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The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. 2. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1857. NO. 48.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.		MORNING.		EVENING.	
Day	Date	Lesson	John	Lesson	Heb.
S. Nov. 29	Advent Sund.	Leviticus 16	1 John 1	Leviticus 21	Heb. 1
M. 30	St. Andrew Ap.	Leviticus 17	1 John 2	Leviticus 22	Heb. 2
T. Dec. 1		Leviticus 18	1 John 3	Leviticus 23	Heb. 3
W. 2		Leviticus 19	1 John 4	Leviticus 24	Heb. 4
Th. 3		Leviticus 20	1 John 5	Leviticus 25	Heb. 5
F. 4		Leviticus 21	1 John 6	Leviticus 26	Heb. 6
S. 5		Leviticus 22	1 John 7	Leviticus 27	Heb. 7

* The Athanasian Creed to be used.

Poetry.

GOD LIVETH EVER.

God liveth ever!
Wherefore, soul, despair thou never!
Our God is good, in every place
His love is known, His help is found.
His mighty arm and tender grace
Bring good from ills that hem us round.
Easier than we think can He
Turn to joy our agony
Soul, remember 'mid thy pains,
God o'er all forever reigns.

God liveth ever!
Wherefore, soul, despair thou never!
Say, shall He slumber, shall He sleep,
Who gave the eye its power to see?
Shall He not hear His children weep
Who made the ear so wondrously;
God is God; He sees and hears
All their troubles, all their tears,
Soul, forget not 'mid thy pains,
God o'er all forever reigns.

God liveth ever!
Wherefore, soul, despair thou never!
Those whom the thoughtless world forsakes,
Who stand bewildered with their woe,
God gently to His bosom takes,
And bids them all His fulness know.
In thy sorrows' swelling flood,
Own His hand who seeks thy good,
Soul, forget not in thy pains,
God o'er all forever reigns.

God liveth ever!
Wherefore, soul, despair thou never!
What though thou tread, with bleeding feet,
A thorny path of grief and gloom,
Thy God will choose the way most meet
To lead thee heavenwards, lead thee home.
For this life's long night of sadness
He will give thee peace and gladness.
God o'er all forever reigns.

Religious Miscellany.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

THE burning of the European factories in December last has entailed a loss on literature, by the destruction, of the only set of Mantchoo printing types—the only complete one, it is said, in existence. The same catastrophe has stopped the publication, for the current year, of a very useful little work called the *Hong Kong Almanac*, an invaluable repository of statistical and general information, the possession of which, moreover, used to be regarded as an indispensable appendage to foreign residents in the Celestial Empire. I had myself intended to draw upon this treasure, in order to qualify the results of my own experience with the conclusions arrived at by others on the same subject, and thereby correct any misconceptions that might arise from imperfect information, a fallible judgment, or bias in favor of one's own opinions. As matters stand, however, I have to fall back upon the *Shanghai Almanac*, which has the demerit—to one, at least, not connected with the North—of dealing only in local topics. From the missionary intelligence furnished by the publication I gather that the Church Missionary Society employs two evangelists in this important town, and from other sources I learn that the number of clergymen representing our great Missionary Society in China amounted in 1855 to eight, distributed as follows in the five open ports:—

At Canton	None.
Amoy	None.
Fuchuan	Three.
Ningpo	Three.
Shanghai	Two.

Three excluding two parts and the colony of Hong Kong from the operations of the Society. In Hong Kong, however, the Anglican Church is represented,

though not in her missionary capacity, by the Colonial Chaplain, the Rev. J. J. Irwin, and by the Chaplain to the Forces, the Rev. M. C. Odell. By the evacuation of the factories the foreign residents have been deprived of the valuable services of the Rev. J. H. Gray, Consular Chaplain at Canton. With the advent of peace, however, this gentleman, it is to be hoped, will be able to resume his duties.

At Amoy the Anglican Church is unrepresented. I regret to say; and I trust I shall not be deemed uncharitable if, in stating what I believe to be the truth, I assert that the Church Catholic is misrepresented in that quarter. The list of missionaries at Amoy includes no priests possessing Episcopal ordination save some who rejoice in the rather anomalous title of *Portuguese Roman Catholics*. The London Missionary Society contributes at one blow to the confusion of the Chinese mind and the dissemination of the Dissenting element, by sending out two gentlemen authorised to teach and to preach, so far as that body can confer such a commission.—Lord Shaftesbury is, I believe, a leading member of this Society, and no doubt his lordship can satisfactorily settle with his conscience how he, a member of the Church of England, and, it is to be presumed, a man of education, can bring himself to countenance the establishment in China of a Christian body with which neither Ignatius nor Irenæus, neither Ambrose, Augustine, or Athanasius could co-operate or communicate. I do really think that the principles and doctrines of the Church of England, faithfully and feelingly laid before them, would produce a lasting impression on the Chinese. But, as Christianity is propagated at present among the heathen, it is, humanly speaking, impossible it should create anything but despair and bewilderment in the majority of instances. I have been told—*non meus hic sermo est*—on the very best authority, that some of these (I say it with all respect) uncommissioned missionaries have done more harm than good by charging at once into the thick of Popery, and thereby endlessly perplexing converts of every hue—from those who are taught to venerate "our Lord the Pope," to those who offer incense at the shrine of Calvin and Beza, and who, because they have strained the extreme tenets of these great men and have wholly eschewed their opinions when tending to moderation, call themselves Calvinists, and under the folds of the mantle of their master, hide "the multitude of sins."

The mischievous consequences that are sure, unless overruled, to result from indiscreet efforts at conversion have been well exemplified in the case of a remarkable man, Tao Ping by name, and by profession Emperor of Nankin and a claimant for the crown of China and Tartary. It is well known that a loud flourish of trumpets, some years since, announced the conversion of this well known personage. The change was attributed to a tract. Indeed, I don't think that any conversion or sincerity in religion could possibly be complete without the intervention of a tract, or some diluted little essay, which, if uttered from the pulpit, would act as a speedy soporific on the hearers. I have not seen the publication in question, and cannot say how far the sentiments it enunciated warranted the "development" of "Christianity made easy," or "every man his own minister," issued by Tao Ping to his fellow converts a short time after his conversion.

In this document he apologetically alluded to the changes that had occurred in Church and State, and modestly announces to his co-religionists his commands, *eloquar an sileam*, his blasphemous rescript, that his own name should be coupled with that of the Supreme Being in the public devotions of a Church organised under Dissenting influences, and I may add, I hope without offence, hallucinations.

But some persons may say that as I scatter my censures so freely, I should suggest some remedy for this disastrous state of things. Strictures on the indiscretions of individuals or public bodies will not propagate the Gospel in Cathay. The objection is a reasonable one enough, and I shall endeavour to answer it satisfactorily.

I don't think that anything short of that effective organisation, suggested by Dean Trench, based upon

the system pursued in the catechetical schools of Alexandria, would make any sufficient headway against the notorious indifference and frivolity of the Chinese in all religious concerns. "Neither gratitude for favors received, nor appreciation of the greater boon sought to be conferred, has yet awakened a responsive chord in the hearts of this apathetic people." Such is the testimony of Dr. Hobson, medical missionary at Canton from the year 1839 to the commencement of the recent disturbances in that quarter.

One of two conclusions, then, is inevitable.—Either the right chord has not yet been struck, or the man who can sweep the strings has yet to come; for no person who believes the Bible will maintain a third theory, that the chord that will respond to religious impressions is wanting in the Chinese bosom. The religious element is there, not dead but dormant, awaiting the touch of the charmer. Send out, as the Canon did in the days of her first love and purity, highly cultivated and well drilled students of the Gospel, men who with a little experience will be competent to cope with the sly and sarcastic natures of the East, and who, with God's blessing on their labor, will be enabled to plant in China a native church which will "strike root downwards, and bear fruit upwards," and against which the "gates of hell shall not prevail."

But, pending this to be wished for consummation, "How," to quote the words of England's Duke, "is the Queen's government to be carried on? How are the interests of the Mother Church in the East to be conducted until she is in a position to send out her well trained antagonists to the contest in which the Church militant is, and will be, engaged until she merges into the Church triumphant? I do not know of any course more natural or less liable to objection than to coalesce with those Christian bodies already established in the East, which hold the same views and pursue the same objects that we do. For identity of interests and sentiments is a sure basis of amity and union.

"*Idem velle atque idem nolle ea demum firma amicitia est.*" Now in the Episcopal Church of America we find that ecclesiastical and evangelical purity which we look for in vain in the religious bodies of the Continent, or in that many headed monster thing called, in England, Protestant Dissent. The Protestant Episcopal Church in America, the Church in Scotland, and the Church of Ireland, are essentially one in religion, in language, and race. The Church in America admits, in the preface to her Prayer Book, that "to the Church of England she is indebted, under God, for her first foundation, and a long continuance of nursing care and protection." There exists, then, between us and this noble daughter of the Church of England, not merely the essentials of a durable coalition, but the prospects of being able to combine with mutual advantage the headquarters of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Shanghai; there they have established, under Episcopal control, eight missionaries, including four missionaries and a medical man. Why not, then, place Shanghai under the jurisdiction of Bishop Boone, and supply him, from time to time with men and money, as our means will permit, or his necessities require?—Surely our object cannot be to have two Bishops in Shanghai; one owing allegiance to the Church of England, and the other, in the words of his own Prayer Book asserting that "he does not differ from the Church of England in any essential point of doctrine, discipline, or worship, or further than local circumstances require." If the principles of the Church of England are propagated, it matters little whether the missionary is a subject of Queen Victoria, or records his vote for a temporary Sovereign.

There is, I see, another missionary agency in China, representing the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. The name is indicative of more sanity and greater fidelity to the principles of John Wesley than we expect to find in the followers of that great man in England. What the minute points of difference are that keep alive in America two such bodies, I cannot say; I have, however, known a clergyman belonging to that persuasion use, without scruple, the Prayer Book of the Protestant Episco-

pal Church in America, which prayer-book is all but a reprint of our own inimitable compilation. So that there are at present in the East three separate Churches, which, were overtures to be made, might, no doubt, be welded into one, and put an end to the scandal of having in the same town the "followers of Paul, Apollos, and Cephas."—*Corresp. London Guardian.*

Correspondence.

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

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

Sir—The city having been rife for some time past with rumors of a Row in the above institution, it may not be uninteresting to those of your readers who have not the means of knowing all that is passing, to learn some of the particulars of the affair referred to.

