to subdivide the diocese of Madras, by the erection of a see near Tinnevely, the most southern district of India. The Bishop would be a missionary Bishop living in the middle of a diocese where there are few Europeans, and of which almost every part would be within a day's journey. The income required for such a see would be much less than in the case of a Bishop residing at Madras or Bombay, with vast distances to travel in every direction. There can be no doubt (says the official statement) that if her Majesty's Government shall think fit to recommend the appointment of a Bishop for Tinnevely, the necessary funds will be cheerfully contributed by the supporters of English missions. The three bishoprics, therefore, which the meeting on the 26th will recommend for immediate formation are, one at Agra, for the North-west Provinces; one at Lahore, for the Punjab; and one at Palamcotta for the missionary province of Tinnevely.

The panic bears unexpected fruit in the shape of a short session of Parliament before Christmas. The two Houses meet on the 3rd of December, for the special purpose of passing a Bill of indemnity, and with little time for straying off into more inviting subjects. But men will talk when they meet together, of what is uppermost in their minds. *Postquam introgressi et coram data copia fundi*, we shall probably find that India produces a multitude of questions and more than one great speech.—*Guardian*.

The *Maidstone Journal* states that there is again a report in ecclesiastical circles that the Bishop of Rochester, who was consecrated in 1813, will, in the course of a few weeks, resign his see. Nearly two years ago the Bishop said, when addressing his clergy—

“Notwithstanding the co-operation I have received from the clergy, and more especially from the Archdeacons and the Rural Deans, I shall feel deeply the responsibilities which rest upon me—so much so, in fact, that if I were permitted to resign my charge I should gratefully accept the relief it would afford me, under the anxieties occasioned by the duties of my office—duties which, in this extensive diocese, require a degree of activity, both of mind and body, which is incompatible with advanced age and increasing infirmities.

The “special services” about to recommence at Exeter Hall have been stopped by a notice from the incumbent of the small district in which the concert room lies. The impediment starts up at once so abruptly and so late, and issues from such an unexpected quarter, that the incident has a touch of the ludicrous, though nothing can be less ludicrous in fact than a remonstrance by a clergyman against his Bishop's setting up an unconsecrated “place of worship”—a pulpit for *undequaque* preachers—in the parish of which he has charge, without even asking his consent and hard by his own church doors. The question on which both parties appeal to the law is simply whether, either with or without the help of Lord Shaftesbury's Act, the Bishop has power to do this or no.—*Guardian*.

The authorities at the War office have it in contemplation to send a large body of stewards, ward-masters, and orderlies of the Medical Staff Corps to Alexandria, for the purpose of being employed in the transit of the troops who are proceeding overland to India, and also of rendering assistance to the sick and wounded soldiers who are returning to England.

The American engineers, who undertook by means of a special apparatus to raise the Russian ships of war sunk in the Harbour of Sebastopol, have given it up and returned to Constantinople, declaring that their contract cannot be performed,

except at an enormously disproportionate cost. It appears that the River Tobernaya has brought down immense quantities of silt and gravel, which being accumulated in the harbour, the ships are now embedded in this deposit, and cannot without much labour be extricated.

With the exception of five or six firms, the whole of the cotton manufactories and spinning wheels in Preston are now either closed altogether or working short time.

The Rev. Mr. Hanna preached again on Sunday last in Belfast, from the old scene of his labors, the Custom-house steps. He had a congregation of 2,000. There were no riots at that spot, but in other parts of the district the former animosities manifested themselves, though not seriously.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1857.

WE published a fortnight ago, a communication signed “An Obstructive, so called” with reference to an expression applied to the intrusion into the Diocese of another Society; and followed it up with a few explanatory remarks in reply, and to justify our use of the term. They were not intended to excite controversy, but to lead to the consideration whether it were not much better to pursue the interests of the Church in this Diocese by an united effort, than to endeavour to promote them by separate and divided Societies. Our correspondent under another signature, has sent a second article, in which he loses sight altogether of the design of our remarks, and pursues the subject in a strain more calculated to increase division than to promote that unity of action which for many reasons would be so desirable. We do not think it would be at all assisting the object of our previous observations were we to publish the article we have received, which might perhaps provoke a warm controversy, but could lead to no practical amendment in the direction we desire. Giving our correspondent, therefore, full credit for his zeal in behalf of the C. C. & S. S., and for his preference of its working, and desire to forward its operations, we are yet sorry that he does not seem disposed to reconcile the division which exists, and the strife and contention which we fear, by an amalgamation, so to speak, of its objects, with those of the D. C. S. so that both might be prosecuted under one Diocesan organization. All our suggestions and remarks have been dictated by the hope that this attainment is not impossible—and we do not therefore think that any part of our observations with reference to the C. C. & S. S. claim notice upon any other grounds—nor should we consider ourselves justified in leading our readers away from its contemplation, by discussing the question whether the Society at home controlled its servants, or the Bishop here. For the rest, we have no desire to cast any reflection whatever upon the legitimate operations of the Colonial Church and School Society, nor to detract from the character to which it is fairly entitled, nor to misrepresent either the Society or its work.

R. M. STEAMER AMERICA.

THE news by the R. M. Steamer *America* from England, is a confirmation of all the previous telegraphic despatches, with full details of the recapture of Delhi and the relief of Lucknow. In addition to what we have already published, the following particulars will be found interesting:—

“A scene of carnage and desolation was presented by the guilty and devoted city. Women and children—rushing about with wild distraction—everywhere protected. The non-combatants received safe conduct out of the city. The rebels had shown no mercy—they looked for, and they met with none. According to the correspondent of the *Daily News*:—

“The people of the city came into camp and sought protection from the army, craving pardon, and disavowing all participation in the rebellion, saying that they were compelled to remain prisoners in the city, and denying having taken any active part in the insurrection. They were told to prove their loyalty by removing the bodies of the dead Sepoys, which work they at once commenced, and were clearing the city of them apparently with right good will. It was a necessary labor; for heaps of mangled bodies covered the roads in all directions, on the streets and in the ruined houses. The city, as far as we had gone, exhibited little else but ruins, from the midst of which helpless women, unmolested, it is said, by our soldiers, rushed frantic and wild. Dogged resistance still met us in the narrow thoroughfares, in which our troops fought from house to house. Forty and fifty men were sometimes found congregated in one building, and of these, when encountered, our soldiers spared no single soul.

It appears that our loss during the actual siege was about 800 men. On the day of assault it was sixty-four officers and 1,178 killed and wounded, being nearly one-third of the whole number engaged. The 1st Fusilier Regiment lost nine officers, and other regiments, I believe, in proportion; the Engineers suffered heavily; the three officers conducting Nos. 1, 3, and 4 columns (Lieuts. Greathead, Medley, and Maunsell), were all struck down early in the fight, and of the seventeen officers on duty that day, ten were put *hors de combat*. The loss of the enemy is never likely to be correctly ascertained, but at the end of the operations it is probable that at least 1,500 men must have been killed between the 7th and 20th, and a very large number wounded, who were carried away.

"On the night of the 21st September, the conqueror, Gen. Wilson, proposed the health of Queen Victoria in the Dewan-Khas, the beautiful white marble white durbar hall of the palace, where once stood the famed peacock throne, and which bears the well-known inscription, meant to apply to the palace and its gardens generally, and which now reads like a mockery—

"Oh, if there is an Eden on earth, it is this!"

Here, in the palace of the Great Mogul, the health of our Queen was drunk by her victorious soldiers with enthusiastic cheers, which were taken up by the gallant Ghoorkas who formed the personal guard of the General. The result is thus notified by the Chief Commissioner of Lahore:—

"The capture of the city of Delhi, of the palace and the fort of Selinghur, was completed yesterday. All honor to the noble army which, under command of Major-General Wilson, has effected this most important conquest, by which the wide-spread rebellion of the mutinous Bengal Army has received a complete defeat in Upper India. The days of Clive and Lake are again revived among us. Neither the devastation of that terrible scourge, the cholera, nor the deadly stroke of an Indian summer's sun, which have so grievously thinned the ranks of our small army during the past three months—the harassing and almost incessant duties of the camp, the ever-recurring combats with a highly trained and veteran enemy, who outnumbered us by thousands in men and by hundreds in guns of all calibres—the stubborn and desperate resistance offered by the mutineers during and since the assault on the 14th instant—nothing has abated the ardor of our troops, European and native, nor quelled that indomitable courage and persevering energy which take no denial, and will brook nothing short of success.

"It will be for a grateful Government to acknowledge, as they deserve, the services of Major-General Wilson and his army to the British Empire in India, but the Chief Commissioner cannot refrain from offering them the warm tribute of his heartfelt admiration. Sir John Lawrence requests that a royal salute may be fired at the principal stations in the Punjab, in honor of the capture of Delhi."

