

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. 8. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1857. NO. 88.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
Aug. 16	1 Kings 21	1 Pet. 1
17	1 Kings 22	1 Pet. 2
18	1 Kings 23	1 Pet. 3
19	1 Kings 24	1 Pet. 4
20	1 Kings 25	1 Pet. 5
21	1 Kings 26	1 Pet. 6
22	1 Kings 27	1 Pet. 7
23	1 Kings 28	1 Pet. 8
24	1 Kings 29	1 Pet. 9
25	1 Kings 30	1 Pet. 10
26	1 Kings 31	1 Pet. 11
27	1 Kings 32	1 Pet. 12
28	1 Kings 33	1 Pet. 13
29	1 Kings 34	1 Pet. 14
30	1 Kings 35	1 Pet. 15
31	1 Kings 36	1 Pet. 16

Poetry.

REST.

O FATHER! from Thy throne in heaven listen!
Look with compassion on Thy children weeping!
In our sad eyes the tear-drops ever glisten.
We turn with longing where our loved are sleeping,
For they have rest.

They rest, each in his narrow bed reposing,
Their hands crossed humbly as if still in prayer:
Prayer, the last act their weary life in-closing.
Praise, the sole duty which awaits them there,—
There, where they rest.

They rest; the weary and the broken-hearted,
Their trials and their sufferings all are o'er;
At length the river deep is crossed that parted
The field of battle from the far-off shore,
Where they have rest.

We 'mid the dreary dark of sorrow wand'ring,
That peaceful far-off land can scarce descry;
With grievous trials our very hearts string
We vainly lift our hands to Thee and sigh,
Give us, too, rest!

Give us, too, rest! O Father, rest forever,
Rest for this aching, burdened, toilsome heart;
No more Thy children from their loved ones sever,
In that blest land we never more shall part,—
Give us, too, rest!

There we may rest, no more in grief and sorrow
To tread this gloomy vale of death and woe;
No more to dread the trials of the morrow,
No more to shrink 'neath each o'erwhelming blow,—
Give us, too, rest!

Give us, too, rest! Thy children cry imploring,—
O Father, from Thy throne in heaven above,
Give us, too, rest: then grateful hearts adoring
Shall evermore proclaim that God is love,
There where we rest.
—N. Y. Churchman.

Religious Miscellany.

THE first Bishop elected by any Synod of Clergy and Laity, in any portion of the Church of England, is the Rev. Dr. Cronyn, who was brought forward as the Low Church Candidate, at the late election for the new Diocese of London. His strength lay chiefly among the laity, where his majority was large: his majority among the clergy, being only two votes. Our Toronto correspondent has intimated that he will prove to be a better Churchman than some of his opponents took him for: in which, if so it shall prove, he is only like some others we wot of, whose course has been much more satisfactory than was feared at the time of their election.

Our own sympathies would, of course, have been stronger for one known and voted for as a representative of sound Church principles. But the new Diocese in Canada is not the only part of the Church interested in the result. This election is but one step, though a very important one, in the great Synodical movement which is slowly but steadily advancing, reviving the inherent powers of the Church throughout all the bounds of the Church of England, at home and abroad. Great odium against this movement has been created by the miserable outcry of partisans, that it was a "Tractarian movement,"—a desire to "exclude the laity" from their proper influence in Church matters, and to enable the clergy to "lord it over God's heritage." The emptiness of this cry has only been equalled by the loadness and pertinacity with which it has been reiterated; and, with men not open to reason and fairness, it was hard to devise a satisfactory reply.

The progress of the movement, however, is itself furnishing facts which silence effectually these idle yet mischievous clamors. In England we have seen the Archbishop of Canterbury yield his approval to the movement; and its usefulness is substantially conceded by the terms of the answer made by the

Queen to the late address of Convocation to her Majesty. Low Churchmen have at length begun to go zealously into the electing of proctors, and are beginning to find out that it will not do leave the Convocation to be monopolized by the High Church party, when they can just as well have a finger in the pie. They have, therefore, substantially joined the movement. In Australia, the first full length Synodical meeting took place in a Low Church Diocese, and under a Low Church Bishop. And now, in the new Diocese formed out of Toronto, the first Bishop freely elected by clergy and Laity is the Low Church nominee.

The effect of all these things will be, to convince our Low Church brethren that the Synodical movement is not a High Church hobby, or a manoeuvre of the "Puseyites;" but is a matter in which they have as great a stake as anybody else. It is for the benefit of the whole Church, of all parties alike.—And therefore we doubt not that, in a very little while now, we shall find all Churchmen everywhere agreed as one man in this movement—all the partisan dust being cleared out of the eyes of those who have hitherto had eyes for nothing else. With this union of all Churchmen, of all parties, in securing for the Church the full exercise of her inalienable rights of self government, the movement must eventually become irresistible. And to secure this great result, we are perfectly willing that those of our brethren who have come in only at the eleventh hour, should be the first to bear away the honors of the triumph.—N. Y. Ch. Journal.

(Correspondence of the Toronto Colonist.)

LONDON, C. W., July 9th, 1857.

Whatever diversity of opinion may have prevailed with reference to the eligibility of the rival candidates for the episcopate, the sentiments expressed in the resolution moved by Mr. Dewar, with a degree of eloquence only equalled by the manliness and high regard for the true interests of the Church that prompted them, were heartily concurred in by all who had taken part in the election. If any feeling of anger or bitterness existed in the minds of any one of the defeated party, no outward sign of it was visible; while the triumphant party displayed no undue exultation. The conduct of the Venble. the Archdeacon, as well as that of the new Bishop elect, was marked throughout with the highest dignity; and the parting addresses to the Bishop and Archdeacon, which will be found below, are beautifully written, and breathe the highest spirit of Christian love and charity.

The good people of London, however, were rather more demonstrative in their joy at the elevation of the popular rector, and the bells of St. Paul's—which boasts of the only chime in Upper Canada—were ringing almost incessantly during the afternoon. In the evening an immense bonfire was lighted on an open space near the Rectory by a number of the townspeople, who also provided themselves with a hand and an abundance of beer. A number of Orangemen, with their favorite drums and fifes, were among the most active performers, and the festivities went on till the beer was disposed of, and the fire burned out.

The following are the addresses, with the respective replies, referred to above:—

To the Hon. and Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP:—We the Clergy and Laity of the Western section of your Lordship's Diocese, desire to approach your Lordship on this solemn occasion, and to express those feelings of affection and confidence with which your Lordship's fatherly kindness for so many years has inspired us. We desire to record, in this our parting address, the high sense which we entertain of your Lordship's unwearied zeal and entire devotedness to the high duties of your exalted office.

While we cannot but rejoice that your Lordship's earnest desire for the increase of the Episcopate in this Diocese has at length been crowned with success, we feel saddened by the thought that the connection which has so long and so happily existed between us should at length be terminated.

We, however, entertain the confident hope that your Lordship will still continue to regard this por-

tion of your Diocese with parental affection, and should we stand in need of counsel and advice that your Lordship will be ever ready to afford them to us. We separate from your Lordship, not like the prodigal anxious to throw off your paternal authority, but like the child sent forth from the home of his youth, with a father's blessing on his head, and we shall ever retain the most pleasing recollections of the happy years we have spent under your Lordship's Episcopal rule.

In thus formally taking leave of your Lordship, we would give utterance to our affectionate desires concerning you in the appropriate form of a prayer to Almighty God, that His blessing may still rest upon you, that as He has made you the instrument of effecting so much for His Church, so He may continue to honor you to the end, that He may pour upon you in large measure His heavenly grace, and that when the hour comes, when it is His pleasure to call you home, He may enable you to experience in full measure, the Christian's triumph, and to adopt the language of the Apostle, "Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Signed on behalf of the Clergy and Lay Delegates,

BENJAMIN CRONYN, Rector of London, C. W.

THE BISHOP'S REPLY.

Reverend Brethren and Gentlemen:—I receive with much satisfaction the valedictory address which you have just presented to me. Our relationship will now soon come to an end, and it rejoices me that we can part with so much affectionate cordiality. Engaged as we are in one duty, the building up and extension of our beloved Church, our sympathies must be common and our brotherhood unbroken. In parting from a portion of my charge, I cannot but entertain towards them the feeling of a father, whose family, having grown beyond his care, can no longer beneficially experience his control; and when my counsel is required, I shall be free to offer it in future with that desire for your best welfare which has animated me during the many years of my oversight of you.

Accept my best wishes for your welfare individually, and my hearty prayers to Almighty God for the prosperity of the Church in this Diocese, under the new head whom you have this day chosen.

JOHN TORONTO.

To the Ven. A. N. Bethune, D. D., Archdeacon of York, &c., &c.

We the clergy and lay delegates of the western section of the Diocese of Toronto, on the occasion of the election of a clergyman to fill the office of its future Bishop (an event which will necessarily terminate your official connection with us,) desire to tender you the expression of our respectful and most kindly feeling, for the courteous manner in which you have at all times discharged towards us the duties of your office of Archdeacon.

We beg to assure you of the gratification which it will at all times afford us individually to renew those relations of social intercourse with you which have afforded us so much satisfaction in times past, and we earnestly pray the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon all your ministrations, and upon the efforts which you may make for the promotion of the welfare of the Church, and for the extension of its ministrations throughout the Diocese.

Signed on behalf of the Clergy and Lay Delegates,
C. O. BROWN, M. A.

THE ARCHDEACON'S REPLY.

Reverend Brethren and Gentlemen:—Separations, whether personal or official, must always be attended with regret, especially between those who have pursued their course together with goodwill and cordiality. When I shall have ceased to exercise the office of Archdeacon in this portion of the Diocese, I shall remember with thankfulness and pleasure the kind spirit in which my ministrations have been received, and the cordial assistance I have uniformly experienced in the endeavor to carry them out. With these sentiments on my part, I am grateful to receive such an expression of yours, as the Address you have just presented to me contains; and I hope, with you, that many opportunities will still be afforded of consulting for the welfare of our

beloved Church, and directly unting our exertions on her behalf.

Accept my best wishes for your personal welfare, and my humble prayer to Almighty God that He would prosper, with his blessing, our exertions, in whatever portion of His vineyard it may be our privilege to labor, to extend His Church, and promote His glory.

A. N. BETHUNE, D. D., D.C.L., Arc. of York.
London, C. W., July 9th, 1857.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, AUG. 15, 1857.

The following extracts of Letters from the Bishop of Labuan, printed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, giving an account of the recent outbreak, and of the losses sustained at the Borneo Mission, will be read with much interest. A special fund has been opened at the Society's Office for the relief of the sufferers:—

79, Pall Mall, July 10, 1857.

The Society has just printed some letters from the Bishop of Labuan, giving an account of the recent outbreak and of the losses sustained at the Borneo Mission. A special fund has been opened at 79, Pall Mall, for the relief of the sufferers. The following extracts are taken from the Bishop's letters.—

Sarawak, April 3, 1857.

