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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. 8. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1857. NO. 41.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

| Day & Date. | MORNING. | EVENING. |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| S. Oct. 11 | 18 Sun. of Trin. | Ezek. 20 Mark 11 Ezek. 24 2 Cor. 10 |
| M. 12 | Judith 16 | 15 Judith 18 |
| T. 13 | Wisdom 1 | 10 Wisdom 2 |
| W. 14 | 8 Luke 21 | 4 |
| F. 15 | 6 | 6 Gal. 1 |
| S. 16 | 7 | 8 |
| S. 17 | 9 | 10 |

a To ver. 39. b Begiu ver. 39.

Poetry.

"DIES IRA, DIES ILLA."

DAY of wrath, that day of burning,
All shall melt to ashes turning.
All foretold by seers discerning.
Oh, what fear it shall engender,
When the Judge shall come in splendor,
Strict to mark and just to render.

Trumpet-scattered sound of wonder,
Rending sepulchres asunder,
Shall resistless summon thunder
All aghast then death shall shiver,
And great nature's frame shall quiver,
When the graves their dead deliver.

Think, O Jesus, for what reason,
Thou enduredst earth's spite and treason,
Nor me lose in that dread season.
Seeking me Thy worn feet hasted,
On the cross thy soul death tasted,
Let such labor not be wasted.

Righteous Judge of retribution,
Grant me perfect absolution,
Ere that day of execution.
Culprit-like, I, heart all broken,
On my cheek shame's crimson token—
Plead the pardoning word be spoken.

Mid the sheep a place decido me,
And from goats on left divide me,
Standing on the right beside thee.
When th' accursed away are driven,
To eternal burnings given,
Call me with the blest to heaven.

I beseech thee, prostrate lying,
Heart as ashes, contrite, sighing,
Care for me when I am dying.
On that awful day of wailing,
When man rising, stands before thee,
Spare the culprit, God of glory!

Religious Miscellany.

From the Colonial Church Chronicle for March.

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

THE possessions which have fallen to our lot in India are the most valuable and important that any nation has ever acquired beyond its own natural boundaries. India comprises nearly a million and a half of square miles, an area which is equal to the half of Europe, leaving out Russia; and, though nearly two-thirds of the soil are uncultivated, so thickly peopled are the cultivated districts, that the population of India amounted in 1851 to upwards of 158 millions, (more probably to nearly 170 millions) a population which is twice as great as that of the corresponding area in Europe, and which constitutes nearly a quarter of the whole population of the world.

The smallness of the number of the English in India is very extraordinary, and is a fact which is full of significance. The whole of the inhabitants of India are directly under British rule, or they are inhabitants of "native protected states," in which all proceedings of importance are controlled by a British "Resident." Yet the English in India, to whom the government of 170 millions of Hindoos has been committed, do not number 60,000 souls! The proportion subsisting between the English and the native population, in some of the older provinces of British India, is especially extraordinary: for example, in Tinnevely and Madura; the two most southerly "collectorates," or provinces in the Madras Presidency, amongst a population of more than three millions, the number of Europeans, including civilians and military men, missionaries and merchants, men, women, and children, is under 300, and the Europeans who are directly engaged in the work of government in those two provinces do not number a hundred altogether!

It might also be regarded as a miracle that so many should submit to the government of so few; but, what renders it more remarkable is, that they submit to it, not reluctantly, but peaceably and contentedly. The people of these provinces, as of all the old settled provinces of British India, are more easily governed than the inhabitants of any county in England. There is only one regiment, and that a regiment of Sepoys, officered by Englishmen, in the two provinces above referred to, among a population greater than that of Scotland; and the services of that one regiment have not been required for anything more serious than routine duty since 1809! It is often said that our rule in India rests upon military force; but I believe it depends far less upon force than upon opinion. It rests, doubtless, in some degree on the opinion of the invincibility, in the long run, of the English arms and policy; but in a much greater degree it rests on the opinion which the Hindoos, as distinguished from the Mahomedans everywhere entertain, that the English Government, whatever be its faults, is the best government India has seen for many generations; not equal, indeed, to the paternal governments of the golden poetical age, but more than equal to the government that these prosaic times have heard of. It is a mistake to suppose that the Hindoos feel toward the English the soreness of a conquered people. Those of them who know anything of the history of their nation, prefer to represent matters thus:—"The English never conquered us, nor deprived us of any power or privilege; they merely rescued us from the tyranny of our Mahomedan conquerors; and in all their battles we fought with them, side by side, not against them. We are convinced also, that if the English abandoned the country, it would be a loss, not a gain, to us Hindoos; for the Mahomedans would again get the upper hand, and they would give us a far smaller share in the government of our own country than we now enjoy, besides treating us and our religion with a harshness and bigotry of which the English have never shown us any trace." Occasionally, it is true, the Hindoos indulge in the popular English practice of grumbling; and not without reason, for the pressure of taxation is in some districts extreme, and the administration of justice is still very defective; but, in so far as the latter particular is concerned, it is not the English, but their own countrymen that are blamed, for the fault lies with the subordinate officials, who are invariably natives, and the remedy which all Hindoos would propose is not the expulsion of the Europeans, but such an increase in their numbers as would enable them to make their influence felt in every corner of the country. Mainly and ultimately, however, I doubt not that the rule of the English in India rests neither on force nor on opinion, but on the will of the Supreme Ruler, the Most High, who has raised up England, and confided race after race, and regions to her care, that she might "tell it out amongst the heathen that the Lord is King." It cannot be supposed that Divine Providence has placed England in so high a position, and brought about such extraordinary results, for no other purpose than our national aggrandizement, it was surely in order that we might impart to India the benefit of our just laws, our national liberty, and our progressive civilization, and especially that we might impart to it the knowledge of the religion of Christ, that religion which can alone make any nation good, or happy, or permanently great.

Our duty, as a Church and nation, being generally admitted, I proceed to give some idea of the present position of the Christian cause in India, especially in the Presidency of Madras. Those who are acquainted with India, or who bear in mind the numerous and very peculiar difficulties with which Indian missions have to contend, will not expect me to paint a rose colored picture of missionary progress. Progress undoubtedly has been made, and year by year the prospects of Christianity become more encouraging; but the encouragements are of such a nature as will best be appreciated by those whose experience in some work similar to this has taught them not to despise the day of small things.

It is not very long ago since our Christian government systematically refused permission to missionaries to labor in India, and openly patronised

heathenism. It administered the affairs of all the more important pagodas, and compelled its servants to do honor to heathen festivals; not only so, but I have myself seen idols erected solely at its expense. As might naturally be expected in so unprincipled an age, the immoral lives of most of the English then resident in India was a scandal to the Christian name, insomuch that it became a proverbial expression that they had left their consciences at the Cape of Good Hope. We have reason to be thankful that a very different state of things now prevails. The character of the English in India has wonderfully improved, especially within the last thirty years, and the Indian Government has participated in the improvement. It has ceased to be friend heathenism,—it has ceased to regard the progress of Christianity as a source of danger. It professes, indeed, to observe a strict neutrality between Christianity and heathenism, allowing every religion professed by its subjects "fair play, and no favor." But this artificial neutrality is verging (perhaps as rapidly as is compatible with the circumstances of India) into an enlightened, prudent solicitude for the peaceful diffusion of the blessings of Christianity. The burning of widows and female infanticide have been put down,—slavery has been abolished,—the "swing festival," and similar cruelties, have been prohibited,—in connexion with all Government business and public works, Sunday has been made a day of rest,—converts to Christianity have been protected by a special enactment, in the possession of their property and rights,—the re-marriage of widows has been legalized,—female education has been encouraged,—a comprehensive scheme of national education has been set on foot, in connexion with which the Grant-in-aid system has been introduced, and missionary schools are no longer excluded from the benefit of Government Grants.

The Indian Government moves forward slowly, but it keeps constantly moving,—it takes no step backwards,—and hence, notwithstanding its characteristic caution, perhaps there is no government in the world which has made greater progress, within the time specified, in moral and social reforms. Whilst we are thankful that the Indian Government as such, has improved so considerably, we have also much reason to be thankful for the improvement which has taken place in the lives of so many members of the Anglo-Indian community. It will be difficult to discover anywhere more Christian piety, in proportion to the size of the community, than amongst the English in India. In every district, in every station, with which I am acquainted, there has been a succession of men who distinguished themselves, not only by their gentlemanly honour and by the purity of their lives, but by their Christian benevolence and zeal; and such persons render most important aid to the cause of Missions, not only by their sympathy and contributions, but still more by the influence of their examples. Whilst the missionary is preaching Christianity to the Hindús, many an English layman is exemplifying to the Hindús what Christianity means: without abandoning "the calling wherein he was called," or violating any principle of official propriety, he is proving to a regiment or to an entire province that the teaching of the missionaries is true, that Christianity is only another name for a holy and useful life, that it must have come from God, because it makes men godly,—and that is an argument which every man can understand, and which no man can gainsay.

Now that teachers of Christianity have free access to every part of India, the old assertion that the conversion of the Hindús is impossible has been proved to be a fable. In many instances the impossibility has been accomplished. It is quite true that in many extensive districts the work has not yet been begun, and that in no district have all the results that have been aimed at been accomplished; but enough has been accomplished to prove to us that the work is of God, and to encourage us to go forward in it with vigour.

We cannot expect in India, or anywhere, to "reap where we have not sown, or to gather where we have not sowed;" desultory efforts in too wide a sphere cannot be expected to produce the same results as systematic persevering labors within manage

able limits, but when we find, wherever we look in India, a proportion existing between labour and the results of labour, when it is evident that there is most success where there is most labour, and least success where there is least labour, I think we have every reason to thank God, and take courage.

A comparison of the spiritual condition of the three Indian Presidencies will illustrate the proportion existing between efforts and results. In the Presidency of Bombay least has been done: the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel* has not a single missionary labourer there, and other missionary societies have but a small handful of men; and in that Presidency I am sorry to say that there are not a thousand native Protestant Christians from Goa to the Indus. In the Presidency of Bengal the number of missionaries is more considerable; and there, not only are the Christian converts seventeen or eighteen times more numerous than in Bombay, but in many parts of that vast Presidency the Hindu mind has been stirred to its inmost depths by the progress of Christian education and Christian civilization.

It is in the Presidency of Madras, however, that there has been the largest amount of missionary effort. Missionaries have been labouring in several parts of that Presidency for a considerable period; their number bears some proportion to the work which they are endeavouring to accomplish, and is such as to render it possible for them to work in combination. What progress, then, has been made in that Presidency? Not all the progress, indeed, which we wish for and hope to see, but still an amount of progress which is very encouraging. In the Presidency of Madras there are at least 80,000 native converts from heathenism, in connection with the different Protestant missionary societies at work in various parts of the field, and of that number about 58,000 are connected with the Missions of the Church of England. Doubtless many of the native Christian converts are not what we should wish them to be; and much, very much, remains to be done before Christianity is diffused throughout the Presidency; but it would be most ungrateful, as well as unreasonable, to ignore the fact that much has been done already, and that we have received encouragement to attempt, and to expect to accomplish, much more.