"When the palace was taken, the King and his two sons, fled towards the south. They were followed, and the next day, the 21st, the old King surrendered to Captain Hodson and his cavalry near the Kootub Minar, which is about fifteen miles south of Delhi. He was accompanied in his captivity as in his flight, by his chief wife, the Begum Zeenut Mahal, the ornament of the Palace. The King is said to be 92 years of age, and is now a prisoner in what was once his own palace. The two sons and a grand-son, who were captured also by Capt. Hodson, at the tomb of Humayoon, about five miles from Delhi, and who are known to have been leaders in the rebellion, have received the reward of their treason. They were shot on the spot, and their bodies were brought back and exposed at the Kotwalie or chief police-office, where so many of our countrymen were brutally murdered. A quantity of the arms of the King's late attendants, the King's personal elephants, carriages, and horses have been taken.

"Here is a description of the spots where the successors of the Great Mogul were found hiding:

"South of the city lie the remains of old Delhi, memorials of a dynasty now destined to expire. Conspicuous among them is the tomb of Humayoon, one of the Moguls who re-established himself on the throne from which he had been expelled, and restored the kingdom of Delhi in all its splendor. This tomb stands in the centre of an enclosure, on the summit of a platform, supported on every side by arcades and ascended by four flights of steps. Each arcade serves as a receptacle for one or more tombs. The mausoleum of the sovereign rises from the platform in the shape of a square with a cupola, all inlaid with white marble. Beneath this dome is a large apartment, in the centre of which a white marble sarcophagus contains the ashes of Humayoon. Around it, in suitable recesses, are the remains of his relatives and most favored retainers. Here, to the tomb of their ancestors, came, in their flight from Delhi, the two sons and grand-son of the king. Here they were taken from their attendants by Hodson and his Irregulars, and shot on the steps of the edifice.

"The aged king, with his chief wife, took refuge a few miles farther on the same road in the Kootub Minar, a marble column of extraordinary height, crowned with a cupola. Here he also was surrounded by Hodson's horse, and surrendered on being promised his life and that of the favourite Begum. The elephants and insignia of royalty all fell into Hodson's hands, and the troopers fired a volley to his honor as the captive king was brought into Delhi."

The information relative to Lucknow, is far from positive. Although relieved for the time, the accounts after that event, present features of a somewhat contradictory nature, and a good deal of obscurity prevails about the true state of the operations in that quarter. We subjoin a few particulars which may be relied on:—

"The last assault on Lucknow previous to its relief is described as a most fierce and well conducted one. The enemy no sooner received information that Havelock was again crossing the Ganges, than they determined to overpower the garrison:—

"They detached a large body to oppose Havelock near Oonao, and with the remainder of the force attacked our people. They were on the verge of success; some of them were actually penetrating into the entrenchment, when a sudden inspiration seized our men; there were plenty of shells but no mortars; our men, reckless of life, and resolved to conquer or die, seized the shells, lighted the fuses, and taking them in their hands, buried them with all their force at the enemy. It is not easy to conquer men who would dare to do such an action as this. So at least the enemy thought; they fell back awed and cowed, and did not resume the attack that day. Upon Havelock reaching the entrenchment it was found that two mines had been dug underneath it, both ready for the reception of powder. Another day's delay, and the fate of our garrison would have been sealed."

"The mode in which the relief was conveyed to Col. Inglis, who has been in command since the death of Major Banks, is not quite intelligible:—

"Lucknow, with the palace and the Residency, says the *Times* correspondent, is on the right bank of the river Goomtee, which is the side nearest to Cawnpore. Yet Havelock's force appears to have crossed to the left bank, in which case it must have recrossed it afterwards. And perhaps he did so, for to arrive at the Residency by the direct road, he would, I believe, have to carry the enemy's entrenchments and penetrate the town; whereas, by skirting the town, and crossing the river, above or below it, he might arrive with comparative little opposition at a point opposite to the Residency, and be able to recross it with but little difficulty. But however it was done, done it was, and on the evening of the 25th the Residency was reached—just in time, for mines had been run under the chief works, and were ready for loading."

The telegraphic despatches conveying the latest intelligence, are certainly very obscure; we give them entire:—

"Lucknow Residency, Sept. 26.

"Yesterday Havelock's force, 2,000 men of all arms, the rest being in occupation of Alambagh charge (*sic*) of Sikhs and force (*sic*) the way into the city under serious opposition, skirting the city to the right to avoid the enemy's defence. The force was much opposed up to the Residency, which was attained in the evening just in time; for an after examination showed two mines, all ready for loading, had been run far under our chief works, which, if sprung, must have placed the garrison at the mercy of the rebel. Loss severe, about 400 killed and wounded. Amongst the former—General Neill; Cooper, Artillery; Webster, 78th; Pakenham, 54th; Bateman, 64th; Warren, 12th Irregular Cavalry; Lieut. Wilde, 40th Native Infantry. Wounded slightly, Sir J. Outram. To-day taking batteries being on (beyond?) garrison, which are held, till assaulted and continued (continue?) to fire on the Residency. Thousands of the enemy are deserting the city. The late King's sons fled to Fyzabad.

"Cawnpore, Oct. 1, *via* Agra, Oct. 4.

"Letters just in from Lucknow. Bellee Guard relieved on the 25th, and garrison rescued apparently by an advance made on the left of the Goomtee.

"Progress being already made towards the possession of the whole city.

"On the 23rd the night quarter occupied and seven guns taken.

"Man Singh, contrary to expectation, has taken an active part against us, and has, I am glad to say, been wounded in two places.

"Beyond this all is conjecture, and rumors unfavorable. It is reported that, having relieved and strengthened the garrison, Havelock or Outram, or both, have fallen back on Cawnpore, not having sufficient strength to escort the large body of sick, wounded, ladies, and children from Lucknow. That the little army had only fifteen days' provisions with it, ten of which had expired, and that it was completely surrounded by a body of 50,000 rebels, headed by Nana Sahib, who had been joined by Man Singh with a contingent of 16,000. In a postscript to the Bombay letter of the *Times* we have the following:—

"Just after posting my letter I received later news from Lucknow, dated Cawnpore, the 2nd inst. It is to the effect that Havelock's forces had nearly gained possession of the whole city. The resistance had been very obstinate. It had been determined to hold the town, constructing a fort to provide against emergencies, and to send the women and children to Cawnpore."

The London *Guardian* of November 18, has the following observations upon the recent great disturbance in the money market:

"To the large majority, probably, of the readers of this journal, the great panic has been merely a curious sight, or a lively illustration of that dry chapter of Political Economy which treats of currency and exchanges. It has been remarkable for

rapidity and intensity. The country was thriving, capital tolerably abundant, speculation not unusually rife, when the rush for money began; and had the world had no idea that anything uncommon was passing when the Bank of England reached a point at which a choice lay between a total suspension of its discount business and an infraction of the law. The Bank accounts, which are published weekly, show that the amount advanced in one way or another within the week ending on last Wednesday, (11th November,) had exceeded £5,000,000 and that the whole stock which the Bank and all its branches had to deal with on Thursday morning was short of a million and a half in notes and coin. In the course of the morning, it is said, this small stock was reduced by one half. Meanwhile the bullion was but £717,000 against a note circulation of £21,036,000, leaving no margin at all for the issue of more notes. It is clear, therefore, that unless the tide turned miraculously, the Bank as a discounting house must have shut its doors within a very few hours, and stopped lending from having literally nothing to lend. At this moment—about midday on Thursday—the Government interposed, as under much less critical circumstances it had done in 1847, and authorised the Bank by the promise of a Bill of Indemnity to increase its reserve by issuing notes beyond the limit allowed by law. That is, the Bank Directors being legally bound to have in their possession gold for every note they issue beyond a certain amount, Government authorises them to issue more than that amount of notes, without having the value of the over-issue in gold—to exceed, for a time and under certain conditions, what has been considered the safe proportion between their promises to pay and their means of payment—in a word, to do an imprudent thing.—The Bank is, and after the Bill of Indemnity has passed will be, just as much bound as it was before to pay on demand five sovereigns for every £5 note, but the guarantee for its being able to do so—for the convertibility, as it is called, of the note—is temporarily withdrawn, and the Directors are left to regulate their issues by their own prudence and foresight. Anybody who considers what sort of relief it is which is made so much of, will see what a true genuine panic this has been."

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.*

An extract of a private letter from a student in Edinburgh to his friends in this City, may help to give some idea of the consternation created among all classes, by the sudden suspension of Bank operations, and the heavy failures of mercantile houses.