"My own view of the state of things is, that though I am personally a great loser, we shall, if God spares my health (which is now doubtful), in a year or two recover our losses; that the country will, in the end, be made securer; and that our mission among the Dyaks may, and should now, be pushed with greater energy and better hope of success. The Dyaks have all proved themselves good men and true, shown the greatest devotion and love for the Rajah, and respect and considerable sympathy for us, both as teachers of religion and white men in distress. The conduct of the Chinese in sparing us, and allowing this house to be a general refuge for all who claimed my protection proves the influence the work of the Mission had acquired over them. It is true that on my return (when I mercifully escaped on that Sunday), that good feeling had given way, and I was marked for vengeance, because I had done what I could to bring back the Rajah, had hauled down their flag, &c.; but that was as natural on their part, as it was the plain path of duty on mine. The conduct of our Chinese Christians while I resided here with them was exemplary. They helped me even against their friends, brought me back what of the Rajah's stolen arms and ammunition they could find, gave me all the information they could get, and warned me of the evil intentions of the Kusi against me on their second attack.

"Poor fellows! my heart grieves over my scattered flock; they seemed to have been all forced away by the rebels on their retreat, lest, as I suppose, they should give information to the Rajah of their plots and plans. How many have been killed, God knows, some, I would fain hope, have escaped into Sambas, and when I get my schooner, which is now more necessary than ever, as the coast will surely be for a year or two in a disturbed state,—for the Sarebus having got out, it will not be so easy to control their movements again, I shall go to Sambas and find them, and perhaps by their means establish a new church among the Dutch Chinese. And the Dutch will, I think, assist me; they have shown themselves very friendly in our troubles, sent round a steamer and soldiers, and would have come to Lingga to bring us away, if the Rajah had encouraged them to do so.

"It is a sad thing to look at our dismantled church, and only six men left of our late promising congregation of Chinese. The rebels forced away three of our scholars; three others ran to Singapore, with or to their friends. The rest of the scholars are still ours, and all going on as usual. I shall, by degrees, make up our numbers with new children as they offer. I have taken a new one to-day, and two others before. I am going with Mrs. Macdougall to Singapore for medical care, and to replace our clothes and linen, and get such things as are indispensable. We have been utterly sacked, but our heavy furniture is left, and though broken, most of it can be repaired. Every thing portable and valuable has gone, except my books and prints, though my manuscripts are sadly diminished; my prayer translation, just completed, goes, accounts, sermons, journals, &c., missing, all clothes, house-linen, lamps, knives, silver-plated arti-

cles, entirely gone. At the most moderate computation, £600 would not replace the things we have lost; and many old family articles, such as plates, &c., no money could replace.

"The school house has been sacked in the same way. So I must ask you to try to send us out at once some school materials, especially reading-books, maps, copy-books, &c. These all cost at least 400 per cent. above the English prices in Singapore.

"I am sorry to say that I am now much weakened, and so reduced that it is absolutely necessary for me to go away for medical care. I can cure others here, but it seems not myself. Our sojourn at Lingga was very trying, and bad water gave me diarrhoea, which I cannot get rid of, and I have had some return of fever, though not severe. I hope the voyage may cure me; often when medicines fail, a slight change to sea, or otherwise, cures. If I get well at Singapore, and any opportunity occurs I shall go on to Labuan before I return here. If I do not get over my ailments I shall be ordered to another climate for a while, but I hope and pray not; if I am, I believe the best thing would be for me to come straight home, and do what I can to put the mission on a better footing.

"Do not think, from what I have said that our Chinese Mission here is at an end; on the contrary, we have still nearly the same number of Chinese scholars, and the nucleus of our old congregation, the best men still with us; and fresh Chinese will soon be here to replace those that have been driven out; indeed it is possible that this commotion may serve to spread rather than hinder our work in the long run. God's ways are hidden; but it seems to me, if we have faith and constancy, that what now appears to be a check, will, in the end, prove the contrary.

F. T. LABUAN.

"P. S.—I shall want a schooner more than ever now,—boats will, I fear, for a long time, be utterly unsafe; and Mrs. M.'s journal will give a better account than this hurried sketch. I write while things are fresh in my mind. I live in a flannel shirt, which is the chief part of my wardrobe; and for want of a razor I am fast turning into the likeness of an Eastern Bishop, with a long beard. Chambers has a splendid one; it will take some time for me to match my Presbyter in that respect. My dearest wife has shown us all a noble pattern of cool courage and spirited endurance throughout; but short commons and roughing it are telling sadly upon her and our children. My wounded ones are doing well."

Sarawak, April 8, 1857.

"My dear —, I regret to say that I am still very unwell; fever again and diarrhoea, that I got from the unwholesome water and diet at Lingga, still keeps on and has weakened me sadly. My wife, too, is very unwell, from over exertion and want of usual conveniences during our exile. I am going, to Singapore in H.M.S. 'Spartan'; there is a surgeon on board, who takes me in hand. We have regularly to begin de novo in the housekeeping way; not even a knife or a fork, or a sheet, or a table-cloth left us. All that was portable has been taken away, and what was not has been smashed, chairs broken, covers of sofas ripped off, &c. We have recovered some few articles of wearing apparel from the Bazaar people, among which was one half of one of my satin robes, and one rochet, which last will serve as a pattern to make others by; and as I have not a hood or a scarf or anything left, I shall wear only my rochet until I can afford to get myself a new set of robes.

"I wish you would try among ourselves if anything can be done towards replacing our communion-plate, altar-cloth, harmonium, chancel carpet (of chancel twenty-five feet by thirteen). The church is only bare walls and chairs now; it is marvellous it was not burnt; they made fires in it and lived there. God has mercifully spared, while both the mosques and one joss-house have been destroyed. Let us take it as an emblem, that Christ's Church will grow and flourish in Borneo, when Mahometanism and heathenism are no more. I can only muster now six of our adult male Chinese Christians. What a dispersion and slaughter!

F. T. L.

Singapore, April 24, 1857.

"My dear —, I arrived here in H. M. S. Spartan yesterday, still very ill. I am in good medical hands here; but Dr. Cowper shakes his head and looks grave. However, I trust all will come right though I have suffered much, and shall most likely suffer a great deal more before I am well. I hope and trust I shall not have to run off home as soon as I get strength enough to move again; but I do feel that a good bracing of home air is the thing of all others that would right me. At any rate I shall have to try some change, to Java or Ceylon Hills, as a temporary measure, I fear.

F. T. L.

LATEST NEWS.

The R. M. Steamship *Canada* brought very little news. The affairs of India engrossed the attention of Parliament, and of the English people, and are of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the world. It would be a momentous consideration for Great Britain, were she to be deprived of her Eastern dominion. This, however, even under the present, serious state of things is about the last to be thought of. The reducing to order the revolted material will indeed be a work of time; of care and caution, but it will be done and done well, and out of the subsidence of the waves of contention, there will arise a future for India that will eclipse all that could be ever conceived of her former glory. If it is reserved for the sons of Japhet that they shall dwell in the tents of Shem—the reunion will assuredly be for the well being temporal and eternal of the two races, of whom the "proclaimer of righteousness" foreshadowed all that was good and great that could befall mankind—and they are fast accomplishing their destiny.

The ex-king of Oude has placed himself in a very uncomfortable position with reference to his patrons, the H. E. I. C. He is said to be of an intriguing disposition, and has been charged with complicity in the revolt, and is now under arrest. His family are in England. The pension allowed him is large, and that will be forfeited if his guilt is established. The circumstance is curious as showing the wonderful power of absorption in the conquerors of that part of the world—and the mutations of fortune that befall empires and rulers in the revolutions of time.

We have for two or three weeks past, published some extracts of the proceedings before the Mayo Election Committee, which are highly interesting, and which may prove instructive, and convey a useful lesson. The following is the substance of the latest action of the House of Commons on the subject. The proceedings at the Mayo election have caused much remark in the Press and otherwise throughout Great Britain, and the matter having been brought before Parliament, mainly will be adopted to secure the liberty of the subject in future against priestly control and intimidation, in the exercise of one of the most important rights of freemen.

MAYO ELECTION.—PROSECUTION OF PRIESTS.—Col. French then moved a new writ for the county of Mayo, in the room of Mr. Moore, unseated on petition. Mr. Scholfield moved as an amendment that the Attorney General for Ireland be directed to prosecute the Rev. Peter Conway and the Rev. Luke Ryan for their interference at the election, and that the issue of the writ be suspended during the present session.—He read from the evidence taken before the Committee that these Roman Catholic priests had denounced the voters for Col. Higgins at the altar. This was not a case of Protestantism against Roman Catholicism, but a question of freedom of election against priestly denunciation. (Hear.) Mr. Maguire contended that the High Sheriff of the county, who was the father of Col. Higgins, one of the candidates, had exercised the grossest partiality in favor of his son. After a good deal of discussion, Lord Palmerston said he would vote for the amendment to prosecute the priests, and suspend the writ till the question of their guilt was determined, which, he thought, would be, not to punish, but to protect the electors of Mayo. On a division, the motion to issue the writ was rejected by a majority of 153 to 29. Before the vote could be taken on the amendment, Dr. Brady moved that the house do now adjourn, which was negatived by a majority of 145 to 16. The question to prosecute the priests was then put and carried without a division. The issue of the writ was suspended during the present session by a majority of 128 to 21.—Adjourned.

The attempt to excite an insurrection in Italy, the conspiracy, it is asserted, extending to France, where in conjunction with it, an attempt was to be made upon the life of the Emperor, has excited much alarm amongst the Continental powers.—England is alleged to be the head quarters of the Mazzini conspirators, and appeals have been made to the Government to banish them from the country. Such an extreme step will hardly be resorted to, nor would the people of England consent to it, with all their admiration of the French Emperor, and all their regard for his life. Lord Palmerston has it is said given assurance that the movements of the revolutionists shall be well watched, and information of all their proceedings will thus be at the disposal of the frightened Continentals, who can take their own measures to counteract them. We do not lay much stress upon the alleged conspiracy of Italians against the French Emperor, but such a belief impressed upon the British Government, would cause it to be more vigilant in discovering and exposing their machinations, and this we take to be the reason for the charge. Europe is no doubt in an excitable state, and in Italy especially, groaning under priestly despotism, it is easy at any time to create a disturbance; but the ability of the revolutionists does not seem equal to their desire; and

until some great mind appears upon the scene, all attempts of the kind will only end in sacrifice of life unnecessarily, and merited discomfiture.

EXPLOSION OF THE POWDER MAGAZINE.