(To be continued.)

News Department.

Extracts from Papers by Steamer Niagara.

INDIA.

The better part of the intelligence received by the Bombay mail, and published last week, was clouded by the arrival on Friday of the telegram in anticipation of the Calcutta mail; and though, as will be seen, a portion of it has been contradicted, or rather explained, yet a very serious budget of news remained. The dates were from—Calcutta, Aug. 10; Madras, Aug. 17; and Ceylon, Aug. 21. The news arrived from Trieste on Thursday, and the next morning the following telegram was published in the *Times*:—

A detachment, composed of 350 men of her Majesty's 10th, 37th, and 56th Regiments had gone in pursuit of the Dinapore mutineers. They attacked the enemy at Arrah, but were overwhelmed by numbers, and obliged to retreat with the loss of 200 killed and wounded.

Gen. Havelock, after having advanced to within a day's march of Lucknow, had been obliged to fall back upon Cawnpore, and there to place his wounded men and captured guns in safety.

Cholera had broken out among his small force.

The 12th Irregular Cavalry had mutinied at Segohie, and had massacred their officers. A plot has been discovered and thwarted to massacre the Europeans at Benares and at Jessore.

The 63rd Native Infantry and 11th Irregular Cavalry had been disarmed at Berhampore.

The 14th Bengal Infantry had resisted the order to disarm at Jhelum, and been cut to pieces by a detachment of Europeans.

The Governor-General's Body Guard had been disarmed.

There had been severe actions with the rebels at Agra and at Azmghur.

Her Majesty's ship *Shannon* arrived at Calcutta on the 8th of August with Lord Elgin and staff, and with 380 Marines and a company of the 57th Regiment.

The *Pearl* and *Lancefield* had also arrived with troops from the *Transit*.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Behar. Sir J. Outram is appointed to command at Dinapore.

A report is mentioned to the effect that Gen. Reed

is dead, and that the ravages caused by cholera had compelled the British force to retire from Delhi to Agra. (This reaches us from Ceylon alone, and seems unauthenticated.)

The Government telegram of the same date was as follows:—

Alexandria, Sept. 12.

General Havelock had advanced twenty-five miles from Cawnpore towards Lucknow; but after defeating the mutineers in three engagements, with loss of 21 guns, he was obliged to retrace his steps for Cawnpore for the purpose of leaving his sick—constantly increased from cholera, and was waiting for reinforcements. At Agra the Kook contingent and other rebels had been entirely dispersed.

A detachment of her Majesty's 10th and 37th Regiments, 300 strong, had made a night attack upon the men of the 8th and 40th Native Infantry, who had mutinied at Dinapore, but was repulsed with loss of 200 killed. The Irregular corps at Segohie had mutinied and killed their officers.

A plot to murder the Europeans at Benares and Jessore had been discovered at Midnapore. The Shekewatti battalion was wavering, but had not been disarmed yet. Martial law had been proclaimed at Behar.

Great uneasiness was felt in Calcutta of an outbreak during the approaching Mohurram, and the Body Guard had been disarmed, but allowed to retain their horses.

Lord Elgin arrived on the 8th of August with 400 Marines and a company of her Majesty's 59th Regt., and another steamer had brought some of the troops of the *Transit*.

The *Bentuck* met two steamers coming up the river with troops. The *Himalaya* left on the 11th for troops from the Mauritius.

The report of Gen. Havelock's defeat comes by the Suez telegraph. The *Calcutta Englishman* of the 8th August does not mention it.

(Signed)

RAVENS.

Trieste, Thursday 5 a. m.

The following message was sent to the Admiralty by Admiral Stoptord, from Alexandria:—

Lord Elgin reached Calcutta on the 8th of August, in her Majesty's ship *Shannon*, accompanied by her Majesty's ship *Pearl*. These vessels had 300 extra marines and 300 soldiers on board.

After the mutiny at Dinapore, a small force, consisting of 160 men of her Majesty's 10th Regiment, and about the same number of the 37th, was despatched to relieve some eight Europeans, besieged by the mutineers at Arrah. The expedition was not successful, and our loss very heavy.

General Lloyd has been removed from his command, and Gen. Ou ram invested with the command of the Dinapore and Cawnpore divisions.

The 63rd Regiment of Native Infantry was disarmed at Berhampore on the 1st of August. The 11th Irregular Cavalry and the Governor General's Body Guard have also been disarmed.

The *Himalaya* left Calcutta on the 10th of August for the Mauritius.

Such was the news of Friday; but fortunately not so bad as it at first read, when more fully explained by letters which arrived on Saturday. Then we learnt that Gen. Havelock, whose little force had been attacked with cholera, was again on his way, disencumbered of his sick and wounded, and slightly reinforced. Gen. Neil wrote from Cawnpore to the Commander-in-Chief on the 3d of August that Gen. Havelock was to advance on the following day. The *Times* has received intelligence that he did so advance, having replaced his sick and wounded with fresh men. Gen. Neil remains at Cawnpore with a garrison of 300 men, and has re-established the British authority in the city and bazaar, and the neighbourhood is tranquil. Lucknow was still holding out, though the officiating Chief Commissioner, Major Banks, had been killed. The letters are full of interesting particulars relative to the brilliant advance of Gen. Havelock.

Although the report of the disastrous fate of the men who had been sent after the mutineers from Dinapore is confirmed, yet it is somewhat balanced by the more successful effort that followed. The mutiny broke out it would appear, on the arrival of a detachment of her Majesty's 37th at Dinapore, en route to Ghazepore, when Brigadier-General Lloyd took the opportunity of removing from the magazine (which was most imprudently built near the native lines) all the percussion caps and nearly all the ball cartridges to the Artillery Barracks. Some Sepoys immediately cried out, "They are removing our ammunition; stop it, and kill the officers." It is said the Assistant Adjutant

General, on hearing this, ordered the guns to be brought forward, but the order was almost immediately countermanded. Soon after the General sent a message to the mutineers, at 6 or 7 a. m., that if they did not deliver up peaceably, by 4 p. m., the ammunition, he would punish them; thus the mutineers had about nine hours' time to arrange their plans of attack, &c. It seems they spent that time in filling their pouches with cartridges, and in sneaking off in small numbers out of cantonments. This move was not known till about half past two o'clock, when signals were fired from the outposts stationed in the European Hospital. The alarm being sounded, the guns, six in number, went out and found the "Jacks" had got a start of a mile, after whom they sent some round shot, without effect. Two companies of rebels took to boats, with the intention of calling in on the station of Bankipore and the city of Patna, but their intentions were frustrated by the execution of the *Kills* of her Majesty's 37th from shore and on board the steamer. The steamer's guns likewise opened upon them, and sunk five boats, and not a soul of those afloat lived to see Patna, though their corpses must have passed the city in numbers. The rifle practice was superb, almost every ball knocked a mutineer into the water. Those who kept to the land bolted in a south-westerly direction. The Brigadier General, when the cannonading commenced, it is said, very prudently left the station for the steamer, and the cantonment was under no command; every officer acted independently and to the best of his judgment, and consequently matters were at sixes and sevens. Three days were suffered to elapse with orders and counter orders, everybody cursing the incapacity of the General in command; and then on the 28th of July a party, consisting of 359 Queen's troops, half belonging to the 37th and half to the 10th, with fifty Sikhs under Lieutenant Ingilby, of the 7th, were despatched by steamer to the nearest point on the river to Arrah, which is about 14 miles inland. The steamer grounded, and the men were landed and marched by moonlight till about eleven o'clock, when the moon went down, and the officer in command pushed on in the dark, in an unknown country, the men tired and hungry. They fell into an ambush of about 2,000 men, partly Sepoys and partly men belonging to Kour Singh, a powerful landholder in these parts. A murderous volley was poured in, and a good many fell. This created a panic, and the men separated, and did not join altogether till morning. The officer commanding, Captain Dunbar, was killed by the first volley. The rebels kept up a heavy fire all night upon our men, which they returned, but in the morning a precipitate retreat was made. The slaughter was dreadful—about 150 killed, and hardly a man unwounded. Among the officers eight fell killed or mortally wounded, and several wounded returned to the station. Among the killed were—Captain Dunbar, 18th Foot; Lieutenant Lale, her Majesty's 37th; Ensign Erskine, her Majesty's 10th; Anderson, late 22nd, volunteer; Lieut. Ingleby, late 7th, volunteer; mate of steamer killed; a railway volunteer also. Wounded—Lieut. Sandwith, her Majesty's 10th; Ensign Venour, late 40th, volunteer; Dr. Jackson, Mr. Garstin, volunteer, Mr. Macdonald, volunteer, and many others. They were pursued by the whole force of rebels to a nullah, where many were drowned because they could not swim. The native officers were seen bounding on their men. Three were shot. Men in rifle uniform were seen among them. They must have been hard up for ammunition, as they fired buttons and stones. Of the 10th 49 men were killed and 37 wounded. Of the 37th two officers out of the four who went were killed, and the loss among the men was very great. Lieut. Ingilby, who commanded the Sikhs, was wounded while in the river swimming for his life, and was drowned.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The *Star* this morning says—

"Yesterday we endeavoured to prepare the public mind for still worse news from India by the next mail, and to-day we may take the liberty of being a little more explicit, for we have a confirmation of the private news which has been placed at our disposal.—We are sorry, then, to be able to communicate the fact that General Havelock, on his second march to the relief of Lucknow, has halted, and that there can be no doubt his last attempted operation has come to a premature end. The General, in his first attempt to relieve the garrison, had actually got so near Lucknow as to be within one clear march of the place; but his men had been marching up to their knees in rice sward, and his casualties, on account of disease and fatigue, were as many as sixty men a day. He retreated to the banks of the Ganges, and here he

was able to obtain a reinforcement from General Neill, but only to the extent of one hundred and eighty men. Undaunted, General Havelock resumed his march in the direction of Lucknow, but he halted on the 3rd of August. Had Havelock gone on, he would have found the enemy greatly strengthened by his previous retreat, and at the gates of Lucknow he would have had to have pushed his way, with something like 500 men, through three miles of streets, and in the face of a force of 25,000 armed opponents, representing perhaps the entire body of the Oude mutineers. How hazardous and impossible such an operation would have been may be all the more evident when we mention that those women and children, whom he was bound to protect, must have been placed in the centre of the handful of men whom he commanded. The British garrison at Lucknow, therefore, it is most deplorable to relate, cannot be relieved. This is a very serious statement to make without the most positive information, and so far as we can judge it by the intelligence already received, is not correct. On the 3rd of August, the day on which General Havelock is said to have halted, we know from General Neill's despatch of that very date from Cawnpore, that Havelock had not left the town, but was to depart the next day; and from the *Times* that he did set out on the 4th. Whether Lucknow can hold out for the week which the General will occupy in his march is a serious question, though not a hopeless one. He is not likely to shrink from the numbers he will have to encounter, but after the hardships his gallant little band have encountered, it would not be surprising to find them attacked by cholera. Though, therefore, the march of General Havelock is a subject for anxious prayer, we are not inclined to look upon it, without more correct information than the above, in the hopeless light presented by our contemporary.