"Since writing by last mail, Edinburgh and Glasgow have been in a fearful state of excitement, owing to the run on the Banks. On Monday the 9th Nov. the run on the Western Bank of Scotland was tremendous—the consequence was that about 2 o'clock on that day the Bank suspended payment. I unfortunately at that time had in my possession a number of W. B. notes, and on presenting them to the Professors on Tuesday morning fees for the classes, they were refused. Here was a good lot of notes which 12 hours before were current coin, were now useless. M— had between £20 and £30 of W. B. notes in his possession at that time, and numbers of other students were similarly circumstanced. The Professors had to issue passes to their classes, and until funds were received from other quarters. On Tuesday the run on the Banks continued. At the City of Glasgow Bank policemen had to be stationed to keep the crowd from breaking in. On Tuesday at 2 o'clock the Bank gave in, and closed their doors. On Tuesday evening there was a report that the Union Bank had suspended payment—but next morning this was found to be not true—the Union having kept open 1½ hours after the usual time of closing to pay specie to every one demanding it. The City was in a fearfully excited state but still nothing to be compared to Glasgow. There the crowd nearly broke into the Banks, and were with difficulty kept back by the policemen—and messages were sent to the neighbouring cities for detachments of Military. Part of the 16th Lancers left here on Wednesday morning en route to Glasgow. At this time also the failure of the immense firm of Denistoun & Co. in Glasgow added to the excitement, as they were known to be intimately connected with some of the Banks. The Union alone has lost £130,000 by them, or at least that is the sum due the Union by that firm. Since that time the panic has a good deal subsided, and the W. B. notes are now received in ordinary banking operations, although they are not current through the City. The City of Glasgow Bank has resumed or is about to resume operations, but it is thought that the W. B. will have to wind up. The depositors in this Bank will be all as the shareholders are about the richest men in Scotland, and they are liable to the last farthing in the possession. Discount rose from 8 to 9 and 10 per cent. and still keeps at 8 per cent."

Inglis, the man arraigned before the Supreme Court, on the charge of trying to extort money from Hon. W. A. Black, by a threatening letter, has pleaded guilty to the indictment.

Missionary Intelligence.

The *S. P. G. Quarterly Paper* says: "There is a great work to be done in two Mission fields of our Church in the Diocese of Capetown, amongst the Hottentots and Malays: the former a prospective, and the latter an existing one."—

"The Hottentots are the aboriginal tribes of Southern Africa, and are believed to be descended from Ham, the second son of Noah. They originally over-spread the whole Southern districts of that continent. The Portuguese on their first discovery of the Cape, A.D. 1487, as well as the Dutch when they settled there A.D. 1652, both found the Hottentots in undisturbed possession of that country.

On the arrival of the Dutch, a contract was regularly drawn up, signed, sealed, and witnessed, by which the land in the lower districts of the old Cape Colony was sold to the Dutch by the Hottentots, who upon receiving the price agreed to (some bags full of nails, beads, knives, and rings of brass and copper wire), retired into the interior of the continent.—Here they found the Kafirs, who then became known to Europeans for the first time. Their contact proved most destructive to the Hottentots, who were vanquished and pursued by them. From the face of these new enemies the Hottentots retreated, falling back on their old locations; but when they returned, they found, to their amazement, the first Dutch settlement at Capetown duly established. The castle and forts, farms and other buildings, were erected on every side. Despairing of again recovering their old country, and pressed by their formidable enemies the Kafirs behind, the Hottentots finally decided upon migrating to the Southwestern coast; and there, throughout Namaqualand and the more Northerly districts skirting the old Cape Colony, the main body of these tribes still reside, within the Diocese of Capetown. Many of them also, of commingled Dutch and Hottentot blood, called Griquas, reside throughout the colony, either in communities called "Squatters" or as servants. The whole population of the Hottentots is at present estimated at 205,000 souls.

Amongst these, throughout their various locations, Bishop Gray contemplates an extensive Mission from our Church. In a recent letter received by the Society, the Bishop says, speaking of this subject:

"The great work, however, which is at this time pressing upon our attention, is that of winning the colored race in this land to Christ. If I had the men, and the means of maintaining them, I could easily employ, in fields now open to us, a large additional staff of religious instructors among them. Much has been done in various ways for this land, of late; but all will be of little use until our thin ranks shall be recruited by a few more zealous men of God, who are willing to come over and help us, to spend and be spent for Christ. Through your Society I appeal to my brethren of the clergy at home, into whose hearts God may have put any desire to offer themselves for the extension of His Church and kingdom, and the salvation of souls in distant lands; and I invite them to make known their willingness to labor, though it were but for a few years, in this heathen field."

In stature, the men are usually about four feet four inches high, and the women four feet, the color of their skin that of a dry tobacco leaf or light copper tint. Their arms and legs are long and disproportioned, their joints large, and the hands and feet unshapen and deformed. Their physiognomy is the form of an inverted isosceles triangle, the pointed chin being the apex, their noses are broad and flat, the nostrils being extended so as to be in line with the corners of the mouth; their lips are broad and flat; their eyes set obliquely in their heads, and the cheek bones protruding and almost touching the outer corners of their eyes. Their ears stand out from the head, the cranium of which is debased, and thinly dotted with pellets of dark wool. They are without eyebrows, beards, or whiskers. In their habits they are low and debased, nor is there on the face of the earth any known tribe more degraded, or requiring more urgently the elevating and ennobling mission of Christianity and Divine love to raise them.

There is also at Capetown another and a nobler race, strangers also to our holy faith. Amongst the Malays and the Mohammedans the Church has made a beginning, although not before need required it; for in Capetown, on Bishop Gray's arrival in 1848, several persons were found amongst the worshippers of Mahomet who had been born in England, and baptized into the Christian Church.

The Society has since the year 1849, supported a

Missionary in Capetown amongst these people, and the labor of love has been witnessed by the blessing of the God of love. To use the words of the Bishop, he says:—

"There are a very great many Mohammedans in and around Capetown. Their converts are made chiefly from amongst the liberated Africans, but occasionally from the ranks of Christians."

The Society's Missionary was specially engaged for and with these persons, together with the Malays themselves; and that fruit has ripened in this part of our Mission-field is evidenced by the Bishop, when he writes:—

"We have baptized in St. George's Cathedral alone, seventy adults within the last fifteen months, all colored, and all heathen, save three Mohammedans."

May the Lord of the Harvest so vouchsafe His grace, that even this day of small things may increase an hundred-fold to the honor and glory of His great Name!

Selections.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.

On the afternoon of All Saints' Day, the Rt. Rev. the Provisional Bishop visited this church, which has recently been removed from the New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, to a commodious and pleasant room, fitted up for the purpose, in the Historical Society Building, at the corner of Second Avenue and Eleventh street, in this city. The Third Service of the Church was performed on this occasion, by the Rector, the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, who translated the several portions of it into the sign-language, occasionally uttering a sentence, to indicate to those unacquainted with that language, the part being translated. The deaf-mutes belonging to the congregation not yet having been sufficiently trained to enable them to readily make the responses, they were on this occasion made for them by Mr. Fitzgerald, a deaf-mute communicant of the Church, who was stationed nearly in front of them. At the close of this Service the Offertory was proceeded with, when the Rector took occasion to speak of the objects, success, and wants of this church.

He said it was not established exclusively for deaf-mutes. They alone would not be able to support it. Besides, they had children, relatives, and friends, possessed of all their faculties, who it was desirable should belong to the same parish with them, while at the same time it was far more pleasant for them all to attend one place of worship. It had, therefore been determined to hold two services every Sunday, to be conducted with the voice—one in the morning at half-past 10, and the other in the evening at half past 7; and one every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, to be conducted by signs. The Holy Communion would also be administered on the first Sunday of each month. From the nature of things, he continued to remark, this must be a Free church, and it was dependent, to a considerable degree, for its support, upon the offerings of the people from Sunday to Sunday. They had obtained this pleasant room, and fitted it up, that their services might be held in a more appropriate place. This was the first day they had held their services here, and the pleasure which was manifested by the deaf-mutes—especially those who were communicants—when they came to the Morning Service, must have been cheering to the hearts of all Christian people who witnessed it. They hoped ultimately to have a still better place of worship. They now owned a valuable building site, free from debt, on which they intended, as soon as means could be obtained for the purpose, to build a church, so that there might be in this great city one church, firmly established, where adult deaf-mutes and their families, in this city and vicinity, should have the opportunity of worshipping God in their own language. They trusted that they might have the sympathy and encouragement of Christian people in their efforts to bring about so important a consummation. There had been baptized in their midst 11 adults, ten of whom were deaf-mutes, and 32 infants, 14 of whom were children of deaf-mute parents; there had been confirmed 28 persons, 23 of whom were deaf-mutes; there had been married 18 couples, 9 of whom were deaf-mutes; there had been 25 burials, 7 for deaf-mutes and 2 for children of deaf-mutes; and there had been received 71 communicants, 40 of whom were deaf-mutes. These statistics the Rev. gentleman thought could not fail to convince Christian people that the work which had here been set in operation must result in great good, and he felt confident that such would not withhold

their aid in its support; but that they would further its objects by giving of their means and influence, that those issuing from our institutions for the instruction of deaf-mutes might be gathered into the Church, and that they might have secured to them all the privileges which other Christians there enjoy.