THE inhabitants of the City were startled from their sleep at midnight, of Thursday, by a sudden explosion, which shook their houses, drove in window sashes, broke the glass, and created general alarm. Some few who saw the explosion, describe it as preceded by a sudden burst of light continuing for the space of twenty seconds, and then a report louder than the loudest thunder, and a violent eruption of debris discharged into the air. When the shock had subsided there might be seen high up against a leaden colored sky, a large black cloud of portentous shape, slowly sailing away and gradually diminishing towards the east. Whether it was an earthquake, or an extraordinary meteor, or that an explosion had taken place on board of one of the ships of war, or at the powder magazine, or that a comet had come into collision with the earth, none could tell in the confusion of the moment. The alarm quickly spread, and then as if by instinct attention was generally directed to the magazines at the north end of the city, and it was soon ascertained that the one containing the Merchants' powder had blown up. On reaching the scene of disaster a melancholy sight presented itself. A range of dwelling houses on the Campbell road, nearly in front of the magazine, and not more than 150 yards from it, were completely shattered, and the inmates buried under the ruins. The first care was to rescue them, and all were got out, some unhurt, and others injured; several of them severely. Those who needed help were at once conveyed with the utmost care to the hospital. The alarm bells soon called a crowd of citizens to the spot, but beyond the explosion there was no fire—and that providentially was confined to one building. Had it taken effect upon the other three the mischief might have been incalculable, as they were full of powder, and the smallest of them was packed with loaded shells. They escaped, with many marks of the force of the explosion, on the roofs and in the bursting of windows. All the houses in the vicinity were very much shaken, and some of them, besides those enumerated, entirely destroyed.

We visited the scene of disaster again in the morning—when the effect of the explosion could be more correctly estimated. Its chief force appears to have been spent in an east and west direction. Eastward the wharf and the building on it, and a large quantity of shingles and lumber, seem entirely destroyed. On this side is the harbour, where the force of the shock was dissipated. Westwardly the houses on the Campbell road were but as feathers to resist the force of the explosion. The large stones of which the magazine was built, were forced into the ground, which was ploughed all around into pits and gulches. The new barracks nearly in the line of its direction west, and about four hundred yards distant, show its force in a surprising manner. They offered a long range of resistance, and where that was not composed of brick or stone, it has given way entirely. There is scarcely a whole sash or pane of glass left. When the explosion burst through the east window, it as instantaneously broke through the west, so that on both sides of the building from basement to roof the wreck in this way is complete—on the west also, which is the opposite face of the building, a portion of the lead was turned up from the roof as though some one had been engaged in tipping it off. At this distance a large stone—at least 3 cwt. struck the roof east, at some fifty feet high; went through and fell on the ground on the other side. Another stone of considerable size must have struck the granite pavement, off which it has chipped a piece that despoils it of its fair shape. Large stones of a cwt. may be seen over portions of the field, and some were hurled as far as the road leading past the Admiral's house.

Besides the houses on the Campbell road, we are sorry to learn that Mr. McAgly has suffered a considerable loss in buildings, and lumber material. The new dwelling house occupied by Mr. Kaye, and which was an ornament to that part of the city, has been considerably injured. Other houses in the vicinity must have sustained partial damage, but we have no particulars.

A miserable horse that was grazing close to the magazine, presented a disgusting spectacle, part of his head gone, disemboweled, and otherwise disfigured.—A remarkable circumstance connected with a shed, in which were six cows, may be noticed. The shed could not be found at all after the explosion, but the cows were discovered quietly grazing within a few yards of where it stood. None of the Magazine-guard were hurt, and felt nothing except the violent shock. They were not a hundred yards distant, but were fortunately protected by the other Magazines and by their southerly position, from its direct influence.

Conjecture is busy as to the origin of this disaster. It will probably never be discovered. There is no doubt however, of the great danger of having powder magazines in such close proximity to the city, and at only a few yards distance from a public thoroughfare, and

dwelling houses. Nor does it appear that the strictest care and caution is at all times exercised by those who have to approach them. We trust that the serious consideration of the government will be directed to removing them to a more isolated spot, and that the precautions adopted will prevent alike incendiary designs, and the possibility of accident in future. We regret to have to record that an old man severely injured by the falling of timbers of one of the houses is since dead. He was a stranger who had come to the city to sell a horse and had taken lodgings in one of the houses so suddenly destroyed. The rest we believe are likely to recover. The building blown up contained about 10,000 lbs. powder.

We make the following extract from a letter of the Revd. H. Pickard, to the Editor of the *Wesleyan*, in this City, and published in the last No. of that paper. Mr. Pickard along with the Rev. Mr. Churchill, went passenger in the Steamer *Niagara*, as Representatives of the Conference of Eastern British America, to the British Wesleyan Conference. Such brotherly notices of our excellent Bishop, who makes himself useful wherever he goes, will be appreciated by all who love their Church, and respect its authorities:—

"Our trip across the wide Atlantic was a very comfortable one. You may recollect that the Steamer *Niagara*, in which we embarked, left the wharf about 4 o'clock, A. M., Friday, the 19th ult.; and on Sabbath last we landed in time to attend Divine Service in the forenoon in the Brunswick Street Chapel, in this place. We had a very agreeable company of fellow passengers, among others the Rev. Dr. Sanson, just returned from his mission to Canada, Rev. Bishop Binney of Halifax, John B. Gough, of world wide temperance celebrity, who comes to Great Britain under an engagement, I believe, with some temperance organization in this country for a three years' course of lectures in England and Scotland; Professor Gray of New York, &c. &c. Bishop Binney gave us, on Sabbath morning, after reading prayers, a very excellent evangelical sermon."

THE MINING ASSOCIATION QUESTION.

THE papers state that the delegates from Nova Scotia, Messrs. Johnston and Archibald, have succeeded in effecting a settlement of the long pending dispute between this Province and the General Mining Association. They give no hint upon what terms this has been done, and we shall perhaps first know of them through some of the periodicals of the sister Provinces or Colonies. The Legislature has yet to scrutinize and pass upon the agreement. This *reni vidi vici* mode of settling a question that has for the last thirty years disturbed the public equanimity suggests the idea—that if it could be done so easily at last—why could not the expence of a delegation have been spared? And there is much in it reflective upon the conduct of previous Provincial statesmen, who will now lie open to the charge of keeping this "bone of contention" not for the purpose of serving the public by snarling over it, but just to further their own designs, and as a means to increase their popularity on this side the Atlantic, or their consideration at Home on the other, with the Government and parties interested in the dispute.

BOAT RACE.

THE Boat Race advertised and talked of for the last fortnight, between Mr. John Lithgow's *Wide Awake*, and Mr. Welsh's *St. John Boat Neptune*, took place on Wednesday morning. It was a beautiful clear day, wind about north west, a good breeze, and a short sharp wave, tipped with foam all over the harbour, rather rougher than at the time of the match for the championship, but well adapted to try the stamina of the men and the quality of the boats. The start took place from the Pyramus, at 11 a. m. by signal gun. Abreast of Connor's Wharf, where we stood, and which may be reckoned one-third distance down, the *Neptune* was nearly three quarters her length ahead, her crew pulling a longer stroke than the *Wide Awake's*. We understand the advantage was increased going down and around the Island. It is said that on returning the *Wide Awake* lost time by getting too close to some of the wharves. Be that as it may when again abreast of Connor's Wharf the *Neptune* was three lengths ahead. Past this point however, a change soon became manifest, the long oars and stroke were telling upon the *Neptune's* thews and sinews, and the *Wide Awake* gained upon her opponent and lessened the distance between them, until at the termination of the race the *Neptune* was just half a length in advance, winning by two seconds, and winning fairly and handsomely, time 31m. 45s. The race owing to previous excitement growing out of the former match, drew a large number of people to the various wharves, and created much interest. The *Neptune's* crew were escorted to their lodgings by a large concourse of people with much cheering. We noticed in New Brunswick paper a week since an

absurd story about the *Neptune's* crew being badly treated upon a former occasion—nothing more is necessary to refute this, than the way in which they were treated on their present triumph.

That the *Neptune* is the superior boat, is we think evident. The great difference in the resistance of the water could easily be seen. While the *Wide Awake* was borne down and the spray flew over her by the strength of the rowers, the *Neptune* mounted the waves dry and smoothly, showing the sky under her keel at every stroke—a great advantage in such a short lap. We have no doubt that an improvable hint may be taken from her construction—had the thwarts of the *Wide Awake* been an inch further aft, it would have been in her favor. We should like to see the powers and skill of the men tested by the Halifax crew pulling in the *Neptune* and vice versa, for something that would induce both parties to do their best.

The Rt. Revd. Dr. Cronyn, Bishop elect of the Diocese of London, Canada West, was a passenger in the *Circassian* steamer, from Portland, on Monday last. He is on his way from Canada to England, where we understand his consecration will take place—and sailed in the *Circassian* for Liverpool, on Tuesday morning.

The Provisional Bishop of New York had been occupied with extended Visitations of the parishes in Otsego, Delaware, Greene, Albany, Schoharie, Saratoga, and Essex counties, in his diocese, in the course of which, on Tuesday the 28th ultimo, he visited the parish of St. John's, Essex, Essex County, holding a special ordination in the chapel at Bouquet, when he admitted to Priest's Orders the Revd. J. Newton Fairbanks, (deacon) the minister of the Parish. Mr. Fairbanks is the son of S. P. Fairbanks, Esq., Barrister, of this city, and an alumnus of Windsor College.

OCEAN STEAM ENTERPRISE.

WE are glad to learn that the *Circassian* line of Steamers is likely to pay. It has had already a large passenger patronage, and as much freight as the boats could take. We understand that they are all that can be desired as safe and good sea boats, and in civility and attention on the part of their officers. The *Circassian* it is said was unable to take freight which awaited here, to amount of £700 on her last trip.

A deaf and dumb man, (Mr. Stephens, a practical printer,) is about to publish a newspaper at Windsor, to be called the *Avon Herald*. Such an enterprise depends for success more upon the quality of the article put forth, than upon any physical incapacity of the party who undertakes it; but we should hope that if it can keep its place amongst other periodicals, that the sympathy with human infirmity will have some weight in leading to its more general and hearty encouragement and support.

A Correspondent of the *Miramichi Gleaner*, under date of Shippegan, July 31, observes as follows with reference to the late disastrous gale in that quarter:—

"I have held conversation with most of the well informed and experienced of the survivors; they all agree that there was not wind sufficient to raise such an unaccountable sea as ran during the gale, and from all the accounts we have been able to collect, we are persuaded that the cause must be from some great convulsion of nature; they state that the sea ran to the height of fifty feet, and that the top of each sea formed a cone or sugar loaf shape; all the boats that upset were on the top of these seas, and in one instance a boat was hurled down like a ball from the top of some high hill, then turned over and turned up upright. At the entrance of Big Tracadie Gully, another was turned over stern foremost, and all on board perished. In running before it the boats felt a tremendous motion, as if they would be shaken to pieces, along with sudden jerks, so as to throw or pitch a stone off the deck. One boat had her cabin jerked out, another rode out the gale in ten or fifteen fathoms water. The crew describe the sea as similar to a pot of boiling barley soup over a sharp fire, bubbling up stones, sand, and gravel all around them, and the sea changing its hue and colors until it became terrific to look on. Some boats that took in seas at 35 or 40 fathoms of water, after bailing out found a large quantity of sand and gravel left. This must show that there was some singular and great commotion at the bottom; and boats falling down into the trough of the sea, in these soundings felt a sensation as if they were going to ground. One boat off Tabusintac was upset as described above, and next day was found drifting up Miramichi River, picked up and taken into Neguac, with one dead body on board. This shows that a dreadful current must have been running to the southward, as she was found, in about 24 hours after wards, nearly 30 miles in a straight line from where the accident happened, her route might double that distance or more."