According to the *Bengal Hurkaru* it appears from letters received in Calcutta that the victims of the Cawnpore massacre were confined in the Assembly Rooms up to the 15th, where they were comparatively well treated. They were then taken to the little house where the unfortunate men who were taken from the boats had been previously murdered, and where they could have no doubt of their impending fate. A note was found, written in Hindee, containing the names of all the ladies who died between the 7th and 15th of July, (from what are described as natural causes. The list appears to have been kept by a native doctor, and, deducting the names which it contains, it appears that 197 persons were massacred on the evening of the 15th. The names were not easy to make out, but they are something like the following:—

- 7th.—Three persons died (names not given); Mrs. Keelan, cholera; Mrs. Boyce, dysentery.
8th.—Miss Glasgow, cholera; Mrs. Heles (name indistinct), wounds; Mrs. Harlow, cholera; Col. Wiggeres's boy, diarrhoea.
10th.—Miss Lindesay, cholera; Miss Fedhana (Fraser?), cholera; a baby two days, cholera; Mrs. Laundel's boy, cholera; Mrs. Charley (Greenway?) cholera.
11th.—Mrs. Reid's child, diarrhoea.
12th.—Dr. Muir's girl (name doubtful), diarrhoea; Mrs. Lindesay wound in the back; Marinne Conolly cholera; William Simpson, cholera.
13th.—Mrs. Greenway's (supposed to be) Ayab, diarrhoea; Mrs. Bristow, diarrhoea; Mr. Brett's girl, diarrhoea.
14th.—Mr. Greenway, diarrhoea; James Lee, diarrhoea.
15th.—T. Barker and Mrs. Gurney, diseases not named.

The building in which the massacre took place is described as looking like a slaughter house. According to the last accounts, General Neill was compelling all the high caste brahmins whom he could capture among the Sepoys to collect the bloody clothes of the victims, and wash up the blood from the floor, a European soldier standing over each man with a "cat," and administering it with vigour whenever he relaxed his exertions. The wretches having been subjected to this degradation, which of course includes loss of caste, are then hanged, one after another. The punishment is said to be General Neill's own invention, and in its infliction has gained him great credit.

At Seoglee the 12th Irregular Cavalry mutinied. They shot their commanding officer, his wife, and child, and burnt alive their doctor, with his wife and child, in their own bungalow. At Futteghur, the wife and child of Mr. Tucker being about to fall into the hands of another rebellious set, she called to her husband to shoot her at once. He did so, his child also, and then himself. A Major Robertson has also shot his wife and children and himself, under similar circumstances. This is a new and melancholy feature in these troubles.

It is stated that the Government has decided upon despatching 10,000 troops to India, in addition to the reinforcements already embarked, or under orders, for foreign service. These will consist of 1000 Royal Artillery and Sappers and Miners; 1,000 Royal Marines, for Madras and Ceylon, to replace regiments that may have been withdrawn from those places, for service in the disturbed districts of Bengal and the North West Provinces; two regiments of cavalry, of 750 sabres each; three regiments of infantry from the Mediterranean; and three regiments from the United Kingdom, each numbering 1,000 effective men. Malta regiments will relieve those of the line which are to embark from garrisons in the Mediterranean. In order to despatch such a large force at once, twelve additional regiments of militia will be embodied forthwith. Troop-ships for the conveyance of these reinforcements are required, each vessel not to be less than 1000 tons; screw steam-vessels will be preferred. The reinforcements will embark as soon as the vessels for their conveyance are ready for sea.

The *Globe* states that "the *Pottinger*, the *Assaye*, and a small sailing vessel have been sent back to the Mauritius to convey another wing of the 33rd, a troop of artillery, and a wing of the 4th to Bombay. Captain Griffith Jenkins has been despatched to the Cape with the *Clusan*, the *Madras*, and the *England*, screwships of 1000 tons each. The *Himalaya* has also been sent from Calcutta to the Cape."

We are informed that the East India Company have declined Messrs. Croskey's proposal for the establishment of a transport-service to India via Egypt. The directors state that it is not the intention of her Majesty's Government to send any large number of troops across the Desert at present, and therefore they cannot avail themselves of the proposal, which might otherwise be adopted with advantage to the public service. This is assuming a grave responsibility, as we learn that the fleet now offered cannot be obtained later in the year, should it be deemed desirable to organise the proposed line of communication with our Indian colonies.—*Daily News*.

The *Times* says that although the offer of Messrs. Croskey and Co. to establish a regular transport line between England and India, via Suez, has been declined, the Government, it appears, have determined on sending as many troops as possible by that route. The mail-steamers *Ripon*, which left Southampton last week, is to embark two hundred soldiers at Malta for Alexandria; and orders have been received for the *Australasian*, which sails on the 12th proximo with the Australian mails, to be prepared for the conveyance to Alexandria of four hundred troops, and probably a larger number. It is rumoured that a certain number of troops will be sent out by each successive mail steamer that leaves Southampton for Alexandria, and that all the available steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company on the other side of the Isthmus are ordered down to Suez to carry them on as they arrive there.

The strength of the force which arrived at Calcutta with Lord Elgin was—officers and marines 864, and a detachment of the 90th Regiment, consisting of 99 men. The following were expected immediately:—H. M. S. *Pearl*, with 199 men of the 90th Regiment, and 260 officers and marines. The steamer *Lancefield* with 128 men of the 59th Regiment. The *Kennington*, with 150 of the 5th Fusiliers; making a total arrived and immediately expected of 1,700 men.—*Globe*.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has availed himself of the first opportunity presented to him of recognising the services of Brigadier General Havelock in punishing the mutineers. He has conferred upon him a good-service pension of £100 a year.—*United Service Gazette*.

In referring to the religious views of General Havelock, we may mention a fact not generally known—that he belongs to the Baptist body, and is remarkable for the strength of his attachment to his denominational principles. He is married to the daughter of the late Dr. Marshall, the eminent Serampore Baptist missionary.—*Record*.

The death of General Reed, who had resigned the command before Delhi, is confirmed, but there is no foundation for the report that the army had retreated to Agra, broken up by cholera. The latest date appears to be that given in our last, the 27th of July, when all had been quiet for six days.

We are happy to be able to announce that, by letters received in Glasgow, by the Calcutta mail, it appears that Sir Colin Campbell and his suite arrived at Point de Galle in perfect health.—*North British Daily Mail*.

When last heard of, Nana Sahib was somewhere in Oude. A price of 5,000 rupees has been set upon his head.

Private letters from the fort of Agra to the 25th of July have been received. All continued well, without any signs of a further attack by the rebels.

At a Quarterly Court of the East India Company, Mr. Mangles, M. P., the Chairman, in answer to a question, said the directors had not yet come to any conclusion in reference to a subscription to the fund for the relief of the sufferers in India. What the Court had done was this. They had written to the Government of India to provide that nobody should be allowed to perish from want, and that no case of destitution within their reach should be allowed to pass unprovided for. And this assistance was not to be confined to the servants of the Company only, but to be extended to all classes. The Directors had also notified to their military servants that the widows and orphans of officers who had been killed should be entitled to the "Compassionate Allowance" granted to the widows and orphans of those who fell in battle.

The French papers publish a letter, which purports to give news from India that has not yet appeared in the London journals. It says that Nana Sahib had marched upon Lucknow, at the head of 14,000 or 15,000 insurgents. He was in advance of Gen. Havelock by four days' march, and it was certain that he would have effected a junction with the insurgents in Oude before Gen. Havelock could arrive. The letter adds that the Citadel of Lucknow, which is occupied by the British troops, is impregnable, and is supplied with provisions for six months. Major Banks, who took the command after the death of Sir Henry Lawrence, was killed by a fragment of a bombshell.

According to the latest date from Calcutta, Aug. 9, Lord Elgin had arrived with 700 troops and marines; a naval brigade had been organised from the crew of the *Shannon* and other vessels, under Captain Peel, to proceed forthwith up the Ganges; Holkar and Sindiah remained true, and all was quiet at Hyderabad and Nagbore. The Mahometan festival of the Bukreed passed off more quietly than in any previous year in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. Much of the credit of this was said to be due to the Volunteer Guards, who, gentlemen by birth or position, and many of them men of independent fortune, shared with the European soldiers the fatigue of three days' garrison duty. The disarmament of the Governor General's Body-guard took place at their own request, finding themselves objects of suspicion and aversion in Calcutta. Besides the death of Major Banks, already mentioned, the obituary contains the names of Col. Goldie and Capt. Beatson. A postscript in the *Phoenix*, dated the 10th, says, "intelligence has just reached that the Ramnaghor battalion stationed at Domwah, Chota, and Nagpore, about 150 miles from this, have bolted—strange to say without murdering their officers—their strength, 1,100 Sepoys, 180 cavalry, and six brass guns."

CANTON.—The news from Hong Kong is confined to the departure of Lord Elgin, not, as was anticipated by the last mail, for Japan or Peking, but for India. It appears that a council of war had assembled, at which it was resolved that, until a much larger military force arrived, it would not be possible to keep Canton, although its capture might be easily effected by the joint operations of the naval and military forces at present there. Soon after the deliberations were over, the steamer *Lancefield* arrived with much graver news from Bengal, and this determined the noble earl's resolution to proceed at once to Calcutta, and to send to the assistance of the Governor General of India all the military forces destined for China. It is said that the idea of Lord Elgin's self-imposed mission is that the disarmed Sepoys might be used at Canton, and would be loyal as against the Chinese. The merchants of Hong Kong are not, however, at all pleased at his lordship's departure. The overland *Friend of China* reports further successes on the part of the rebels:—

"Under the renowned chief Le they gave battle to the Imperialists under General Kwun near Seuhing, and gained a complete victory, only three boats escaping to Canton to tell the result, and carrying Le's bravado challenge to Yeh to come on again as soon as he could get ready. Le's force is said to number 100,000 fighting men and 1000 war vessels, and his Excellency Le's head quarters are now at the district city of Uet. The first class city of Seuhing is in very straitened circumstances. Another rebel chief, called Lein, with 50,000 men, has had a hard battle with Imperialist troops from Tsue chow, and having gained the victory, his Excellency is compelling the whole of the surrounding country people to submit to his rule."

