

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. X. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1857. NO. 40.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S.	Oct. 4	178aa. of Trin.	Exek. 14 Mark 7, Exek. 18, 2Cor. 3
M.	5	Judith 1	Judith 2
T.	6	3	9
W.	7	5	10
T.	8	7	11
F.	9	9	12
S.	10	11	13

Poetry.

BE THOU CONTENT.

Be thou content; be still before
His face, at whose right hand doth reign
Fullness of joy for evermore;
Without whom all thy toil is vain.
He is thy living spring, thy sun, whose rays
Make glad with light and life thy weary days;
Be thou content.

Art thou all friendless and alone,
Hast none in whom thou canst confide?
God careth for thee, lonely one:
Comfort and help will he provide.
He sees thy sorrows and thy hidden grief,
He knoweth when to send thee quick relief,
Be thou content.

Lay not to heart whate'er of ill
Thy foes may falsely speak of thee;
Let man defame thee as he will,
God hears and judges righteously.
Why should'st thou fear, if God be on thy side,
Man's cruel anger, or malicious pride;
Be thou content.

We know for us a rest remains,
When God will give us sweet release
From earth, and all our mortal chains,
And turn our sufferings into peace.
Sooner or later death will surely come
To end our sorrows, and to take us home;
Be thou content.

Home to the chosen ones, who here
Served their Lord faithfully and well,
Who died in peace, without a fear,
And there in peace forever dwell;
The Everlasting is their joy and stay,
The Eternal Lord Himself to them doth say,
Be thou content.

—N. Y. Churchman.

Religious Miscellany.

JERUSALEM, June 15, 1857.

JERUSALEM! How the word startles the mind with a thousand associations of the past! Yet here have I spent a week, investigating, examining, trying to be satisfied and informed. The subject is immense. Every variety of scene and event is clustered here. Prophets and kings have connected themselves here with imperishable memories. Here the Lord of Glory appeared to struggle beneath the burden of human flesh and human condemnation. His miracles and teaching, his sufferings and triumph, have crowned the spot with everlasting importance. Centuries have gone, but the feet of innumerable pilgrims still stand within the gates of Jerusalem. Some of the locations of the Lord's relations here may be doubted, but the great and general facts can never be. The Mosque stands where he walked in and out among the Courts of the Temple, but it stands as a guard over the very holy place, and perpetuates the identity of it in all its aspects and relations. The Mount of Olives still towers up in beauty opposite the site of Moriah. There is but one road which climbs its ascent, and Jesus must have walked that road in his repeated journeys. Gethsemane lies beneath a lowly, lovely plain, bordering the Cedron, and extending to the rising of Olivet. It must always have been a garden, for it is the very spot in which man would of necessity have planted one. No one can sit on the Mount of Olives over against the Temple, and not see that it is just where Jesus was when he beheld the city and wept over it. No one can look upon these immense stones which remain in the walls of Solomon's Temple without exclaiming like the disciples,—"What manner of stones are here?" Their size excites wonder to this day, and their pure whiteness shows what an aspect of beauty marked the edifice when it stood in the first glory of such a construction. I have wandered over all these scenes from day to day. I have climbed the heights

of Olivet in the early dawn, to watch the rising of the sun upon Jerusalem. I have sat upon its summit for hours contemplating the city as it lies like a carved model before the eye from that point. I have reclined on the bosom of Gethsemane, beneath the shade of its ancient olives. I have roamed over the heights of Zion; "ploughed as a field," and down to the calm Siloam, sleeping in its cradle in the valley. I have passed hours in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, now meditating alone in the tomb, and now standing in thought by the rent in the rocks. I do not enter into the modern controversy of the accuracy of the place. It is enough for me that all the objections to it are modern; that there never has been a rival location proposed; and that there are no greater difficulties here urged than might be urged to any other spot. I have roamed abroad over the surrounding hills, even to Mizpah, where Samuel testified and into the long, deep limestone quarries beneath Jerusalem itself, whence Solomon obtained those splendid slabs, the origin of which has been so long unknown. It is but four years since the existence of this immense subterranean cavern was known to travellers. I have penetrated it for near half a mile, and seen many large stones already out, which were prepared for work but were never removed. This new discovery is one of the greatest wonders of Jerusalem. It seems to extend under the temple itself, and the stones were all finished and dressed there, and then raised up at the very spot for their appointed place. I have stood with the Jews at their weekly mourning beneath the walls of the Temple, where Solomon's stones are still remaining, and marked the onergy of the 79th Psalm as thus fulfilled. These and many other new and wonderful scenes have now become familiar to my eyes; but their mysterious wonder has not abated. If one should go a hundred times to Gethsemane or Olivet, the impression would only be deeper and more solemn still. To sit there and read the Scriptures appertaining thereto, is an occupation of ever-increasing interest and solemnity.

The past of Jerusalem is overflowing with thought. But the future is equally impressive. These ruins are not always to remain. The future Temple, and the restored Israel, when "Jerusalem shall be the throne of the Lord of all nations," claim the most earnest thought. The day when "the feet" of the Lord "shall stand on the Mount of Olives which is over against Jerusalem towards the east," is full of importance; and whether we look back or forward, we have to speak of Zion as "the joy of the whole earth," for "salvation is of the Jews." The present missionary work in Jerusalem is deeply interesting. In Bishop Gobat the church has a man here eminently worthy of the place and the work. He is the earnest advocate and friend of all that is evangelical and true; and is, therefore, loved and revered by all those who love the truth. The labourers around him are earnestly and successfully at work. I have attended the meetings of instruction for converted Israelites, and freely see the efforts and the results of the faithful men who are at work. The Sabbath was a day of work for them. An early service in Spanish, with an address in Hebrew; a service in Arabic, with quite a large congregation of natives in attendance; a morning service in English, at eleven, with a respectable congregation, and the schools established by the London Society; an afternoon service in German, for all who understand that language; and separate evening meetings in various quarters, at mission-houses, for private teaching, make the day a very busy one for all. Though not one of those services was intelligible in language to me, the spirit of them all was manifest. God is blessing the work with His Divine power and presence, and everything in it looks in the highest degree hopeful and encouraging. Now, what an accumulation of thought do all these facts and scenes prepare! I shall not attempt to enter into every particular scene; you must imagine for yourself. But surely there is no spot on earth like Jerusalem. And having been allowed to make my pilgrimage here, and to worship on Mount Zion, and listen to the promises in the very land in which they were given, I may consider my wanderings well repaid, and my privileges unbounded. I shall gladly now turn my feet and

my face again to the West.—*Protestant Churchman.*

SIN AN EXECUTIONER.

It is one of the highest marks of perfection in mechanism that, by a process of self correction, an error which is made in one part of the machine produces an equivalent compensation in another. What we should regard as proof of design in human contrivance, we should certainly not refuse to consider as invented with the same incidents, when exhibited in the Divine economy. That there is such a compensatory power in the spiritual world is evidenced by the operations of the human heart. Every sin bears with it its own punishment. The temptation knocks at the heart followed by the executioner.