The Honble. Member B. Almon and family, came out in the R. M. Steamship *Canada*, from England on Tuesday.

Selections.

THE MAYO ELECTIONS.*

The Archbishop attended again on Friday, and was cross-examined. The following are extracts from his statements:—

I am sorry to say that in 1853 I supported Colonel Higgins. I voted for Colonel Higgins and Mr. Moore because the profession then made by Colonel Higgins was in accordance with my opinions. Colonel Higgins promised to belong to the independent Irish party. A meeting took place, at which three Archbishops, four Bishops, and a great number of the clergy were present, which expressed the opinion that the formation of a Parliamentary party was the best means under Heaven, of securing the rights of the Catholics of Ireland, and of obtaining the repeal of the obnoxious laws. At that time, in 1852, Colonel Higgins professed to be in favor of the repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill and of a measure of tenant right, otherwise he would not have been supported in the county. I have not the least doubt that he has forfeited the pledges he then made. One of the conditions to which the gentlemen who had pledged themselves to a formation of an Irish party were bound was, that they never would be the recipients of private favor or of patronage from any Minister so long as that Minister was hostile to the measures which the party desired to carry. Now, Colonel Higgins has obtained, or has been the medium of obtaining, a great deal of patronage, and there can be no doubt that he has opposed tenant-right, because he has supported a Minister who treats tenant-right with derision.

The Chairman observed that he was afraid they were travelling a little out of the limits of the inquiry in discussing the conduct of a Government.

The witness said he always treated the measures of any Government with respect as soon as they became law.

Mr. M. Smith—Did Colonel Higgins become a supporter of the existing Government?—He was pledged to an independent opposition. No one can be more averse than I am to factious opposition. Beneficent measures ought never to be refused from whatever Government they proceed. But if any Minister refused to support these measures upon which the Catholics of Ireland had centered their hopes, the members of the Irish party were pledged to withhold their support from that Minister. I did not in any way sanction violence on the part of any persons in my diocese. Scarcely an election has occurred in Mayo in which I have not issued instructions to the clergy; and so far from coercion or violence, if ever a case of violence were brought before me I should not fail to correct, nay, to punish the clergyman proved to have committed it, according to the measure of his delinquency. The position of Colonel Higgins is full of grave accusations against my clergy, and if I hesitate to express my opinion upon them it is because I feel a conviction from my intimate knowledge of the character of my clergy, that they are incapable of the acts attributed to them. If they had committed such acts I should certainly have adverted upon their conduct, but I do not believe the accusations. The consciences of the peasantry should be in the keeping of the ministers of religion. The landlords have no right to exercise a control over the consciences of their tenantry. Their consciences should be left to themselves, to their God and to their priests. They ought to be subject only to the influence of religion.

Then you are at all times prepared to use the same influence which you have hitherto used?—Decidedly. But I reprehend violence, or fraud, and even intrigue.

Sir J. Hammer—Does your Grace intend to convey that the conscience of a man in civil matters ought to be in sacerdotal keeping?—No; but if a man chooses to consult his clergyman, and the clergyman gives his advice, and the man acts upon it, that is a free exercise of judgement on the part of the man so acting. The Roman Catholic peasantry of Ireland ought to exercise their own free will in these matters.

Mr. O'Malley—Don't you think they ought to be guided by the priests? Your question is very captious, but I think the Roman Catholic peasantry, like the Protestant or any other peasantry, ought to follow the dictates of their own consciences. If one of them is in doubt what to do I don't think he can go to a better adviser than his priest.

Colonel North—Do you object to his appealing to his landlord?—I do not say that; but I think he could not consult a worse counsellor in a case of doubt than his

(*Concluded from last week.)

landlord. (Laughter.) I protested against the income tax, and I paid it under coercion. I dare say you sympathise with me there. (A laugh.) I also protested against the payment of the poor-rates, but I was obliged to pay them. I objected to them because I thought it was an unfair burden to throw upon the people or the clergy when the Established Church of Ireland has such large revenues.

Mr. Puller.—Have you ever suspended or dismissed priests for using coercion or violence at elections?—No; but I assure you that if half of the accusations made in this petition could be brought home to any clergyman, I should not fail to use all my authority to bring him to a sense of duty, and to save the Church from the scandal he had brought upon it.

The evidence of the Archbishop having closed the case for the petition, Mr. M. Smith opened the defence in a long address, which occupied the greater part of Saturday's proceedings, contending that the charges of the petitioner had by no means been borne out by the evidence. It was not fair to judge of an Irish election by an English election; at the former there were always riots. He denied the truth of the representations about the violence of the priests and the interference of Archbishop M'Hale, or, if true, Mr. Moore was not answerable for them. On Monday witnesses were called for the sitting member:—

Colonel Knox deposed that he took of Ballinrobe belongs to his father. He was present at the last election for Mayo. There was much noise, but he saw no violence—nothing unusual. He saw the dragoons clearing the streets, but saw no occasion for it. It was customary at former elections to bring up the voters for the unpopular candidate under escort. The popular candidate always means the candidate of the priests. In 1852 witness lodged an information against Father Conway for heading on the mob to assault him.

Sr B. Blossie said that although there was some shouting and hooting at the last election, there was not more than usual. On cross-examination witness said that he believed any person going up without escort to vote against the priests' candidate would be stopped.

The Hon. Geoffrey Browne spoke to the great quietness of the election. When cross-examined, he said—The priest was so quiet that he was surprised at it. Altar denunciations always take place. The curse of God being expressed by priests towards Colonel Higgins was not polite language, and might lead to violence; but in this case, from some cause, they lost their influence. When Father Conway goes up and down the town, he has generally a mob of Ballinrobe scoundrels with him. The ruffians of Ballinrobe are his body guard. Colonel Higgins' voters required an escort.

During this sitting complaint was made that on Saturday Father Conway had insulted some of the witnesses. The committee said they could not interfere.

DR. TYNG ON THE MEDITERRANEAN.—"Wanderer's" letters in the *Protestant Churchman* gives us the following as No. VII:—

Steamer *Jourdain*, June 5, 1857.

Ten days in a French steamer on the Mediterranean makes a complete new life for an American. The boat is very fine. Powerful, roomy, and extremely clean and neat. The officers are perfect gentlemen in deportment; and even the French sailors are quiet and communicative. The discipline of the boat is peculiar. It seems a commonwealth of equality in the familiarity of their intercourse with each other, and yet I see no insubordination. The French and English officers of a steamer are the perfect opposites of each other. We see none of the Grand Mogul world-beness which is so absurdly displayed in the English officers of steamers. With these French officers you find yourself at once at home, and everything is done by them to make you feel so. Among the passengers there are four classes. The first, second, and third have cabins in which they eat and sleep. The fourth have an awning on the deck. The difference in accommodation, as in price, is very great, so that the steamer accommodates a great variety of persons, tastes, and habits. There are but three passengers of the first class, so few are travelling East for pleasure at this season. We have, therefore, abundant provision, accommodation, and comfort. The second class is composed of very respectable persons also, and form a common company on deck for conversation, though living below in circumstances altogether separate. The third are of a poorer class altogether, and the fourth are wretched. But when we survey the host, how strange and mingled it appears. Two long aw-

nings to run on the side of the deck like sheds, filled with people, who herd there night and day, and feed themselves in their own way. There is a large company of wild Arabs, who came from Africa to Mar-oules, to take the boat, on their way to their pilgrimage to Mecca. Their long white garments, dirty and old, and their naked sunburnt limbs, give a new aspect of humanity to us. Surely I never yet have seen man so savage, and so destitute of the very thought of comfort, as these. Their food, persons, and habits are filthy. They lie together in a heap, like beasts. Their food, uncooked, is beyond my power to describe. The only employment they have is in their constantly repeated devotions, when they come out of their pen and spread a mat upon the deck, and go through a fixed succession of bows, some of the head while standing, and some of the forehead to the deck while kneeling. They are indifferent to observation; and though they perform their worship with a degree of solemnity, they seem to have no spiritual idea or feeling connected with it. Then there is another class of Arabs, better dressed, in cloth of different color, striped, who have servants with them, and come from Tunis to Malta, bound on the same pilgrimage to Mecca. They all stop at Alexandria, and there begin their journey, from which a large portion of them never return. Then there are Jews, with their peculiar Eastern dress, and Greeks, and Italians, in the same company. They have large packages of goods with them, and seem to be travelling merchants. Indeed, the agent tells me that these African Arabs are all rich and deserve no commiseration for their apparent need. But this whole fourth class makes a strange medley in their aspect, day by day. Then added to them, on the other side of the ship, is a company of Turks, better dressed, and living in a more comfortable way, but lying just so heaped together. The women covered except their eyes, and the men in every adornment of tinsel dress. Then we have a lot of Egyptians, whose white garments and red caps are very striking and pretty. It is a whole Eastern world by itself.

In the two next classes we have Roman Catholic Priests from Poland, going to Jerusalem. Armenian priests, going to Beyrut. All in their peculiar priestly garb. Some are women, sisters of some Roman order on their way to Syria. French men and women bound to Egypt. And among them all, three Americans on a journey to Palestine. I walk among all these people, listening to their various prayers, and watching their various habits with constant interest. In poor Latin I talk with the Polish priests. In French equally limited, I converse with many others. With some I can find no vehicle of communication. And yet I have been every day struck with the gentle, amiable, and proper deportment of all. There seems a spirit of kindness that tries to give mutual help, and of mutual forbearance, which desires to lessen common difficulties and burdens. I have watched with delight the refinement of mind, even in the wildest looking Arab, which leads him to step one side as some other one passes, and gather close around him his wretched garments as he passes by a lady seated on the deck. These men have remarkable dignity in their air, and grace and conscious elevation in their motions, wretched as they look. The mild and gentle faces of the sisters, and the quiet dignity of the priests combine, with the universal good behavior of the company, to disarm the acerbity of doctrinal discrimination, and to spread out the consciousness of a common humanity. How often have I felt the importance of the thought, as I have walked ten days among this motley company, that "God hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth," and rejoiced in the recollection, that "in every nation he that feareth God and worketh righteousness is accepted of Him." Human love gains in power in such a school, and human selfishness yields in a willing subjection. The praying heart cannot but lift up the supplication that God who knoweth the hearts, would bear with all, pardon all, and bless all; not be extreme to mark what they have done amiss, but accept them according to that which they have, and not according to that which they have not. Indeed, this whole passage over the length of the beautiful blue sea of the ancients has been to me an unceasing lesson of useful instruction. May I never forget that from them to whom much is given much will also be required.

WANDERER.