According to a census just made at Vienna by the municipal authorities, the population of that city consists of 237,004 Austrians, and 234,438 natives of other countries. Among these 471,442 persons there are 442,207 Roman Catholics, 12,479 Protestants, and 15,376 Jews.

Youths' Department.

THE FAIREST ROSE IN THE WORLD.

A great Queen once reigned, in whose garden bloomed the loveliest flowers from all parts of the world at every season of the year. But above all other flowers she loved roses; and therefore she possessed the greatest variety of these, from the wild hedge-rose, with green, apple-scented leaves, to the most beautiful rose of Provence. They grew on the castle walls, twined round the pillars and over the casements of the corridors and saloons, and the roses varied in scent, form, and colour.

But care and sadness dwelt in that palace; the Queen lay on her sick bed, and the physicians said she must die. "There is, however, a remedy for her," said the wisest among them. "Bring to her the fairest rose in the world,—the one which is the expression of the highest and purest love,—if that comes before her eyes ere they close, she will not die."

And young and old came from all lands, with roses, the loveliest that bloomed in every garden, but none was the right one. The flower must be brought from the garden of love: but what rose could be the expression of the highest, purest love?

And the poet sang of the fairest rose in the world,—each one named his own. And messengers were sent through all the countries round, to every heart that beat with love—to every rank, and every age.

"No one has yet named the flower," said the wise man. "No one has shown the place from whence it springs in its beauty. It is not one of the roses from the bier of Romeo and Juliet, or from Walburg's grave, though these flowers will ever bloom in legends and songs. It is not one of the roses that bloomed forth from Winkelried's blood-stained lance,—from the holy blood which flowed in death from the breast of the hero for the fatherland, though no death is sweeter, no rose is redder, than the blood which then flows. It is, also, not that wonder-flower for the cultivation of which man gives his fresh life away in years and days,—the magic rose of knowledge."

"I know where it blooms!" said a happy mother, who came to the Queen's couch with her tender babe. "I know where the fairest rose in the world is to be found—the rose which is the expression of the highest purest love. It blooms on the blushing cheeks of my sweet child, when it opens its eyes refreshed by slumber, and smiles at me with its whole love."

"Lovely is that rose, but there is yet a fairer one," said the wise man.

"Yes, a much fairer one," said one of the women. "I have seen it,—a holier rose blooms not. But it was pale, like the petals of the tea-rose. I saw it on the cheeks of the Queen; she had laid aside her royal crown, and was nursing her sick child in the long, sad night. She wept and kissed it, and prayed to God for it, as a mother prays in the hour of anguish."

"Holy and wonderful is the white rose of sadness in its power; but it is not the one sought for."

"No, I saw the fairest rose in the world before the altar of the Lord," said the good old Bishop. "I saw it shine as though an angel's face had shown itself.—The young maiden went to the altar of the Lord, having renewed the vow of her baptism, and roses came and went on her fresh cheeks. The young maiden knelt there; she looked up to God, with her whole soul full of purity and love. That was the expression of the purest, highest love."

"Blessed is it," said the wise man: "but no one has yet named the fairest rose in the world."

Then stepped a child into the chamber, the little son of the Queen. Tears stood in his eyes, and on his delicate cheeks. He carried a large closed book, bound in velvet, with large silver clasps. "Mother!" said the little one, "oh, hear what I have read."

And the child seated itself on the bed, and read out of the book, of Him who gave Himself to die on the Cross, in order to save men, and even unborn generations. Greater love is there not!

And a rose blush spread over the Queen's cheeks; her eyes became so bright, for she saw the fairest rose spring forth from the leaves of the book,—the likeness of the one which bloomed from the Blood of Christ on the Cross.

"I see it!" said she. "They never die who look on this rose, the fairest in the world."—From the German of Hans Christian Andersen.

"As it is never too soon to be good, so it is never too late to amend. I will therefore neither neglect the time present nor despise the time past. If I had been sooner good, I might perhaps have been better. If I am longer bad, I shall, I am sure, be worse."

Selections.

EASTERN NOTIONS ABOUT ANGELS, SPIRITS, AND DEMONS.

The doctrine of angels, spirits and demons belongs almost exclusively to the East. By Occidentals the doctrine is held in a crude and indefinite form, and is often treated with levity; while no Orientals, especially the followers of the Prophet, approach it with the utmost reverence. That there are angels, demons, spirits, and genies, is the belief of every true Mussulman. On this subject we have been perusing a paper by the late M. Alexandre Timoni, a Greek of Constantinople, in the *Journal Asiatique*, from which we take a few particulars. Before doing so, we may state, for the use of those who take an interest in the matter, that ample details respecting the demonology of the Moslems will be found in a memoir by the Baron Von Hammer, in the transactions of the Academy of Vienna, entitled, *Geisteslehre der Moslimen*.

The Mussulmans say that God created the angels before Adam; that they eat nothing, and have no need of water; that they are not of any sex; that there are among them some who approach the throne of the Eternal, and are employed as messengers. The angels, according to their doctrine, have particular duties; some of them are of great stature, and have immense strength. Such is Gabriel, whom it takes only an hour to descend from Heaven to earth, and who, with one of his wings, could cast down a mountain. Israel receives every soul as soon as it has quitted the body which it inhabited. Israfil will sound the trumpet at the day of judgment; he will emit a blast so terrible that the mountains will tremble, the earth will shrink, and the sea will be tinged red as blood.

In the Koran there is a chapter entitled "The Angels." At the beginning of this *soura*, it is written that they are the messengers of God, and that he has furnished them with two, three, or four wings. At chap. xi. we read that God sent angels to the patriarch Abraham, and that these same angels were charged to order Lot out of Sodom. At the beginning of chap. xvi. Mohammed pretends that, at the voice of the Eternal, the angels will descend upon earth at the last day, accompanied by the Spirit (Gabriel). In the same *souira* he affirms that the spirit of sanctity (Gabriel) will carry the Koran to heaven. He says elsewhere: "On the day of resurrection, when the angel shall descend, it is to those who shall have given proof of mercy that shall belong the empire."

And, speaking of those who deny the day of judgment, that the Angel of Death shall cut off the thread of their days. He introduces angels surrounding, with naked feet, the throne of the Eternal, and praising the Lord; and when the Eternal shall have judged mankind, they will shout aloud: "Praise to God, sovereign of the world!" He speaks of two angels who take their places, one on the right, the other on the left, of a person who is laid in his tomb. They have to interrogate the deceased respecting his God, his prophet, his religion, and his *kiblé*. If the dead man replies: "Our god is God, our prophet Mohammed, our religion Islam, our *kiblé* the Kaaba," they give him to taste of different pleasures; and if on the contrary, they inflict upon him different kinds of evils.

The same chapter mentions an angel who shall say to the sinner on the day of judgment: "Behold what I have prepared for him!" In chap. lxxix. mention is made of the angels who carry off souls of men with violence, of those who carry them away gently, of those that traverse the skies with rapid speed, of those that precede the just, and of those that preside over the destinies of mankind (the universe). We have mentioned that the true Mussulman holds that the angels are of no sex. There are some who affirmed that the angels are females, and Mohammed quietly asked them whether they were present at their creation.

An anonymous Arab, who composed a catechism for Mohammedans, says, that it is necessary to believe in the existence of angels, even though we may be ignorant of their names and of their different classes; and he declares those to be infidel who assign them sex, and who, confessing that they exist, but not assigning to them sex, yet do not care for them and love them. In a Persian Mohammedan Catechism, entitled *Rahet ul Couloub* (The repose of hearts), by Abd Allah el-Djizdy, mention is made of four angels, viz: Dejebrail (Gabriel), Micail (Michael), Israfil and Israil, who are retained near the throne of the Most High. Abd al-Aziz advances, that it is not permitted to give sex to angels; that their nourishment is prayer, and their drink purity and holiness; that God has given them power to borrow a form like to that of a man. It was thus that the angel Gabriel,

he adds, appeared to Mary. M. Timoni gives the following passage:—

"In a Persian treatise on the principal points of the Mohammedan religion, by Abou Nasr Ibn Mohammed el-Ghaznevy, in reply to certain interrogators, Mohammed is made to say, that in the first heaven which God created there are certain angels whose occupation it is to adore the Eternal: their chief is called Ismail. There is besides in this heaven another angel named Raad—"thunder"; he is set to guard the clouds and the rains; it is he who gives voice to the thunders. The angels of the second heaven are all prostrated (before the Supreme); their prayers consist in these words: *Soubhan zi el izzati uel djebrouti* (Praise to the possessor of greatness and all power!) Their prince is Djalb; he is composed of equal parts of snow and fire. The angels of the third heaven stand erect; their prayer is conceived in these terms: 'Glory to God, living, immortal!' Their chief is called Ferkia Yek. Those of the fourth heaven have only to praise God in these terms: 'Praise to the King of holiness, to the Lord of angels and spirits!' Their chief is an angel named Moumai Yek. Those of the fifth heaven are occupied in rising (after adoration) and their form of prayer is: 'Praise to the Master of Light, praise and adoration to Him!' At their head they have an angel called Istapha Yek. Those of the sixth heaven are continually at prayer, and here is their prayer: 'Praise God, may He be propitious to His people!' Their chief is called Redyai Yek. Those of the seventh heaven are so numerous that they cannot be counted. They have each a different form, and no two resemble each other. They have never contention among them, this silence arises from the terror with which Divinity inspires them. From the moment they were created by the Eternal out of nothing they have not ceased to weep. If their sighs were but to reach the ears of mortals, they would become suddenly inanimate. It is known, says this theologian, that, when Mohammed was ascending to heaven, he heard their sighs seven times; and the angel Gabriel explained to him that it was the sins of men that drew forth these bursts of grief."

We read in these oriental books of angels furnished with a hundred thousand wings; of being provided with hands and feet, who eat and drink and wear garments, and who are neither angels nor men; of a sea which the Almighty created so deep that it would require five hundred years for a stone to sink from its surface to its bottom, and that in this sea there is an angel of the same stature as its depth. We read further, that Gabriel is at the head of all the angels, and is precious in the sight of the Most High; he has six hundred wings of all sorts of precious stones. Michael was created five hundred years after Gabriel; after the same number of years, God gave being to the angel Ismail, who inhabited the first heaven. His face is turned towards the bench where judgement is pronounced; he bears in his left hand the souls of Mussulmans, and in his right those of infidels; the first he sends to heaven, the latter to hell. So far of angels. A word or two of demons.