If the temptation enters, the executioner enters after it. Where the scene of the excess is, there is the scene of the torture. The gallows of the sinner is erected on the camping spot of the sin. If we look carefully underneath the remorse with which we may at one moment be torn, or the passion by which at the next moment we may be inflamed, we will find that the author of each is some germinal sin, in which, from its very apparent innocence, we felt that we might for a moment indulge. In the physical system this is clearly marked. Delirium tremens is the fury which drunkenness carries in its train, to inflict vengeance on its victim. So it is in the spiritual world. The little corrupt thought let into the heart becomes the monstrous lust which tears the heart to pieces. "Deliver me then, O Lord," let our prayer be, "from little sins, so that thus, through Thy grace, I may be delivered from those that are great"—*Episcopal Recorder.*

A JEM OF TRUTH WORTH WEARING IN EVERY CHRISTIAN HEART.—"Our sufficiency is from God. We can neither will nor do anything further than we receive from Him both to will and to do. Pharaoh made promise after promise, and broke them as fast. Israel makes promises one while, and quickly starts aside like a deceitful bow, as ice that melts in the day, and hardens again in the night; to-day they will, to-morrow they will not again; they repent to-day, and to-morrow they repent of their repenting; like the sluggard in his bed, who puts out his arm to rise, and then pulls it in again. So unstable and impatient is man in all his resolutions, till God say amen to what he purposeth, and establisheth the heart by His own grace. When the waters stood as a wall on the right hand and on the left of Israel as they passed through the Red Sea, this was a work of God's own power; for water is unstable, and cannot keep together by its own strength, nor be contained within any bounds of its own. So great a work is it to see the mutable wills and resolutions of men kept close to any pious and holy purposes,"—*Bishop Reynolds.*

"THE ANCIENT FATHERS' IDEA OF MARRIAGE.—A Christian marriage is made by the Church, confirmed by the Eucharist, sealed by the blessing, carried by the Angels to the Heavenly Father, and ratified by Him. Two believers bear the same yoke, they are but one flesh, they pray together, kneel together, fast together, instruct and exhort each other. They are together in the Church, and at the Table of God, in persecution and in consolation. They do not conceal their actions from each other, or inconvenience each other. They visit the sick, and are present at the sacrifice of prayer. They sing psalms and hymns together, and excite one another in the praises of God."—*Tertullian.*

SALVATION.—Some men will say the gospel, for most part, brings good news; but then it is only if I believe. To answer this, if the gospel held forth Christ and salvation only to those that believe, it were little better tidings than the law. But the gospel saith not, bring faith with thee, and then here is all the grace and salvation. No; the gospel expects not that any sinner should of himself bring faith, for he hath it not. But the gospel, as it brings salvation, so it breeds faith in the heart of a sinner. The same word that makes known salvation, begets faith in the heart to receive it. The God that gives his alms, gives a purse to carry it. Therefore, when I hear of grace, glory and salva-

tion, by Jesus Christ, I must not consider where I shall have a vessel to carry it home, where I shall have faith to receive it; but it carries the vessel with it, and I go and take the promise; and by the Holy Spirit that same gospel that brought the grace will work faith, or else it were as harsh as the law. Therefore, never stand off about faith; for he that gives grace and salvation will work faith. (Eph. ii. 8.)

This, then, is the door of the gospel, the very entrance into the Christian religion, the first stone in the Christian building. There is a kind of devotion and profession; but it is not built according to the gospel. If you would walk according to the gospel, learn this lesson first, that God gives life and salvation through Christ to sinners as sinners. Though they be hard-hearted, backsliding, the chief of sinners, yet, so long as they be sinners, and but sinners, they may always look upon Jesus Christ, and salvation in his hand ready to be bestowed upon them. This is a truth that thou must learn, and be taught of God, or else thou canst not go one step in the profession of the gospel; for, beloved, till you know and learn this, you will be like men in the dark, you will be groping for Christ Jesus, but you will never be grafted into him, you will never be knit to Christ.

News Department.

Extracts from Papers by Steamer Canada

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The prosperous commencement of this gallant undertaking is thus stated in a letter to the *Times* by Mr. R. Collinson, dated Tuesday:—"I have much pleasure in acquainting you that letters have been received from Capt. McClintock, in the *Fox*, at Baal's River, in Greenland, where he put in for the purpose of sending home M. Lewis, one of his crew, who was seized with spitting of blood, which rendered it advisable for him to leave the Arctic regions as soon as possible. In point of time he is fifteen days in advance of Capt. Inglefield in his memorable voyage of 1852. The vessel is found to answer admirably well, and by means of steam forced her way through the pack into Fredericksboal, where they replenished their coal and then proceeded to Baal's River, off the entrance to which they met the Danish vessel bound to Copenhagen. Capt. McClintock, after touching at Disco, intends passing through the Wargat Strait and calling at Proven and Upernivik for dogs. The Danes report that the winter has been a very stormy one, which will have the effect of breaking the ice up and rendering the head of Baffin's Bay clear."

The following is an extract from a letter from an officer in the East India Company's service at Allahabad, describing the Christian chivalry of a young martyr:—

When the wretched 6th Regiment mutinied at Allahabad and murdered their officers, an ensign, only sixteen years of age, who was left for dead among the rest, escaped in the darkness to a neighbouring ravine. Here he found a stream, the waters of which sustained his life for four days and nights. Although desperately wounded he contrived to raise himself in a tree during the night for protection from wild beasts. Poor boy! he had a high commission to fulfil before death released him from his sufferings.

On the fifth day he was discovered, and dragged by the brutal Sepoys before one of their leaders to have the little life left in him extinguished. There he found another prisoner, a Christian catechist, formerly a Mahometan, whom the Sepoys were endeavouring to torment and terrify into a recantation.

The firmness of the native was giving way as he knelt amid his persecutors, with no human sympathy to support him. The boy officer, after anxiously surveying him for a short time, cried out, "Oh, my friend, come what may, do not deny the Lord Jesus!"

Just at this moment the alarm of a sudden attack by the gallant Colonel Neile with his Madras Fusiliers caused the instant flight of the murderous fanatics. The catechist's life was saved. He turned to bless the boy whose faith had strengthened his faltering spirit. But the young martyr had passed beyond all reach of human cruelty. He had entered into rest.

The father, Mr. Oswald Cheek, Town Clerk of Evesham, writes to the *Times*—

Now, if you think such noble conduct worthy of being handed down to posterity in your paper, second to none in the world, with the name of the young martyr, you would alleviate the sufferings of an almost broken-hearted parent in notifying that his names were "Arthur Marcus Hill Cheek," and had he lived to the day when the first intimation of his untimely fate appeared in your publication, viz., on the 31st

July last, he would have been seventeen. He only left England on the 20th March last, and soon after his arrival in Calcutta was appointed to the 6th Bengal Native Infantry, stationed at Allahabad, which station he reached on the 19th May. He was my second son, my eldest having been in China for nearly the last five years in her Majesty's ship *Comus*.

PKUNJA.—There appears to be little doubt that a difficulty has arisen as to the giving up of Herat. Several versions are given as to the cause. According to one, it is not the Persian Government, but Murad Mirza, prince of the blood and General-in-Chief, who refuses to give up the place. According to the *Paris Pays*, which rather confides in the Shah, Murad Mirza has not refused to give up Herat, but has merely represented that the Affghan chief to whom it is to be handed over is not in a position to hold it. The French papers profess to trace the hand of Russia in all these circumstances, and it is said a violent diplomatic contest has arisen between Mr. Murray and the Russian Minister at Teheran. It is well known with what displeasure the Russians view that clause of the treaty which stipulates for England and France the same conditions as are enjoyed by the most favoured nation with respect to consular establishments. This clause has not yet been carried out, and Russia desires Persia to break up the treaty rather than accord it.

At Nordmore, in Norway, about thirty youths of both sexes were on their way in three boats to the priest's house for examination and instruction previous to their solemn confirmation; a storm arose, the little flotilla was overwhelmed, and every soul perished.

The two Princes, Phra-Dhiraj-Suidh and Phra-Khram-Hinang, nephews of the King of Siam, have arrived at Suez, on their way to visit France and England, and are accompanied by a numerous suite. They embarked at Bangkok at the end of May last, on board an English vessel.

Calcutta is now lighted with gas. This was effected by the Oriental Gas Company on the 6th July. The natives assembled in thousands at night to gaze at the magic lights.

In 1846 the census gave Delhi 137,977 inhabitants, the Hindoos slightly preponderating over the Mahometans.

(From the *St. John, N. B., Christian Visitor*, Sep. 30.)