At the close of these remarks, an able sermon, suited to the day, was preached by the Bishop, which was interpreted in the sign-language by the rector. It was pleasing to see the marked attention which was paid, during the delivery of the sermon, by the deaf-mutes present, who, it was evident from their manner, comprehended what was being communicated to them. At the conclusion of the sermon the right of Confirmation was administered by the Bishop to 8 candidates, of whom 3 were deaf-mutes, 2 of the others being daughters of a deaf-mute father. The Preface, questions, responses, prayers, etc., in the Confirmation Office, were also translated for the deaf-mutes by the rector. At the close of this Office the Bishop delivered an affectionate address to the candidates; after which he said the concluding prayers, and pronounced the Benediction, the rector translating as before.

As many of our readers are probably aware, the noble work of which St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes is one of the results, was undertaken in 1850, by the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, an instructor in the New York Institution for Deaf Mutes. He at that time formed a class for the religious instruction of deaf-mutes in the vestry room of St. Stephen's Church, to the teaching of which he devoted a portion of his leisure time. In the number composing his class had so increased that he found it necessary to obtain a school-room for their accommodation. He accordingly established his class in a suitable room in Bond street, where it met periodically. His interest in this peculiar class of the community gradually strengthened, and after the lapse of about two years he began to form plans for organizing a parish which should embrace them within its fold. On the first Sunday of October, 1852, religious services were commenced in a small chapel connected with the Institution to which he was an instructor, where they continued to be held till last Sunday, when they were opened in the Historical Society. The success of this enterprise has been mainly due to the efforts of Mr. Gallaudet, who, meanwhile, has been under the necessity of teaching in the above named Institution five hours daily, for the support of himself and family. He is, however, encouraged to hope that the time is not far distant when, having gained the confidence of his Christian brethren, and enlisted their sympathies in his undertaking, he may be fully sustained, so that he can devote his entire time and energies to it.—*N. Y. Churchman.*

A striking proof of the pervading influence of the Catholic movement in England, has recently occurred in that curious corner "ayont the Tweed," the "good town of Berwick," which, among its other peculiarities, has for ages rejoiced in only one church, and that an edifice built by a man generally noted as the despoiler and the destroyer of holy places—Oliver Cromwell. This curious church, which in its architecture and arrangements, and especially in its want of steeple or bell-turret of any kind, was so characteristic of its founder, has been so improved within the last few years, that "Old Noll" would assuredly disclaim it. But the foundation of a new church, to be dedicated in the name of St. Mary, is the occurrence to which I now more especially allude as an instance of revival. A church so dedicated stood, in former ages, near the ancient gate of the town leading to Scotland; but having fallen into decay, it was entirely removed in the reign of Mary of England; its stones being used to repair the adjoining fortifications. The new church is to be erected mainly at the cost of a Scottish gentleman, Captain Gordon.

The Bishop of Durham, in laying the foundation-stone, forcibly contrasted past and present times. Alluding to the former church, which had been thrown down by royal order, he said that scenes of carnage and blood had since, doubtless, frequently desecrated the sacred spot, and then his lordship thus proceeded:

"In those times the warriors of the North frequently came in hostile array, engaging in deadly combat with their Southern opponents; but in our day other and more pleasing scenes are witnessed. Here, also from the North comes a warrior Scotchman, of noble blood not with the warlike intent, but with a large heart and a liberal hand, erecting a temple for the worship of Almighty God and for diffusing the truths of the Christian religion, which is the essence of peace and good-will towards men. I pray, God, that we may be enabled to carry on to completion a work so nobly and

generously begun—a work which demands the gratitude of the community to him whose enlightened Christian liberality had originated it, and above all, unfeigned gratitude to the Supreme Disposer of all things, for having put it into his heart thus to act."

THE CHINAMAN.—The Chinaman is, perhaps, the most naturally cruel individual in the world; yet his pusillanimity and unwarlike character are too notorious to need remark. A soldier's profession is not, as with other civilized nations, considered one of glory and honor, but as the lowest and most degraded of any. Although it cannot be denied that the moral character of the Chinaman is considerably below par, and that in debauchery and sensuality they perhaps exceed any nation in the world; yet it is evident that when their natural intelligence is fostered by good education, good government, and good example, they would be fully equal in many respects to any other people. During my residence at Shanghai the best speech I heard there was delivered in good and classical English by a Chinaman named Ly Sung, and connected with one of the English boys, at a large dinner party, at which he was the only Chinaman present. It was a noble defence of his countrymen from many of the imputations brought against them, candidly confessing their faults, but attributing their most glaring errors to the effects of bad education, bad example, and above all, bad government; yet under all these disadvantages triumphantly remarking that no country in the world possessed more energy, industry, and perseverance, and without machinery and appliances of Europe and America, that in some manufactures they fully equalled, if not surpassed, those countries. He closed his remarks by appealing to the present party whether they had ever experienced more liberality in commercial dealings with other nations. John Chinaman is not a very moral being, but not quite so bad as it is the fashion to represent him, at least in the north; and I very much doubt if we have taken the right means to make him better. We have certainly forced upon him the sacred and profane—Christianity and opium—in a manner not very well calculated to inspire him with a belief in our own sincerity and disinterestedness, and to speculate in his own way upon such a paradoxical nature of affairs; the least we can do is to treat them civilly, if it be only for the sake of the many good cups of tea we owe to him. Not having been at any other Chinese port than Shanghai, I cannot speak from experience or comparison of their respect for "barbarians;" but certainly neither at this place, nor, as I understand, any where in the north of China, is the same dislike manifested to Europeans as it is said to be at Canton or in the south. On the contrary, the authorities and the merchants, both of the city and settlement, are on the best terms; an interchange of civilities often takes place between them, and in spite of the stringent clause in the treaty, Europeans are allowed to travel with impunity through the country. A Chinaman, with a little instruction becomes one of the best of cooks in the world.

ECHOES OF A MOTHER'S VOICE.—"There was once," says Rev. Dr. P. H. Fowler, "an obscure and pious woman living in the south of England. History is silent respecting her ancestry, her place of birth, and education. She had an only son, whom she made it her great business to train in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. In the seventh year of his age his mother died, and, a few years later, the lad went to sea, and engaged at length as a sailor in the African slave trade. He was soon an adept in vice, and though amongst the youngest of the crew, he was the most proficient in guilt. But his mother's instructions sent their echoes to him, and though at first he sought to defend himself from them, they grew louder and louder, until, listening to them at last, he became a fervent Christian, a successful preacher, the author of books which the Church will never let die, and the writer of hymns, the use of which is co-extensive with our tongue.

This wayward son whom his mother, though dead, addressed and reclaimed, was the means of the conversion of Claudius Buchanan, so distinguished for his labors in the East Indies; and the "Star of the East," a book published by Mr. Buchanan, first called the attention of Mr. Judson to the missionary work, and sent him an apostle to Burmah!

The sailor, turned preacher, was also the means of delivering the Rev. Thomas Scott from the mazes of sin, error, and of introducing him to the way, the truth, and the life. Mr. Scott prepared the Commen-

tary known by his name, and which still continues its mission of converting and sanctifying power.

The influence of this same minister and author, in connection with that of Doddridge, was principally instrumental in making Wilberforce the Christian he was. To Wilberforce's "Practical View of Christianity," the conversion of Legh Richmond may be ascribed, and Legh Richmond wrote "Dairyman's Daughter" and other tracts, which have contributed to the salvation of thousands of souls.

Such are some of the results of that voice from the dead which spoke to John Newton; and yet what a small portion of the whole sum has been revealed!"

BOXWOOD.—It is a curious fact, that box is the only European wood which will sink in water. Its closeness of grain, hardness, and toughness, are such as to render it admirably adapted to the purposes of wood engraving. The engraving is always made on the end of the wood, so that the fibres stand perpendicularly. When cut in this manner, the graver will make a clean stroke in every direction, and the piece is liable to warp but little; when cut plankwise, boxwood is extremely apt to warp, unless very well seasoned. No kind of wood turns smoother than this, and its yellow colour, when it is well polished, is very beautiful. When ivory would be too expensive, or cannot be obtained of the requisite dimensions, boxwood is commonly substituted for it. The bitter quality of this wood also secures it from the attack of worms.