The first *djin* (spirit) which God created of the fire of hell was a male; he was called Maridj. Then he created a woman, called Maridje; they had a son, to whom they gave the name of Djin. It is from him have descended all the djins, and from the latter descended Iblis. Iblis had a wife named Lebya, and issue of the race of djans. Commentators on the Koran are divided with regard to Iblis; some make of him an angel, others believe that he was derived from the djins. The Mussulmans, at all events, admit of demons, at the head of whom is Iblis. In chapter xxviii. of the Koran, God asked him why he did not adore the first man. Iblis replied that Adam was formed of the dust of the ground and he of fire, and consequently his nature was more noble than that of Adam's; he swore by the power of the most high that he would seduce mankind, and spare only the faithful servants of the Divinity. According to the Mussulmans the demons remain forever in hell. To one of them they give the name of Itrit; it was he, according to Mohammed, who was charged with bearing the throne of the Queen of Saba to Solomon. The Prophet affirms that the devil is the patron of infidels and unbelievers, and that he draws them from the light to plunge them into darkness. As to genies, the Mussulmans think that they hold an intermediate place between angels and men; that among them are good and bad; that there are some who convert, and some who pervert; that they were created of fire. According to Salab-eddin, the genies eat, drink, and propagate their species; they are, besides, liable to death. Mohammed blames the ignorant idolatrous Arabs

who regard the genies as equal to God. The Mussulmans distinguish the djins or genies from demons, but regard them as perverse beings incapable of conversion. They believe that the first were created of pure fire and that they inhabited the earth a long time before the creation of Adam, that they multiplied by generation, and that Djan was of this species. Mention is made in Oriental literature of a species of fae or sybils called Tacouin. Formerly they uttered oracles, and gave aid to men against demons and giants. Hence it was that Caherman gained a victory, through their assistance, over a terrible giant with four heads, named Sayfayan. Mussulman mythologists say they were provided with wings, that their beauty was uncommon, and that they had the human form. They pretend besides that there have been several Suleimans (universal monarchs) Suleiman Raad, Suleiman Daki, Suleiman Schadi, and other celebrated names. We read besides, in the Caherman Nameh, the Caherman Katil (the slayer) found in the county of the Schadankiam, an ornamental column with the inscription, "I am Suleiman Hakki the monarch of my age; I have fought the powerful giant Anihalous." We close this somewhat lengthy notice with an extract from M. Timoni, having reference to Iblis.

"Seif Zafer Behary, a Persian writer, relates in his work entitled, *Durr el Medjalis* (The Pearl of the Assembled), that the Sofi called Sofian Sauri had every day an interview with Iblis. He told him one day that his manner of acting with regard to Adam surprised him greatly. 'I have heard tell,' said he, 'and I have read it myself in the *Alkbars* (histories) that during a lapse of sixty and ten thousand years thou hast served God in each of his heavens, and that, on the seven worlds, there is not a finger's breadth on which thou hast not served the Eternal. How, then, hast thou raised against Him the standard of revolt?' 'When one cherishes a person,' replied Iblis 'We love not to associate another with him; for to act thus is not to concentrate affection upon a single being; it is to partake it between two different beings; such was the case in which I found myself. When God told us that he would create a vicar upon earth, whose offences would be dear in His eyes, the angels demanded of Him, why He had the intention of giving life to such servants. God imposed upon us silence, saying that we were ignorant of His intentions. Adam having been drawn from the bosom of nothing, we received the order to adore him. Then I felt the love of God inflame me more and more, and I said to God: "There is no one worthy of adoration but Thou; I shall bow before no one but Thou." The Sofi knew not how to reply to the discourse. Then from a corner of his palace issued a voice, which said: "Wherefore doth thou keep silence? Reply to him, He is dear to Me who has not transgressed by the entreaties of his friend. I have commanded him, it is true, to prostrate himself before Adam; but it is to Me, myself, that is really addressed the act of adoration. My intention in giving him this order was to put his obedience to proof; but he has refused to obey our commandment when we commanded to our creatures to adore. in the Kaaba, the handful of earth (of which we formed Adam), no one should have replied "We shall not worship at the Kaaba without seeing Thee in the midst of this temple;" for they know very well that this homage was only a figure and a symbol, and that in reality it referred but to the sole Creator.' On hearing these words, Iblis became quite black, and immediately took to precipitate flight.—*Clerical Journal*.

Souvenirs of Travel. By MADAME OCTAVIA WALTON LE VERT. In Two Volumes. New York: S. H. Gorzel & Co.

Royalty itself was not inaccessible to our authoress; such were the pre-eminent advantages she enjoyed, during her sojourn in the British metropolis. She owed that advantage, mainly it would appear, to the then American Minister at the Court of St. James's, Mr. Ingersoll, whom she describes as "a fine specimen of a fine, frank, honest, agreeable, and intelligent American gentleman. His niece, Miss Wilcock," she adds, "an interesting woman, dispenses the hospitality of his mansion in Portland Place, with a graceful cordiality very captivating to her country people, and extremely admired by the distinguished circles of society who often assemble there." Through Mr. Ingersoll, it would seem, she obtained access to what she calls "the brilliant spectacle of a State ball," given by Queen Victoria. She thus describes

A STATE BALL, AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

At nine, our excellent Minister and his niece, with the attachés of our legation, called for me, and in our respective carriages we drove through St. James's

Park to Buckingham Palace. Long lines of soldiers were drawn up near the entrance, and gentlemen in elegant costume ushered us into the cloak-room. We stood some time looking at the distinguished and royal personages as they entered; only those, and the members of the Queen's household, and the diplomatic corps, passed that way. After a brief delay, we ascended the great staircase; on each side of the marble steps, masses of flowers were placed, so arranged they formed immense beds of gorgeous hue.

Entering the state apartments, we hurried in the yellow drawing-room until 10 o'clock. Then the guests withdrew from the centre of the room, leaving a clear space like an avenue between the hedges of splendidly dressed women. As we stood in eager expectation, the plate-glass doors of the saloon were thrown open; the Lord Chamberlain, with a golden rod in his hand, walked in backwards, the band struck up "God save the Queen," and Victoria, sovereign over many millions, entered.

By her side was the Queen of Hanover, then the Crown Princess of Prussia, and the Duchess of Gloucester. Next came the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Mary of Cambridge; the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess of Hohenlohe, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and the Duchess of Sutherland; then all the maids of honor and ladies in waiting. After there came Prince Albert, and the King of Hanover; the Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of Coburg Gotha; the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and the Prince of Hohenlohe; the Duke of Cambridge, noble lords, gentlemen in waiting, foreign ambassadors and ministers.

Queen Victoria moved gracefully along, smiling and bowing in a kind, cordial manner, to the right and to the left. Reaching the throne-room, she ascended the canopied "haut pas," where she seated herself, surrounded by her royal guests. The throne-room was a spacious and noble saloon, hung with crimson satin, the lofty ceiling supported by marble columns, and richly emblazoned; while around it was a frieze, also of white marble, representing the "wars of the roses." It was brightly illuminated by the light that came from crystal globes and golden candelabra.

Dazzling was the scene around me, resplendent as day with flashing diamonds and sparkling gems.—There were more than two thousand guests; every lady in magnificent toilette, and every gentleman in court-dress or in uniform. Soon delightful music from Jullien's band (led by the famous composer himself) filled the grand apartment with its exquisite strains.—Then the Lord Chamberlain waved his golden wand, the crowd drew back, and a large quadrille was formed, which consisted of her Majesty and all her royal visitors.

Queen Victoria is much handsomer than painters have represented her. She is not tall, but her form is of graceful symmetry: and her bust, arms, and feet, are beautiful. A bright and beaming smile lights up her face. Then there is such an air of honest, earnest goodness about her—a genial manner, so lovely and loveable—"my heart was quickly won," and sincerely could I have exclaimed, like her own loyal subjects, "God save the Queen."

During the dancing of the second quadrille, the Lord Chamberlain was introduced to me, and after some pleasant words were exchanged, he remarked: "As you are the only person here not present at the last drawing-room, I will have the pleasure, Madam, of presenting you to her Majesty."

Of course I was delighted at this unexpected and unusual compliment; as presentations at a state-ball are not frequent. When the dance was over, and the Queen seated again, the Lord Chamberlain waved his wand of authority, and the company drew back, leaving a space vacant in front of the throne; then I approached, and was presented to her Majesty, who advanced and greeted me in the most gracious and kind manner, smiling sweetly as I curtsied low before her, and then passed on to the group of distinguished and royal personages who encircled her throne.

That presentation was a bright and enchanting incident to me, and my heart bounded with glad and grateful emotions, as I gazed upon the amiable and lovely Queen. She is indeed worthy of the almost adoring affection her people have for her.

A PROPHECY OF ENGLISH RULE IN INDIA.—A nephew of George Caning, we find it stated in one of our exchanges, wrote a remarkable poem, under the title 'India,' some four and twenty years ago.—The writer had enjoyed many advantages for studying the native character,—and he sums up the result of official experience at Delhi, Bareilly, Cawnpore, in the following prophetic lines:—

There needs but some surpassing act of wrong
To break the patience that has bent so long;
There needs but some short sudden burst of ire
May chance to set the general thought on fire;
There needs but some fair prospect of relief,
Enough to seize the general belief,
Some holy juggle, some absurd caprice,
To raise one common struggle for release.

Think not that prodigies must rule a state,
That great revolutions spring from something great;
The softest curl that floats on beauty's brow,
The smallest leaf that flutters on the bough,
Is not more lightly easy to derange
Than human minds with cause to wish for change.
Out breaks at once the far-responding cry,
The standard of revolt is raised on high,
The murky cloud has glided from the sun,
The tale of England's tyranny is done,
And torturing vengeance grins as she destroys,
Till Sicil's vespers seem the game of boys.

M. Do Sauley, a member of the Institute, who has passed some time in Egypt, and is very conversant with the archæology of that country, states in the *Courrier de Paris* that an important discovery has lately been made, in one of the tombs of Memphis, of a whole library of hieratic papyruses. This precious collection would most probably have been torn into bits by the lucky finders, and every fragment sold separately to the curiosity-hunting English who frequent that country, had not an Arab, an agent in the pay of the British Museum, fortunately been apprized of the matter, and bought up the whole lot in time. Mr. Birch, of the British Museum, has as yet only deciphered one of these curious manuscripts, which turns out to be neither more nor less than a complete history of the royal dynasties which are registered under the numbers 18 and 19 in Manetho's chronological canon. It is to one of those dynasties that the celebrated Sesostris belongs, and the same period comprises the history of the occupation of Egypt by the Hyksos or shepherds, who kept the Egyptian races under their sway for ages.—*Galignani*.