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

The screw steamer *Jura*, which arrived here on Monday morning, brings us five days later news from Europe, and the telegraphic despatch from India, which was expected when the *Canada* left Liverpool. This news is fraught with the deepest interest.

The troopship *Jura* was a little over ten days from Queenstown, having sailed on the 17th inst. She brings Cork papers of the 16th and 17th.

COMMERCIAL.—In the London Money Market on Wednesday, Consols closed at 90 1-8 to 1-4 for money, and 90 1-2 for account.

The London Corn Market was quiet, and the attendance of buyers very small. Flour, not much doing. Tea firm. Sugar quiet.

The *Paris Moniteur* announces that there is no foundation for the formation of a Foreign Legion in the pay of England.

It appears by the journals published beyond the Rhone, that the intended interview between the two powerful neighbors of Germany has created a very unfavorable impression. When the Emperor Alexander arrived at Berlin, he was met by the king, surrounded by a crown of German sovereign princes.—The hunt could not fail to be comprehended by the Czar, and the Emperor of Austria will visit Prussia as soon as the Imperial interview is over.

Recruiting for India goes on busily in various parts of England.

The *Daily News* is informed that the Marquis of Lansdowne has declined the Dukedom which was placed within his reach.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.—News from Delhi to July 29th. Sorties repulsed on the 14th, 18th, and 23rd July, with great loss to the rebels—Five hundred killed and wounded on our side. Brigadier Chamberlayne severely wounded on the 14th—doing well.—Since the 23d no fighting. The Neemuch mutineers have arrived at Delhi. Brigadier Nicholson was expected at Delhi on the 15th Aug. from the Punjab, with reinforcements. Gen. Read has relinquished his command to Gen. Wilson, from ill health. Nothing important had taken place since the battle of the 5th of July.

CAWNPORE.—The butcheries at Cawnpore have been confirmed. No authentic details. Gen. Havelock was expected at Lucknow on the 30th July.

DINAPORE.—The three Regiments that mutinied were dispersed by the 10th Regt. (Queen's.)

Calcutta and Hyderabad were quiet on the 14th August.

MHOW, INDORE.—Brigadier Stewart arrived at Mhow on the 2nd Aug. Holkar remains faithful.

BOMBAY.—The mutiny of the 27th Regt. at Kulpore, was suppressed by six companies of the 33rd (Queen's.) One company of Artillery had arrived from the Mauritius.

(Signed) ALEX. TURNBULL.
MARSEILLES, September 14.—The French boat *Mersey* has just brought the Bombay mail to the 15th August. We have no China mail.

Delhi was expected to fall in about a fortnight, and Havelock's troops, who are advancing upon Lucknow

were expected. It is reported that Nana Sahib, who had taken to flight, has destroyed himself.

The 7th, 8th, and 40th Regiments of Bengal Native Infantry had revolted and fled to the Laone River, pursued by her Majesty's 10th Reg., under Gen. Lloyd, 800 of the mutineers were killed.

The Punjab is tranquil, as well as the country around Delhi, Meerut and Agra. At Bundelcund there were signs of disturbance. Little news from Gwalior.

The mutineers at Sealkote were destroyed on the 16th July, by Nicholson.

Detachments of European troops have been sent to Bombay. The panic which existed at Bombay a fortnight ago had subsided.

Neil joined Havelock on the 23d and was on full march towards Lucknow.

A wing of the 33d Infantry, from the Mauritius, had arrived at Bombay.

At Timbalpore, the 31st (Native), the 40th Foot, and the 3d Irregular Cavalry, under Natives only, attacked on the 7th Aug. the mutineers, consisting of the 42d Native Infantry and 3d Irregular Cavalry, and completely routed them.

PATA.—We learn that a plot has been discovered, and that amongst the conspirators were the son of the well known Amar Cundhya, and Molvie Ally Kureem, who were arrested. A plot has also been discovered at Benares.

It was reported that Agra had fallen into the hands of the rebels.

Gen. Havelock's forces, after re-occupying Cawnpore, finding Bithoor evacuated, burnt it to the ground. On the 29th and 30th July they found the rebels at Bithoor-Gango, about eight miles from Cawnpore, 10,000 strong, whom they defeated with the loss of 15 guns; they expected to reach Lucknow the next day.

In the despatch received by the *Times* from its correspondent, it is said that Gen. Havelock, leaving Col. Neil at Cawnpore, was marching on Lucknow, thence to proceed to Delhi; also, that Brigadier Nicholson's column and Van Courtland's were marching on Delhi.

The following intelligence is from the despatches received at the India house:—

"Sir Colin Campbell assumes the command of the Indian army.

"Her Majesty's 33d Regiment has arrived from the Mauritius, and now forms a part of the Bombay garrison.

"Col. Stewart's column has reached Indore.—Tranquillity is restored to Central India.

"The 7th, 8th, and 40th Regiments, which mutinied at Dinapore on the 23rd July, threatened Benares.

"The 12th Irregular Cavalry, which mutinied at the same station, murdered their commanding officer, Major Holmes, and his wife.

"The 25th Bengal Native Infantry, mutinied at Meanmeer, the 30th July, and murdered their commanding officer, Major Spencer."

Nana Sahib, after destroying his family, committed suicide.

There is great activity in the Bombay market; transactions to a moderate amount have taken place in cotton yarns. Turkey hemp firm.—Wood advanced to extreme prices. Pepper scarce. Opium advanced. Freights—London and Liverpool 45 to 50. Interest reduced 2 per cent.

A report reached Bombay just as the mail was being closed that an affair had taken place at Arrah, between 400 men of the Queen's 10th and a Regt. of mutineers. The detachment is said to have been overpowered by superior numbers and forced to retreat, with a loss of nine officers and 147 men.

GENERAL HAVELOCK'S OPERATIONS.

Frightful Massacre of Europeans at Cawnpore.—General Havelock's force for the re-occupation of Cawnpore had in eight days marched 126 miles, fought four actions with Nana Sahib's army against overwhelming odds in point of numbers, and had taken 20 guns of light calibre, and that too, in the month of July in India.

On the morning of the 17th July the force marched into Cawnpore. The soul harrowing spectacle that then presented itself to their beggars description. A wholesale massacre had been perpetrated by the fiend Nana Sahib. Eight officers and ninety men of H. M. 84th Regiment, seventy ladies and one hundred and twenty-four children of H. M. 52d foot, and the whole European and Christian population of the place, including civilians, merchants, pensioners, and their families, to the number of four hundred persons, were the victims of this Satan. The court yard in front of the Assembly Rooms, in which Nana Sahib had fixed his head quarters, and in which the women had been imprisoned, was swimming in blood. A large number of women and children, who had been spared capitulation for a worse fate than instant death, had been barbarously slaughtered the previous morning; the former having been stripped naked and then beheaded, and thrown into a well; the latter having been hurled down alive upon their butchered mothers, whose blood reeked upon their mangled bodies.—Only four escaped—the wife of a merchant and three others. The diary of a lady is said to have been found at Cawnpore, written the day on which she was killed, and containing information of great importance, on which the General is acting.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

AIDING DESERTION.—Captain Winchester of the American steamer *Adelaide*, was brought up at the

Police Office here on Wednesday last, to answer to a charge of aiding a soldier from the garrison to desert on Thursday 17th instant. It appeared from the evidence, that on the morning in question, as the boat was leaving the wharf on her usual trip to Boston, a soldier in plain clothes jumped on board, and was followed by two others, one a Sergeant, also in undress, who were on the watch for such occurrences. They were also followed by two other Sergeants and a private in uniform, but the three latter were put on shore again. The deserter was not found on board the boat, and the Sergeant and private in plain clothes were taken to Eastport and brought back again in the *Admiral* the next day. It appeared further by the evidence of the soldiers, that the Captain used opprobrious language to them when informed that he had a deserter on board, and that he would not stop to allow of a search to be made, or of the men's getting on shore that were not in uniform, although they affirmed he knew them to be soldiers. Captain Winchester on the other hand denied this, and said that had he known there was a deserter on board he would have stopped below the Island, and caused a search to be made, and then put on shore in his own boat. He had no interest in taking a deserter away. The case was postponed for a week to allow the Captain to prepare his defence.—*St. John Courier*.