On Sunday Exeter Hall was densely crowded with in ten minutes after the opening of the gates, and hundreds were excluded by the necessary closing of the doors long before the commencement of the service. There was again open air preaching in Exeter

The Bishop of London was present, and sat on the preacher's right hand, thus giving additional emphasis to his sanction of this and kindred efforts for bringing the Gospel to the masses of the people. Lord Panmure and Sir James Graham, M. P., saw by preference among the mechanics and others forming the general congregation in the body of the hall. On the platform we observed the Marquis of Westminster, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Mayo, Lord and Lady Kinnaird, Lady Fremantle, Hon. and Rev. Canon Brodrick, Ven. Archdeacon Law, Rev. Peter Burgess, Rev. Capel Molynaux, Dr. Livingstone, Mr. G. A. Hamilton, M. P. The attention of the congregation was most marked; and the effect of the Lectures and the singing was overpowering. The Rev. Dr. McNeill preached from Matt. xix. 25, "Who then can be saved?" The rev. doctor concluded his discourse by an earnest and eloquent exhortation to the use of the appointed means of grace. A hymn, "Salvation, oh the joyful sound!" having been sung, the benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of London, in a very clear and impressive tone.—*Record.*

GREEN FROGS.—Our own verdants, kept in a parterre all winter, had not the strength left to bear a voyage across the Channel, except one, who languished for a time, refusing meal-worms and such food as could be got for him; but who now thrives a prosperous frog in the reptile house of the Zoological Gardens. He and his companions had remained wide awake from October till April, when they ought to have been asleep, devouring flies greedily wherever flies were forthcoming. Other verdants, wintered in a cool cellar, returned to the realms of light in a much better condition. Hence it appears that animals, naturally falling torpid from cold, dissipate but little of their substance, and have no need of food; while if excited by the stimulus of heat to frequent breathing and exercise, they require more nourishment than is to be found at that time of year. It is only another proof of the harmony of nature's operations. In the reptile house, the stickytots are supplied with meal-worms, which are to be had at all times of the year.—The voice of the hyla viridis, when heard in a room, is something astounding in respect to loudness, as coming from so small a creature. The captive vocalist may sometimes be excited to perform by a noise having a slight resemblance to his own melodious organ. One of my tree frogs commenced his song in answer to the sound of a carpenter's saw, who was sitting up a shelf in the closet. The experiment was repeated with gratifying success. The voice is not emitted so much from the lungs as from the pouch of skin beneath the chin, which is swollen out into enormous balloon-like proportions. The balloon, in fact, fulfils the office of the bag in a bagpipe, or the bellows in an organ. It must have been the sight of the hyla croaking which suggested to Æsop his fable of the proud frog swelling himself out to the size of the bull. In fact the fable is not a pure invention utterly devoid of foundation in nature. . . . The establishment of a colony of tree-fogs in an English park is an enterprise in which there would seem to be no difficulty wherever there was sufficiency of bushes for cover and hunting ground, and stagnant water for breeding, with a fair amount of summer warmth. In France the late severe winters have not diminished the number of the verdants. In captivity the grand desideratum is live flies, of which we have more than enough. I should like to offer a prize for the best cage for tree frogs contrived on the principle of their being self supplied with prey—a sort of fly-trap, in short. There must be holes through which flies of various sizes, from a green-bottle downwards, may find an easy entrance, without allowing any exit on the part of the frogs. A blue bottle is as big as an infant verdant, and where that could get in the frogling could get out. There must be the means of luring in the insect poultry in such abundance that froggy may live an independent gentleman with enough for himself and something to give away amongst his indigent neighbors. Such a mode of thinking the summer plague of flies would be much more humane than the atrocious system of converting flies into stickytots by means of glutinous sheets of paper sold in the streets under the name of 'Catch 'em alive!' The commissariat is the principal difficulty in domesticating Mr. Verdant. He is very fond of spiders, but what properly-regulated house will own to harboring them? Several were collected in a paper-bag for some tree-fogs which are thriving pretty well in a small fernery, and into this they were put, bag and all. Next morning two of the frogs were found—like gluttons as they are when tried with spider-diet—inside the bag without a vestige of the spiders to be seen.—*Dickens' Household Words.*

PREBYTERIAN "MINISTERS" NOT "CLERGYMEN"—In the Assembly of the Scotch Kirk (Established Presbyterian), a report was read, and drew for the following, which we take from the *Christian Times*, a dissenting paper:—

Mr. Phinn had only one objection to the report,—a purely clerical one,—it was the frequent use in it of the term "clergyman." Clergyman was not a Presbyterian phrase at all. "We," said Mr. Phinn, "are ministers, not clergymen." (Laughter.)

FRENCH POPULATION STATISTICS.—The French Bureau of Statistics has just published its report upon the population for the year 1853, and the two preceding years. Among the results there stated are the following:—The number of births in the year 1853 was 27,000 less than that of the preceding year, and is barely more than that of the average of the last fifty years. The average duration of life, however, which was estimated in 1820 at only 32 years, has risen in 1853 to thirty-nine. For the last 36 years the numerical superiority of the births of male over female infants has been in the proportion of one-sixth. Throughout France, generally, the illegitimate births, as compared to the legitimate, have been one to thirteen. The number of second marriages on the part of men, as compared to women is nearly double. One of the most remarkable facts stated with respect to marriages, is that out of those celebrated in 1853, nearly one-third of the men, and more than one-half of the women were unable either to read or write. Another fact more to be lamented perhaps still, is that in the same year 38 marriages were celebrated between nephews and aunts, 107 between uncles and nieces, 629 between brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law, and 2,309 between cousins-german.

A PICTURE OF EDITORIAL LIFE.—Captain Marryatt evinced a proper appreciation of editorial life when he wrote: "It is not the writing of the leading article itself, but the obligation to write that article every day, whether inclined to or not, in sickness or in health, in affliction, distress of mind, winter and summer, year after year, tied down to the desk, remaining in one spot. It is something like the walking of a thousand miles in a thousand hours. I have a fellow feeling, for I know how a periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself, it appears nothing; the labour is not manifest, nor is it the labour, it is the continual attention it requires. Your life becomes, as it were, the publication. One day's paper is no sooner corrected or printed, than on comes another. It is the stone of Sisyphus, an endless repetition of toil, a constant weight upon the mind, a continual wearing upon the intellect and spirits, demanding all the exertion of your faculties, at the same time that you are compelled to do the severest drudgery. To write for a paper is very well, but to edit one is to condemn yourself to slavery."

News Department.

Extracts from the latest English Papers.

ENGLAND.

Our readers will have read, through the usual channels, the details of the last meeting of Convocation.—We congratulate the promoters of synodical action upon the evidence afforded by that assembly of the wisdom of the struggle in which they have so long been engaged. The moderation, the obvious utility, and the fair and practical character of the proposals made in the Reports of the several committees on Home and Foreign Missions, are a testimony that must forever silence those who were wont to forestall in such confident terms, that the revival of Convocation would be the signal for an internecine war between the two great parties in the Church. So far from such a result, it would seem as if Convocation had done more than anything else to quell our party spirit, and to unite men of very opposite theological views in projects of practical usefulness and thoroughly regular work. Surely it is some gain to see men of such opposite schools as the Archdeacons of Maidstone and Chichester, and the Deans of Bristol and Norwich, joining hands to promote one common object—the efficiency of the Church, by means of a systematic rule of working in the task of raising funds for missionary operations. But apart from this union of excellent but oppositely thinking men, which in itself is an augury of good, it is especially satisfactory to find them united in an effort to give system to the Church's work. It is the want of system that has retarded the progress of the Church in the missionary department of her labour.—That Convocation should have produced the promise of both unity and system, is a result for which, as far as it goes, we cannot be too thankful.—*Literary Churchman, July 25.*

William Stuart Farquharson, alias Frederick William Stewart, the person who officiated as a clergyman at Chacombe, but was last April detected as a pretended priest, and the author of a forgery on the Bucks and Oxon Bank at Binbury, has been sentenced at the Oxford Assizes to twelve years' penal servitude, having pleaded "Guilty" to the forgery.—The man appears to be the natural son of a gentleman residing at Finzeau, Aberdeenshire; he has also officiated as a curate in the diocese of Winchester. In 1853 he obtained £250 by forgery and false pretences from a person named Furrian, whom he was afterwards compelled to reimburse; a Mr. Price was duped in the same way to the extent of £100; later, he has been a captain in the 2nd Somerset militia, but had to resign in consequence of the Colonel finding out some of his antecedents; subsequently, however, he contrived to get into the Lincoln and the Elthorne regiments, obtaining his outfit from Gardner & Son by a forged acceptance. Lastly he figured also as a literary character, obtained "diplomas" for

those who were foolish enough to pay for forged documents, and published the *Pleasures of Hope*.

Notice has been given at Lloyd's that Government require a ship immediately to carry 400 male-convicts from England to Fremantle, Western Australia.—Amongst the 400 will be Sir John Dean Paul, Strahan, and Bates, Robson, Redpath, Agar, and Seward.

Gordon Cumming, the "lion-hunter," figured characteristically before the Liverpool magistrates last week. He was charged with assaulting two American gentlemen in the coffee-room of the Grand Junction Hotel, who, according to their own account, gave no provocation beyond offering to join a discussion which had arisen at the table of Mr. Cumming and two friends with reference to the merits of the American vessel *Niagara*, in which the complainants had been passengers. According to Mr. Cumming, however, one of the Americans provoked the assault by first making insulting remarks about the English flag, and when they were resented, challenged Mr. Hunter and his friends to fight, saying that if they would get upon the floor "he would take the bounce out of all three of them." In common politeness (Mr. Cumming said) he accepted the invitation, and as he did not do these kind of things by halves, he gave the man a sound thrashing for his impudence. The magistrates considered that the complainants had drawn the chastisement on themselves, and dismissed the summons.

London, Wednesday, July 29.

The excited rumours which prevailed so greatly yesterday, concerning the much-anticipated news from India, have been quieted this morning by the publication of the following telegraphic despatch from Trieste:—

"The steamer *America* arrived at Trieste on the 28th of July, at 9 a. m. She left Alexandria on the 23rd of July.

"The India mails left Alexandria on the morning of the 23rd, with advices from Calcutta to the 21st of June, from Madras to the 28th of June, from Ceylon to the 1st of July, from Bombay to the 1st of July, and from Hong Kong to the 10th of June.

"The mutiny had continued to spread among the troops of the Bengal army.

"The Ex-King of Oude has been arrested, and, with his Minister, has been imprisoned in Fort William. The Government has obtained proof of his complicity in the conspiracy.

"Up to the 17th of June General Barnard had repulsed several sorties from Delhi with heavy loss to the insurgents. He was waiting for reinforcements.

"From Madras it is positively stated that Delhi has been captured, but the intelligence is not confirmed from Bombay, and seems premature.

"An act has been passed by the Legislature placing the Indian press under a licence system.

"The native troops at Calcutta and the brigade at Barrackpore have been quietly disbanded.

"An uneasy feeling prevails at Madras, but the army of that Presidency and of Bombay are both without the slightest sign of disaffection.