THE JEWISH ATONEMENT.—The most solemn of all the Jewish annual celebrations is the Atonement which was duly observed yesterday by our Hebrew population. It commenced at sundown on Sunday evening and continued until sundown last evening during which time food was interdicted to the true Israelite, and the time was spent in penitential sacrifices, prayer and praise to the Jehovah. All the synagogues were open yesterday, and but few Jews did any secular business. The following from Leviticus, chap. 16, verses 29 to 34, gives the origin of the observance:—

29. And this shall be a statute for ever unto you; that in the seventh month, on the seventh day of the month, you shall afflict your souls, and do no work at all, whether it be one of your own country, or a stranger that sojourneth with you.

30. For on that day the priest makes an atonement for you to cleanse you, that you may be clean from all your sins before the Lord.

31. It shall be a Sabbath of rest unto you, and ye shall afflict your souls by a statute forever.

34. And this shall be an everlasting statute unto you, to make an atonement for the children of Israel for their sins once a year.

Yesterday was the tenth of Tisrah, the first month of the Jewish year. On the seventeenth day of Tisrah, next Monday, the feast of the Tabernacle will commence, which continues for eight days, the two first and the two last of which are holidays—*N. Y. Herald, Sept. 29.*

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—Some years ago it was proposed to him to purchase a farm in the neighborhood of Strathfieldsaye, which lay contiguous to his estate, and was, therefore, a valuable acquisition, to which he assented.—When the purchase was completed, his steward congratulated him upon having had such a bargain, as the seller was in difficulties, and forced to part with it. "What do you mean by a bargain?" said the Duke. The other replied, "It was valued at £1,100, and we have got it for £800." "In that case," said the Duke, "you will please to carry the extra £300 to the late owner, and never talk to me of cheap land again."—*Raike's Journal*.

ORIGIN OF DAHLIAS.—Baron Humboldt found the original dahlias introduced into Europe, in Mexico. A paper was read at the last meeting of the American Institute Farmer's Club, in which it is stated that dahlias were at first introduced for the root, but that proving uncatchable, the seedling flowers attracted notice, and it has been since greatly multiplied. It is said that all colors have been produced except blue, and a blue dahlia never will be grown. Neither will a blue rose ever be produced, in the opinion of the writer of the article read.

When Fenelon was almoner to Louis XIV., his Majesty was astonished to find, one Sunday, instead of a numerous congregation, only him and the priest. "What is the reason of this?" asked the King. "I caused it to be given out, sire," returned Fenelon, "that your majesty did not attend chapel to-day, that you might know who came to worship God, and who to flatter the King."

A lady correspondent of the *New York Express* proposes that "the ladies of America, the wives and daughters of the first families, should procure some suitable gift to be presented in their name to the Princess Royal of England, at her approaching nuptials.

The average number of prisoners in the prisons of the United States is 50,000, and 30,000 are discharged annually.

Extracts from latest English Papers.

More particular accounts of the state of Belfast on Sunday are given this morning. It was stated, that the Rev. Hugh Hanna would again preach in the open air in the vicinity of the quays, and this having reached the ears of the magistrates, the necessary arrangements were made by them. At half-past one o'clock all the available police, constabulary and local, were marched to Donegal-quay, where they took up their position. An immense number of people, men, women, and boys, were on the spot, and as the hour wore on, the number increased until it amounted probably to 3,000 or 4,000, scattered about the quay in groups:—

At three o'clock the Rev. Mr. Hanna attempted to preach in the waste field near Prince's dock. His congregation was large. The Mayor remonstrated, and warned him of the consequences that might arise if he persisted in preaching. He refused to comply, and told the magistrates he would assert his constitutional right. He was encouraged to go on by his congregation, and while he was proceeding the magistrates directed the police to clear the ground. This the police effected without using any violence. Mr. Hanna then made his way to an enclosed yard, belonging to Mr. George Dunbar, and he was soon joined by another congregation, whom he at once commenced to address upon the rights of British subjects and the duties of the magistrates. He did not attempt to go on with any religious service, but ably directed his harangue to the subject of magisterial interference that day with his rights, and also to the propriety of the people around him separating and going quietly to their homes. While he was so proceeding the police were again ordered to disperse the people, who were at the time considerably excited, and they at once executed the order. The police marched in bodies along the quays for upwards of an hour after, preventing the people from collecting in numbers at any particular place, after which they proceeded to their barracks. There was no rioting at all during the evening. The magistrates, in directing the thoroughfares to be cleared, were acting, it is stated, under the orders which they had recently received from Dublin Castle. At 10 o'clock a. m. Mr. Matier preached at Donegal-quay to a small number of persons who had assembled to hear him. In the evening at 5 o'clock he again preached in Sandy-row.

TURKEY.—The result of the elections in Moldavia is now known. Out of eighty-seven elections, sixty-six have declared for the union, fifteen are neutral, and six only are anti-unionist. So much for the legality of the first elections, declared to be all the other way. The elections for Wallachia commenced on the 19th September, and terminated on the 29th.

The *Siècle* describes the conversion to Protestantism of a considerable number of the inhabitants of the Vienne, and praises the conduct observed by the Protestant clergyman in this circumstance. It says:—"Some few years ago there was not a single Protestant in Neuville, the chief town of the department of Vienne. In 1849 several inhabitants asked permission of the mayor to invite a Protestant clergyman to expound to them his doctrines—not that they were Protestants, but that they might decide on their future conduct. The mayor, like a prudent man, advised the petitioners to reflect well on their request; he did not wish to refuse them the practice of a right, but he, at the same time, wished to avoid the reproach of having advised them to act with rash haste. The advice of the mayor was followed; two years were passed in reflection, and in 1851 a deputation waited on the Protestant clergyman of Poitiers, and invited him to visit their town and expound to them the principles of the Protestant faith. This invitation was accepted, and the clergyman, accompanied by a colleague, held two conferences in Neuville, at which from 500 to 600 persons were present. After the second conference, the ministers, far from seeking to impose their faith on the inhabitants, declared that they would not return again to the town without a formal invitation. A written appeal to them was speedily covered with signatures, and at the third sitting a formal Protestant service was performed. Nearly 200 persons had freely embraced the Reformed faith.

The *Russian Medical Gazette* mentions that the late war entailed upon Russia the loss of 382 medical men.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1857.

INDIA.

THE present condition of British India is the absorbing topic of interest throughout the civilized world. So far as general opinion goes in every nation, sympathy is attracted towards the heroism of the Anglo-Saxon character, displayed by the suffering victims of the savage ferocity which for a moment had gained an ascendant. Except in a very few

instances—Irish and French—there has been no hope expressed that Great Britain should lose her Eastern dominion, no desire evinced that the native population of India should regain the government of that vast territory. None can wonder at this. The dreadful scenes of which they have been the instigators and in which they have acted, are proof sufficient that they are unfit to be trusted with the lives and liberties of any portion of the human race, and that not too soon have the destinies of their country been committed to the keeping of a more righteous people. This fact alone after the present rebellious excitement shall have subsided, will help to consolidate the British dominion, and be the best proof that the future improvement of India, under the auspices of the greatest of civilized nations, cannot be interfered with, save at the risk of the complete demoralization of the large proportion of the human family exhibited by its immense population.

Like as in all oriental governments with which idolatry has been interwoven, the Hindoos have succumbed to the despotism of their rulers, and the sensuous character of their religion. The Indian people are degraded and brutalized; and the common event has happened, when the attempt has been made to elevate their moral character, and to imbue them with proper conceptions of their religious obligations—that they prefer their debasement to being led, however insensibly, into the path of public improvement, just government, and religious truth. Yet to do this is the manifest mission of Great Britain in India. Let us look for a moment over the world, and ask ourselves the question—Is it not so?—Or if not, where shall we look for another nation which has been so fitted in all respects by the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe to undertake so vast a design.

A confidence like this cannot but inspire hope through all the present gloom. There can be no doubt that the truth will at length work its way amongst the resisting mass of Indian life. It may be that this dangerous outbreak will not be the last, or its partial success for a while may make the reconquest of India a work of time, and a difficult achievement. Yet it will be done, and in its progress will be the germ of future improvement, and of the new formation of character. The old generations that witnessed the great success of the British arms and the subjugation of the mightiest princes of India, have given place to a new one whose presumption has been fostered by assigning them an equality with European skill and energy, to which they were in nowise entitled. Brahminism and Mahomedanism have been honored before the religion of the conquerors, which has been left to assert its supremacy by Christian suasion, and which until lately has been barely tolerated. One advantage will be gained by the suppression of the rebellion, if the rulers of India are true to themselves. They will take care that Christianity shall have free course—that no impediment shall be offered to its practice or its converts—that caste shall not stand in the way of its exercise—or Mussulman fanaticism restrain its operation. When the Hindu begins seriously to consider that his own ignorance and incapacity are the natural results of an erroneous system of moral and religious government—and his mind impelled by example and precept in the right direction, acknowledges, that he who has no true conception of his Maker, can have no proper knowledge of His works, he will then know that all those wonderful achievements in art and science which so astonish him, are but the genuine fruits of Christianity, as effect follow cause. The light thus afforded will work a reformation as surprising as it will be quick and general. When this takes place and not till then, it may be expected that Great Britain will be called upon to deliver up her trust, with the reward as a nation, of him who with his talents gained other ten to his lord, and was deemed a good and faithful servant.

LATEST NEWS.

The news from England by the Steamship *Niagara* is not unfavorable. There are indications that the rebellious Sepoys are becoming as dangerous to their own countrymen as they were to the defenceless prisoners and wives and children of the Europeans. The people of Delhi are not to be envied in their change of government. There are other indications that there is among them a deficiency of some necessary descriptions of warlike material—that altho they have plenty of powder they are badly off for shot—and altho their muskets have percussion locks, that for want of caps they will be more useless in the hands of the ignorant Hindu, than the old Brown Bess. These are minor difficulties now, but may tell against the insurgents as time goes on. The superiority of the greased cartridges also, which will kill further even than the match-

lock, practically exemplified by General Havelock, who won a battle with them at a distance of some hundred yards, must have rather put the rebels out of conceit of their Brahminical prejudices. It would appear also, that notwithstanding their European discipline, they are easily beaten by Europeans in every encounter, and even by Sikhs, and loyal Sepoys, when led by Europeans. This will tend to revive in their minds, the notion but recently exploded by the wisdom of the Indian Government, that the English are invincible. Upon the whole the moral impression is favorable—altho the situation at Lucknow, depending as by our present advice it does, upon the diversion of General Havelock on the one side and Colonel Nicholson on the other, is somewhat precarious. There however, they will no doubt hold their own until the arrival of the reinforcements. Lord Elgin, rather Quixotically—but withal, as the veritable Knight of La Mancha often did—doing some good in his wrongheadedness, has led a reinforcement to Calcutta. His Lordship, it is asserted, entertains an idea that the Sepoys, rebellious in India would be loyal in China. We presume that no one will envy Her Majesty's Commissioner their leadership, if he desire to try the experiment, of taking them there. It might also have been expected from Lord Elgin, that he would have entertained some feelings of compassion for the wives and daughters and babies of the Chivamen. The British residents in China do not cordially approve of Lord Elgin's desertion.