We learn from the Canadian papers that Mr. Gregory, an eminent English Engineer of high character, has been for some months examining the Grand Trunk Railway for the purpose of ascertaining if the works have been constructed in conformity with contract. The *Montreal Weekly Pilot* of 12th inst., gives the report at length, and concludes from it that both the English and Canadian contractors, the latter especially, have honorably and liberally performed their engagements in constructing the road, and that the Chief Engineer, Mr. Ross, has done his duty with equal ability and integrity. The extent of line reported on is over 550 miles, and the report shows that to this extent Canada has the best and cheapest Railroad on the American Continent.—*Ibid.*

WRECK OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

The steamship *Central America*, on her way from Aspinwall to New York, foundered at sea off Cape Hatteras, on the 12th inst., with over 400 passengers, and nearly \$2,000,000. Only 100 lives saved. It is said that the ship was not in good condition. Great is the responsibility resting upon builders and inspectors of ships, to see that they are prepared not only for the calm but for the storm.

The following is the statement of a survivor:—

Mr. Wm Chase, of Washtenaw County, Michigan, was among the forty-nine passengers picked up by the barque *Ellen*. He had been in California since 1852. He remained on the ship until she went down, and having provided himself with two life preservers, and afterward securing a portion of a box to another life preserver, which he found in the water, he managed to float without much difficulty. He describes the effect of the sinking of the ship as like that produced by inserting a red hot bar of iron into a tub of water—a moment's hissing and seething, and she was enveloped in the angry flood. Mr. Chase thinks that nearly all the passengers were provided with life preservers, but many of them had lost all hope and became discouraged before the critical moment arrived, and when the ship sank they lacked the energy to make any effort to save themselves, while others were affrighted out of all presence of mind, and lacked the judgment to convert to their use means which might have been rendered available. The majority of the crew and a number of the passengers at the time of the sinking of the ship, were below, engaged in bailing, and so little warning was given that they had not time to escape to the deck before she was under water.

After it became apparent that the ship must, sooner or later, surrender to the angry elements, the scene among the passengers on deck and throughout the vessel was one of the most indescribable confusion and alarm. The prayers of the pious and penitent, the curses of the maddened, and the groans and shrieks of the affrighted, were all commingled together, added to which were many angry contests between man and man, in many instances amounting to outright fight, for the possession of articles on which to keep themselves afloat in the water. A great many of the passengers were miners, having considerable sums of gold about them, the product of years of toil; but the love of gold was forgotten in the anxiety and terror of the moment, and many a man unbuckled his gold-stuffed belt and flung his hard earned treasure upon the deck, some hoping thereby to lighten their weight and thus more easily keep themselves afloat, while others threw it away in despair, thinking there was no use for it in the watery grave they were going to.

Mr. Chase says that he might have picked up tens of thousands of dollars which had been thrown away and lay strewn about the decks; but he did not think there was sufficient prospect of his surviving to use it, to pay him for the trouble. Capt. Thos. W. Badger, of San Francisco had \$20,000 in gold, in a carpet bag, which, just before the sinking of the ship, he threw into the captain's state room. He, however, succeeded

in saving himself, being one of the number picked up by the barque *Ellen*. Mr. S. Caldwell, of New York had twenty pounds of gold dust in a belt about his waist. He kept himself afloat upon a door which he secured at the time the ship sunk, and was picked up by the *Ellen*.

P. K. ISLAND.

THE REV. CHARLES LLOYD.—This reverend gentleman and his respected family left our shores on Tuesday last. Mr. Lloyd has been among us for about 20 years, his unobtrusive character has brought him little before the public, but amongst the real friends of that Church of which he is a faithful minister, he has been always recognised as a zealous labourer in his Master's vineyard: time was when he "laboured more than they all." The inclemency of the climate, the winter's chill blast, the unbroken roads, the summer's heats, were alike powerless to arrest the steps of this conscientious clergyman. His personal exertions, provided divine service at distant points, at Georgetown, and at Rustico; whilst he has been at Charlottetown, the deathbed of his Parishioners has never wanted spiritual consolation, or the poor a friend.—*People's Journal, Char. Town, Sept. 26.*

Editorial Intelligence.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Capt. Killam of the *Eastern State*, arrived yesterday, has obligingly favored us with Boston papers to the 30th ult.

A great financial crisis has come to pass in the United States. The Banks of Philadelphia have suspended specie payment, and heavy mercantile failures have taken place, and many more expected. An extra session of the Pennsylvania Legislature was convened by proclamation on the 29th to consider on the state of affairs. There is general consternation in the Stock and Money market of New York—the whole list of securities is down from 1 to 12 per cent. Heavy failures have occurred. The Banks are all in confusion, and the suspension of specie payments is expected. In Boston a similar alarm prevails. The Banks of Providence have suspended specie payment. The whole country is convulsed by these monetary and commercial derangements. Unprincipled speculation is urged as one of the chief causes of this state of things.

LOSS OF A BRIG WITH SEVEN LIVES.—The Ship *Eliza*, Capt. Johnson, from Liverpool, Sept. 19, arrived on Sunday,—reports that in lat. 38 8, long. 60, she fell in with the wreck of the brig *Nancy*, of Halifax, Capt. Grant, which left the latter port on the 24th inst., for Porto Rico, and was capsized during a heavy gale on the 15th. The *Eliza* took from the foremast head Mr. C. White, first officer, and Thomas White, boy, his brother, and brought them into port. Mr. White reports that there were nine persons on board the brig, and seven of them were not seen after the vessel capsized.—*N. York paper.*

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET, Sept. 28.—Panic follows panic in rapid succession, and the list appears to be more intense than all those previously realized. The stock market was completely prostrated to-day. It fairly caved in, and a lower depth reached than the most desperate bear ever dreamed of. At the first board Virginia 6's declined 11 per cent.; Missouri 6's, 5; Tennessee 6's, 4; New York Central Railroad 6's, 12; American Exchange Bank, 8; Canton Company, 4; Delaware and Hudson, 3; Pennsylvania Coal Company, 5; Pacific Mail Steamship Company, 4; New York Central Railroad, 6; Erie Railroad, 5; Reading Railroad, 7; Michigan Central Railroad, 5; Michigan Southern Railroad, old, 3; do. preferred, 7; Panama, 8; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 4; Cleveland and Toledo, 4; Chicago, and Rock Island, 3; La Crosse and Milwaukee, 2. Nearly all the transactions were for cash, and nearly every stock on the list fell off from the opening. The great decline in New York Central Company's securities, both bonds and stock, must strike every one interested with surprise, although we have so often shown that this company must ultimately go with all the rest.

At the second board the market was better all round. There was not much business, but nearly every stock shows an improvement. Missouri 6's went up 2 per cent; New York Central 6's, 2. This has, on the whole, been a terrible day in Wall street. It is to be hoped that such will be few and far between. The decline in the market value of stock securities has exceeded that of any previous day this year, and there appears to be yet a still lower depth. There is no money, no credit, no confidence, and plenty of securities offering at prices that would almost tempt a dyed-in-the-wool bear; but there are no buyers, and every one is a seller. There are still some sanguine bears in the market, and on the higher priced stock securities there is still a wide margin left for a decline. The money market is in a perfect chaos. Money brings any value holders have a mind to put on it. Three, four, and five per cent a month are the rates daily demanded and paid. Every one is in hopes of going through, and no one engaged in business or speculation really knows anything about the future. There were to-day numerous reports of failures. Some of the best houses in the city were reported as having suspended. These reports obtained currency from the fact that some small failures occurred of names partially similar to those of several prominent concerns, and the panic was strengthened and wide spread before the explanation gained currency. The leading houses named stand fast, and will be the last to succumb to the storm. The bank statement was looked upon as being unfavorable, but we do not agree with this view of the reports. The contraction in discounts and deposits is an encouraging feature—one that is unavoidable under existing circumstances. The leading banks have issued the following circular:—

The undersigned having been called upon to give their opinion as regards the effect likely to be produced upon the banks of this city by the suspension of the institutions of the neighboring cities, reply that it is their decided opinion that the banks of the city of New York are in a safe and secure position, and that they can not only sustain themselves as specie paying banks, but from the natural flow of coin and produce to this point as a common centre, that they will soon be able to furnish further and more efficient aid to the mercantile community.