"At Calcutta business both in exports and imports is almost at a standstill. The money market is rather tighter. Government securities have declined. Exchange for document bills, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2¾d.

"At Madras the import market had continued brisk, the money market was becoming less easy.—Government securities had suffered depreciation.—Exchange, 2s. 2 3/16d.

"At Bombay the import market may be considered to have closed. Money was becoming scarce, and the rate of interest had been raised 1 per cent.—Very little business had been done in Government paper. Exchange 2s. 2½d to 2s. 2¾d."

From Hong Kong the intelligence is that—"The Chinese fleet has been destroyed in two severe engagements. The Chinese fought their guns with unexampled constancy. We have 83 men killed and wounded. Major Kearney was killed in the last engagement. Commodore Keppel and the Master of the *Raleigh* have been tried for the loss of that vessel and acquitted. All is quiet in the North."

In addition to the despatch published in the preceding columns, the *Morning News* and *Chronicle* state that "a great battle has been fought, and the Europeans have been beaten." The former adds—"Under this latter paragraph is written the word 'doubtful'—and yet, with this acknowledgment, it uses the clap-net of putting its columns in morning, as if it had full faith in its own doubtful report.

GREECE.—The Queen has been showing great attention to the Russian Ambassador, and has recently taken her departure for Germany in a Russian Frigate. A letter from Athens states the objects of the visit to be—

To try to secure the succession to the throne of Greece for her youngest brother, a prince of the house of Oldenburg. But, in order to succeed she must first set aside the family of Bavaria, which, for the last fourteen years, has hesitated to accept the conditions—a change of religion—by which only the crown can be obtained. You may depend upon the fact, in spite of any denial to the contrary, that the Queen will employ every diplomatic intrigue, without the slightest scruple, to attain her object. She is accompanied by her confidant, the First Lady of the Bed-

chamber, who is the President of the Camarilla at Athens. Should her Majesty and her confidential adviser succeed, the Emperor of Russia will soon have a representative at Athens, in the future successor to the throne, quite as subservient to him as his present vessels, and who will do his best towards indemnifying him for his losses in the Crimea. Her Majesty's task, however, is by no means an easy one. There are yet sixteen men in the Athenian Senate who, as honest patriots are in decided opposition to her, and who succeeded in baffling her exertions in favour of Russia in 1854. They will resist the nomination of an Oldenburg to the utmost. They have had enough of little German Princess. It is to be regretted that the Queen has gained over a number of the diplomatic corps to a cause fraught with future evil to Greece. From that number, however, is to be excepted Mr. Wyse. The members of the opposition at Athens, and the Independent press, think that if the Court of Bavaria refuse the succession to the throne, the Greek nation has a right, in virtue of the 45th article of the Constitution, to choose the successor from its own people, and it is not certain that the European Powers would refuse to recognize that choice.

THE GREAT ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.—The splendid screw steam-frigate *Niagara* belonging to the United States of America, took her departure from the Mersey on Monday last, having on board one half of the great Atlantic telegraph cable, manufactured by Messrs. Newall & Co., of Birkenhead. As might have been expected, a large number of spectators crowded the Landing-stage and the several pier-heads, to witness this fine vessel leaving the river. The great weight of the cable had the effect of making her draw twenty three and a half feet of water, and consequently the utmost caution had to be used to prevent her grounding in crossing the bar. There were three Liverpool pilots on board, who accompanied the steamer to Cork. For some days before the sailing of the *Niagara* considerable misapprehension prevailed that the Atlantic telegraph cable had been spoiled in the construction, in consequence of the twist of the spiral wires of the half-manufactured at Birkenhead being in exactly the opposite direction to the twist of the wires in the half made at Greenwich, and the result of which would be that the cable could not be joined so as to effect a thorough current. A blunder in this respect certainly has occurred, and when joined in the centre of the Atlantic the wires will form a right hand and a left hand screw, and the tendency of each will be to untwist and expose the core. The *Times*, in noticing the subject, says that "by attaching a solid weight to the centre joining, it is hoped that this difficulty and danger may be overcome, but none attempt to conceal that the mistake is much to be regretted." The *Times* further states "Messrs. Glasse and Elliot had nearly 100 miles of their portion of the cable completed before Messrs. Newall commenced theirs, and therefore the fault rests with the firm which began last."

Messrs. Newall, in replying to this statement, have written to the *Times* a letter in their defence, of which the following is an extract:—"Admitting all the premises, how were we to know anything about Messrs. Glasse and Elliot's work? We have no entry to their premises, and could know nothing of the lay of the cable they had manufactured. We took our contract from the Atlantic Telegraph Company in December last, and we were supplied by their engineer with a specimen of the cable to be made. We constructed new machinery specially adapted for the manufacture of the cable of the same lay as the specimen supplied to us. We began to manufacture the last week in February, and when we began about 200 miles had been made at Greenwich. The engineer of the Company then found that the lay of the cable at the two works was in reverse directions, and asked us to alter it in ours. We could not do this without altering the machinery, which, as before said, had been specially prepared for the work, and this would have involved a delay of three weeks, so that the engineer decided against any alteration. As it turned out, it would certainly have been better to alter it; for although we had not begun our half of the cable till the Greenwich firm had completed about 200 miles, yet we had completed our part when the Greenwich firm had upwards of 150 miles still to do, so that there would have been ample time to make the necessary alterations in the machinery, without delay in the completion of the cable. However that was no affair of ours; we were bound to complete the cable by a certain day, under a penalty of £50 a day, and we did it; and if the engineer expected the same punctuality from the other contractors, we think he was right in not risking delay by alteration of our machinery. The specimen of the cable given to us for our guidance was not made by us, but we believe it was made by Messrs. Glasse and Elliot. At any rate, it is for the engineer to explain how it came to pass that different directions were given to the two contractors; and perhaps the gentleman who

gave you the information that we are in fault can throw some light on the subject as to how the specimen given to us happened to be of a contrary lay to the cable manufactured at Greenwich." Messrs. Newall, in conclusion, say that the mistake is of very small importance in the laying down of the cable.—The *Susquehanna* left the Mersey on Monday evening for the purpose of proceeding to Cork and taking part with the *Niagara* in the operation of laying down the cable.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE ATLANTIC SUBMARINE CABLE.—This great enterprise has been aided and encouraged, in various ways by seven different governments, viz.: Great Britain, the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia, and the State of Maine; and it may not be amiss to enumerate here the different aids granted by these respective governments as follows:

GREAT BRITAIN.—1. Annual subsidy of £14,000 sterling until the net profit of the company reached six per cent. per annum on the whole capital of £500,000 sterling, the grant to be then reduced to £10,000 for a period of 25 years. 2. The aid of two of the largest steamships in the British navy to lay the cable. 3. A government steamship to take further soundings, and verify those already taken.

UNITED STATES.—1. Annual subsidy of \$70,000 until the net profit yield six per cent. per annum, then to be reduced to \$50,000 per annum for a period of 25 years, subject to termination of contract by Congress after ten years, on giving one year's notice. 5. The United States steamship *Arctic* to take soundings last year. 6. Steamships *Niagara* and *Susquehanna* to lay the cable. 7. A government steamer to make further soundings on the coast of Newfoundland this year.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—8. Exclusive privileges for 50 years of landing cables on Newfoundland, Labrador, and their dependencies. 9. Grant of 50 square miles of land on completion of telegraph to Cape Breton. 10. Similar concession of additional square miles when the cable shall have been laid between Ireland and Newfoundland. 11. Guarantee of interest for 20 years at 5 per cent. on £50,000 sterling. 12. Grant of £5000 sterling in money towards building road along the line of telegraph. 19. Remission of duties on importation of all wires and materials for the use of the company.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—14. Exclusive privilege for fifty years of landing cables. 15. Free grant of 5000 acres of land. 16. A grant of £300 currency per annum for 10 years.

CANADA.—17. Act authorising the building of telegraph lines throughout the province. 18. Remission of duties on all wires and materials imported for the use of the company.

NOVA SCOTIA.—19. Grant of exclusive privilege for 25 years of landing telegraph cables from Europe on the shores of this Province.

STATE OF MAINE.—20. Similar grant of exclusive privilege for like period of 25 years.

That the enterprise will be persevered in until successfully accomplished, there can be no doubt, for the exclusive privileges and guarantees themselves, which the companies have obtained, are, in the opinion of those most competent to judge, of more value than the whole capital required to manufacture the cable.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Mr. Editor.—To every friend of true religion, and especially to every true member of the Church, it cannot but be gratifying to hear that the number of "Houses of Prayer," in connection with the Established Church, is yearly multiplying in this Province. To such, it is ever pleasing also to hear that the growth and increase of any congregation is such as should call for more room, to afford accommodation to fellow Churchmen, who, with their families, were anxious on the Lord's Sabbath to "come up to the Temple of the Lord, that He might teach them of His ways, and they might walk in His paths." The last mentioned circumstance, it is, with all thankfulness, cheering to say, is now the case, with the neat little church in the rising village or town of Dartmouth.

To ascertain the fact of the existing necessity for the enlargement of the building, and other requisite parochial information, the Rector was requested to give notice in the Parish Church for a meeting of the churchwardens, vestry, and parishioners, to be held in the church school-room, on Monday evening, July 13. This meeting accordingly took place, and was numerously and respectably attended.

The Rector, after prayer, stated the object of the meeting, and then called upon the officers of the church to give their reasons for the opinions they had expressed, as to the necessity for the enlargement of the building. The churchwardens having done so, and having stated several facts to prove the correctness of their assertion, it became evident to all—and a Resolution to that effect was unanimously passed, that more accommodation was required, as it had been satisfactorily shown to all present, that not a few in the neighborhood of the church were saying "Give us room for the place in which we worship God is too strait for us." The following Resolution was then moved by J. R. Smith, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Henry Browne:—"That a Committee be appointed to ascertain the best mode, and probable cost of enlarging the Church,

and make their report at a subsequent meeting. This report, with the plan for enlargement and probable cost, was by that committee submitted to the officers of the church and parishioners, at a meeting on Tuesday evening the 4th of the present month. A subscription was immediately opened, and about £50 subscribed. A Committee was then appointed to solicit donations, and all heartily wished good success, in the name of the Lord, to those engaged in the pious undertaking.

Now, Mr. Editor, every true Churchman cannot but recommend and remind his fellow-churchmen that it is their duty, since the fostering benevolence and friendly interposition of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel is about to be withdrawn, to lend, at the present time all their energies to the support of their own institutions. The spurious "liberality" of the day leads too many into the practical infidelity of neglecting to provide for their own houses, while they are opening their purses freely at the importunate, but not very modest or reasonable call of strangers. The time has come when Churchmen should remember, first of all, the wants of themselves in their own communion and Diocese, who need their aid. Our own Church now demands all that we can spare from our worldly substance, and, if even a pious munificence, such as it would be contrary to experience to hope for, were really exercised, there would after all, be waste places in Nova Scotia destitute of the regular ministrations of our communion. We are therefore called upon to be just before we are generous, and ere we go abroad, it becomes us to take heed that the wants of our own family at home be adequately supplied.