I think it also due to the College, in the absence of authoritative information,—of which, by the way, we have so little upon any subject, that I, and I doubt not many others, would feel deeply grateful to any of your readers who would enlighten us from time to time as to the disposal of our funds, the state of the Balance-sheet, &c., &c. These the people, who are now the patrons and paymasters of this popularised institution have a natural curiosity, if not the right, to inspect. It is due, I say, to the College, to remove the impression which is already widely spread, that so severe an act of discipline could only be called forth by the recurrence of such scenes of dissipation and disorder as happily for some years have been entirely unknown. It is due also to the young men on whom this disgrace has fallen, to make it widely known that it is for no act of immorality nor for any crime. It appears from what we can learn, that for some short time previous to the grand *dénouement* the smaller boys had been undergoing the usual process of domestication—the first lessons in the battle of life—the most serious of these was the smutty joke of stuffing their flues. To effect this it was necessary to remove the lock which secured the hatch leading to the roof, and this having been repeated in the face of the functionary whose duty it is to look after the young men's manners, a fine of £4 5s. was imposed, and a day of payment named. A hope was also expressed that the guilty parties would come forward like gentlemen, which they should have done, and save their fellows from expense. The day came and passed unheeded—a second day was named, and all were to be kept in bounds until payment should be made. Before that day expired, three fourths of the number made payment under protest, and had their fines remitted,—the others, having been prevented by various causes from doing the same, were mulcted in the whole amount, and subsequently sent about their business for the remainder of the term.—These are the leading facts as nearly as we have been able to ascertain.

Now, as regards the whole affair, it seems to us that there can be but one opinion. That there were acts of disobedience is undoubtedly true, and that punishment should have been inflicted is equally clear.—Discipline must be maintained at any cost, but it must be conceded, that in the present case the original offence was contemptible, and that the punishment throughout, (the fine in the first instance, and the subsequent rustication,) was unwise, unreasonable, and unjust. It does seem as if our poor old college was doomed, in spite of every effort, to be perpetually disgraced before the public. Here are the labors of years wiped out in a day, and the world, not knowing and not caring to know the merits of the case, has forced upon its notice the naked fact, that an institution of 5 full-grown professors are confessedly incompetent to the government of 1/2 each—that they have been obliged to return one-fourth of them to their anxious mamma! Pity, pity that the punishment, if punishment were necessary, had not been kept within the college walls, and not have scandalized the Institution in the eyes of its foes.

Nor can we for the life of us see that the occasion called for such severity, or even that the offence in the first instance required to be noticed at all:

"All's not offence that indiscretion finds,
And dotage terms so."

It has of late been repeatedly affirmed by very grave, if not by very high authority, to-wit, the Rector of the north end, that "the College" was going to the dogs,—that there was such a tame, spiritless set of fellows there, so different from his day and times,—

what could you expect from it? The farmer's wife now a days never thought of putting extra eggs under her sitting-hens to furnish poultry for the college gentlemen, nor the farmer leave a tree or two of unplucked fruit to garnish their deserts. Professors too could lie at ease upon their beds, and turn their black-mares into pasture over night without fear of their becoming white by morning—they were all going to the bad together."

Now we are heretical enough to hold very much the same opinions as the authority referred to. We do not object to a little mischief in the character, may we rather like it so long as it does not exhibit a vicious tendency. It is an old Italian saying, that, in the formation of a perfect character there must be "poco di matto"; nor do we believe any more than they, in those animated jelly-bags,—mere conglomerates of amiability, iniquity and dalsness. We could therefore hazard a guess that the perpetrators of these practical jokes are sharp-witted, ready and intelligent lads, and if this were their sole offence, cannot help thinking that it was by no means commensurate with the penalty imposed.

"Qui fortiter emungit, elicit sanguinem," and one can perfectly understand how boys of spirit and independence would resent excessive punishment, and be incited to rather than be deterred thereby from further acts of disobedience. It is not to be expected that they should possess

"that godlike magnanimity to keep
"When most provoked, our reason calm and clear."
But admitting that there was no such provocation, that there was not even ground for jealousies—that there are no pets, no pimps, within the College walls, but that equal justice is meted out to all, and that favours are at all times impartially bestowed;—still we cannot be rid of the impression that the punishment was unreasonably severe. There is but one other that can exceed it. Next to expulsion it is the most serious, the most disgraceful it is possible to inflict—and never before in the whole history of the University, has it been imposed for so trivial an action." In former times,—as in cases of transportation at the present day,—a culprit required no little interest to insure his rustication. It was held in reserve for grave ecclesiastical offences, such as shaving the tails of a Bishop's horses, or for attempting to make "Guys" of Reverend Professors, through a too familiar acquaintance with torpedos and maroons. But to have attained to that distinction through the smoke of a chimney flue, would in those days have been as hopeless on the one side as the act itself would have been beneath the notice of the other.

But besides all this, we consider the present act unjust. The system of fines is objectionable in itself. In some of the Parent Universities they are not suffered to reach a pound. In the U. S. they are not tolerated. If actual damage were committed, it should of course have been charged with other expenses and settled with the Bursar in the usual way—and if punishment were needed, surely some mode might be devised by which it should fall on the offenders, instead of their unfortunate friends. Who pays these fines? Who suffers by these rustications? Is it dealing fairly by the poor man, who with many self-denials, ekes out enough for fees and commons, to make him pay a certain further sum in the shape of fines, or be subjected to the charge of extra travelling expenses, inconveniences, and loss of time.—We feel bound to assume that, in the case before us, the parents, though they might not have acquiesced in the justice of the sentence, were fully informed of its nature, and of the ultimate consequences of their refusal to pay. For amongst the much vaunted advantages of the newly created "chair of unintelligible duties," that of "pater familias" stands prominently forward. As such, he would calmly reason with the lads themselves, and affectionately point out the consequences of their persistence. Christian charity would in the next place lead to communication with the friends of the offenders, that they might, if so disposed, by a timely payment of the fine, save themselves from farther expense, and their children from disgrace. We should indeed be loth to think that it were otherwise—that any one of those departing youth, should have it in his power to retort with Romeo:—

"O Friar—how hast thou the heart,
Being a divine, a ghostly confessor,
Or sin abridger and my friend profest,
To mangle me with that word—banishment?"

Or that their parents should be compelled to hesitate whether they should send them back to an institution from whence, at any moment, they may be retorted unexpectedly upon their heads.

May, we would rather adopt the suggestion which the professional vote at the late Eacania would convey, that they were over-burdened with numbers, and were glad of an opportunity for reducing them from 1/2 to 1/4 each.

But more anon,

ALUMNUS.

News Department.

Extracts from Papers by Steamer Niagara.

ENGLAND.

The following petition respecting the operation of the Divorce Act is being very extensively circulated throughout the country. We content ourselves with directing attention to it:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
The humble and dutiful address of your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the undersigned clergy and laity of the United Church of England and Ireland,

Humbly sheweth—That an Act was passed in the present Session of Parliament, called the "Divorce and Matrimonial Causes" Act, for the purpose, among other things, of enabling persons lawfully married to obtain, in certain cases, sentences of divorce, with liberty to contract marriages with other parties, during the lifetime of those to whom they had been so lawfully married, and making provision for the solemnisation of such marriages by clergy of the Church of England, according to the ritual of the United Church of England and Ireland.

The undersigned would humbly represent to your Majesty that there is great reason to conclude that the provisions of the Act 13 and 14 Car. II, c. 4, commonly called the Act of Uniformity, could not have been present to the mind of the Legislature at the time of passing the said Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, which, without referring to the said Act of Uniformity, does, nevertheless, contain provisions at variance, and in conflict, with the said Act:

For that the Book of Common Prayer, and therein the Form of Solemnisation of Matrimony, as settled at the last Revision, A.D. 1661, unanimously subscribed by both Houses of Convocation of both provinces, December 20, 1661, and made to be the law of the land in and by the said Act of Uniformity, contains a prayer in which are found the words following: "O God, who by Thy mighty power hast made all things of nothing; Who also (after other things set in order) didst appoint that out of man (created after Thine own image and similitude) woman should take her beginning; and knitting them together, didst teach that it should never be lawful to put asunder those whom Thou by matrimony hadst made one:" with divers other declarations and expressions to the same effect: more especially, the prohibitory words, "Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder:"

That there is no word, either in the said form, or in any other of the formularies of the United Church of England and Ireland, to show, or to suggest, that it hath been at any time the judgment of the said Church that marriage, once lawfully contracted, is dissolved except by death.

That the said Act of Uniformity binds every beneficed minister of the Church of England to "declare, openly and publicly before the congregation, his unfeigned assent and consent to the use of all things contained and prescribed in the said Book of Common Prayer; and to use the Morning Prayer, Evening Prayer, celebration and administration of both the Sacraments, and all other the public and common prayer, in such order and form as is mentioned in the said Book."

That moreover the said Act of Uniformity answers to, and is in exact accordance with, the conditions of the obligation taken upon himself by every priest of the said United Church of England and Ireland at his ordination—that is to say, that he "give his faithful diligence always so to minister the doctrine and sacraments, and the discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath commanded, and as this Church and realm hath received the same"—but that the aforesaid Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act contravenes those conditions.

That it appears therefore that the aforesaid Act of the Legislature—viz., the said Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act—has indirectly repealed a material portion of another Act of the Legislature—viz., the said Act of Uniformity—such act not being the legal and constitutional basis of the public ministrations of the Church of England.

The undersigned would humbly represent to your Majesty that the principle of this precedent is most alarming.

For that it is manifest that if the principle of repealing any material portion of the said Act of Uniformity indirectly and by implication be once admitted, the plain meaning of the Prayer Book may be nullified, and the express directions which it contains imperceptibly abrogated—in so far as the statutory obligation of these is concerned—and that fundamental alterations may be thereby effected in the relations of the Church to the State, without the attention of laity or clergy having been awakened to the legislative process by which such alterations shall have been effected.

That the above indirect repeal of a material portion of the Act of Uniformity by the said Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act is, moreover, accompanied by a circumstance, it is humbly conceived, without parallel in the legislation which has hitherto affected the United Church of England and Ireland—namely, the exemption of one portion of that United Church from the operation of the said Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, which has been carefully framed so as to leave the Church of Ireland unaffected by its provisions.

That the United Church is therefore disunited, in respect of a material point, by the aforesaid Act, inasmuch as in Ireland marriage remains indissoluble by the general law, while in England it has become dissoluble.

That the said Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act cannot come into operation except upon, or after, the 1st day of January, 1858, by your Majesty's Order in Council.

The undersigned, therefore, humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to withhold such Order in Council, until time shall have been given for Parliament so to amend the said Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, that the confusion and inconvenience and scandal which must arise from a state of the law contradictory to itself may be avoided; and that, in the event of Parliament seeing fit to abide by so much of the said Act as provides by process of law for the dissolution of a vinculo of marriages lawfully contracted, care at least be taken that, whatever the Legislature may enact concerning the dissolution of the civil contract, no violence be done to the plain language of the prayer-book, the consciences of the clergy and laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, and to the law of the said Church, as it has been identified in and by the said Act of Uniformity with the law of the State.