A. P. Halsey, Vice-President Bank of New York.
J. J. Palmer, President Merchants' Bank.
T. Tileston, President Phenix Bank.
S. Knapp, President Mechanics' Bank.
F. Deming, President Union Bank.
C. O. Halsted, President Manhattan Company.
J. T. Soutter, President Bank of the Republic.
R. Withers, President Bank of the State of New York.
J. E. Williams, President Metropolitan Bank.
Thos. A. Booth, President American Exchange Bank.

Some of the *Antelope's* passengers, having got up a case, alleging the non-fulfilment of conditions relative to their provender, brought it into the Magistrate's Court, which gave judgment as follows:—"That there is no substantial ground for complaint, but something like a conspiracy to get back some of the passage-money."—It looks also a little like the following out of the Liverpool Conspiracy to damage the character of the line. We have no doubt that in many instances passengers have sufficient ground of complaint—but there be many others, in which the ship is more sinned against than sinning, and this appears to be one of them.

PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL.—The examination of pupil Teachers in the above Institution was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, 22nd and 23rd insts.

Diplomas were given by the Principal, Rev. Dr. Forrester, to twenty-six of the student. A Grammar School diploma was given to Mr. John R. Miller, of Cornwallis. Seven ladies and five gentlemen obtained first-class diplomas. Ten ladies and three gentlemen obtained second-class diplomas. A valedictory address, expressive of their gratitude and affection, was presented by the pupil Teachers to Dr. Forrester, to which he returned a highly appropriate and instructive reply.

The Model Schools are referred to as affording great facilities for practically exemplifying the work of teaching; the principles and theory of which are taught in the Normal Institution. Mr. S. Dicky conducted the musical exercises with much satisfaction.

The next term of the Normal School will commence on the second Wednesday in November.—*Christian Messenger.*

The Rev. Mr. Gunnison, Pastor of the Universalist Church in this city, accompanied by Miss Jenny Twitchell, the vocalist attached to Mr. Elliott's troupe, paid a visit to the National School on Tuesday last. The Rev. gentleman put the pupils through a rigid examination, which resulted in great credit to their teachers, Mr. J. R. Willis, Mrs. Maxwell, and themselves. As some reward for their efficiency, Miss Jenny, at the conclusion of the exercises, sang them, as she knows how to sing it, the now national song of "Anne Laurie," which was received with rounds of applause by the boys and girls. This, to some, may appear a trifling reminiscence, but it will not be forgotten when the fair vocalist takes her benefit in the good city of Halifax.—*Chron.*

DISASTER AT SEA.—We regret to learn that a telegraphic despatch to John Strachan, Esq., of this city, dated at New York, reports the brig "Nancy," John Grant, master, to have been capsized in the severe gale of 15th ult., and that all hands except the mate and a boy, were drowned. Capt. Grant was one of our oldest ship-masters. He was contemporaneous with Capt. Wm. Cocken, one of the Prescott and Lawson's boys. Capt. Grant, if we mistake not, served his time in Collins and Allison's employ, and during his nautical career, must have performed certainly not less than two hundred voyages to the West Indies, besides seeing the interior of a French prison. His loss is deeply lamented by a very large circle of friends in this city, and the intelligence of his death will be received with sorrow by thousands of persons in all parts of the West India Islands. Peace to his memory.—*Id.*

The New Brunswick and Canada Railway will be formally opened for general traffic on Thursday the 1st October. On that day an excursion will be made from the station of St. Andrews to the temporary terminus at Barber Dam—a distance of 40 miles without charge.—*Church Witness.*

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that two fishermen named Keefe and Parcell were drowned in Bedford Basin, on Wednesday last, by the capsizing of a whaler, in a sudden squall. The men belonged to Ferguson's Cove. The bodies have not yet been recovered.—*Chron.*

MILITARY.—Two companies of H. M. 62d regiment marched out of the South Barracks at 5 a. m. on Monday last, and embarked on board *Insisk*, 6, steam-sloop, for conveyance to St. John, N. B. They were escorted to the Dockyard by the fine Band of that corps. The ship proceeded out of harbor at 6 o'clock the same morning.—*Id.*

The Inland Navigation Company's beautiful steamer made her trial trip, and a most successful one, yesterday, through the locks from Marshall's clean to the Shubenacadie, and on, as we believe, to Windsor.—The gentleman to whom we are indebted for the information, (for the Company appear to make it an object to keep the press in general in profound ignorance of their movements,) left the steamer at Nelson's; but he gives a glowing account of the perfect construction of the works on the canal, and the beautiful scenery along the route.—*Col.*

Fouths' Department.

THE CHILD AND THE WIND.

"Father, father, are you listening,
Said the shepherd's little child,
'Tis to me, as if deep voices
As it howls across the wild?"

"When I hear it in the chimneys,
When it sweeps along the ground,
'Tis to me, as if deep voices
Mingled strangely with the sound.

"Now they louder swell and nearer,
Now they fall and die away,
Can you tell me, dearest father,
What it is the wild winds say?"

"Nay, my child, they are not speaking,
Not a word the winds impart,
But each sound the Almighty sendeth,
Hath a message to thy heart.

"And that murmur deep and awful,
Couldst thou catch its voice aright,
It might whisper, 'Child, be grateful,
Thou art safe at home to-night.'

"While for thee the red fire burneth,
Sitting by thy father's knee,
Many laden ships are tossing,
Far away on the salt sea.

"Many mothers, sitting watchful,
Count the storm gusts one by one,
Weeping sorely as they tremble
For some distant sailor son.

"They might tell of Him Who holdeth,
In the hollow of His hand,
Gentle breezes and rude tempests,
Coming all at His command.

"He provideth our home shelter,
He protecteth on the seas,—
When the wild winds seem to whisper,
Let them tell thee things like these."

Thus replied the shepherd father,
And the child, with quiet mind,
Had a thought of God's great mercies,
As he listened to the wind.

SWEARING.

"Trust not to the promise of a common swearer," says Francis Quarles, in his *Enchiridion*, "for he that dare sin against his God for neither profit nor pleasure, will trespass against thee for his own advantage. He that dare break the precepts of his father, will easily be persuaded to violate the promise unto his brother."

There is good common sense in this advice, and it would be well if it were generally acted on. There are, no doubt, many great scoundrels who never swear, and perhaps a few men of otherwise good conduct who sometimes transgress the commandment; but of the "common sweater,"—the man whose every other word is an oath, and who cannot perform the most trivial or even disgraceful act without profanely invoking the name of the Supreme Being,—but little good can be said. He may be successful in business, shrewd in worldly dealing, and courageous in facing danger; but in the qualities that make up the gentleman and the Christian, he is woefully deficient. Take the man who is well read in good literature, who is agreeable to those in whose society he is thrown, and whose name is but another word for honor and probity, and he will never be found one who

"Unpacks his heart with words,
And falls to cursing like a drab."