The Berlin Conferences of the Evangelical Alliance commenced on the 8th September. Great importance is attached to this meeting as tending to encourage the Reformed faith throughout the world. We have not space this week to refer more particularly to its proceedings, which have been as harmonious as it was possible to be with the dissimilarity of language, spoken, and views entertained by the various systems of faith which are represented there. The King of Prussia and his Court, have all along taken a warm interest in this Evangelical Alliance, and has been present at several of its meetings. The Conference closed on Thursday, the 17th ult.

New Zealand is to be constituted into a separate ecclesiastical province, with Bishop Selwyn as its Metropolitan. Three new sees are to be erected in addition to Christchurch. Wellington and Nelson we mentioned before. A third will be Tauranga, an exclusively Maori district, to be placed under Archdeacon William Williams.

CONSECRATION OF RIGHT REV. DR. CROXON.

The steamer which arrived at Halifax just at the time when Bishop Cronyn sailed from this port for England, brought intelligence of the appointment by the Archbishop of Canterbury of a Commission, consisting of the Bishops of Canada, to proceed with his consecration, which was communicated in the *Church Times*. We now copy the paragraph below, which is credited to the *Quebec Gazette*, and which includes the Bishop of Nova Scotia in the commission, from the *Church Witness* of St. John. The arrangement is a very good one, and will tend to consolidate the independence and interests of the Provincial Church, which ought to have its own Metropolitan—and when Synods are established in each of the Dioceses in British North America, its own General Convention, after the manner of the Church in the U. States, Halifax admirably situated for intercommunication with Canada with England and the United States, should be the metropolitan See—as with the great railroad communication with Canada, in existence, it would also have superior claims to being the Capital of all British America.

"The consent of Her Majesty's Government to the appointment of Dr. Cronyn, has been transmitted to the Bishop of Toronto and the Governor-General, and with it a Commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury, in his capacity of Metropolitan, authorizing the Bishops of Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, and Nova Scotia, to proceed with Dr. Cronyn's consecration. The ceremony, according to the *London Morning Chronicle*, will take place at Toronto."—*Quebec Gazette*.

At a public meeting held at Maitland on the 2nd October, an Address was presented to Charles W. Fairbanks, Esq., complimenting his successful exertions for improving the navigation of the Shubenacadie, as evinced by the arrival at Maitland from the Dartmouth Lakes of the Steamer *Avery*. Mr. Fairbanks in his reply alluded in most flattering terms to the conduct of Dr. Avery and the Directors of the Inland Navigation Company, without whose assistance he could never have accomplished an Inland Steam Communication between the Basin of Minas and the Harbour of Halifax.

The Hon. James W. Johnston and daughter, came passengers in the R. M. Steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool.

We are glad to learn that letters have been received in town, which make it certain that the family of Colonel Inglis, of the 32nd Regt. were with him at Lucknow, and not at Cawnpore, as was stated last week fears were entertained. We may hope also, that Lucknow has been relieved, and that any further friendly apprehension, with reference to the fate of our gallant soldiers in that place will be quite unnecessary.

Henry Pryor, Esq., elected Mayor on the 1st, returned to the City on Thursday evening last, in the steamship *Canada*, and was escorted to his residence by a number of friends who had assembled to witness his arrival. It is understood he will once more take the oaths to administer the office he has so worthily filled on three previous occasions.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Wednesday evening last, at 7½ o'clock in the large three story building, corner of Duke and Barrington streets, owned by H. Y. Mott, Esq. The premises were occupied by Mr. Searle, saddler, and others, and the fire originated, we understand, in the workshop of the former. Owing to the unremitting and well directed exertions of the Firemen, assisted by the Naval and Military, the conflagration did not extend to Chalmer's Church and other adjacent buildings. We have seldom seen so stout born a fire, which was not extinguished until the corner was nearly destroyed. We have not yet heard to what extent the property was insured.—*Chron.*

The fire on Wednesday evening in Mott's building, corner of Duke and Barrington streets, at 7½ o'clock, did not originate in the shop occupied by Mr. George Searle. The conflagration broke out in an unoccupied portion of the premises on Duke street, and was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The whole was insured in the Unity Office for £500.—*Id.*

ANOTHER FIRE.—The Three Mile House, (Ward's Hotel) was totally consumed by fire on Friday last between the hours of one and two o'clock, P. M. Assistance was sent as soon as possible to the scene of conflagration, but it was all too late to be of any service. Besides the hotel, three small buildings and the Mill, formerly owned by the late John Moir, were destroyed. No 3 Engine was the only apparatus dispatched to the scene of danger, —Mr. Veitch having promptly provided three horses to send her thither. The Engine men were gallantly decorated with Dahlias at the residence of the Hon. W. A. Black, on their return to the city. The fire was occasioned by a spark from the locomotive in the 12 o'clock train. No. 3 was tried on the Parade subsequent to her trial travel, and found not to have sustained the slightest injury. It is gratifying to learn that the property was covered by insurance.—*Id.*

OBITUARY.—Among the victims to the yellow fever on board H. M. S. *Brilliant*, 20, during the period she was stationed off the Windward Islands, was the Rev. Thomas H. Watson, Chaplain and Naval Instructor of that ship. He was appointed in June, 1836, about one month after *Brilliant* was commissioned. The *Journal* states that the late gentleman's widow is at present in Halifax—a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hay.—*Id.*

D. C. S.

| | | | |
|-----------|---|-----|----|
| Received— | | | |
| Aug. 15. | Legacies from the late Miss Newton | £20 | 0 |
| | St. Clement's, | 1 | 18 |
| Sept. 10. | Ampolis, (W. & O.) | 1 | 15 |
| | 11. Cornwallis, (in trust) | 11 | 4 |
| | Horton & Cornwallis, (W. & O.) | 3 | 13 |
| | 12. Truro, (in trust) | 13 | 0 |
| | 14. St. George's, Halifax, (being a collection in 1856), £10, less £7 | | |
| | 10s. 1d., Pm. of clergy (W & O.) | 2 | 9 |
| | | 11 | |
| | E. GILPIN, Jr., Secy. | | |

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Ulcerated Legs.—Every surgeon knows that sores deeply seated in the muscular fibre of the leg, defy all ordinary treatment; but ulcers of this class, however obstinate and virulent, invariably heal under the Balsamic action of Holloway's Ointment. This preparation does not drive the virus of the sore from one part of the system to another; it cures not by repression, but expulsion. Hence, there is no fear of the re-appearance of any eruption, tumor, swellings, or sore, that has once yielded to the healing properties of this thorough curative. In cases of cancer its timely use has saved innumerable lives, and rendered the cruel process of excision unnecessary. Of the Pills it may be truly said that no disease of the stomach or liver ever resisted their operation.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. J. T. T. Moody—the Books have been received, and will be forwarded by first opportunity for Yarmouth. Mr. W. Wilkinson—with rem.; the P. Post will be sent. Rev. Mr. Gelling—attended to. Mr. B. Leonard. Miss Bredding—have no thinner Boards.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Willis's scientific list of the Testaceous Mollusca of Nova Scotia, and the communication of "A Backwoodsman," will appear in the next *Church Times*.

Married.

On Tuesday evening, 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Bullock, Mr. JAMES M. METZLER, merchant, to EMMA, eldest daughter of William Hill, Esq.
On Sunday, 4th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Boyd, Pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Capt. DANIEL GREEN, to Miss MARY ANN ESKRIDGE, all of this city.
At Dartmouth, on Monday evening, 28th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Rector, Mr. EDWARD ERNEST, to Miss MATILDA YOUNG.

Died.

At the Poor's Asylum, Oct. 3rd, JAMES KELLO, aged 53 years, a native of England.
At Arichat, C. B., on the 30th ult., of croup, TRYPHONIA ELIZABETH, 6th daughter of the late Charles FLOTT, Esq., M. D., aged 12 years.

At Truro, on the 1st inst., of whooping cough, FRANK W. D., son of John Barney, Esq., aged 4 years and 5 months.
At Oak Island, Chester, on the 30th ult., Mr. JOHN SMITH, aged 83 years.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Oct. 3.—H. M. Cutter Netley, Lieut. Com. J. B. Mead, from a cruise in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; schrs S. S. Lewis, Romina, Jane, Lion, Orogumbo, J. D. Libby, Essex, and Pioneer, from the North Bay; Gold Hunter, Kenn, L'Anse-au-Loup, Lamurine, Young, do, La Hooka, Davidson, P. E. I. land, 4 days; Zenlous, Ge'kin, Lunenburg, 12 hours; Reward, McDonald, Gaspe; Sarah, Crowell Magdalen Islands.

Sunday, 4th.—R. M. S. Ospray, Sampson, St. John's, N.F., via Sydney, 4½ days; Christina, Wilson, Newfoundland; Gold Coiner Harris, do; Beverley, Blanche, do; Virgin, Martell, Ch' Town, P. E. I.; Pet. McDonald, Sydney.
Tuesday, 9th.—Steamer Antelope, Smith, Portland, 54 hours—6 passengers for Halifax; barque Breadalbane, James, Liverpool, 32 days; schrs Hob and Labrador, from Labrador, New Lancet, McGuire, St. John's N.F., 7 days; Enza Hooper, Hooper, L'Anse-au-Loup; Charles, P. E. I. land, Wednesday, 7th.—R. M. Steamship Niagara, Wickman, Liverpool, G.B., 10½ days—176 passengers, 31 for Halifax. Brig Eclipse, Mitchell, Malaga, 24 days, schrs. Inkerman, King, Fortune Bay, N.F.; Port of Spain, Perry, Labrador; Em. L. Atwood, Newfd; Glide, P. E. Island.

Thursday, 8th.—Barque Thames, Anthony, Liverpool, 33 days; brigs, Brunette, Foster, Barbados, 21 days; Laurel, McDougall, Baltimore, 15 days; schrs. Nymph, Reese, Opoto, 26 days; Palestine, Labrador, Negotiator, Placentia Bay, Mary Jane and Kossuth, St. George's Bay; Henza and Mary Jane, Bay Chaleur, 10 p. m.—R. M. Steamer Canada, Shannon, Boston, 36 hours.