And your Majesty's humble and dutiful petitioners will ever pray.

In commenting on Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley's mission to the United States, the *Liverpool Albion* observes—“The bombardment of Greytown is a subject painful to the reflection of all right-minded men, both in England and the United States. The facts are now familiar to the public, and we shall not repeat them. On Saturday Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, K. C. B., sailed for America in the *Arabia*. It is understood he is intrusted with full powers to arrange this delicate question with the President of the United States, and also other vexed questions relating to Central America and the Mosquito Indians. In making this appointment Lord Palmerston has selected a Minister not connected with his own political party, but connected with the United States by means of his wife, who is the daughter of an American citizen. Sir William G. Ouseley is a gentleman who had acquired considerable reputation as a statesman and a pacificator, and, as he is also a personal friend of Mr. Buchanan, our brethren in America cannot fail to see that Great Britain approaches a settlement of this unpleasant affair in the most friendly spirit, and through a most conciliatory agency.”

IRELAND.

The Dublin subscription to the Indian Relief Fund amounts to about £8,000, a fair proportion of which was collected in the Churches on the Fast-day; at Armagh the contribution already amounted to £850; at Nenagh a meeting was convened by the Sheriff at which a list was opened, and £160 subscribed on the spot; at Swinford, county Mayo, it has been determined to raise a fund, but this good resolution is sadly qualified by another in favor of a public ball and supper in aid of the undertaking; at Belfast £700 was contributed as soon as the lists were opened. At the Waterford meeting a letter was read from the Dean of Waterford, who, referring to Archbishop Cullen's statements relative to the partial appropriation of the Crimean Fund, stated that—

This fund was raised chiefly by subscriptions in the Protestant churches on the Day of Exultation and Prayer in April, 1854. This fund was chiefly distributed through the Protestant Clergy, by whose exertions it was for the most part raised. But, while the dispensers of this charity were generally Protestants, the recipients of it were Protestants and Roman Catholics without distinction, the great majority in Ireland being of the latter. The Patriotic Fund is not dispensed through the clergy of any creed, but generally the staff officers by whom the pensioners are paid.

On Thursday a lengthy manifesto was published by the Central Committee of the Grand Orange Lodge, inveighing strongly against the Lord Chancellor's recent letter to the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord-Lieutenant of county Down, and which concludes, with informing the offending writer that “even yet a retreat is open to him by his honestly acknowledging his error, recalling his unconstitutional man-

date, and by future recognition of the principles, and importance of the Society he has assailed.”

The Young Ireland rebellion of 1848 caused Limerick at that period to be placed under the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act, from which it has only just been relieved by a proclamation from the Lord-Lieutenant.

PRUSSIA.

The Prince of Prussia is appointed Regent for three months. The Prince accepts the Royal powers conferred upon him, and declares it is his firm desire to conform faithfully to the Constitution and to the laws of the country, and to direct the affairs of the Government according to the intentions of the King, which are known to him, for so long a time as his Majesty may judge it to be necessary. The Prince adds that he expects of the army, of the functionaries, and of the subjects of the King, that they will accord to him (the Prince) their obedience. The Ministers collectively and individually will remain charged with the same responsibilities as before. The Prince asks of God strength and grace to enable him to execute his mission to the satisfaction of the King and for the good of the country, and he hopes that the re-establishment of the broken health of the King will soon terminate a mission which the Prince accepts according to the orders of the King, and from love to his country.

Writing upon these arrangements, the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* remarks—

This form of settlement of the crisis at Potsdam will not be without a very disturbing influence on the wedding arrangements of the Princess Royal and the Prince Frederick William. As the Prince of Prussia will, in consequence of holding this power of attorney, be prevented from going over to England to be present at his son's nuptials, it is more than possible that the marriage itself will be postponed for a short time. Such a postponement would, in many respects, be desirable, inasmuch as, among other reasons, if the ceremony takes place later in the year, there will be a better chance of its being favored with fine weather, which, as far as the Berlin portion of the ceremony is concerned is a consideration of very great importance, inasmuch as the entry into Berlin of the bridal couple entails upon a large number of old civic notabilities the necessity of confronting the severities of the open air in these curtailed unmentionables that seem everywhere to form an essential of court custom. Quantities of young girls, too, will go out of the city gates to receive the bride, themselves dressed in bridal attire, and it would be a grievous pity if ruin or other inclemency of the weather should mar the effect of white satin shoes and low dresses, and consign their wearers to a bed of sickness or an untimely grave. It is also very desirable for the position that the youthful couple shall subsequently occupy in the hearts of their future subjects, that all Prussia should be able to look back to that day of their entry into Berlin as a day of sunshine.

According to the latest arrangements, Prince Frederick will go to England in the early part of next month, and stay at our Court until after the birthday of the Princess Royal.

Extracts from English Papers by Steamer *Atlantic* at New York.

Dennistoun & Co.'s liabilities are estimated at two millions of pounds sterling. The head establishment of the house is in Glasgow, and there are branches in London and Liverpool, New York and New Orleans, and Melbourne, Australia, but the Melbourne firm is not compromised. The almost total cessation of remittances from America was the cause of the suspension. The private property of the partners is of great magnitude, and it is presumed the embarrassment will be but temporary.

The British Funds were buoyant, at an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for Consols. Applications for discount at the Bank continued extremely heavy. At Hamburg the rate of discount had advanced to $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The Western Bank of Scotland, at Glasgow, with a paid up capital of £1,500,000, and deposits supposed to amount to £6,000,000 stg. closed its doors 9th inst. The City Bank of Glasgow had also suspended. Numerous other failures of houses connected with the American trade are reported; but there was less uneasiness in mercantile quarters.

The attempt to lay the Atlantic cable next year will be made at the end of June or beginning of July, and it has been determined to resort to the plan originally contemplated, namely, to commence the submerging process in the middle of the Atlantic, the two vessels engaged sailing respectively for the shores of Newfoundland and Ireland. Three thousand miles of cable are to be coiled in the vessels instead of 2,600 as in the first attempt, and the manufacture of the additional quantity has been commenced by Messrs. Glass & Elliott. The construction of the new paying-out machines has been intrusted to Messrs. Easton & Amos.

Delhi was occupied by the British Sept. 21. The old king of Delhi surrendered with his chief wife, and their lives were spared. His two sons and a grandson were shot. General Nicholson is dead.

The King of Delhi is 70 years of age. He surrendered himself to Capt. Hodgson, about fifteen miles south of Delhi. The assault on the 14th cost

us 61 officers, and 1,178 men—being one third of the storming force—killed and wounded. The British were in full pursuit of the enemy. A slight rising in Bombay has been suppressed.

Lucknow was relieved Sep. 25. Our loss was 500 killed and wounded. The relief was just in time, the enemy having advanced their mines, which would have placed the garrison at their mercy. The Malwa country is in a disturbed state. Bhopal war has been burnt. Forces were moving on Mhow. All quiet in Scinde, but the state of the frontier is satisfactory.

A despatch to the India House says, Gen. Havelock, with 2,500 men crossed the Ganges from Cawpore Sept. 10, and relieved Lucknow Residency on the 25th, just as it was ready to be blown up by the besiegers. On the 26th the enemy's entrenchments were stormed, and on the 29th a large part of the city was taken—450 killed and wounded.

Editorial Miscellany.

Harper's Magazine, which is published in New York, has a large circulation in the British Provinces. The advertisement on the cover states that more than 170,000 copies are issued monthly. It is in general a rather entertaining periodical, and if it is to be estimated solely by the quantity of matter which it contains, is certainly the cheapest monthly of which we have any knowledge. There has been a good deal of competition amongst our booksellers as to its sale, and we believe it may be had of some of them at one shilling a number.—This makes the profit something like a shaving. Now Harper's Monthly being a foreign production, its conductors and contributors care very little for national courtesies—and therefore it is we suppose, that the November Number contains a gross insult on the Queen of England. Being, however, so largely subscribed for in the Provinces, it comes among the people with something of a Colonial character, part of which ought to be a carefulness not to outrage the affectionate feelings they entertain towards their Sovereign. Harper, however, evidently cares nothing for the Provincial circulation his magazine obtains, as his November number testifies; for we do not think that any loyal subject of her Majesty will be disposed to continue his patronage after reading it.

THE LATE DR. GRIGOR.—The Hon. William Grigor died on Tuesday last, and his remains will be interred at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Dr. Grigor was a native of Elgin in Scotland, and came to Nova Scotia in 1819. He practised for a short time at Antigonish, and afterwards for five years at Truro, where he made the acquaintance of Mr. Archibald, then Speaker of the Assembly and subsequently Master of the Rolls, who induced him to remove to the Capital, and whose friendship he shared till the death of that eminent man.

In 1827 he married Louisa, fourth daughter of the late James Forman, Esq., by whom he had nine children, four of whom survive.

Dr. Grigor has practised in Halifax for 30 years, and, when he died, though only 58, and apparently in the vigor of manhood, was the senior member of his profession. In 1849 he was elevated to a seat in the Legislative Council.

Dr. Grigor's loss will be keenly felt by the whole community, to whom his varied accomplishments and many virtues had justly endeared him. The poor will not soon forget the man who first established a Public Dispensary for their relief, and gave them gratuitous attendance for a long series of years. Those who are better off will recall scenes to which his love of art, his scientific knowledge, his social and companionable qualities, his graceful bearing and gentlemanly manners, gave a charm more easily remembered than described.

Dr. Grigor was a warm-hearted Scotchman, proud of the country of his birth, but not indifferent to the requirements of that which he had adopted. He was a tenderly attached husband, an exemplary parent, a fast friend, a liberal and progressive politician. All the great constitutional changes which have marked the modern history of Nova Scotia, or led to her industrial development, received from him early, and (when aid was valuable), hearty support.

Dr. Grigor was one of the earliest founders of the Halifax Mechanics' Institute. He was its first President, at a time when General Cathcart was a constant attendant. His picture, taken at the request of the Society, hangs upon its walls.

Dr. Grigor's place in society it will not be easy to supply. Buoyant and cheerful of spirit, he was ever welcome, however juvenile or gay the circle; will read, thoughtful, with a suggestive mind, and fine colloquial powers, he brought to business or grave conversation profound knowledge, conveyed with the seriousness of a student, and the manner of a gentleman.