Unhappily, too many of our young men think it a mark of good breeding, and social dignity, to interlard their discourse with oaths and curses, wishing to appear, says a quaint old writer, that they are on familiar terms with the Ruler of the universe, if they are not with the aristocracy of the land. How mistaken an idea this is may be seen by the dislike men of really good breeding evince to the society of these swearing pretenders. Our rising generation, with the human failing of learning that which is bad because that which is good, are sadly tainted with the vice of profane swearing. He who doubts the fact has only to pass a group of boys at play in the street to be convinced. Nor is the practice confined to the children of the poor or the degraded. The well-dressed sons of the "better classes" are very apt to be those who swear the loudest and the most pertinaciously. Are the parents of such boys not aware that "hard swearing" is irrefragably a pioneer to more flagrant vices and crimes? We wish those addicted to this vice would heed the advice of "holy George Herbert"—

"Take not His name, who made thy mouth, in vain;
It gets thee nothing, and hath no excuse,
Lust and wine plead a pleasure, avarice gain;
But the cheap swearer, through his common sluice,
Lets his soul run for nought."

Selections.

THE PEOPLE'S PARK.

The recent inauguration of the "People's Park" at Halifax was preceded by a luncheon, at which the Earl of Shaftesbury was present, and proposed "the well-being of the People," and in doing so said that Julius Cæsar in his will gave his gardens on the banks of the Tiber to the people. He had been surpassed by Mr. Frank Crossley, who in his lifetime had given to them his gardens on the hill-side of Halifax. The "People's Park" comprises between twelve and thirteen acres of ground, beautifully laid out and ornamented with marble statuary and a fountain, the entire cost to Mr. Crossley having been about £30,000. It is a condition of the gift that bands of music shall not be allowed on Sunday, and that no dancing shall be permitted at any time. In returning thanks for his health being drunk, Mr. Frank Crossley gave the following interesting narrative of his rise in life, and remembrance of Him to whom it was due:—

This, gentlemen, is to me, not the proudest day of my life, but it is the humblest, for I see much honour paid to me this day to which I can lay no claim. I have simply done what I have thought to be my duty. (Applause.) Had I neglected to do the thing which I have done, I should have been guilty of gross neglect—not so much to my fellow men as to the God who made men. And yet it is the happiest day of my life, because I see in it that which will make my fellow-townsmen a happy people for the time that I live, and I have reason to believe they will be happy when I lie in that spot which shall know me no more for ever. If I had been born of noble birth, or if I could have traced my origin (like some in this room) to a long line of ancestors which came over with William the Conqueror, however true it might be, it might not be good to do so. But, since I am of humble birth, perhaps it will be allowed of me to say a little of those who ought to share the honour which is heaped upon me. My mother was the daughter of a farmer who lived upon his own estate, and, although the estate was not large, it had been in that family for many generations, first as tenant's and afterwards as owners. That little estate is over the hill at Shibden-vale, and is called the Scout. Her father made the same error that Joseph made; Jacob made too much of Joseph, and her father made too much of Mary. My mother was sensitive and quick in disposition; she said that right was not done to her at home, and she was determined to make her own way in the world, whatever the consequence might be. She went out to service, contrary to the wish of her father, in a little family at Warley. In that service, in her own person she did the work of kitchenmaid, of housemaid, and of cook, and, in addition to that, she regularly milked six cows every night and morning, besides which she kept the house, which was not a small one, as clean as a little palace. But this was not enough to employ her willing hands. Her mistress took in wool or tops to spin, and she would do what scarcely a girl in Warley could have done—spin that wool to thirty-six hanks to the pound, and thus earned many a guinea a year to her mistress, besides doing all the other work. My father, prior to the year 1800, was a carpet weaver. One night he was taking his "drinking" at the loom. He laid his black bottle at the side of the loom, but by some means or other it fell down and broke. In attempting to catch the bottle, he cut his arm, and it was with the greatest difficulty he could stop it from bleeding, to save his life. He was for some time doing nothing, but one day his employer, Mr. Curren, said to him, "John, do you think you could manage to tie up a loom, as you cannot weave?" John replied that he should only be too happy to try. His master tried him, and found him so expert that he never allowed him again to go to the loom to weave. He was going on warm with the business of courtship, but the proud farmer said that he would never allow his daughter to marry a weaver or a fureman of weavers, and that one thing was certain—that if she ever married John Crossley she should never see his face again. This was a great trouble to my mother, and when she had been asking counsel from One who never errs, she settled to open her Bible and see what it said. Her eye caught the 27th Psalm and 10th verse: "When thy father and mother forsake thee, then the Lord will take thee up." She did not doubt after that, and eventually he gave his consent to the marriage. Many years after that,—for I must not be too tedious,—they took the Dean Clough Mill from that highly respectable firm, S. & J. Waterhouse—a name I can never take upon my lips without a respect almost amounting to veneration, for the kindness I know my father re-

ceived from their father, and also the kindness which I have ever received at their hands. As my mother went with her usual energy to that place down the yard at four o'clock in the morning, she made a vow—"If the Lord does bless us at this place, the poor shall taste of it." (Applause.) It is to this vow, given with so much faithfulness, and kept with so much fidelity, that I attribute the great success my father had in business. My mother was always looking how best she could keep this vow. In the days that are gone by, when it was a dreary thing to give employment to a large number of people, the advice that she gave to her sons was, "Do not sell your goods for less than they cost, for it would ruin you without permanently benefitting any one; but if you go on giving employment to some during the winter, do so, for it is a bad thing for a working man to go home and hear his children cry for bread, and not be able to give them any."—(Applause.) I recollect that one time my friend Mr. Salt calling to see my mother, she said, "You see Mr. Salt, my sons have flown off, and have taken fine houses to live in, but it won't do for us all to leave this spot." She lived to a green old age, and she died in her eightieth year, having lived to see her children's children's children. One of the greatest treats she had in her old age was to fix a mirror in her room so that while lying in bed she could see the happy countenances of those who were going to work and coming back again. There is one fact connected with this town which has given me great pain—it is the fact that many an honest, hard-working, intelligent working man does not believe in the existence of a God. What I am about to relate now is for the benefit of that class, that they may not go stumbling into an unbeliever's grave as the horse rushes into battle. What I am about to say now is what I have not told my dearest friend, not even the fair partner of my life, but when she reads the report of what I am about to say, she will remember that on the occasion when I returned from the walk I am about to relate, I asked her where those words were to be found in the Bible, "The rich and the poor meet together, and the Lord is the maker of them all." She is a help-mate in these things as well as in every other. On the 10th of September, 1855, I left Quebec early in the morning for the White Mountains of the United States. I remember passing through some of the most glorious scenery on that day, which I ever saw in my life; and, indeed, more beautiful than I believe any man and power have brought us within sight of. I stood inside of the cars, from which I could see the tops of the mountains covered with all-glorious beauty. In America you have a much better chance of seeing the scenery than in this country, because, instead of going through the hills they go round them. The wheels are not fixed to the carriages, but they were placed upon swivels, and they go round curves where ours would not go at all. I remember that when we arrived at the hotel at White Mountains the ladies sat down to a cup of tea, but I preferred to take a walk alone. It was a beautiful spot. The sun was just then reclining its head behind Mount Washington, with all that glorious drapery of an American sunset which we know nothing of in this country. I felt that I should like to be walking with my God on the earth. I said, "What shall I render to my God for all His benefits to me?" I was led further to repeat that question which Paul asked under other circumstances—"Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"—The answer came immediately. It was this:—"It is true thou canst not bring the many thousands thou hast left in thy native country to see this beautiful scenery; but Thou canst take this to them. It is possible so to arrange art and nature that they shall be within the walking range of every man in Halifax; that he shall go take his stroll there after he has done his hard day's toil and be able to get home again without being tired." Well, that seemed to be a glorious thought! I retired home. My prayer that night was that in the morning I might be satisfied when I awoke that if it was only a mere thought that was fluttering across my brain it might be gone; but that if there was reality about it there might be no doubt about it, and I might carry it into execution. I slept soundly that night, and when I awoke my impression was confirmed. On the 10th of September, when I went to the White Mountains, I had no more idea of making a park than any one here of building a city. On the day I returned I felt as convinced to carry it out as I was of my own existence, and never from that day to this have I hesitated for a moment whenever difficulties arose. I knew they might be overcome, and would be overcome. It is a happy day for me that I am permitted to see that result. (Much cheering.)