A CHURCHMAN.

Dartmouth, August 10th, 1857.

DYER'S HEALING EMBROCATION admits both of external and internal applications, and as a remedy for cuts, wounds or bruises, it is invaluable. No one should be without a package of this Embrocation in his house, for in case of accidents it affords a speedy and a sure relief. For the same reason the traveller should, as a measure of precaution, carry one or two of the bottles, which are of convenient size in his pocket.

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co.

Those who are suffering from decayed teeth, ulcers or cankers of any kind, may be cured without the aid of a dentist by the daily use of the Balm of Orange Flowers, which also sweetens the breath and strengthens the gums. Be sure and get the genuine.

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co.

If you are going from home don't leave without taking a box of Durno's Catarrh Snuff.

For Sale in Halifax, by G. E. MORTON & Co.

Among the most important discoveries which have ever been made in medical science, we may number that of G. W. Stone's Liquid Cathartic, a Family Physic in the most desirable form; perfectly agreeable to the taste and a reliable remedy. Habitual Constiveness, Affection of the Liver, Impurity of the Blood, Piles, Epilepsy, Scrofulous humors, Dyspepsia, Bilious affections, Dysentery, and all diseases of the bowels, will be completely removed by its use.

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co.

How many die annually of consumption, brought on by a cold in the head when one box of Durno's Snuff would have cured it.

Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co.

THIS WAY 97th.—The last words of Capt. Hedly Vigers—A song written by Miss Todrig—Music by Frederick Shirwell. A few copies received at the News Agency of G. E. MORTON & CO.

Holloway's Ointment & Pills.—Impurities of the blood are often developed in disgusting eruptions, ulcers, tumors, scrofulous sores, boils, and other external affections. For all these distressing and dangerous complaints, Holloway's Ointment is literally a healing balsam. It neutralizes the *materia morbi*, or seeds of disease in the exterior secretions, and dispels the inflammation. Nature does the rest. The experience of every human being who has tested the efficacy of the Ointment is the same. It has never failed. When the internal organs are alone affected, as in liver complaint, dyspepsia and irregularities of the bowels, a few doses of the Pills afford certain and permanent relief.

Married.

At St. George's Church, Falmouth, N. S., on the 11th inst., by the Rev. T. Maynard, A. M., JAMES J. BREWER, Merchant of this city, to CAROLINE M., second daughter of the Hon. Judge DesBarres, of Castle Frederick, Falmouth.

Died.

On Thursday, 30th ult., ALEXANDER STRACHAN, in the 85th year of his age.
At Bedford, on Monday, 15th inst., THOS. MALOBY, aged 40 years, a native of County Kilkenny.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.
Saturday, 8th, Steamer Eastern State, Killarney, Boston via Yarmouth, 2 days; brig Velocity, Africa, St. Jago de Cuba, 18 days; brig Jessie, Pic. Turks Island, 11 days; Marietta, Hardinbrook, New York, 8 days; Ada,

Vignau, Montreal; Lauricette, Montreal; Matanzas; schrs Roturn and John Henry, Labrador; Rival, Dunlap, Liverpool, 12 hours; Jasper, Crowell, Cardenas. Monday, 10th - Steamer Circassian, Powell, Portland, 24 hours; brig Victoria, Ellinger, Kingston Ja., 30 days; brig Kathleen, Green, Cienfuegos, 25 days; schrs Emerald, Nickerson, Barrington; Pacific, Willett, Pubnico; Stranger, Nickerson, Argylo; Arrow, Brennan, Jr.; Pearl, Smith, do; British Eagle, Romkey, Lahave, Isabella Hadley, Hadlow, Guyaboro; Wave, Five Sisters, Ocean Wave, and Nova Scotian, Labrador. Tuesday, 11th - R. M. S. Canada, Shannon, Liverpool E. B., 11 days; brig America, Mougher, Boston, 4 days; Harriet Ann, Mason, Kingston, Ja., 23 days; schrs Lady Smith, Bondroit, Rustico, Fly, Reynolds, Port La Tour. Wednesday, 12th - Steamship Delta, Hunter, New York, 9 days; brig Sylvia, Wilson, Boston, 3 days; schrs Ivy-questor, Connor, North Bay. Thursday Aug 12 - Barque Celia, New York, 8 days; brig Blink Bonnie, Foster, Picout; schrs Seafarer, Snow, Port Latour, Neill, Vogler, Labrador, Ospray, Romkey, Laffave, D. H. Brown, P. ritahid, bound sailing. Friday, Aug. 14 - R. M. S. Europa, Lotch, Boston, 34 hours; brig Margaret Mortimer, Shaw, Turks Island, 11 days; John Smith, do, 13 days; schrs Planot, New York, 10 days; Dart, Conrod, Havana; Percuta, Madjeria, 11 days.

CLEARED. Aug't 10 - Adalorem, Harding, F W Indits; Boston, Arden, Boston; Golden Rule, Sampson, Porto Rico. Aug't 11 - Express, Fish, Kingston, Ja.; Circassian, Powell, St. John's N. F.; Arab, Kingston, Ja.

PASSENGERS. For Canada - Liverpool for Halifax - Hon. M. B. Almon, and Lady, Mr Almon, Mrs. Bell, Miss Bullock, R. Brown, DoVeber, Miss Baxter, Mrs. A. Newbury, 7 children and nurse, Miss Newbury, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Mr. Dillon.

PRICES CURRENT.

Table with columns for goods (Apples, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Chickens, etc.) and prices (None, 45s. a 50s., 1s. 2d., etc.). Includes sub-section 'SATURDAY, AUGUST 11'.

BAZAAR!

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BAZAAR in aid of the Parsonage at MAITLAND, will be held at this place on the 15th day of September ensuing, when a variety of Useful and Fancy Articles will be offered for Sale at reasonable prices. The Public generally are invited to attend. Refreshments will be provided on the occasion. Donations from friends and others towards this department may in the meantime be sent to the following Ladies. Mrs. A. M. COCHRAN, Mrs. STEWART, Mrs. ISAAH SMITH, Mrs. RANDALL. who have kindly undertaken its management. Should the weather prove unfavorable on the 15th, the Bazaar will be held on the first fine day thereafter. A CONCERT may be expected in the evening. Maitland, 7th August, 1857. Will the Nova Scotian, Recorder, Morning Journal and Colonist, have the kindness to copy.

Ladies' Needle Worked China Grass Handkerchiefs.

LONDON HOUSE.

Tuesday, August 11, 1857.

WE will have the pleasure of submitting for inspection this day - 700 China Grass HANDKERCHIEFS, beautifully embroidered. At the extremely low price of ONE SHILLING EACH. E. BILLING, JUNR. & Co.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Table of subscription contributions: Thomas Wilson £0 6 3, James Donaldson 0 0 0, Wm. Metzler 0 10 0, Patrick Walsh 0 10 0, Hugh Lyle 2 0 0, J. Tapper 0 7 6, T. Ring 0 12 6, Small Sums 12 3 4. Total £12 16 3. Includes names of donors like Doake, Hefferan, Nash, Jost, Thompson & Esson, Fraser, McEwen, Reid & Co., Dunbar, Crow, Allon, and Cornhill.



PROCLAMATION.

PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA BY HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN GASPARD LE MARCHANT, Knight, Knight Commander of the Orders of Saint Ferdinand, and of Charles the Third of Spain, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

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

Carriage to be paid to any person or persons (not concerned in the commission of the crime) who shall cause to be discovered or apprehended and brought to justice the offenders or any of them, upon conviction. And all Her Majesty's loyal subjects are hereby enjoined and requested to aid in the premises to the utmost extent of their ability, and to disclose to the nearest Magistrate, or to His Worship the Mayor of Halifax, any information they may possess or receive in relation to the subject. Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, at Halifax, this fourteenth day of August, in the Twenty first year of Her Majesty's reign, A. D., 1857.

By His Excellency's Command, CHARLES TUPPER. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN! August 15.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

Will be reopened on Saturday, 15th August next. Revd. D. W. PICKETT, M. A., Principal. Prof. STEFELIAGEN, Teacher of Modern Languages. TERMS - Boarders, £35 per ann. Day Scholars, £8 per ann. Modern Languages, 15s. per Qr. Payment quarterly in advance. Each boy to furnish his own sheets, pillow-cases, and towels - 2 pairs of each. All clothing to be distinctly marked with the owner's name. The Principal assures those who may entrust their sons to his care, that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to provide faithful and thorough instruction in all the branches necessary to a complete preparation for College, or to enter upon the commercial or active pursuits of life, and at the same time to exercise such constant supervision as shall prevent all intercourse which may prove prejudicial to the character or habits of his pupils. The facilities for the acquisition of the French, German, Spanish and Italian Languages are unsurpassed. There are, in connection with this School, 6 Exhibitions, each £15 per ann, tenable for 3 years, to be given to Sons of Clergymen and to those who are designed for the Ministry. Three are now vacant. The Annual Alumni Prizes of £3 and £4 will be open for competition at the Encenia, in June 1858. July 11. 6w

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 74, GRANVILLE STREET.

MISS BOLAND respectfully gives notice, that her SCHOOL will reopen August 17, and that she will then be happy to receive additional Pupils to fill up two or three vacancies. Miss B. would also gratefully acknowledge the kind and liberal support her School has met with, and trusts her endeavours will still have a like share of public patronage. Aug. 8. (Chron. & Jour. St.)

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

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

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

THE following FRENCH BOOKS are to be obtained at the Book and Stationery Store of WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street. Ollendorff's French Grammar. Value. Do. do. do. Jewett. Key for each of the above. Noel & Chapsal's French Grammar. Levizac's French Grammar. Wagnstroch's French Grammar. Poncey's First Book in French. De Fiva's Elementary French Reader. De Riva's Classic French Reader. Collet's Dramatic French Reader. Rowan's Modern French Reader. Adventures de Telemaque. Historie de Charles XII. Recueil Choisi. Bolmar's Perrin's Fables. Petit Preceptor. Chambaud's Fables. Spler's & Surenne's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary. Do. School Dictionary. Book of Common Prayer, in French. French Testament. Dec 13.

NEW BOOKS!