Dr. Grigor was known and respected by the highest in the land where he lived and died, having won their friendship without mean compliances, and retained it without sacrifice of independence. To the poor he was endeared by the gracefulness of his manners and the generosity of his disposition. His patients will often remember one whose cheerful spirit enlightened their weary days and sleepless nights—who reached those they loved by his science when he could; and, when he could not, mourned with them in all sincerity.—*Chronicle*.

We may add to the foregoing well written obituary, that Dr. Grigor was an Episcopalian.

MINES AND MINERALS.

(COPY)

London, 31st July, 1857.

SIR,—

We have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the progress of the negotiation with the General Mining Association with which we were charged.

Having reported our arrival to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, we were put by Her Majesty's Government in formal communication with the Directors of the Association.

Our first act was to call the attention of the Secretary of the Board to the address of 1855 as containing the proposals for compromise on the part of the Province, and to request that the directors would in return communicate to us their views. The reasonableness of the request was frankly admitted, and we were furnished in writing with the proposition of the Director, a copy of which accompanies this report marked A. It will be seen that, surrendering all other minerals, the Board desired a reservation of Coal at four places, viz: at Sydney, Pictou, Spring Hill, and the Joggins; the territory in Cape Breton being described by specific boundaries extending from Cow Bay to the great Bras D'Or, and including the whole coast in that district, and the north east end of Boularderie Island; the reservations in Nova Scotia being undefined as to boundary, and in no otherwise controlled than by being limited to 4 square miles.

As regards two of the stipulations contained in these proposals, viz.: an extension of the lease, and compensation at its termination for materials and plant, we thought it proper to loss no time in informing the Committee in a conference with them on the subject, that unless these clauses were withdrawn from their propositions we could entertain no hopes of arriving at an amicable adjustment of the question at issue. We also suggested the necessity of some definitiveness in the boundaries of the three Coal Mines in Nova Scotia proper, which otherwise might be laid out with so great length in proportion to the breadth, as hereafter to embarrass other mining operations in their vicinity. These two clauses were subsequently withdrawn by the Directors, and the paper which accompanies this Report, marked B, was furnished to us, containing certain modifications of the first proposition.

The boundaries also were so defined as to guard against the possibility of the inconvenience we had suggested, by limiting the length of each reserve as specified in the paper B B, enclosed herewith.

On looking at the proposals on the part of the Association, as thus modified, and considering that the Directors had, without hesitation, unreservedly abandoned all the minerals in the Province which the Crown, by the lease to the Duke of York, had demised, and which the Association claimed under their sub-lease from the Duke, except only the Coal, and that the area of Coal they desired to reserve in Nova Scotia proper, however large in itself, was but a small portion of the Coal deposits, we did not deem the reservations claimed to be unreasonable in extent, nor could we object to those in Nova Scotia proper as tending to exclude competition, because we are satisfied that at Pictou, the Joggins, and Spring Hill, there remained outside these reserves abundance of Coal accessible for convenient working, and as near to water conveyance as any contained within the limits of the reserves.

It was otherwise, however, in Cape Breton. The tract in that Island described in the propositions of the Directors, included, as we believed, all the available coal seams in that vicinity, and we insisted on such a limitation of their claims as would leave outside these limits a sufficient quantity of a known Coal Field capable of being conveniently worked and shipped, and possessing every advantage for the carrying on of mining operations.

Much difficulty arose in this question which threatened for a time to defeat the negotiation.

At length, however, a satisfactory solution of it was arrived at, and the Directors assented to give up, with the reserve of a small portion immediately surrounding their works at Bridgetown, the whole of that extensive Coal Field, the largest and, we believe, the most valuable Coal Field, and containing some of the best and most workable seams in Cape Breton, and extending from Lingaa Harbor on the North, to Mira River on the South.

We declined to go so far in the Reduction in the royalty as the Directors desired, but we named 6d. per ton for the first 250,000 tons instead of 4d., and we fixed the weight per ton at 2240lbs. instead of 2640lbs.

as prescribed by the Duke of York's lease, and thereby, so far as regards the receipts for the first 250,000 tons, making the amount to exceed, by nearly a fifth, the sum, which would have been payable if we had recognised the standard of weight fixed in the Duke of York's lease.

To bring the negotiation to a definite conclusion, after repeated personal discussions with the Committee had narrowed the questions and made each party generally acquainted with the views of the other, we reduced to writing specific propositions embracing the whole subject. These were accepted without qualification by the Directors, and thus the negotiation was brought to a termination on the terms contained in the proposals. We refer to the copies of these offers and of their acceptance by the Association, accompanying this report and marked C and D, as containing the terms on which we have agreed with the Directors finally to compromise and adjust all existing disputes.

It will be seen that the arrangement we have made is based on the address of the House of Assembly in 1856, and that it embraces all the questions in controversy, and we trust it is calculated to avoid the occasion of future differences.

It was with this view that the mode of estimating the Royalty has been changed from measurement to weight, and the weight defined. As tending to this object, as well as part of the equivalent for the concessions made by the Association, the Royalty is confined to the large Coal sold, and with a view to uniformity and simplicity, more especially in contemplation of other Lessees besides the Association, the rent has been merged in the royalty.

The remission of revenue is somewhat greater than the half of the royalty offered in the address, but this we have deemed unimportant when contrasted with the great advantages of the settlement of the controversy on the terms agreed upon.

In the situation and definition of the Coal measures reserved for the Association, we desired not only to save for Provincial industry and for general competition abundant field for operation in the Province, but also that in the vicinity of each reservation there might be offered to general enterprise the same local advantages as those enjoyed by the Association, and thus to exclude, as far as possible, any objection to the Association on the ground of Monopoly. We believe we have succeeded in accomplishing this object, and that while the Association will hereafter be enabled to pursue and expand their operations, relieved from embarrassment and apprehension, the means of competition are, as far as practicable, offered to the public on terms of equality in relation to situation.

It would be wrong to mention that throughout the negotiation the gentlemen connected with the Association, with whom we were brought into intercourse, met us with the utmost frankness and conciliation, and although questions arose which unavoidably tended to recall unpleasant recollections and excite exasperation of feeling, yet the discussion never deviated from the most courteous and friendly tone, and was marked throughout by an evident desire on the part of the Directors to terminate, even at sacrifices they believed to be great, a painful controversy injurious to both parties. It is due to Mr. Cunard especially, who attended throughout the negotiations, to say that his superior local information over that possessed by his associates, was of great advantage to us in the negotiation, and enabled him to perceive and to urge on them with effect, that the concessions to the Province which the Directors believed to be excessive were, to a large extent, compensated by the unembarrassed use of what would be reserved.

The memorandum of the agreement concluded with the Directors is now in the hands of their Solicitor to be put in a shape to be submitted to us.

We have also thought it proper to require that the draft of the lease from the Province to the General Mining Association, and of the surrender to the Province of all the interests of the Duke of York's representatives and of the Association, and of other documents that might be required for perfecting the agreement should be at once prepared. We have done this in the belief that while we are here and in the recency of the transaction, misapprehensions, should any arise, would be more easily explained away, and the delay incident to correspondence after our return avoided.

We are now waiting till the Solicitor and Conveyancer shall be prepared to submit these Drafts to us.

A good deal of the delay which has occurred has arisen from the Committee, with whom alone we treated having considered it necessary to refer to the

General Board of Directors the different modifications of their first propositions as they occurred.

It is hardly necessary to add that the Association quite understand the arrangement we have made to be dependent for its validity upon the ratification of the Local Legislature.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Yours, &c.

(Signed)

J. W. JOHNSTON,

(Signed)

A. G. ARCHIBALD.

To the Honorable the Provincial Secretary.

HEADS OF ARRANGEMENT

Entered into between the Honourable James William Johnston and Adams George Archibald, Esquire, Delegates on behalf of the Province of Nova Scotia, of the one Part, and the Board of Directors of the General Mining Association, of the other part.

The Province will lease to the Association for a term, to commence on the 1st January, 1858, and to expire on the 30th August, 1886, all the Coal Seams comprised within the areas hereinafter described, with such powers for working the same as the Province has power to confer.

ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON.

1st.—In all that tract which lies to the eastward of a straight line drawn from Subbort's Point, on the North Shore of Sydney Harbour to the head of Mill Pond on the North Side of Boularderie Island, bounded on the north-east and south by the Sea Shore, as the same has been defined in the sketch made by Mr. Brown.

2d.—In all that tract which lies to the eastward of a straight line drawn from M. Phoe's Ferry on the south side of Sydney Harbour in a southerly direction to the mouth of the North-west Brook, so called, which empties into Bridgeport Basin, bounded south by the said Basin and Indian Bay, and on the north and east by the Sea Shore.

3d.—In all that tract near Bridgeport, comprising an area of two square miles, bounded on the north by the Sea Shore, westwardly by a line coinciding with the outcrop of the coal seam now opened, southwardly by a line at right angles to the strike of the seam, and distant south-west from the last pit sunk thereon not more than 160 rods, on the east by a straight line as near as may be parallel with the west line and at such a distance therefrom as to include two square miles of area.

COUNTY OF PICTOU.

4th.—In an area of four square miles, to be selected by the Association, including the Albion Mines works, such area to be bounded by straight lines in the form of a rectangular parallelogram, whose longest side shall not exceed three miles.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

5th.—In an area of four square miles at Spring Hill, to be selected by the Association, and to be laid off on a block two miles square.

6th.—In an area of four square miles at the Joggins, to be selected by the Association, and to be laid off on the principles specified in respect of the Albion Mines, except that the longest side of the parallelogram may be four miles.

The above areas are to include as part of them the space already wrought at the Joggins, Pictou, and Bridgeport, and the whole of the areas at all the localities are, before the 15th day of December next, to be surveyed and marked on the ground by the Association, by distinct and well defined boundary lines and corner posts, in conformity with this Agreement, under the inspection of an Officer or Officers to be appointed by the Government of Nova Scotia, and plans of such Surveys, showing all natural boundaries and distinguishing features at or near the areas, are to be furnished by the Association to the Province, on or before the 15th day of January, 1858; and in default of such surveys, landmarks, and plans, being made and furnished, in conformity with this agreement by the Association, within these respective periods, it shall be lawful for the Province to make the same, and to select the said areas in Pictou, Cumberland, and Bridgeport, within the limits aforesaid, according to their option; but also to raise and establish the south western or land lines in Cape Breton with respect to the districts first and secondly above described.

During the Lease the Province shall not by lease, license, or otherwise, empower or allow any other party to work or sell coal in the Province at a less Royalty, or on more favourable terms in any respect than are to be reserved and contained in the Lease to be granted to the Association, and shall pass, and during the Lease enforce, such legislative enactments and take such other measures by the appointment of an Inspector, and otherwise as may be requisite, to

prevent the working of any coal in the said Province by unauthorized persons, and to prevent the sale or export of coal except such as may be worked on payment of a Royalty equivalent to that to be paid by the Association, and subject to terms not more favourable than those contained in the Lease to the Association.