INDIA.

The following is the narrative by a lad of seventeen a lieutenant in the 9th Cavalry, of his escape from Sealkote:—

About half-way between fort and cantonments, I saw six troopers drawn up on the side of the road. I drew my revolver, though of no use, and there being no other escape, proposed to run the gauntlet with my horse at full speed. I came opposite the first, who fired his pistol; the rest did likewise, but without effect. The last gave chase, drawing his second pistol. I covered him with my revolver, which kept him off for some time, but suddenly closing within two yards he took a steady aim at my head and fired. I felt as if I had been hit a severe blow with a stick on the right arm, having covered myself as well as possible with it. He gave a shout and closed; I thought it was all up with me; but, finding I could draw my sword, began to feel rather jolly again. When he came along side I rammed it into him, but, having no strength, could only get it in about two inches into his side. He knocked it out with his pistol. I struck him again, but with like effect. He then shot ahead. I put spurs to my nag, and as I came up banged into him. He bent forward to avoid, and I only got about one inch into him, but he almost lost his seat and pulled up. I had almost done so, too, but pushed along, and he fell behind. I now thought I should reach the fort, but was disappointed. Seeing some more men ahead of me, I turned to the right, and took a pull at my horse. I now saw that my wound was bleeding, and having lost my shako must have been a pretty figure. I went across the khets for some half a mile to get rid of the city, when I came upon a road. I asked a villager where it went to? He said to Lahore; but it turned out to be Wuzzerabad. I pushed along at a hand gallop some five miles, when the sun getting warm, I pulled up. I tried to persuade some one to give me a turban; they all said they had only one, and were not fools enough to give it to me, so I pushed along again. On passing a village an old man rushed out and began potting at me with a pellet bow. I did not mind this, but on looking back thought I saw two troopers coming after me. This was rather a nuisance, as my right arm was now quite stiff, utterly useless, and painful. So having been sparing my horse, I put him out again, and did not draw rein for some eight miles. I then went on more slowly, all pursuit having stopped. Some 16 miles from Sealkote, coming on a police thanah, pulled up to get water and have my wound looked at, as it was now very painful. I got off, and the men mustered round me, and were as kind as could be. I found now the bullet had entered about two inches below, and about an inch above the elbow joint. How it escaped the bone I don't know. Having been bound up as well as it could be, and having drunk some water and washed my horse's mouth out, I went on to Wuzzerabad, accompanied by the head man, who had made me a sling, and given me a turban. I pushed along, and after a good deal of pain managed to reach Wuzzerabad at 11 a.m., having started from Sealkote at half-past 4. My nag was completely done up, having come a good thirty miles. I went into the dak bungalow (travelling station) and sent for the native tubseeldar, there being no European, to consult with him what to do. I drank four cups of tea and some brandy and water, and felt pretty well. (He (the tubseeldar) brought with him the banker, who offered me his buggy and horse, and any amount of money. I took twenty rupees, and after about an hour's rest started for Goojraucowla in his buggy, with two bottles of sodawater. After an awfully hot drive of 20 miles I got in here about five o'clock. My wound at this time hurt me very much. Here I found 3 officers of the 46th Native Infantry, and M— and the assistant Commissioner, Mr. Blackall, who received me most kindly. I lay down and had my jacket cut off, when I found I had a most narrow escape, a pistol having ripped open my jacket just over my spine. A doctor looked at my wound, and told me that it was only a flesh one, and that I should be all right in a month. Not a week has passed, and I had no idea that there were so many Miss Nightingales in the world. I am clothed from head to foot by Blackall and don't know how to thank him.

LORD SHAFTESBURY AND HIS SON LORD ASHLEY—It was at the anniversary of the Ragged School Union that his Lordship chose to introduce his eldest son to public life in London. The enthusiasm with which Lord Ashley was received was a tribute of acknowledgment to the noble Earl, which reflected the

same deep feelings which have been practically exhibited in Hull, and show in every place how highly myriads of his countrymen regard his self-devoted and patriotic sacrifices to the advancement of true religion, and the elevation of his countrymen. The first Resolution had been ably moved by Lord Kinnaird, whose own services in the cause of Ragged Schools in Scotland are above all praise. But when the noble Lord, at the conclusion of his speech intimated, that he was about to introduce one who bore the name of Lord Ashley,—the name around which so much of the nation's love and admiration had so long been gathered, the scene was one which may be imagined, but which it is impossible to describe. The vast multitude rose with one accord to welcome with a cordial burst of feeling the son of their Chairman. The multitude seemed moved by one common feeling, whilst waving hats and handkerchiefs were seen amidst the deafening plaudits, which rose louder and louder, with slight interruptions, which the want of breathing time occasionally imposed. It was a scene never to be forgotten, and one which we trust will ever be impressed on the mind of the young nobleman, who, under circumstances probably never before paralleled, thus made his appearance before a London audience. His own speech was graceful both in point of language and delivery. With many modesty he alluded to the responsibility attached to the name of Ashley, whilst his allusions to his "Noble Friend in the chair" were responded to by the assemblage, through which there flowed one gushing flood of good wishes, mingled with many prayers to heaven for a blessing to attend the bark thus happily launched on the ocean of public life.—*London Record.*

ANOTHER RETURN.—The *Gospel Messenger*, in a paragraph which we copied last week under the head of *Western New York*, announced Mr. William J. Bakewell's renunciation of Romanism, and his return to the Communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Pierce Conolly and Henry Major had returned before. Mr. Bakewell makes the third returning, of the few who have left our ministry, here in America, for the Communion of Rome. We have reason to believe that they will not be the last.—*N. York Church Jour.*

ENGLISH DIOCESES IN 1851:—

	Population.	Area in acres.
London	2,143,340	245,157
Manchester	1,395,494	845,904
Chester	1,066,124	1,630,988
Winchester	1,080,412	1,598,568
Rippon	1,033,457	1,567,793
Lichfield	1,022,080	1,240,607
Exeter	922,656	2,530,780
York	764,538	2,261,493
Worcester	752,356	1,037,441
Durham	701,381	1,906,835
Lincoln	677,648	2,302,814
Norwich	671,583	1,984,325
Rochester	577,298	1,535,450
Gloucester and Bristol	538,109	1,000,503
Oxford	503,042	1,385,779
Ely	482,412	1,357,765
Peterborough	465,671	1,240,327
Bath and Wells	424,492	1,043,059
Canterbury	417,099	914,170
Salisbury	379,296	1,309,617
Chichester	336,544	934,851
Hereford	216,143	986,244
Carlisle	372,306	901,052
Sodor and Man	52,387	180,000
St. David's	407,758	2,272,790
Llandaff	337,526	797,864
St. Asaph	236,293	1,067,583
Bangor	192,984	985,946

The average population of the Dioceses in England and Wales in March, 1851, was about 645,000; and may now be estimated at more than 660,000.—*Report of the Cathedral Commission.*

TEA-SCENTING IN CHINA.—When we entered the tea-factory a strange scene was presented to our view. The place was crowded with women and children, all busily engaged in picking the stalks and yellow or brown leaves out of the black tea. For this labor each was paid at the rate of six cash a catty, and earned on an average about sixty cash a day—a sum equal to about threepence of our money. The scene altogether was not unlike that in the great government cigar manufactory at Manilla. Men were employed giving out the tea in its rough state, and in receiving it again when picked. With each portion of tea a wooden ticket was also given, which ticket had to be returned along with the tea. In the northern tea countries the leaves are carefully weighed when they are given out and when they are brought back, in order to check peculation, which is not unfrequent. I did not observe this precaution taken at Canton. Besides the men who were thus employed, there were many others busily at work, passing the tea through various sized sieves, in order to get out the caper, and to separate the various kinds. This was also partly done by a winnowing machine, similar in construction to that used by our farmers in England. Having taken a passing glance at all these objects on entering the building, I next directed my attention to the scenting process, which had been the main object of my visit—and which I shall now endeavor to describe.