COLORED RACES.—We find the following passage in Shooter's *Kaffirs of Natal* :—

The prevailing color is a mixture of black and red, the most common shade being chocolate. Lighter colors are met with: an olive, for example, not darker than the complexion of a Spaniard, and occasionally an instance of copper color. Generally the hair is black, while the eyes are dark; but in some cases the former is of a red hue. Albinos are not unknown. Dark complexions, as being most common, are naturally held in the highest esteem. To be told that he is light colored, or like a white man, would be deemed a very poor compliment by a Kaffir. I have heard of one unfortunate person who was so very fair that no girl would marry him; and it may have been the dread of such a dire calamity which made a young man vehemently indignant when told that he was as fair as a European: his color was a light olive. A modest gentleman, whose opinion I asked respecting the most approved complexion, assured me that it was just his own, black with a little red. One of the Zulu King's titles is "You who are black." Hunger deepens the color." I have heard the Zulu soldiers, when they have returned from a long expedition and suffered much want of food, described as peculiarly black. This illustrates the passage in Jeremiah, "Our skin was black like an oven, because of the terrible famine."

INDIA.—The territory in India which owns British sway is about the size of Austria, Prussia, France, and Belgium put together. The Bengal Presidency is about the size of Turkey in Europe, but four times as populous. The Madras Presidency is not much larger than Spain, but contains a population equal to Spain and Portugal combined. The population of British India in comparison with other parts of that country, is the best possible proof that the natives prefer British rule to the power of their own potentates. Belgium, the most thickly populated country in Europe, contains 337 persons to a square mile.—The population to every square mile in England is 304; in Ireland, 242; in Scotland, 110; and in France 168; but that of British India, notwithstanding the vast forests and the thousands of acres still uncultivated, reaches 124 persons to the square mile. The natives are continually pouring into those parts of India where they are under the protection of British law and government. In England the taxation per head in 1853 was £1 19s. 4d.; in France, £1 12; in Prussia, 19s. 3d.; whilst in British India it was only 4s. 5d. per head. The wages of a native laborer are about 7s. a month; but whilst the price of labour comparatively is as six to one, the taxation is as nine to one.—*Canon Trevor's Lecture on India.*

A prominent Dissenting preacher of London was lately married to a Romish lady by a Romish Bishop, in a Romish church. It is stated in excuse that the lady, who was a widow, had a very large fortune.—*N. Y. Church Journal.*

REFORM OF AUSTRIAN MONKS.—By degrees all the convents in Austria will be reformed, and if their inmates should object to the strict discipline which was observed by the founders of their respective orders, they will be secularized. In one of his pastoral letters to the Austrian clergy his Holiness expressed his expectation that the rich convents in Austria would contribute largely towards the maintenance of the Papal chair; but the Austrian monks refused to part with their money, and thereby incurred the displeasure of the "follower of Christ." If Austrians cannot be induced to submit to the strict discipline which is to be introduced into the convents of Bavarian, Helgoland, Westphalian, Italian, and Spanish monks will be imported, and they will naturally have no right to object to the export of Austrian cash to Rome. Alas! alas! for Austria!

EXTRAORDINARY FORGERY OF BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.—The authorities of the Bank of England have within the last few days instituted an investigation relative to the extraordinary discovery of a considerable number of £5, £10, and £20, forged Bank of England notes, representing in the aggregate the large amount of £41,755. It appears that on the 29th of last month a communication was received at the Bank from Brussels, intimating the discovery of the notes in that capital. Brett, an officer of the detective force, was despatched to Brussels for the purpose of impounding the notes, and tracing if possible the author of the forgeries. About three years ago, a porter entered the Hotel des Etrangers, kept by Mr. Bellofrod, No. 34, Rue des Tressiers, with a box in his hand, and, addressing the proprietor, said he had been sent by a gentleman who was coming to sleep at the hotel that night, and handing it over to the landlord, left. Several travellers stopped at the hotel about the time, but none of them owned the box, which, after laying some weeks in the bar was deposited in a lumber room, in one of the attics. The proprietor, noticing the accounts in the English papers of the discovery at Waterloo bridge, a thought struck him as to what might be the contents of the mysterious box which had continued so long in his charge. It was heavy, and well secured by a brass padlock, and its general appearance was calculated to excite suspicion. His curiosity induce him to get it down and break the padlock, and he found it contained 13 large official locking sealed envelope parcels. He opened them, and to his great astonishment discovered the contents to consist of some thousands of what appeared to him to be Bank of England notes, he took two of them to the shop of M. Edward de Poire, a money changer, who detected that they were forgeries, but so cleverly were they executed that other money changers in the city offered exchange for them. The notes were placed in the custody of Mr. Van Hauw, of the Brussels police, until the English officer arrived. They had evidently been struck off from three plates, which the Bank authorities believe to be British engraving. The £10 notes bear a date when there was no issue of that description of notes at the Bank of England. The Belgian police seem rather perplexed at the fact of so large a quantity of fictitious notes having escaped the scrutiny of their own custom-house officials; but on examination of the envelopes it was ascertained that the parcels, notwithstanding their size, had passed through the Post-office from Marseilles, which post-mark was attached to each.—The forged notes were placed in an inner envelope. The outer ones were addressed to different parties in various places in Belgium (who were known to be living at the parts named at the time, but since absconded), while the inner ones were readdressed to persons in Marseilles. This was a stratagem to deceive the police. In the event of one of the parties being captured no doubt his excuse would be, for possession of the parcel, that he only received it to send it to the direction of the enclosed envelope, and that as it was sealed he knew nothing of the contents. Just previous to the time of the box being left at the Hotel des Etrangers, some parties were apprehended at Frankfurt on a charge of passing Bank of England notes. Those forged notes now turn out to be facsimiles of those discovered at Brussels. A great number of forged notes of a like character were in circulation on the Continent about that time, the parties were convicted, and they made certain revelations to the Government respecting accomplices, who no doubt were in Brussels at the time, and owing to the publicity of the fraud, and fearing detection, they resorted to the expedient of getting their stock in trade left at the hotel as before narrated. That they carried on their nefarious trade in many of the continental cities and towns there is ample proof. Brett, the officer, has reached London, and deposited the forged notes in the custody of the Bank of England.

HORRIBLE SPECTACLE IN THE SUNKEN RUSSIAN MAN OF WAR.—Towards the end of last month, by order of the Russian government, the Russian vessel of the line, *Lefert*, of whose foundering in the Gulf of Finland with 1,400 men on board, we had a report at the time, was searched for, found, and examined by English divers, brought thither for the purpose. According to a narrative in a Danish paper, the divers found 1,100 corpses in the interior of the vessel, so that 300 seem to have been on deck when the frightful accident happened. The corpses were mostly found embracing each other, or clinging to the portions of the vessel; the composition had already set in. So horrible was the spectacle that the divers, who were sent to the wreck, were obliged to leave the scene as soon as they could.

them felt himself, for some time, quite unable to make his report, and refused to go down any more, preferring to leave again for England. The livid faces with their eyes open and fixed, look all the more frightful, as the glass in the diving bell and the diving helmets is so constructed as to magnify, and consequently to distort, the objects examined through it. Attempts to raise the vessel will probably not be made before next year.

Editorial Miscellany.

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.

A proclamation in the Royal Gazette summons the Legislature to meet for despatch of business on Thursday February 4.

Perhaps the following paragraph may contain a suggestion to our own road and street makers, which they may improve to the advantage of country and city:

"William Howitt points out how much we are behind our neighbours in road-making; throwing on loose stones three or four inches in depth, adding fearfully to the labour of horses at a time of year when they are notoriously faint. In France, he says, they have a simple and effectual method of saving their road-metal, their horses, their carriages, and their tempers, by passing a stout roller down by a stout team of horses over the new material the moment it is laid down. By this method the metal is at once equally pressed down into its place, as soon as it is once laid level, and the roller is passed and repassed over it till it is nearly as solid and as smooth as the old road. Mr. Howitt suggests that the matter should be taken up by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Another correspondent says that it would pay the London Omnibus Company to do it themselves. We think the hint, however, need not be confined to London."—*London Guardian*.

THE E. INDIA RELIEF FUND, &c.

Moneys collected in the Parish of St. Paul, Halifax	£54	8	9
Viz:—			
In St. Paul's Church, on Friday the 30th Oct. 1857 (The Fast Day)	24	17	9
In St. Luke, (Friday the Fast Day being a very stormy day) the collection was made Sunday 1st Nov.	29	11	0
	£54	8	9

The new Harmonic Society met at Harmonic Hall on Tuesday evening last, when Office-bearers were chosen for the ensuing year, after which the Society had a first practice, with very gratifying result. The Society meet every Tuesday evening. We wish the organization every success in their endeavors to introduce a good musical style amongst us, and hope that the public generally will consider it a duty to give the Society their countenance and support. We will warrant the assertion that the new Society are not behind that of the old one as regards the musical talent employed, and hope that it will not be long ere they favor the public with a performance.

The North British Society celebrated the Festival of St. Andrew, by dining together at Masonic Hall, in the evening. The dinner was provided by Geo. Nicholls, and is said to have been a very creditable affair. The usual amount of toasts and speeches were delivered upon the occasion, which is said to have been a very merry one.