During the Lease the Province shall not, without the consent of the Association, impose any duty on the export of coal.

In lieu of the Rent and Royalty now paid, the Association shall, after the 1st day of January, 1858, pay to the Province on all large coal sold by them, a Royalty of 6d. Currency per ton of 2240lbs, on all quantities up to 250,000 tons, and of 4d. per ton upon all quantities over that quantity; slack or small coal, and coal used by workmen and in carrying on the works to be free from Royalty.

Until the 1st January, 1858, the rents and Royalty to be as heretofore paid, and the Royalties due on coal raised at the Joggins and other Mines, and not yet received by the Provincial Treasury, to be paid up at the rate of 2s. Currency per Newcastle chaldron.

The clauses in the lease granted by the Crown to the late Duke of York and Albany, on the 25th day of August, 1826, reserving to the Crown the right to enter upon any Mines not worked by the Lessee, and to work or lease the same after twelve months notice, shall not, nor shall any clause to the like effect, be included in the lease to be granted by the Province, it being intended that during the lease the Province shall not work or lease to any other party the coal seams hereby agreed to be leased, whether the Association shall fail to work them upon a 12 months or other notice or not, but with this exception and that of the rent, it is understood that the lease to be granted to the Association is to contain such covenants and stipulations for the protection of the rights of the Province and of the Association respectively, as were inserted for the benefit of the Crown and of the said Duke of York and Albany respectively, in the said lease granted on the 25th August, 1826, and also any additional stipulations that may be required to carry out the spirit of this Agreement. And during the Lease the Provisions of the Act passed in the year 1853, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Mines of this Province," shall not apply to or affect the Mines to be comprised in the Lease to be granted to the Association, nor shall any other Act be passed during the Lease inconsistent with the rights of the Association as they will be established under the terms of this agreement.

The Association are to make and procure proper Surrenders or Releases from themselves and the representatives of the said Duke of York and Albany, of all the interests or rights which they or either of them have in all the Mines or Minerals of Nova Scotia under the Lease above referred to, or under any other contract or agreement made by or on behalf of the Crown in respect of any Mines and Minerals in Nova Scotia or Cape Breton, and they are to hold only under the Lease hereby stipulated to be given.

And in order to render the Mines so to be surrendered and not intended to be included in the lease to be granted to the Association available to the Province of Nova Scotia, the Association are to allow to the Government of Nova Scotia and its Lessees of such Mines, but with such restrictions as are hereinafter mentioned, liberty to make and use ways and roads across any Land owned by the Association intervening between any Mine so to be surrendered and such navigable water as shall be considered by the Government or its Lessees most convenient and suitable for the shipment of coal or other minerals as in such places shall be reasonable and be deemed best; and also, but with such restrictions as are hereinafter mentioned, the liberty of erecting on the Lands of the Association any such Works, Buildings, Wharves, or other Establishments necessary or convenient for the working and winning of Coal or other Minerals, or the successful carrying on of any Collieries or Mining Establishments, but so as not to obstruct in any material degree, nor unless in case of absolute necessity, to interfere with the operations, from time to time, of the Association, and so that such Lessees shall not exercise any such liberty except where the same shall be specially granted, and shall also be (as nearly as so conveniently may be), particularly and precisely specified, limited and described as to position, dimension, and other material particulars in the leases under which such Lessees shall respectively, claim, or be entitled to the aforesaid Mines, or any of them, and

the Association are to be paid by the Government of Nova Scotia full and fair compensation for any damage, loss, or inconvenience whatsoever which may be sustained by them by reason of the exercise of the said privileges, the positions and dimensions and other material particulars of the said ways and roads, works, buildings, wharves, and other Establishments, and the amount of the said compensation to be determined, in case of difference, by any two or three persons to be appointed in manner following to appraise the same, (that is to say), one to be named by the Government of Nova Scotia and one by the Association, or both to be named by one of the said parties in case the other shall refuse or neglect to appoint an arbitrator, and the other of the said three persons to be named by the two so named.

Until some other Mine shall be opened in the County of Cumberland, the Association are to keep and supply the Joggins such Coal as may be required by the inhabitants of that County and the Neighbourhood for their local and domestic consumption, at a price not greater than the sale price of Coal at Pictou.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia, in case of their ratification of this Agreement, shall at their next Session pass such enactments as may be necessary or requisite for giving effect to the lease to be granted to the Association as aforesaid and for otherwise carrying out this arrangement, and shall procure the assent of Her Majesty thereto.

These Heads of Arrangement are entered into subject to the ratification of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia.

(Signed)
J. W. JOHNSTON,
 Delegates on behalf of Nova Scotia.
ROBERT MOSER,
 Chairman of the General Mining Association.
J. B. FOORD,
 Secretary of the General Mining Association.
 London, 20th August, 1857.

(COPY.)
Halifax, 6th Novr. 1857.

SIR,—We have the honor to report finally, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the progress and conclusion of our negotiations in fulfilling the mission with which we were charged, for the arrangement with the General Mining Association of the subjects in controversy between them and the Province.

In our letter to you from London, dated 31st July last, we reported the successful issue of the negotiations, by an agreement settling the heads for a final adjustment, and that the memorandum of the terms was in the hands of the Solicitor of the Association for the preparation of the necessary documents.

On the second day after Mr. Foord's letter of the 23rd July, putting us in communication with Mr. Bircham, the Solicitor of the Association, we met that gentleman by appointment, and discussed with him the nature and terms of the different instruments.

There were—First, a formal agreement containing the terms of settlement. Second, a surrender of the claims of the Duke of York's representatives and of the General Mining Association to the Mines and Minerals in Nova Scotia. Third, a Lease to the Association. Fourth, an act to be passed by the Provincial Legislature for adopting and carrying into effect these arrangements.

Although not a day was lost by us, in pressing the business forward, it was not until the 20th August that Drafts were agreed upon, and a considerable later period that the agreement was interchanged and the engrossed copies of the other documents were delivered.

In settling the terms of the several instruments, many questions arose of greater or less importance, which required repeated interviews between Mr. Bircham and us, and between him and his principals in the city, and it is certain that had these documents not been settled by personal explanations their adjustment by correspondence after our return to Nova Scotia, as was at first proposed to us, would have been very difficult and doubtful. It is, however, justice to Mr. Bircham to say, that he met us with great promptitude, and caused the documents to be prepared with as much dispatch as was in his power.

Before we left England the sanction of the Crown had been given to the arrangements, and to the documents proposed for carrying them into effect.

It remained for the Court of Chancery to pass an order to a like effect. It will be seen by Mr. Chambers' letter herewith, that no doubt was entertained of the obtaining of the necessary order, when the Court should meet in the present month.

We transmit herewith a schedule of correspondence in the course of the negotiations—also the following documents:—

- 1st A.—Heads of Arrangement executed by the Association and ourselves.
- 2ndly B.—Copy of Draft of Surrender signed on behalf of the Association and of the Delegates from Nova Scotia.
- 3rdly C.—Copy of Draft of Lease signed as above.
- 4thly D.—Copy of Draft Act of Assembly signed as above.

Entertaining the strong conviction that the arrangements we have agreed to are calculated to promote the harmony and prosperity of the Province, and to give increased efficiency and success to the operations of the Mining Association, it will yield us great satisfaction to find that our labours meet the approbation of His Excel.

lency and Provincial Government, and the ratification of the Legislature.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,
J. W. JOHNSTON,
A. G. ARCHIBALD.

(Signed)
 (Signed)
 To the Hon. the Provincial Secretary.

News Department.

Extracts from Papers by Steamer Niagara.

ENGLAND.

The extraordinary ecclesiastical suit having for its object the degradation from the priesthood of the Rev. Moore O'Connor, and depriving him of the Benefice he held, or claimed to hold, at Cudaff, in the diocese of Derry, was brought to an issue in the Metropolitan Consistory Court of Armagh yesterday se'night. It appeared by the evidence that Mr. Moore O'Connor, otherwise Connor, presented himself so far back as the year 1840 as a graduate of the University of Dublin, and a person who had distinguished himself in the highest manner in that University. By those statements, fortified by testimonials, which have been proved, we believe, to be not genuine, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was induced to believe that he was a proper person to undertake the arduous and important duties of a missionary to our colonies; and, after lodging the testimonials with the Bishop of London's registrar, and signing a written engagement to proceed forthwith to the colonies, and to officiate there, he was admitted to the holy order of deacon on the 20th of December, 1840. So early as the 6th or 10th of January following, he was officiating as assistant curate of a large parish church in Dublin, the parish Church of St. Andrew's, commonly called the Round Church, in defiance of his colonial engagement.—He was naturally pressed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to fulfil his engagement, but he alleged as an excuse ill health and disease of the lungs. At this time he was discharging supernumerary duty in the adjoining parish, preaching every Sunday two or three sermons. The Bishop of London was not satisfied with his excuses, and wrote forthwith to the Archbishop of Dublin, who, after inquiry, prohibited him from preaching in his diocese. In June, 1841, however, O'Connor obtained a curacy at Buncrana, near Derry, and while in this position obtained priest's orders from the Bishop of Lichfield in England. In June, 1840, he purchased, through one Thomas Montgomery, as trustee, the next presentation to a living called Drumaul or Ravalals, in the diocese of Down and Connor, from the patron, Lord Donegal, it then being filed by the Rev. Samuel Shanton Heatley. Mr. Heatley died in 1841 and the living of Drumaul thus being vacant, Mr. Montgomery, the trustee of Mr. O'Connor, presented him to it, and he offered himself to the present Bishop of Down and Connor for institution and induction. The Bishop, having read a circular which had been issued as a warning against this gentleman, refused to institute him. Within one fortnight after the Bishop of Down and Connor refused to induct him to the living of Drumaul, he agreed with an old clergyman of the name of Sheal, in occupation of the living of Cudaff, and the patron of the next presentation, to give Mr. Sheal the living of Drumaul and £450 on his resigning the living of Cudaff, and presenting him (Moore O'Connor) thereto. After hearing the case, Dr. Radcliffe, as Vicar General, pronounced judgment. He said—

Now, for the sake of punishing Mr. O'Connor, as well as for the sake of public example, and to let every one know that no fraudulent obtaining of holy orders can, at any period of time, be protected from exposure, the transaction being one that ought to be, in fact, as pure as purity itself, and that there should be no imposition; but that everything connected with the obtaining of orders should be perfectly clear and regular, the opinion of the Primase and his assessors is, that this gentleman must be deposed from the orders he so obtained fraudulently. And it follows that, as he obtained the order of priesthood by means of his first fraudulent orders, he must, consequently, be deprived of both his priest's and deacon's orders, and this sentence applies to his priest's as well as his deacon's orders. There still remains the question as to simony. That also deserves, and would justify the deposition from orders, and also of deposition from the benefice, if ever he had it. Now, to prevent any question or cavil being hereafter raised as to the benefice being vacant, or not vacant, it is not the intention of the Court to give any opinion upon that point; but if he be not the lawful holder of the benefice, he is already deprived of it by Act of Parliament; and if he be the lawful holder of it, this sentence of the Court will not deprive him of it, and this without interference with any other rights.