Friday, Oct 9.—Schrs. Bonita, Salmon, Labrador; Gem, Porter Port Hood, Kossuth Messervey, Newfoundland; Boomer, Shaw, do; Lady Ogle, Church, P. E. I.; Le Esperance, Horton, Bay St. Lawrence; James Williams, Wintall, do; Catherine, Robbins, Placentia, Ranger, Banks, Barrington.

CLEARED.

Oct. 5.—Onward, Lassen, Cuba; Lady Seymour, Mann, Porto Rico.
Oct 6.—Mastflower, Gerrior, Ch' Town, P. E. I., James, Walsh, Newfoundland.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Niagara—From Liverpool to Halifax.—Hon. J. W. Johnston, Rev. M. Blackmore, Capt Samuel Flint, Capt Furness, Capt Hilton, Capt H. J. Cooper, Capt Handan, Capt W. Wortimer, Capt Day and Lady, School master Gill, Lady and 2 children, Messrs Geo Kendall, James Johnson, E. J. Davys, J. W. Anderson, H. S. Shrapnel, Geo Morrissey, P. C. Cretau, James Davidson, Wm H. Davies, R. Reid, Danl. D. Kerr, Wm. Johnston, Mrs. Shrapnel and child, Miss Johnston, Miss Blackmore.

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,

Oct. 10. 24 Granville Street.

Patent Floor Cloths, Mattings, Cocoa and ROPE MATS, PATENT FELT DRUGGETS, &c. &c.

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

Have received per Scotia, their new patterns of PATENT ENGLISH FLOOR CLOTHS, Which they are prepared to cut, as heretofore, to any dimensions up to 6 yards wide, without seam.

—ALSO—

Cocoa Fibre Mattings, in several widths.
5-4 Patent Printed Felts.
Cocoa and Rope Mats, various size.
Per America, from Boston.
4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 American FLOOR CLOTHS, of new and very choice pattern.
Oct. 10. LONDON HOUSE.

E. K. BROWN,

HAS RECEIVED BY RECENT ARRIVALS,

BAR, Bolt, Hoop and Sheet IRON,
Cast German, Blistered and Spring STEEL,
Cast Iron POTS, OVENS and COVERS,
STOVES, Single and double; Carron do,
GUNPOWDER, SHOT, MUSKETS, and FUSEES,
Bel lows, Anvils, Vices, Files and Rasps,
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 Cords,
TIN, Sheet Lead and ZINK,
MILL, Crosscut, Circular, Pit and Hand SAWS,
Casks assorted HARDWARE,
HOLLOWWARE; 6 casks Chains,
Saw Irons, Shovels, Shutes, Riddles, Brushes,
Casks RAILWAY GREASE,
1 ton Cutch; 2 crates Coal Scoops,
AXES, HATCHETS, &c. &c.
Oct. 10. No. 1 ORDNANCE SQUARE.

STOP UP THE CRACKS!!!

W. M. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street, has just received from NEW YORK, a large Lot of CHEAP ROOM PAPER,

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

Call at No. 24, Granville Street.

Oct. 3, 1857.

NEW FALL GOODS,
PER WHITE STAR.

BECKWITH & MAJOR,

Have received per the above Ship from LONDON, BLACK and Col'd SILKS and SATINS, Poplin Dresses, Cloth Mantles, SILK VELVETS, Bonnets, Silk Velvet Vestings, Silk and Chenil SCARFS.

—ALSO— FLOWERS,—HEAD DRESSES,—TRIMMINGS, GLOVES & HOSIERY.

With a great variety of small Wares, which are offered to the public at their usual low prices.

34, GRANVILLE STREET.

Oct. 3.

3w

E. BILLING, JR. & CO'S

Second Delivery

OF Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER.

LONDON HOUSE.

October 1st, 1857.

WE beg to announce that since our "First Arrivals" we have received—

47 Cases and Bales per Niagara,
44 do do do Scotia,
35 do do do White Star and others.

Namely—

9 Cases London and Paris MANTLES,
23 do Black and Colored Coburgs,
9 do Fancy Dress Materials, New Robes, &c.
17 do Ready Made CLOTHING.

The balance containing—Carpets and Floor Cloths; Blankets and Flannels; Cloths, Doeskins, Vestings, etc. Silk Velvets, Infants' Hoods, Hats, Dresses, Pelisses, Cloaks, etc.; Ladies' Elastic Bodices, etc.

—ALSO—FROM PARIS.

Ribbons, Plumes, Flowers, French Kid Gloves, French Merinos, etc.

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Customers, and the Public generally, that he has just received, per steamer *Canada*, a supply of

West of England BROAD CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, & DOESKINS,

And a Large Supply of other articles, suitable for the present and coming Season, to which he most respectfully invites attention.

Sep. 26

4w.

J. WITTHROW

Teacher Wanted!

FOR DARTMOUTH DAY SCHOOL.

A GENTLEMAN who has had some experience in a Tutor, and who is able and willing to preserve good discipline, and to give instruction in the usual Branches of an English Education, Mathematics, &c., and who has also some knowledge of the Latin Language, is required for the School at Dartmouth.

Applications and Testimonials to be forwarded, on or before the last of October, to the Trustees, through the Rev. Dr. STURGE, Rector of Dartmouth.

September 15th, 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—10s. per Quarter.

SINGING—25s. per Quarter.

Drawing.

Pencil or Crayon, 20s. per Quarter.

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

Languages.

Latin, 20s. per Quarter.

French, 30s. per Quarter.

German and Italian, 30s. per Quarter.

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

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

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

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

MRS. D. STEWART.

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

August 22.

3m.

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 best Drugs and Chemicals.

March 21.



NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

ON and after the 1st October next, the charge on all Books posted in Nova Scotia for the United Kingdom the following reduced rate of Postage will be charged viz—

| | Sterling. | Currency. |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| For a packet not exceeding 4 oz in weight. | 0s. 3d. | 0s. 4d. |
| For a packet exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding 1 lb. | 0s. 6d. | 0s. 7½d. |
| For a packet exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 1½ lb. | 1s. 0d. | 1s. 3d. |
| For a packet exceeding 1½ lb. and not exceeding 2 lb. | 1s. 6d. | 1s. 10½d. |
| For a packet exceeding 2 lb. and not exceeding 3 lb. | 2s. 0d. | 2s. 6d. |

And so on, increasing SIX PENCE STERLING. (Seven Pence half-penny, Currency,) for every additional half-pound or fraction of half-a-pound.

From the same date (1st October) Printed or Lithographed Letters addressed to any part of the UNITED KINGDOM, may be sent like other printed matter, under the Regulations of the Colonial Book Post, viz

For a single Letter or packet of Letters open at the sides or ends, and not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, 3d. Sig. or 4d. Cy.

And so on, according to the above scale for charging books under the reduced scale.

All such matter must invariably be prepaid.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

General Post Office, Halifax, 15th Sept., 1857.

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. &c.

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

Importations of BOOKS & STATIONERY.
Comprising a General Assortment of Educational Books in general use in Schools, Academies and Colleges
Keams large Brown Wrapping Paper.
Post, Foolscap and Pot Papers.
Pink and other Colors and White Tissue Papers
School Exercise Books, Copy Books, with headings ruled and plain;
Sealing Wax, and Letter and Note Wafers,
Music Books, Drawing Books;
Memorandum Books of all descriptions;
Camel Hair Pencils, Boxes Colors, Drawing Pencils
Bristol and London Boards and Drawing Paper
Porcupine and other Penholders;
German Silver, Steel and Brass Porto Crayons,
Excise Inks, Horn Inks, Crown Inks, Screw Top Inks
&c. &c.;
Phonographic Pencils, Draper's Pencils, Polished Cedar do.;

Black Ebony Rulers, all sizes;
Patent, Bottle and White Indian Rubber
Children's Colored Picture Books in great variety
Mill Board, Pressings;
Envelopes, and Note Papers all varieties;
Which will be sold cheap Wholesale and Retail.

WILLIAM GOSSIP,

Mar. 30. 24 Granville Street.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

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

March 21. Chemist & Druggist, Hollis St.

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E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

ARE clearing the Balance of their stock of PARIS MANTLES

At an Immense Sacrifice!

In the large assortment on hand, will be found some of the most choice designs for the season. Former prices ranging to 5s., now reduced to 2s. and upwards.

August 1. LONDON HOUSE.

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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,

March 21. Chemist, &c. Hollis Street, Halifax, N.S.

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THE SUBSCRIBER has received from the Gen. Protestant and Episcopal Sunday School Union, a very large assortment of BOOKS for Sunday School Libraries, which will be disposed of at a very small advance on Invoice Price.

WM. GOSSIP,

Sep. 19. 24 Granville Street.

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO'S. FIRST ARRIVAL OF Autumn Dresses, Shawls, Bonnets, &c. &c.

LONDON HOUSE, Sept. 15, 1857.

THE Subscribers will submit for Inspection This Day the contents of TWENTY FIVE PACKAGES, received per last Steamer—

Satin, Velvet, and Millinery BONNETS, BONNET RIBBONS, Worked Muslins, Flouncings, Gulpure Setts, Autumn Dresses, in very extensive variety, FRENCH MERINOES, Broche Wincey Dresses, in Flounces and Double Skirts, Robes a Quille, the new Military Striped Robe, Paisley Wove Long Shawls, &c.

ALSO, THREE CASES

Printed Cashmeres and Delaines.

From 7½d. per Yard.

Sep. 19. E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

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BY this arrival I have received from the Establishment of Messrs. WINSOR & NEWTON, Manufacturing Artist's Colourman 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,
Mount Water Colors, in Tubes, all kinds,
Cakes & Half Cakes do do
Nests Cabinet Saucers,
Pearl Cement, for mounting Drawings &c.
Sticks for Water Colors, in great variety,
Turnbull's Domy, Royal and Imperial Crayon Boards,
Do do do Mounting Boards,
Tubes and Bottles Chinese White,
Sketching Blocks, Drawing Papers,
Porte Crayons, and Leather and Cork Stumps,
Bristol Boards, Sable Brushes very superior, large and all sizes, &c. &c., and generally all articles in use by Amateur and Professional Artists.

WM. GOSSIP,

Aug't 29. 24 Granville Street.

VALUABLE BOOKS!

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

WILLIAM GOSSIP,

Aug. 29. 24 Granville Street.

SCIENCE & ART

LIST OF WEALE'S SERIES OF RUDIMENTARY WORKS.

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

WM. GOSSIP, 24 GRANVILLE STREET.

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

Send to WM. GOSSIP'S. June 10

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VALUABLE BOOKS.

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WM. GOSSIP.

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

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

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

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

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

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Jan. 26, 1857. General Agent for Nova Scotia

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Halifax, Dec'r 1856. WM. GOSSIP.

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