Yesterday being the 84th birth-day of the Ven. Chief Justice Halliburton, the Judges and many of the members of the Bar waited on him at his residence, when the Hon. Attorney General addressed him on behalf of his brethren in a neat congratulatory speech, which was feelingly responded to by the veteran Chief. We were glad to see that he appeared as bright in intellect and as vigorous in his bodily health as on his previous anniversary. May he long be spared to fill the exalted position he now holds, and when he does fall to the ground, like a "shock of wheat in its season," he will be mourned, not only by the members of his own profession, but by all classes and creeds in the community where he has so long resided.—*Journal of Friday*.

Samuel Gray, Esq. has been appointed a Coroner for the County of Halifax, in the place of Hon. W. Grigor, deceased.

(From the Sun, of Wednesday.)

PUBLIC MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE SEPOY MUTINY.

A public meeting, in pursuance of a call by his worship the Mayor, took place at Temperance Hall, yesterday, (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock, to consider the subject of raising means towards the relief of sufferers from the inhuman mutiny in India. Among the persons present, we observed his Worship, his Honor the Chief Justice, the honorables the Attorney General, Provincial Secretary, Receiver General, the Deputy Post-master General, honbles. Messrs. Young, Howe, Almon, Collins, Kenny, Judges Bliss and Wilkins, Ven. Archdeacon Willis, Rev. Messrs. Bullock, Stuart, McGrigor, Churchill, Hannan, McNutt, Ginnison, and others; W. Murdoch, W. Annand, A. M. Uniacke, James Cogswell, T. Haliburton, jr., J. Haliburton, T. C. Kinnear, B. Wier, Esq., and others; Alderman Barry, the Recorder, and others who belong, or recently belonged, to the municipal government, and many other citizens.

His Worship took the chair and called to order. P. S. Hamilton, Esq., was appointed Secretary. The Chairman read the documents which suggested the call of the meeting at that time; he also briefly addressed the meeting, speaking of what had been effected elsewhere, towards expression of sympathy, and relief of suffering, and of the propriety of Nova Scotia responding to the call then made.

The Chief Justice rose to move the first resolution. He spoke eloquently and briefly, of the affairs to which the consideration of the meeting was called, and of the peculiar interest which he took in the question. He would forbear, he said, making many remarks, in consequence of his feelings, and would read the resolution committed to his charge, and which he had no doubt would be generously responded to.

Resolved, That this meeting, commiserating the unhappy sufferers by the mutiny in India, admiring the heroism and fortitude of their fellow countrymen and countrywomen under appalling trials and calamities of fearful character, and abhorring the atrocities to which they have been exposed, surpassing even heathen and savage barbarity, is happy to avail itself of the occasion now offered to the citizens of Halifax to give public utterance to their feelings of deepest sympathy, and expresses its hearty concurrence in the measures adopted throughout the Kingdom for the relief of those who have suffered by this wide spread and indiscriminating desolation.

The Chief Justice remarked, in conclusion, that it would not be expected of one on the verge of 84 years of age to occupy time on that occasion, and with his feelings, he would therefore leave the question to younger and abler hands.

The Attorney General rose to second the resolution. He said that younger, but not abler, speakers might continue its consideration. He spoke of the difficulty of making any remarks on the question, which had not already been suggested to intelligent minds, still something in common with the general sentiments of the empire might be expressed, there and at that time. He referred to the vast consequences and great interest of the question, and of the very eventful page which it would furnish to history. He spoke eloquently and clearly, of the state of India previous to the mutiny, of the strange security and confidence that influenced the British authorities there, when this fearful outbreak burst on them; of the energetic rule which marked British dominion in India in former years, and of the similarity which appeared to mark the history of persons and of nations—in prosperity they seemed to slumber almost forgetful of the means by which prosperity was gained.

He spoke of the supposed settled state of India, on Lord Dalhousie leaving the country, on the subjugations that had been effected, and the security that seemed to be established. But the elements of confusion and of trouble were below the comparatively calm surface. He then spoke of committing the keeping of India to the Indians themselves; of the few small bands of British soldiers which were there when the revolt took place; and of the wonderful endurance and the extraordinary triumphs which those bands had exhibited and achieved. He spoke eloquently of Delhi, and of Lucknow, and of the Nova Scotian who commanded at the latter place, on which so many anxieties were centered. The Attorney General went on in impassioned eloquence to speak of the British soldier, the British civilian, and their conduct during these dreadful scenes in India—but chiefly he spoke of the British women who had set such examples of Christian heroism, and of British courage and patriotism. He then alluded to the interest which Nova Scotia should take—the share she should expect—in the great events of the empire, as regarded honor and aid, and zealously recommended the purpose of the meeting to the Province generally.

The resolution was again read, put to vote, and passed unanimously.

Hon. Mr. Young rose to propose the next resolution. In a very calm and impassive manner, this gentleman reviewed the question of the mutiny, as regarded the obsequy which invested its causes and objects; he spoke of the spectacle presented by the resisting band of British troops, and the triumphs accomplished, as the most extraordinary which the world had witnessed for centuries. He then adverted to the strange mistakes made by the British, concerning the native population, and by the Indians respecting the British character—of the warnings that should have been taken—the cry for vengeance that had been excited, so different from the usual christian impulses—and of the fearful atrocities which had caused that cry, and changed the usual conduct of the British soldier

and which had influenced persons of all ranks, and women as well as men. He then alluded in very eloquent and graphic terms to Lucknow, to the Nova Scotian who commanded there, to the hopes for deliverance and triumph of the garrison, and to the honors that might be expected to be conferred on Col. Inglis, by her Majesty, for his conduct amid such accumulated suffering and danger. Mr. Young alluded to the fearful change that had occurred in Indian affairs in a brief time, and to the deliverance from these troubles, and the accomplishment of victory and peace. He recommended the resolution which he had in charge, and spoke confidently of the response which would be given.

Resolved, That subscriptions be forthwith entered into for the purpose of giving assistance and relief to the sufferers by the rebellion in India; and that a committee to consist of one alderman from each ward, with power to add to their number, be appointed to collect such subscriptions.

Hon. Mr. Kenny intimated that he did not consider himself called on to add any remarks to the eloquent addresses that had been addressed to the meeting. He seconded the resolution.

The resolution was put to vote and passed unanimously.

The Chairman announced that a note had been handed to him, from the Rev. Mr. Higginbotham, stating that he was prevented by circumstances from attending the meeting, but presenting a subscription of £1 towards its purposes. The Chairman said that this was the first subscription he had to announce.

William Murdoch, Esq., was appointed treasurer of the subscriptions.

Rev. Mr. Hannan presented, for Archbishop Walsh, a subscription of £10.

Expressions of general applause were repeatedly given during the remarks of the speakers.

Hon. Mr. Kenny took the chair.

A vote of thanks was passed to his Worship, who acknowledged the compliment.

It was unanimously resolved at the Monthly Meeting of the Committee of the Halifax Library, held on the 2nd of December, that the Library do at once discontinue Harper's Magazine, on account of the scurrilous article toward Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, which appears in the November number of that periodical.

Donald Murray, Esq. has been chosen Chairman of the Fire Department, in room of G. A. S. Creighton, Esq., resigned.

It is understood that the Admiral takes his departure for Bermuda this day in *Indus*, 78, Capt. Hay. We feel assured that there is not one person in Halifax who does not wish all on board a pleasant passage to the "Sunny South," and a speedy return to "Old Chebucto."—*Chron.*

It is with feelings of the deepest melancholy, we record to-day the loss of the schooner *Seraph*, of Cornwallis, Capt. Gilliatt, together with the passengers and crew, 17 in number. We have not heard the particulars of the sad occurrence, farther than that the *Seraph* was on her way to St. John, N. B. with a cargo of produce, and when off Cracow was capsized, and all on board perished.—*Bridgetown Examiner*.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in Council, has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be High Sheriffs for the ensuing year, in the several Counties set against their names respectively:

Halifax—John J. Sawyer. Hants—Joseph Allison. King's County—John M. Caldwell. Annapolis—Peter Bonnett Digby—John K. Viets. Yarmouth—Joseph Shaw. Shelburne—Andrew Barclay. Queen's County—John W. Scott. Lunenburg—John H. Kaulback. Colchester—Charles Blanchard. Cumberland—Roderick McLean. Pictou—William H. Harris. Sydney—Henry P. Hill. Guysborough—Murdoch McLean. Richmond—John F. Fuller. Inverness—George C. Lawrence. Victoria—Jacob S. Ingraham, Esqrs.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to re-appoint and appoint Cornelius White, Esq., to be a Justice of the Peace for the District of Shelburne, with the rank and precedence he enjoyed under the previous general commission.

His Excellency has also been pleased to make the following appointments:

To be one of the Coroners for the County of Halifax—Samuel Gray, Esq., in the place of the Hon. William Grigor, deceased.