Dr. Gayer.—Although it be only pro forma, he should be sentenced to pay the costs.

Dr. Radcliffe.—That follows as a matter of course. The only question is, that he is a pauper. In civil suits they do not tax the costs except the person can't find the means to pay them; but, in a criminal suit like this, where the costs are part of the punishment, there is no necessity for a special order.

Mr. Stanley, Proctor, said he appeared, *pro forma*, for Mr. O'Connor, or Connor, not of his own free will or consent, because the Court had assigned him (Mr. Stanley), as this unfortunate gentleman's proctor, when he pleaded in *forma pauperis*. He had no power to withdraw and would, therefore, as a matter of form, dissent from the sentence, protesting against any knowledge of same, and pleading a *puro lite*. He wished, in addition, to remark, that since he had been appointed Mr. O'Connor's proctor, he had received a letter stating that he had resigned his living, and had gone over to Rome. He was, fortunately, without such a client from that period, but had been compelled still to do all he could for a man who was no longer a member of the Church. He wished to make these observations to show why it was he attended there.

Dr. Radcliffe said that Mr. Stanley was quite right in making the motion which he did, an entry of which would be made.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1857.

THE HARMONIC SOCIETY.

THERE is in this City a dormant amount of musical talent, which if it could be properly awakened would at once assert for itself a considerable degree of excellence. Attempts have been made upon several occasions to concentrate it, and it has always been proved to be of a superior order when properly directed, and quite capable with due encouragement of the sublimest flights of musical science. No one will doubt this who remembers the public nights of the Harmonic Society some eleven years ago—and deeply is it to be regretted, that for want of the patronage and support which all classes of the community should have been proud to render, that that effort on the part of a few of our citizens, to provide a rational and elevating amusement, and to cultivate an appreciation of the Divine laws of harmony and melody, was suffered to fail, and as it were to perish from remembrance.

Eleven years is a long period in the life of man. During that time many of the youth of Halifax have become parents—and boys and girls have arrived at manhood and womanhood. The population has considerably increased, yet Halifax has still no resource within itself, whereby at once the senses may be delighted, and the intellect improved. Negro minstrels, Legerdemain, the Circus, the Theatre, form the tastes of our youth, and mark the standard of our moral advancement. True we have a Young Men's Christian Association—a good thing in its way, but in its public action so far, seemingly intended to call forth and make famous the old, instead of being an incentive to the development of the ability of the young. In public old men pray for it,—well preserved old men preside at its meetings,—old and middle-aged men lecture before it—and so far as may be judged from the exhibitions at Temperance Hall, form the staple of the Young Men's Christian Association. Now we dare say that these and the sober minded and serious young men who take a practical interest in the Institution, are a mutual benefit. But cordially admitting the good that it has done, or is capable of doing, it will be conceded, altho' all the youth of Halifax should join its ranks, that something more congenial and enlivening—something that can reconcile itself to the disposition of the gay as well as the grave, and yet be practically ennobling—is to be desired, to draw away the crowds of them who to gratify a want of their nature, flock to low and debasing exhibitions, and lead their minds to those pursuits that should make them superior to such attractions.

While therefore it is to be regretted, that former attempts of this nature have failed, it is to be hoped that in the time that has elapsed the community have become wiser; and that when the attempt is again made, all classes and conditions will strive, for the sake of the rising generation, to give it a support that will ensure its permanency. We are glad to see that another Harmonic Society is to be formed. The usefulness of such an Institution is undoubted. The Handel and Haydn and other kindred Societies of the United States, give a tone to their communities promotive of much that is good and hopeful, while to strangers their oratorios and public performances are a source of gratification that makes their cities attractive and enhances the pleasure of a brief sojourn. Music of a high order will we understand be the aim of the new Harmonic Society. The experience of the staff of the old Society will cooperate with the talent that has since grown up, and the public ear will be gratified with the strains of Mozart and the sublime compositions of Pergolesi or Beethoven, while the expectations of youthful improvement through the taste that will be inspired, will not be disappointed.—What remains is that it shall receive that coun-

tenance and support that are the best incentives to the attainment of first rate excellence. These should not be limited in measure nor limited to time. The Harmonic Society should be one of our public institutions, which every individual should feel bound to encourage by his presence, and as much farther by his ability as his purse will allow. If once again it proves itself deserving as a source of amusement—a means of improvement—a rational and ennobling recreation, from which all classes and conditions can profit and draw pleasure,—we do hope that it will never again be permitted to decline from that standard, but that it will still grow and become famous; and that our city which has given to the world so many sons of which any country might be proud, in various paths of usefulness, may also one day vie with other communities in the musical talent of its children.

The news by telegraph from Newfoundland, while it shows the great importance of that route of communication, and proves that intelligence between England and America may be realized in seven or eight days, is also very important in all its other features. The monetary crisis in America resulted, as was expected, in a fearful panic in England, which, if there had been no immediate remedy, would have been more disastrous to her than the Crimean war to Russia, or almost any calamity within the range of possibility that could have befallen her. The confidence in the Government is however unbounded. The true nature of the crisis was correctly estimated by the public,—the wisdom of an exercise of executive power reserved for extreme cases, was universally acknowledged, and the panic subsided more quickly than it arose. The relief which the Bank will have to afford will no doubt be immense, and it will be a curious problem what may be the consequences of the over-issue and withdrawal of the surplus paper which will thus be set afloat. If the monetary and commercial crisis in the United States is only a temporary necessity, as the buoyant and elastic nature of that great country's resources would lead us to suppose, the Government of England coming to the rescue will redound to its honor, and confidence and security will soon be re-established. We are sorry to find that a good many failures have taken place in Great Britain consequent on the monetary crisis, and that many more may be expected, ere it is altogether passed.

The Rev. Mr. Hunter, (Free Church), delivered an interesting Lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association on Thursday evening last, at Temperance Hall. The hall was crowded, and judging from this occasion, the decision of the Committee to place the tickets of admission at 3d. each, is a wise one, and will more than pay the necessary expenses of the Lectures. The Rev. gentleman set an example also, well deserving of imitation—his Lecture occupying about two thirds of the time usually taken up by similar public displays.—Judging from the large attendance, the Young Men's Christian Association has lost nothing of public interest during the long adjournment of its public lectures.

A Telegraphic despatch at the Merchants' Exchange Rooms in this city from St. John, N. B., for New York, reports the arrival off Cape Race, N.L., and her interception by the Associated Press' yacht of the steamship *Vanderbilt* on the 3rd inst., with Liverpool dates to 14th inst., being three days later than those previously received. *Vanderbilt* communicated off Cape Race at 3 p. m. Nov. 22. The news by this arrival is important.

The despondent condition of the Money market on the departure of the *Atlantic* resulted on the following day in a fearful panic—all Banks refusing discounts in any shape. In the afternoon, however, appeared most opportunely, the Treasury letter suspending the Bank charter act, and authorising the issue of Notes to any amount on approved security. The effect was instantaneous and the panic ceased as if by magic. At Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, and all the other great cities the news was received with furious acclamation. Cotton and all kinds of produce immediately enhanced in value.

The occupation of Delhi by the British troops is confirmed. The King (so called) captured, but his two sons were killed. There was immense loss of the British forces. General Nicholson is dead. Lucknow has been relieved by General Havelock. Gen. Neil and several British Officers had been killed. Mutineers from Delhi had been pursued by British troops. The communication between Cawnpore and Lucknow had been intercepted. Latest accounts of British loss not known, but believed to

be 1150 killed and wounded, including sixty four officers. Scindia had brought mutineers of Gwalior contingent under his control by arraying against them his own troops and 10,000 Thekoors, cutting off their supplies, &c. Division and disension among mutineers who were asked for aid by Shab Zadah from Delhi on the one hand, and emissary from Nena on the other. It was reported that Lucknow had been relieved 25th Sept., but had again been threatened with a besieging force of 50,000 men, under Nena Sahib. All the city people found in Delhi were bayoneted. Europeans were there found fighting on the side of the rebels.

Several Commercial failures announced. The following are the most important: Sanderson, Sandman & Co., London; Gramandier & Co., Paris; Wilson, Morgan & Co., wholesale stationers, London; Fitch & Skeet, Provision merchants, London; Codrington & Co., Iron Merchants, Liverpool; Brin, Brodie & Co., London; Grant & Co., Swansea; Stoigman & Co., Nottingham.

British market for Consols 13th—Consols to 89½ to ¼. Bank stock 209. Corn market lower—2s. to 3s. Sugar in demand 1s. to 1s. 6d higher.—Coffee slightly advanced. Rice flat. Tallow market steady.

The Bank of France has advanced rate of interest 8 per cent., 30 days; 9 per cent., 60 days. There is a great money panic in Scotland, and run upon the Banks.

A letter from the Lord Mayor of London to our Lieut. Governor, requesting the coöperation of this Province in measures for the relief of the sufferers by the East Indian mutiny, has been put into the hands of His Worship the Mayor of Halifax, who has called a public meeting on Tuesday next, to consider the subject. We trust this appeal will be warmly responded to.

We understand that H. M. S. *Indus*, with the Admiral, will sail for Bermuda after the arrival of the English mail, on or about Saturday next.—H. M. S. *Debatation*, Capt. Wake, will accompany the Flag Ship.

Henry E. Pugsley, Esq., was elected Alderman for Ward No 1, on Wednesday, 18th inst.

MACKEREL.—An immense quantity of Mackerel were stopped in nets and seines all along the western shore, on Thursday and Friday last, but the weather proving unfavourable, a very great portion of them were lost. The loss of those delicious fish is to be deeply deplored.—*Chronicle*.