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

- Tracts for the Christian Season, 1st series, 4 vols., clo., 2s. Do Do 2nd do. 4 vols., clo., 2s. A Plain Commentary on the Gospels, 7 vols. 3s. Taylor's Holy Living, 2s. 3d. Do. Holy Dying, 2s. 3d. Liturgia Domestica, 3s. 0d. Jones Letters from a Tutor to his Pupils, 2s. 3d. Sherlock's Practical Christian, 6s. 0d. Nicholson's Exposition of the Catechism, 2s. 4d. Nelson's Life of Bishop Bull, 2s. 6d. Keble's Selections from Hooker, 2s. 3d. Confessions of St. Augustine, 3s. Thoughts during Sickness, 3s. 0d. Jones Tracts for the Church, 2s. 3d. Bright's Ancient Collects, 2s. Paschal's Thoughts on Religion, 2s. 3d. Catechetical Notes on the Articles, 3s. Do Lessons on the Parables, 3s. 9d. Do do on the Miracles, 3s. 9d. Do do on the Morning Prayer, 2s. 3d. Heylin's Doctrine and Discipline of the English Church, 1s. Old Week's Preparation for the Sacrament, 3s. Companion to the Prayer Book, 1s. 6d. Arden's Scripture Drevlaties, 3s. 6d. Life of Bonwicke, 1s. 6d. The Golden Grove, 1s. 6d. Mant's Man of Sorrows, 3s. The Psalter and the Gospel, 3s. Chief Truths, 1 10s. The Penitential Psalms, 3d. Tales for the Young Men and Women of England - 22 kinds, each, 1s. 4d. Catechism on Confirmation, in packets, 1s. 4d. Preparation for Confirmation, do, 1s. 4d. Questions for Confirmation, 1st series, do, 1s. 4d. Do do 2nd series, do, 1s. 4d. Hints for the Day of Confirmation, do, 1s. 4d. The Confirmation Service explained, do, 1s. 4d. A few Words before Confirmation, do, 1s. 4d. Miscellaneous Tracts for Parochial Use, do, 2s. 3d. Morning and Evening Prayers, do, 1s. 4d. Daily Office for Use of Families, do, 1s. 4d. Short Manual of Devotions for every Day in the Week, 10d. Ken's Manual of Prayers, 10d. Keble's Christian Year, 2s. 3d. Lyra Innocentium, 2s. 3d. Daily Steps towards Heaven, gilt Imp, 3s. 9d. WM. GOSSIP, No. 24, Granville street.

Great Reduction in Prices!

LONDON HOUSE, July 10, 1857.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their Friends and the public generally that they will commence on MONDAY next

THE DISPOSAL Of their large and varied Stock, of SUMMER GOODS

At a very great Reduction in Prices. THE DRESS DEPARTMENT Will present very great inducements to purchasers. Double Skirt and Flounced Robes, Fancy Checks, French and Swiss Printed Muslins and French Barages will be sold far below Cost! A large lot of FRENCH TISSUE SCARF SHAWLS, of newest designs - reduced to 13s 6d, worth 25s. The Balance of Stock of PARIS KID GLOVES, will be offered at 1s 6d per pair (former price 2s 6d.) 350 dozen of LADIES WHITE COTTON HOSIERY, reduced to 1s 9d and 2s 6d the half dozen pairs. With a proportionate reduction throughout the various departments of their Stock. July 25. E. BILLING, Junr. & Co.

Chambers' Russian War.

A FURTHER supply of this best History of the Russian War. Also a general assortment of Chambers' Educational BOOKS - Miscellany, Repository, Pocket Miscellany and Juveniles. Haswell's Engineer's Pocket Book. An excellent work for Engineers and Mechanics, embracing a great variety of Tables and calculations, and useful information on many branches of Art and Science. Neville's Hydraulic Formulas. High Miller's Testimony of the Rocks. Some copies of the above last work of this celebrated Geologist, on hand, at lowest rate, direct from the publishers. WM. GOSSIP, June 4 24 Granville Street.

CHISWELL'S PECTORAL BALSAM

HAS been used for several years with increasing reputation, through the recommendation of those who have been relieved by its use, and having proved of great service it is now offered to the public with full confidence in its value as an effectual remedy in all cases of coughs, colds, hoarseness, and complaints arising from exposure to cold or damp. To Ministers or public speakers it will be found valuable, giving increased strength and tone to the voice. Price 2s. 6d. Prepared from an English recipe, and sold wholesale and retail by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c., March 21. Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

I HAVE now on hand, handsomely bound in rocco and Gold - a number of the New Edition of the PSALM & HYMN BOOK. These are well adapted for Presents. Sold singly at 3s. - a handsome present when half a dozen or more are taken. WM. GOSSIP, No. 24, Granville Street.

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED, per Ship *Felicity* from GLASGOW, the balance of my **Spring Importations of BOOKS & STATIONERY**, comprising a General Assortment of Educational Books in general use in Schools, Academies and Colleges. Beams 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 Porte Crayons; Excise Inks, Horn Inks, Crown Inks, Scrow 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,
24 Granville Street.
May 30

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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

M. MACILREITH,
J. E. CABOT.

Halifax, 31st March, 1857.

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

No. 28 Granville Street,
until the old stand in Hollis Street is rebuilt.

WILLIAM LANGLEY, CHEMIST and DRUGGIST,

FROM LONDON.
Hollis Street, a few doors South of Province Building, HALIFAX, N. S.

REPORTER OF

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

AGENT for English and American, PATENT MEDICINES.

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

March 21



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

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

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

Crown Land Office, May 16, 1857. 3m.

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

LANGLEY'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Under the Patronage of the Medical Faculty.

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

Sold by **WM. LANGLEY,**
Hollis Street.
March 21.

PARIS MANTLES!

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

ARE clearing the Balance of their stock of PARIS MANTLES At an Immenso Sacrifice! In the large assortment on hand will be found some of the most choice designs for the season. Former prices ranging to 80s., now reduced to 20s. and upwards. August 1. LONDON HOUSE.

E. BILLING, JR. & CO'S.

FIRST GRAND DISPLAY

Spring and Summer FANCY GOODS.

APRIL 28, 1857.

WE will have the pleasure of submitting to the Inspection of the public this morning, the contents of **72 cases FANCY GOODS,** Received per 'America,' and other Steamers Our assortment of NEW DESIGNS in DRESSES in every texture, far surpasses in profuse extent any of our previous immense importations. Striped Checkered and Flounced SILKS, French Flounced Barages, direct from Paris, Silk and Wool Materials in endless variety Piccolomini Zephyr and other new Robes. With several large lots of very low priced DRESSES, much under value.

MANTLES and MANTILLAS,

Of the latest Parisian designs. Black Gineo Silk Mantles from 10s. to 60s. Black Melro Antique Mantles, from 10s. to 70s. Velvet Mantles, from 40s. to 100s. A very elegant display of SHAWLS, In Silk, Tissue, and Barage Longs, Paisley and French Filled do Cashmere Scarfs, &c. Bonnet Ribbons French Bonnetings Feathers and Flowers Elegant Worked Mullins, Lace Goods, Silk Scarfs, &c. &c.

E. BILLING JR. & Co., London House.

N. B.—We would especially invite attention to our stock of

BONNETS

which is the largest and most varied we have ever imported. **E. H. JR. & Co.**

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JUST RECEIVED,

A FURTHER supply of CHAMBERS' HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN WAR. Chambers' Architectural and Mechanical Drawing Books Chambers' Mathematics, Key to do. " Arithmetic, Key to do. " Algebra, Key to do. " Chemistry. History of British Empire, Principles of Elocution. And all the other School Books published by Messrs. W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh—Wholesale and Retail. **WM. GOSSIP,** 24 Granville street. April 25.

CONSIGNMENT

Rich Oriental and French SILK TISSUE SHAWLS.

LONDON HOUSE,

June 6, 1857.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now offering a Case of RICH SILK TISSUE SCARFS, 16s. 3d. each. Manufacturer's price was 25s.

ALSO—A lot of French BARAGE and India Tissue LONG SHAWLS, 20s. to 30s. The new Wire Ground French Tissue LONG SHAWLS 27s. 6d. June 6. **E. BILLING JUNR. & CO.**

DRAWING BOOKS—ENVELOPES—COPY BOOKS.

WM. GOSSIP 24 GRANVILLE STREET, has just received from England a large Assortment of Drawing Books, all sizes—Cream Laid Envelopes, adhesive, all sizes—and Ruled Copy Books—which he will sell wholesale and retail at the lowest rates. This stock imported previous to the imposition of the 10 per cent. duty, may be purchased on more favourable terms than the Spring Importations.

ON HAND—A valuable Stock of Paper of all kinds, and a variety of Stationery. Call at No. 24, Granville Street. March 29

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SULLIVAN'S Spelling Book Superceeded; Carpenter's Mayor's, Dilworth's, Universal, Union and other Spelling Books. Latham's Hand Book of the English Language; Quackenbos's Course of Elocution and Composition, an excellent Work; Murray's, Lennie's and McCulloch's Grammars, Chambers' English Grammar; do. Introduction to do.; Russell's Grammar, Elements of Grammar. Histories of England, Greece, Rome and France. Large School Bibles, clear print and strongly bound, 1s. 3d and 1s. 1 1/2. Testaments do. do. at 7d and 6d; Church Services and Books of Common Prayer 6d. 9d 10d. 1s. 2s. and upwards, to 25s. Halifax, Dec'r 1856. **WM. GOSSIP.**

MARSHALL'S NOVA SCOTIA JUSTICE.

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

HEALTH OR SICKNESS? CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD!

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

ALARMING DISORDERS.

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

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

SCIENTIFIC ENDORSEMENTS.

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

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

Asthma	Diarrhoea	Inflammation	Gravel
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Coughs	Debility	Liver Com-plaints	Veneral Affections
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Chest Disease	Female Com-plaints	Indigestion	
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Dyspepsia	Indigestion	Stones and	

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 86, Maiden Lane New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—25 cents; 62 1/2 cents; and \$1 each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia.—J F Cochran & Co. Newport; Dr. Hardin, Windsor; G N Fuller, Horton; Moore & Chisham, Kentville; Caldwell and N Tupper, Cornwallis; J A Gibbon, Wilmot; A B Piper, Bridgetown; R Gues, Yarmouth; T R Phillips, Liverpool; I F Moore, Caledonia, Miss Carter, Pleasant River, Robt. West, Bridgewater; Geo. Neil, Lunenburg; B Legge, Mahone Bay; Tucker & Smith, Truro; N Tupper & Co., Amherst; R B Huot, Wallace; W Cooper, Pugwash; Mrs. Robson Pictou; T B Fraser, New Glasgow; J & C Jost, Gursborough; Mrs. Norris, Canso; P Smyth, Port Hood; T & J Jost, Sydney; J Matheson & Co., Bras d'Or.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia

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

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

Sold in Boxes, Price 1s. **WM. LANGLEY,** Chemist & Druggist, Hollis St. March 21.

"WHITE STAR," FROM LONDON!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received per the above Vessel a large and varied assortment of ARTISTS' MATERIALS, for Water and Oil Colour Drawing, consisting of DRAWING PAPER, all sizes and descriptions—SOLID SKETCHING BLOCKS, various sizes—Tinted and White—(G. adjusted) Tints—WATER COLORS in Cakes and half Cakes—MOIST WATERCOLORS in Jammed Boxes. A splendid Assortment of SABLE BRUSHES, &c. &c. &c. Call and examine for yourselves, as the like assortment of Articles in that line, is not to be found in the City—The above are all direct from the celebrated Establishment of WINDSOR & NEWTON, London, and are warranted to be of the best quality.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street. April 17, 1857.

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