To be Commissioners for taking Affidavits, Recognizances of Bail, and for relieving Insolvent Debtors in the County of Lunenburg—Daniel Dimock, Chester, John Harley, Bridgewater.

To be Notaries and Tabellions Public—Joseph Creighton, Esq., of Lunenburg, Joseph Norman Ritchie, Esq., of Halifax.

We have been requested to notice the following erratum in the communication of "An Obstractive—so called," in "Church Times" of Nov. 21. For "Of what value will these efforts be," read "of what nature" &c.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have referred the letter of our Shubenacadie River correspondent to the Postmaster General, who will doubtless do what in him lies to remedy the evil complained of.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. J. Ambrose, with rem. for Mr. J. C. Dauphinee and Mr. J. Redman. Rev. J. Brcading. Rev. A. Gray with rem. for Mr. Ann Porter. Mr. Thos. Taylor—will be attended to. Telegraph Jas. P. Ward—have written

by mail. Revd. T. D. Ruddle—money has been sent via Kentville. Rev. Mr. Gelling—shall attend to directions. Rev. J. Read, St. Eleanor's, P. E. I.—with rem. for C. T. & P. P. Desbrisay & Co.—the order has been cashed, shall send articles ordered, by first vessel. A. M. Cochran, Esq., with rem. for Mrs. Stewart. Mr. A. Chisholm, with rem. Rev. R. Brino—the money has been in our hands for some time, and awaits your further orders. We were under the impression that Rev. Mr. A. had informed you of it—shall attend to other directions.

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 adjoined.
- Hooker's Works and Life. Engraved title, calf, fol. Lond. 1682. 9s.
 - Pearson on the Creed. Calf, fol. Lond. 1705. 8s.
 - Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy. 2 vols. calf, 8vo. Lond. 1788. 5s.
 - Clarke's (Samuel, D. D.) Sermons. 10 vols. calf, 8vo. Lond. 1730-36. 13s.
 - Hervy's Theron and Aspasio. 2 vols. calf, 12mo. Berwick, 1802. 3s.
 - Cathedral Church of Jerusalem, with 6 engravings, Limp. cloth, fol. Lond. 1844. 4s.
 - Thucydides, (Greek), quite new, 2 vols. cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1835. 10s.
 - Lucian, (Greek), sound and perfect, 322 years old, 2 vols. calf, 12mo. Hagan, 1535. 7s. 6d.
 - Lucretius, (Latin), calf, 12mo. Lond. 1713. 2s.
 - Horace, (Latin), calf, 8vo. large paper. Hg. Com. 1721. 3s.
 - Martial, (Latin), calf, 12mo. Lond. 1716. 2s.
 - Cicero, (Latin), 14 vols. calf, 12mo. Par. 1768. £1 5
 - Seneca, (Latin), 2 vols. calf, 8vo. Bipart. 1782. 5s.
 - Virgil's Aeneid, translated by Rev. Dr. Trapp, 2 vols. calf, 12mo. Lond. 1735. 3s.
 - Hume and Smollett's History of England, quite new, 10 vols. cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1848. £3 10.
 - Russell's Russian War, 2 vols. cloth, sm. 8vo. Lond. 1855-56. 10s.
 - Lives of British Statesmen, cloth, 12mo. London, 1854. 2s. 6d.
 - British Museum, Historical and Descriptive, cloth, 12mo. Edin. 1850. 3s.
 - Granville Street, Nov. 7, 1857.

Holloway's Ointment & Pills.—It is dangerous to suppress an abscess with the astringent ointments in common use. Holloway's famous unguent operates on a different principle. It does not close the issue superficially, while "Foul corruption mingles all within. Infets unseen."

but purges the cavity of all acrid and inflammatory matter, and expels every particle of the poisonous virus that generates the pus. Consequently, there is no danger of the disease breaking out in another place. The same principle applies in all eruptive and glandular affections. The Pills, which are a certain cure for all complaints of the stomach, liver, and bowels, may be beneficially used as an aperient medicine, while the ointment is removing any external disorder.

Married.

On Thursday, 29th Oct., by the Rev. Charles Bowman, HARRY B. MURPHY, Esq., Merchant, to HARRIET MARIA, third daughter of George Hill, Esq., of Harwood, Hants County.

On the 24th ult., at St. Peter's Church, Weymouth, by the Rev. P. J. Filicul, Mr. ROBERT WM. JOURNEY, to Miss EMMA AMELIA MOORE.

At St. Mary's, by Rev. J. Alexander, on the 12th July, Mr. THOMAS RAY, mariner, to CATHERINE ELIZABETH, second daughter of Mr. John Robar, all of the same place.

Died.

On Thursday, 3rd inst., in the 60th year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM MACKINLAY.

On Tuesday evening, after a protracted illness, in his 15th year, WILLIAM, son of the late Mr. Luke Franklin.

At Dartmouth, on Friday morning, 27th ult., THOMAS HARRIS, aged 83 years, a native of Devonshire, Eng.

At the residence of his father, Preston, on the 25th inst., DAVID, son of Mr. James Thomas, aged 15 years and 8 months.

At Matiland, on the 30th ult., GEORGE AMBROSE, aged 3 years, eldest son of Capt. C. S. Stuart.

At Ketch Harbor, Mrs. CHARLOTTE CONNORS.

At Sheet Harbor, on the 9th inst. after a long and tedious illness, Mr. JOHN METCALVE, Blacksmith, a native of Halifax, aged 69 years.

At Anichat, on the 21st inst., in the 27th year of his age, JAMES, son of the late David Barry, Merchant of that place.

At Pecatonica, Illinois, after a short but severe illness, on the 10th inst., MARY JANE, wife of Mr J. R. Stewart, formerly merchant of this city, and second daughter of the late David Howe, leaving a husband and 7 children to mourn their loss. She died in peace, looking to Jesus.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, 28th.—Brig Falcon, Wilson, Trinidad, 20 days.

Sunday, 29th.—Smr. Rosebud, Robertson, Ch'Town, 7 P. E. 8 days; brig Vivid, Smith, Montreal, 11 days; schs Conservative, Myers, Port au Basque; Hunter, and Integrity, Sydney.

Monday, 30th.—R.M.S. Ospray, Sampson, St. John, N.F.—23 passengers; brig Ornate, Fenton, New York, 6 days; schs Belle, Teale, Port Medway; Lucy Mary, Degreeco Shippegan; Gllic, Remembrance, Elizabeth, and Mary Louisa, Caroline, and Cherub, P. E. Island; Descada, McKenzie, L'Ardoise, C.B.; Harriet Newall, Parsons, Bay St. George; Arno, Crawford, do. Viaticte, Lunenburg; Argutus, Deloror, Margaree, C.B.; Dart, Cheeve, Antigonish; Dolphin, and Arrival, Port Hood; Margaret, Pictou.

Tuesday, Dec. 1.—Brigs Ballona, Knowlan, Liverpool, 40 days; Enchantress, Murphy, Carbonear, N. F.; schs: Scotia, Chassen, Arichat, 3 days; Telegraph, McNab, Barrio; Bloomer, Newfoundland; Smith, William & Mary and Endeavor, P. E. Island; Pictou Packet, Curry, Pictou; Margaret Harrington, John Thomas, and Italia, Sydney

Wednesday, 2nd.—R. M. S. America, Lott; Liverpool, 10 1/2 days;—has 58 passengers; 11 for Halifax; has £7,133 in specie for Halifax, £17,044 for Boston, also 10,000 francs for do; reports passed, 21st ult., at noon, R. M. S. Persia from New York, bound in; barques Aravis, Shaw, Glasgow, 38 days; Palmitta, Liverpool, 28 days.

Thursday, 3rd.—Schs Darling, Daly, Sable Island, 40 hours, reports no wrecks; Bright Star, Norfolk, Con.

Friday, 4th.—R. M. S. Niagara, Wickman, Boston, 40 hours; brig —, Shalburne; brig Boston, O'Brien, Boston, 2 days, schs Martha, Smith, Nfld; Ospray, Romkey, LaHave; Two Brothers, Duane, Cape Negro.

CLEARED.

Nov. 29.—Crimea, Tobin, Nfld; Garland, McDonald, Ch'Town P. E. I.

Nov. 30.—General Williams, Johnston, St. Stephens, N. B.; Inkermann, Griffin, Fortune Bay.

Dec. 1.—America, Lott, Boston.

Dec. 2.—J. Tilton, Farrell, Newld; Medium, Smith, N. York.

PASSENGERS.

R. M. S. America—Liverpool to Halifax.—Capt. Prioux Capt. H. A. McKay, Capt. Aylward and Lady, Capt. Orlebar, Major McGregor, Lieut. Hume, Messrs. J. Finlay, J. McKinnon, D. McAuley, M. Daubister, Hoskins.