The boy Slavin was sentenced on Friday last by Mr. Justice Parker, the 4th of March being named as the day of execution, but it is believed that there will be a commutation of the sentence to that of imprisonment for life. The *St. John Morning News* says:—

The Prisoner appears to be still insensible to his condition. He amuses himself in drawing figures upon a slate with a pencil. When informed that he would be imprisoned for life, it appeared to affect him a little; but after that he was as cool and unconcerned as if at home in his mother's house. He is either obdurate to all the tender feelings and susceptibilities of our nature, or a simpleton not understanding the heinousness of the crime for which he has been condemned. He is a precious villain however, whatever may be the state of his mind. Breen is said to be a sincere penitent; he weeps bitter tears, day and night, all night long sometimes. It is said to be distressing to hear him. He is but 28 years of age, and dreads the effect which the news of his disgrace will have upon his mother, who is residing in the States. Slavin's heart has likewise begun to yield. The mere punishment of hanging he thinks is not enough to atone for the dreadful crime he has committed. He talks coolly and collectedly. There are not the same visible signs of a melted heart within him, as there are with Breen, whatever may be the state of his mind when left alone in the presence of none but his Creator.—*St. John Paper*.

His Excellency the Lieutenant, Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:—To be Custos Rotulorum of the District of Barrington: Josiah Colfin, Esquire in the place of Winthrop Sargent, Esq. resigned. To be additional Justices of the Peace for the District of Shelburne:—Alex. H. Cocken, Hugh Houston, John Bower, Senr., Wm. T. Kelly, Abiel Hagar, John Furney, Xerxes Chipman, James Nelson, Junr., David Esenbaur, Wm. McMillan, James Holden, and Edward Payzant, Esquires. To be the Commissioners of Schools for the District of Shelburne: The Rev. Thomas H. White, The Rev. Geo. Clarke, and The Rev. Samuel Avery; Robert Currie, Joshua Snow, George Snyder, M.D., Andw. Barclay, Alex. McNaughton, John Locke, Alex. H. Cocken, and Hugh Houston, Esqrs.

Holloway's Pills.—Coughs, colds, influenza, and asthmatic affections are always more or less associated with irregularities of the secretions. The stomach, the bowels, and the liver cannot be in a healthy condition while the lungs and the air passages leading to them are obstructed, and in all diseases of the respiratory organs, the effect of the Pills is highly salutary. As an outward application for sore throat, croup, asthma, and bronchitis, *Holloway's Ointment* is invaluable. It soon relieves the irritation

of the mucous membrane of the trachea and the bronchial tubes, and removes that choking sensation so alarming in croup and asthma.

BOOKS.

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

- 1. Hebrew Bible, with points, 2 vols. calf, 8vo. London, 1822. 15s.
5. Hooker's Works and Life. Engraved title, calf, fol. Lond. 1682. 9s.
6. Pearson on the Creed. Calf, fol. Lond. 1705. 8s.
9. Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy. 2 vols. calf, 8vo. Lond. 1788. 5s.
10. Clarke's (Samuel, D. D.) Sermons. 10 vols. calf, 8vo. Lond. 1730-36. 13s.
11. Horvey's Theron and Aspasio. 2 vols. calf, 12mo. Berwick, 1802. 3s.
12. Cathedral Church of Jerusalem, with 5 engravings, Limp. cloth, fol. Lond. 1844. 4s.
15. Thucydides, (Greek), quite new, 2 vols. cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1855. 10s.
16. Lucian, (Greek), sound and perfect, 322 years old, 2 vols. calf, 12mo. Hagun, 1535. 7s. 6d.
17. Lucretius, (Latin), calf, 12mo. Lond. 1713. 2s.
18. Horace, (Latin), calf, 8vo. large paper. Hag. Com. 1721. 3s.
19. Martial, (Latin), calf, 12mo. Lond. 1716. 2s.
20. Cicero, (Latin), 14 vols. calf, 12mo. Par. 1768. £1 5
21. Seneca, (Latin), 2 vols. calf, 8vo. Biparti, 1782. 5s.
22. Virgil's Aeneid, translated by Rev. Dr. Trapp, 2 vols. calf, 12mo. Lond. 1735. 3s.
23. Hume and Smollett's History of England, quite new, 10 vols. cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1848. £3 10.
24. Family Economist, 6 vols. in 3, half bound, 12mo. Lond. 1848-53. 10s.
25. Family Friend, 11 vols. cloth, gilt, 12mo. Lond. 1849-53. £1 5.
26. Mitchell's Modern Astronomy, cloth, 12mo, Lond., 1853. 3s. 6d.
27. Russell's Russian War, 2 vols. cloth, and 2vo. Lond. 1855-56. 10s.
28. Lives of British Statesmen, cloth, 12mo. Londn, 1851. 2s. 6d.
29. British Museum, Historical and Descriptive, cloth, 12mo. Edin. 1850. 3s.
30. Thomson's Seasons, cloth, gilt, 12mo. Lond. 1854. 1s. 6d.
24, Granville Street, Nov. 7, 1857.

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst. at St. Matthew's Church, Upper Lavington, by Rev. H. L. Owen, Rector of the Parish, Mr. J. JAMES KOCH, to Mrs. MARY ANN, widow of the late Jas. Whidden, Esq., Collector of Customs, New Dunn.

DIED.

On the 20th inst. Mr. DAVID STARR, in the 71st year of his age.
On Tuesday last after a short illness, the Hon. WILLIAM GRIMMER, M.D., Member of the Legislative Council, in the 58th year of his age.
On Wednesday evening, after a lingering illness, BAIDGET, wife of Valentine Molloy, in the 39th year of her age.
At Truro, on the 6th inst. SUZANNAH, relict of the late James W. Gourley, aged 67 years.
At Antigonish, on the 16th inst. ROBERT A. HENRY, Esq., aged 73 years.
At Bridgetown, 11th inst. of malignant scarlet fever, MARY CAMPBELL, the second daughter of W. A. Calnek, in the 3rd year of her age.

Shipping List.

- ARRIVED.
Saturday, 21st.—Brig Planet, Perry, Sydney, 4 days. Volant, Norway, do. Schrs Eagle, Green, Bay St. George; Shannon, Gray; P. E. Island, 7 days.
Sunday, 22nd.—Brig Milo, Day; Montego Bay, Ja. 22 days; schrs Rivin, Dunlop, Liverpool, 10 hours; Carlew, McLean, Shelburne.
Tuesday, 24th.—Brig Commissariat, Newfoundland; schrs Jessie Ann Malaga, 45 days; May, Glasgow, Montreal, 8 days; Forest, Junct, P. E. Island Good Hope, Lo-Blanc, do; C. Walters, North Bay.
Wednesday, 25th.—Schrs Juniper, Lavender, Labrador, Lunenburg Packet, Westwater, Lunenburg.
Thursday 23rd.—Brig Boill, Port Medway.
Friday, 27th.—Schrs Curlew, Nickerson, Barrington; Ocean Bird, Lothart, New York; Annabella, Lunenburg New Brunswick; Julia, Simpson, St. John, N.B.
CLEARED.
Nov. 23.—Brig America, Meagher, Boston; schs Amalia, DeChandira, Porto Rico.
Nov. 24.—Barque Halifax, Laybold, Boston; brig Rover Lawrence, B. W. Indies; brig Muta, Leuchter, Porto Rico; schrs Prompt, McNeil, Charlottetown; Alma McEay, P. E. Island; Lady, Clark, do.
Nov. 25.—Brig Lady Seymour, Mann, Porto Rico.

Elegant and Useful Dresses!

THE NEW WIRE GROUND GLOSS NETTE ROBES.
E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.
HAVE purchased under peculiar circumstances, at a large discount, a manufacturer's stock of DRESSES, of the above beautiful texture. The assortment comprises upwards of ONE THOUSAND DRESSES, at the very low prices of 7s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and 22s. 6d. each, being far below the original cost of production. The patterns are varied, and E. Billing, Jr. & Co. have confidence in recommending them as the most desirable lot of Dresses they have ever had the good fortune to offer.
LONDON HOUSE,
Nov. 28. November 27th, 1857.

PUBLIC MEETING.

THE following Communication from the Right Honorable the LORD MAYOR of London to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, having been forwarded to me by His Excellency, I hereby give notice that a Public Meeting of the Citizens will be held in the Temperance Hall, on TUESDAY next, at 2 o'clock, p.m., to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to respond to the appeal thus made.

HENRY PRYOR, Mayor.

Major's Office, Halifax, Nov. 26, 1857.

FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

Mansion House, October, 1857.
Sir.—The disastrous events which have occurred in our Indian territory will already have come to your knowledge. You are also probably aware that a movement has originated in London, which is being seconded with great zeal and liberality throughout this kingdom, for the relief of those, both at home and abroad, who are sufferers by this mutiny, and the sanguinary war to which it has given rise.

We cannot doubt that our fellow subjects, over whom your influence extends as the Representative of the British Government must sympathize most deeply with the fallen, and bereaved, and that they will feel with us the binding obligation under which, as a nation, we are laid, to alleviate their afflictions and to compensate their wrongs.

Entertaining this conviction, I beg in the name of the Central Committee in London, most earnestly to request your kind co-operation! We are convinced that you will feel it alike a duty and a pleasure to adopt immediate measures for the augmentation of the Relief Fund which we are labouring to raise and which we are commissioned to distribute.

I beg to enclose to you some documents which we respectfully request you to circulate, and which will afford to some extent the necessary information, both as to the urgency of the case, and as to the principles which will guide the Relief Committee at home in the distribution of those funds which the humanity of their fellow countrymen may place at their disposal.

Let me beg you to originate immediate measures for obtaining contributions and general subscriptions, and transmit the amount contributed to the Bank of England, to the credit of the Indian Mutiny Relief Fund.

(Signed) THOMAS Q. FINNIE,
His Excellency Sir John A. LeMarchant,
Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia.
Nov. 28.

HEBREW, GERMAN and ITALIAN, &C.

- HEBREW & English Dictionary, Biblical and Rabbinical with Hebrew Grammar, 3 vols. paper cover, by M. H. Bresslau. 15s.
English, German and French. Dictionaries, 3 parts.
German, English and French. 3 parts.
French, English and German. 3s. 6d.
French, Italian and English. 3 parts.
English, Italian and French. 3s.
Grammar of the Spanish Language. 2s. 6d.
French and English Phrase Book.
WM. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.
Nov. 28, 1857.

E. K. BROWN,

- HAS RECEIVED BY RECENT ARRIVALS,
IRON, Bolt, Hoop and Sheet IRON.
Cast, German, Blistered and Spring STEEL.
Cast Iron POTS, OVENS and COVERS,
STOVES, Stoves and double; Carron do.
GUNPOWDER, SHOT, MUSKETS, and FUSEES.
Bedsteads, Axes, Vices, Saws and Rasps.
Lime Oil, Spirits Turpentine.
Bright Copal and Turpentine VARNISH;
London White LEAD,
Black, Red, Yellow, and Green PAINT,
INDIAN BLUE, STARCH, SOAP,
LINES and TWINES, Fish Hooks.
Wool, Cotton and Cattle Cords
TIN, Sheet Lead and ZINC.
Mill, Cogset, Currier, Pr and Hand SAWS.
Cass assorted HARDWARE:
HOLLOWWARE; 6 casks Chains.
Sulphur, Shovel, Shies, Riddles, Brushes.
Casks RAILWAY GREASE.
1 ton Casks 2 casks Coal Scoops.
AXES, HATCHETS, &c. &c.
Oct 10. No. 1 ORDINANCE SQUARE.

BEAUMONT & LACOR,

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

FALL IMPORTATIONS;

- COMING—
DRESS GOODS. In plain and Fancy Stuffs. Plain, Plaided and striped, with a variety of new styles.
SHAWLS. In Paisley, Wool and Honoycomb, quite new.
MANTLES. In the latest designs.
DAMASKS. In rich patterns 4 1/2 and 5.
CLOTHS. In Beavers, Whineys, Pileots, Tweeds and Doeskins.
CLOAKING. In plain, Reversible, and Sealskin Cloths.
Grey, White and printed COTTONS.
CARPETINGS. Rugs, Door Mats, Polka Jackets.
Worked and Stamped COLANS and SLIPERS, do. in sets, black bagged do.
BLOND QUILLINGS. Laces and Edgings.
Ready made CLOTHINGS, in great variety.

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

Books for Sunday School Libraries.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received from the Gen. Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, a very large assortment of BOOKS for Sunday School Libraries, which will be disposed of at a very small advance on Invoice price.
WM. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street,
Sep. 19.

DRAWING BOOKS,

ARTISTS' COLOURS, &c. &c.

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

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

An excellent assortment of Drawing Papers, Imperial and other sizes, tinted and white for black and cold Crayons, Sketching Blocks, Bristol Boards, Pale and Deep Gold Bronze, in ounce packets Silver-foil, &c. &c. All the Materials for OIL and WATER COLOUR DRAWING, constantly on hand, of the very best quality and moderate price.

ASK FOR OR SEND TO WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 24, Granville Street, Halifax. Nov. 21, 1857.

Cheap Blankets!

LONDON HOUSE.

November 12th, 1857.

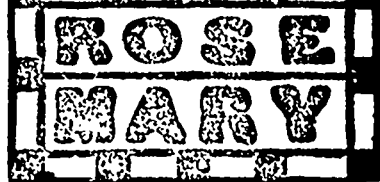
WE have just received an immense Stock of the above of the following extraordinary LOW PRICES:
9-4 Heavy Whineys 10s per pair.
10-4 do do 12s. 6d do.
10-4 super. Saxony 15s. do.
14-4 & 12-4 do do 17s. 6d and 20s.
12-4 Double Milled, made from finest Wools, 25s. 30s.
The above are decidedly the best and cheapest Blankets ever offered to the public.
Nov. 14. E. BILLING, JUNR. & Co.

1,000,000 Bottles Sold.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the Year 1855 by J. RUSSELL SPALDING, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Massachusetts.

All Infringements will be dealt with according to Law!

J. RUSSELL SPALDING'S



This great and popular preparation is decidedly one of the most and best articles in the world for the HAIR! It imparts a richness and brilliancy, cleans, ornaments, invigorates, embellishes, removes dandruff, relieves headache, and has probably been used for restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair with as much success as any article ever known. It has stood the test of time and use, and all can rely upon it.

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Lon. C. HUNT, Lowell, Mass.—"To remove dandruff, and keep the hair moist and glossy we have never found anything so good."

Dr. HOFFMAN, Esq., (Editor German Weekly) Boston, Mass., and his wife, Eva, say—"It causes hair to grow vigorously—gives beauty and splendor—is better than European articles," &c.

C. H. STROCKING, Esq. (Trinity College,) Hartford, Conn.—"By using it my hair turned from a sandy to brown color; it was naturally dry, but is now moist."

A. F. WOOD, Chemist, New Haven, Conn.—"I saw a fair head of very dark hair on a man that six weeks ago was bald. He had used nothing but your Rosemary," &c.

More extracts can be added if room admitted. If you are not satisfied TRY IT.

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27 Tremont Street, opposite Museum, Boston, Massachusetts.
G. E. MORTON & CO., Halifax, Genert. Agents for N.S.
Oct. 3. Inseoply

DEAFNESS—ITS TREATMENT.—An English

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

NEW BOOKS!

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

- Tracts for the Christian Seasons, 1st series, 4 vols., clo. 25s. Do. 2nd do. 4 vols., clo. 25s. A Plain Commentary on the Gospels, 7 vols. 30s. Taylor's Holy Living, 2s. 3d. Do. Holy Dying, 2s. 3d. Liturgia Domestica, 3s. 6d. Jones Letters from a Tutor to his Pupils, 2s. 3d. Sherlock's Practical Christian, 6s. 6d. Nicholson's Exposition of the Catechism, 2s. 4d. Nelson's Life of Bishop Bull, 2s. 6d. Keble's Selections from Hooker, 2s. 3d. Confessions of St. Augustine, 3s. Thoughts during Sickness, 3s. 9d. Jones Tracts for the Church, 2s. 3d. Bright's Ancient Collects, 3s. 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 Scriptural Breviaries, 3s. Life of Bonwicke, 1s. 6d. The Goshen Grove, 1s. 6d. Man's Man of Sorrows, 3s. The Psalter and the Gospel, 3s. Chief Truths, 10d. The Penitential Psalms, 3d. Tales for the Young Men and Women of England—22 kinds, each, 1s. 4d. Catechism on Confirmation, in packets, 1s. 4d. Preparation for Confirmation, do, 1s. 4d. Questions for Confirmation, 1st series, do, 1s. 4d. Do Do 2nd series, do, 1s. 4d. Hints for the Day of Confirmation, do, 1s. 4d. The Confirmation Service explained, do, 1s. 4d. A few Words before Confirmation, do, 1s. 4d. Miscellaneous Tracts for Parochial Use, do, 2s. 3d. Morning and Evening Prayers, do, 1s. 4d. Daily Office for Use of Families, 1s. 4d. Short Manual of Devotions for every Day in the Week, 10d. Ken's Manual of Prayers, 10d. Keble's Christian year, 2s. 3d. Lyra Innocentium, 2s. 3d. Daily Steps towards Heaven, gilt limp, 3s. 9d. WM. GOSSIP, No. 24, Granville street.

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

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THESE subscribers having this day entered into Co-partnership, will in future transact business under the name of MACLEITH & CABOT.

Halifax 31st March, 1857. M. MACLEITH, J. E. CABOT. Macleith & 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 future. Their purpose keeping a stock of GOODS of the best quality and variety will not be surpassed in this City, and intend to have all orders promptly and faithfully executed under their personal supervision. A large stock suitable for the present and approaching seasons has been selected for them in England, with great attention to style and quality, and may be expected in a few days. Their business will, for the present, be carried on at No. 25 Granville Street, until the old stand in Hollis Street is rebuilt.

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HAS been used for several years with increasing reputation, through the recommendation of those who have been relieved by its use, and having proved of great service to the public with full confidence in its value as a medicinal 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 to give increased strength and tone to the voice. Prepared from an English recipe, and sold wholesale and retail by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c., Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S. March 21.

GLOBES.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a Pair of Second-hand GLOBES, 18 ins. diameter, Celestial and Terrestrial, high stand, with compass, complete. Also—A Terrestrial GLOBE, 12 ins. dia. low stand. The above are the Property of a Gentleman having no further use for them in his family, and will be sold cheap. They are in excellent order. Oct. 17. WM. GOSSIP.

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

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EDWARD ALBRO & CO. LOWER WATER STREET, South of Queen's Wharf— HAVE COMPLETED THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS

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LONDON HOUSE Ready Made Clothing Warerooms. AUTUMN and WINTER 1857-8.

IN calling attention of our extensive connection to the following notice of our stock of GENTLEMEN'S READY MADE APPAREL, we beg to observe that every garment is guaranteed for excellence in style, workmanship and material. The assortment is undoubtedly the largest and most recherche that has ever been offered to the public. OVERCOATS. Good useful heavy Overcoats, made from Pilots, Witneys and Heavy Tar Beavers, 13s 6d to 25s. Super Beaver, Seal Skin, and Russian Sable Fur Cloth Overcoats, embracing 'The Cambridge,' 'The Granville,' 'The Clarendon,' 'The Palmerston,' and others, heavy wool linings, 30s to 60s. Stout Beaver Chesterfields and Coddingtons, 26s 6d, 30s and upwards. The Fancy Melton Sacque, 25s. Capes, Talmas, Capes with Sleeves, &c., in a number of designs. In addition to the above, we have pleasure in submitting the following, being exclusively our own designs, and especially suited to the requirements of this climate— The Siberian Wrapper, The Furskin Reversible Paxton, The Serpent Cloth Talma, The Canadian Sleigh Comforter. These coats are very heavy and extremely low in price. REVERSIBLE OVERCOATS. The great demand experienced by us last season for this description of overcoats, has led to the production of a much greater variety in various materials. The following we can recommend with every confidence— Black Lionskin and Blue Pilot Reversible, 30s. Russian Lambskin, and Black or Brown Beaver ditto, 35s, 37s 6d, 42s 6d. Siberian Tag Beaver, and Grey or Brown Witney do, 50s. Brown and Black Beaver ditto 57s 6d. Black Furskin Cloth, and Mixed Melton Beaver, 60s. Sealskin and Russian Sable Fur Cloth, 67s 6d. Business Coats, Black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, Hunting and Riding Coats, Pants in Black and Fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres. Vests, in Fur Cloth, Tweed, Doeskin, Black and Fancy Sateen, Black Cloth, &c. &c. & single and double breasted.

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THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!!

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

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Every species of exterior irritation is quickly reduced by the anti-inflammatory action of this Ointment. Angry Eruptions, such as SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, TATTLER RINGWORM, SORE HEAD, NETTLE RASH, SCABIES (or Itch) &c. die out, to return no more, under its application. Hospital experience in all parts of the world proves its infallibility in diseases of the skin, the muscles, the joints and the glands.

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

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In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by gun explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Sufferings of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is efficacious, and warmly recommended by the faculty. This invaluable remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person, to all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

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Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 St. Mark Lane, Temple Bar, London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:— 25 cents; 62 1/2 cents; and \$1 each Box.

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Under the Patronage of the Medical Faculty. THIS Extract is obtained from the best imported Sarsaparilla, and contains besides Sarsaparilla the other ingredients ordered by the Royal College of Physicians for the compound Decoction—but is in a concentrated form for the sake of convenience. Sarsaparilla as this is combined is considered by many of the most eminent practitioners at home and abroad, the BEST VEGETABLE ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE IN USE, for purifying the blood and improving the general health. Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Hollis Street. March 21.

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