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

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

ART of Landscape Painting in Water Colors. Art of Sketching from Nature. Art of Flower Painting. Artistic Anatomy of the Human Figure. Art of Figure Drawing. Hints for Sketching in Water Colors from Nature. Art of Painting and Drawing in Colored Crayons. A system of Water Colour Painting. Transparency Painting in Linen. Instructions for cleaning, repairing, lining and restoring Oil Paintings. Principles of Colouring in Painting. Art of Translucent 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.

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Nov. 25. November 27th, 1857.

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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 putting advertisements—no certificate published concerning them.

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

Sold in Boxes, Price 1s.

WM. LANGLEY,

March 21. Chemist & Druggist, Hollis St.

HEBREW, GERMAN and ITALIAN, &c.

HEBREW & English Dictionary, Biblical and Rabbinical, with Hebrew Grammar, 3 vols. paper cover, by M. H. Bresslau. 15s.

- English, German and French, } Dictionaries, 3 parts.
- German, English and French, } 4s. 6d.
- French, English and German, } Dictionaries, 3 parts.
- French, Italian and English, } 9s.
- English, French and Italian, } 3 parts.
- Italian, English and French, } 9s.
- Grammar of the Spanish Language, 1s. 6d.
- French and English Phrase Book.

WM. GOSSIP,

Nov. 25, 1857. 24 Granville Street.

LANGLEY'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Under the Patronage of the Medical Faculty.

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

Sold by WM. LANGLEY,

March 21. Hollis Street.

NEW BOOKS!

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

- Tracts for the Christian Seasons, 1st series, 4 vols., clo. 2s. Do. 2nd do. 4 vols., clo. 2s. 6d.
- A Plain Commentary on the Gospels, 7 vols. 20s.
- Taylor's Holy Living. 2s. 3d.
- Do. Holy Dying. 2s. 3d.
- Liturgia Domestica. 2s. 6d.
- Jones Letters from a Tutor to his Pupils. 2s. 2d.
- Sherlock's Practical Christian. 6s. 6d.
- Nicholson's Exposition of the Catechism. 2s. 4d.
- Nelson's Life of Bishop Bull. 2s. 6d.
- Kebble's Selections from Hooker. 2s. 3d.
- Confessions of St. Augustine. 3s.
- Thoughts during Sickness. 3s. 9d.
- Jones Tracts for the Church. 2s. 3d.
- Bright's Ancient Collects. 3s.
- Paschal's Thoughts on Religion. 2s. 3d.
- Catechetical Notes on the Articles. 3s.
- Do Lessons on the Parables. 3s. 6d.
- Do do on the Miracles. 3s. 9d.
- Do do on the Morning Prayer. 2s. 3d.
- Heylin's Doctrine and Discipline of the English Church. 1s.
- Old Week's Preparation for the Sacrament. 3s.
- Companion to the Prayer Book. 1s. 6d.
- Arden's Scripture Breviaries. 3s.
- Life of Bonwicke. 1s. 6d.
- The Golden Grove. 1s. 6d.
- Mant's Man of Sorrows. 3s.
- The Psalter and the Gospel. 3s.
- Chief Truths. 16d.
- The Penitential Psalms. 3d.
- Tales for the Young Men and Women of England—22 kinds, each. 1s. 4d.
- Catechism on Confirmation, in packets. 1s. 4d.
- Preparation for Confirmation. do. 1s. 4d.
- Questions for Confirmation, 1st series, do. 1s. 4d.
- Do do 2nd series, do. 1s. 4d.
- Hints for the Day of Confirmation, do. 1s. 4d.
- The Confirmation Service explained, do. 1s. 4d.
- A few Words before Confirmation, do. 1s. 4d.
- Miscellaneous Tracts for Parochial Use, do. 2s. 3d.
- Morning and Evening Prayers, do. 1s. 4d.
- Daily Office for Use of Families. 1s. 4d.
- Short Manual of Devotions for every Day in the Week. 10d.
- Ken's Manual of Prayers. 10d.
- Kobler's Christian year. 2s. 3d.
- Lyra Innocentium. 2s. 3d.
- Daily Steps towards Heaven, gilt limp. 3s. 9d.

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

New Sketching Easel.

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

At WILLIAM GOSSIP'S, 24 Granville Street.

Oct. 10.

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 Valus and Jowett; Key to do.; Walkingham's Arithmetic and Key; Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary; Morse's Geography and Atlas, &c. &c. &c.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

Oct. 17.

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, 24 Granville Street.

Sept. 19.

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

ALMANACKS!

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

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Nov. 14.

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CHEAP ROOM PAPER,

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Oct. 3, 1857.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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

PRINCIPALS—
THE MISSES STEWART,

ASSISTED BY A LADY FROM THE UNITED STATES.

—TERMS—

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

Extra Charges—Music
PIANO—40s. per Quarter.
SINGING—25s. per Quarter.

Drawing.

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

Languages.

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

Bills payable Quarterly, in advance.

The first term commences 15th September and ends 20th December. The Winter Term commences 3rd January, and ends 5th June. Summer Term in 1858 commences 26th July.

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

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

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

MRS. D. D. STEWART.

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

August 22 3m.

SPITFIRE FROM LONDON.

BY this arrival I have received from the Establishment of Messrs. WINSOR & NEWTON, Manufacturing Artists Colourmen by appointment to Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the following articles:—

- Sketching Stools, fitted complete.
- New Sketching Easel in leather case.
- Prepared Canvas, for Oil Painting, stretched on frames, various sizes, ready for use.
- Oil Colors, all kinds, in Collapsible Tubes.
- Flat Portable Tube Boxes, fitted complete.
- Mahogany and China Palettes.
- Flat Hog Hair Brushes.
- Best Indian Ink, Gilt, Lion Head, and best Black.
- Moist Water Colors, in Tubes, all kinds.
- Cakes & Half Cakes do do
- Nests Cabinet Sawers.
- Pearl Cement, for mounting Drawings &c.
- Slabs for Water Colors in great variety.
- Turnbull's Demy, Royal and Imperial Crayon Boards.
- Do do do do Mounting Boards.
- Tubes and Bottles Chinese White.
- Sketching Blocks, Drawing Papers.
- Porte Crayons, and Leather and Cork Stumps.
- Bristol Boards, Sable Brushes very superior, large and all sizes, &c. &c., and generally all articles in use by Amateur and Professional Artists.

WILLIAM GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.

Aug. 29

**CHISWELL'S
PECTORAL BALSAM**

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

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

WM. LANGLEY,
Chemist, &c.

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

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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

MACILREITH & CABOT.

Hallifax 31st March, 1857.
M. MACILREITH,
J. E. CABOT.
Macilreith & Co. do 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.

STOP UP THE CRACKS!!!

WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street, has just received from NEW YORK, a large Lot of

CHEAP ROOM PAPER,

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

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

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.

BROOKWIND & MAJOR,

Have received per Ships "Micmac" & "Thames," the balance of their

FALL IMPORTATIONS;

—COMPRISING—

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

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

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; Cannon do. GUNPOWDER, SHOT, MUSKETS, and FUSEES. Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Files and Raps. Lined 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 Corde. TIN, Sheet Lead and ZINK. Mill, Crosscut, Circular, Pit and Hand SAWS. Casks assorted HARDWARE: HOLLOWWARE; 6 casks Chains. Sad Irons, Shovels, Spades, Riddles, Brushes. Casks RAILWAY GREASE. 1 ton Cutch; 2 crates Coal Scoops. AXES, HATCHETS, &c. &c.

Oct. 10. No. 1 ORDNANCE SQUARE.

**WILLIAM LANGLEY,
CHEMIST and DRUGGIST,**

FROM LONDON.

Hollis Street, a few doors South of Province Building.

HALIFAX, N. S.

IMPORTER OF

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

AGENT for English and American, PATENT MEDICINES.

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

March 21.

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

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

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

Call at No. 24, Granville Street.

Nov. 7.

FALL SUPPLY.

SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY.

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

A general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, in common use.

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

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

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

Oct. 17.

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

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

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

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

Halifax, Dec'r 1856. WM. GOSSIP.

MARSHALL'S NOVA SCOTIA JUSTICE.

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

HEALTH OR SICKNESS?

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD!

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

ALARMING DISORDERS.

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

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints.

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

DELICATE FEMALES.

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

SCIENTIFIC ENDORSEMENTS.

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

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

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

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 1/2 cents; and \$1 each Box.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

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

**LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT
PILLS.**

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

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

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

March 21.

Cheap Blankets!

LONDON HOUSE.

November 12th, 1857.

WE have just received an immense Stock of the above at the following extraordinary LOW PRICES:

9-4 Heavy 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. 30s.
12-4 Double Milled, made from finest Wools,	25s.

The above are decidedly the best and cheapest Blankets ever offered to the public.

Nov. 14. E. BILLING, JUNR. & Co.

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 an, payable in advance.