In a corner of the building there lay a large heap of orange-flowers, which filled the air with the most delicious perfume. A man was engaged in sifting them to get out the stamens and other smaller portions of the flower. This process was necessary, in order that the flowers might be readily sifted out of the tea after the scenting had been accomplished. The orange flowers being fully expanded, the larger petals were

easily separated from the stamens and smaller ones.—In 100 parts 70 per cent. were used and 30 thrown away. When the orange is used its flowers must be fully expanded, in order to bring out the scent; but flowers of jasmine may be used in the bud, as they will expand and emit their fragrance during the time they are mixed with the tea. When the flowers had been sifted over in the manner described they were ready for use. In the meantime the tea to be scented had been carefully manipulated, and appeared perfectly dry and finished. At this stage of the process, it is worthy of observing that, while the tea was perfectly dry, the orange-flowers were just as they had been plucked from the trees. Large quantities of the tea were now mixed up with the flowers, in the proportion of 40 lbs. of flowers to 100 lbs. of tea. This dry tea and the undried flowers were allowed to lie mixed together for twenty-four hours. At the end of this time, the flowers were sifted out of the tea, and by the repeated sifting and winnowing processes which the tea had afterwards to undergo they were nearly all got rid of. Sometimes a few stray ones are left in the tea, and may be detected even after it arrives in England. A small portion of tea adheres to the moist flowers when they are sifted out, and this is generally given away to the poor, who pick it out with the hand.—*Robert Fortune.*

ANCIENT MINING OPERATIONS ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

Professor Chas. Whittlesley read a paper on the Ancient Mining Operations of Lake Superior. After describing the geography of the copper region of Lake Superior, he said that throughout the country indications appeared of mining operations carried on by an ancient people. The works of these people were mere open mines like quarries, never descending more than about thirty feet below the surface. These mines had a peculiarity which distinguishes them from all others, that the metal was found in pure masses. These masses the ancient miners seemed unable to deal with, and they appeared merely to have sought for pieces of copper perhaps of two pounds weight, which they hammered out cold. They seemed not to have known anything of the art of smelting, though that discovery seemed the simplest thing in the world, since they made use of fire to soften stone, and so to separate the ore. When they got a large mass, they used stone hammers to break off the projections. They had no means of raising the very large masses, nor had they any way of clearing out the water from the bottom. It seemed that the miners had been accustomed constantly to throw back the rubbish into the mines, so that there was now no traces on the surface. These works extended through one hundred or a hundred and fifty mines, on the south side of Lake Superior. Sometimes there were cavities of thirty feet, as large as that room; in other cases they had excavations in the bluffs, which were now occupied by porcupines, bears, &c. The stone hammers employed were nothing but boulders of green stone or trap, having a groove around them, into which a wythe was twisted. Some had no such groove, and the mode of swinging them was unknown. Wooden shovels were also employed, and spear heads with a socket. There were, besides, tools like knives and awls, all made from copper. Timber had also been found with hatchet marks on them. From these marks he judged that the people who worked these mines had a connection with the ancient Mexicans, known as Toltecs, or Aztecs. It appeared from the works of Squier and Davis on the Mounds of Ohio, that in those places there had been found tools which would have made marks like those noticed on the timber found in the Superior mining region. Again, the connection between these inhabitants of Ohio, and the miners of Lake Superior seemed to be established from this fact—that in the Lake Superior mines alone were to be found pure copper, having specks of pure silver in them. Now, the tools found in Ohio were found to contain these specks of silver, and it was evident that these tools had been hammered out cold, because if they had been melted the silver specks would have disappeared. Then the Spaniards on their arrival found the Mexicans in occupation of fortifications, mounds, and pyramids very much like those of Ohio. In this way it appeared to him that a connection was traced between the people of Mexico and the miners of Lake Superior. He considered from a comparison of the trees, formed upon the tops of the trenches and of the extent of the works, with the difficulties which the miners must have had in working them, that it must have been twelve hundred years since the mines were abandoned, and five hundred more during which they were occupied. His impression was that the miners resided in a warm country, and came to work these mines in the summer time, taking their produce home in the winter.

A gentleman mentioned the fact of his having discovered some remains of mining below a tree having four hundred annual concentric rings.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1857.

EDUCATION NO PARTY QUESTION.

THE secular papers are engaged in controversy on the subject of education. A great deal of dust has been thrown into the eyes of the people by the party spirit which has been evoked upon this and other questions of public importance.

One of these disputes, to which we may incidentally allude, as showing the action of that party spirit which at the last dissolution of the Legislature, our present rulers had it in their power to allay—the question of the cost of the Railroad—has been worn threadbare. The discussion however, has proved to the country the folly of the disputants—the one side trying to make it a serious matter with the electors whether the railroad ought to cost £5,000 or £10,000 a mile—and the other trying to get up a serious defence against what will be the real cost—as if what is essentially necessary to the prosperity of the country is not cheap at any price, and the only real question connected with such cost in which the country is interested, being, whether the money has been peculated or improperly squandered, neither of which can be proved. The dispute is a certificate to the integrity of the Railroad management—as an attempt to cast animadversion upon it and to damage individuals connected with it, it has been totally worthless.

If the Government party have agitated the question as to the cost of the Railroad, and have signally failed, either to damage individuals or the opposition by it,—the party in opposition with a view to damage the government in public estimation, and also to make a little political capital out of religious differences, and by way of retaliation—have commenced a discussion of the causes which operated to destroy the School Bill. They are engaged in a ticklish operation, and risk an equal failure.

The question before the country on the subject of education, is not the condemnation of either the general or separate school system. That would be the party view. A general school bill was approved by every denomination except the Roman Catholics, as one which seemingly offered the best opportunity of settling the educational question upon a basis of common utility. The Romanist influence was brought to bear against it, and the leader of the Government did not possess firmness enough, to place the issue before the country, but weakly succumbed to that influence. But after all, this does not prove that a separate School Bill might not be so guarded as to give the Romanists all that they want, with proviso that the Bible should be read in their schools, and to satisfy other denominations likewise. We do not see that injustice would be done to all other denominations except the Romanists by a Separate School system. It would have its difficulties of management certainly, but we do not know that these would be greater than would occur with a School Bill made for all denominations, but from which the Romanists would voluntarily exclude themselves. We can easily imagine that a School Bill apportioning the Provincial grant for education to each denomination according to the census, would be highly beneficial to the Church or the Wesleyans, who would not disagree or fight amongst themselves over their respective shares, and quite fair, altho' not so beneficial, to the disjointed Baptists or Presbyterians. In fact under it the Episcopalians, the Wesleyans, and the Romanists would reap a much greater advantage than under the general system, by which they might in some measure, be subject to Baptist or Presbyterian influence. We think that in this view of the subject, which has been carefully kept in the background by the advocates among the latter, for a general school bill, there is a very strong argument in favor of the equality of privileges that the separate school system would convey. We are by no means insensible, however, to the defects of the separate system. It was with a serious consideration of these defects, as they would apply to the spare populations of thinly settled and extensive districts; and to the still more serious consideration, that such a Bill would be meant to imply a goddess system of instruction; and with the desire to dispose for a time of an important question, on a basis which would be satisfactory to all, that the Episcopalians generally agreed to the principle of the Government Bill.

In the introduction of any measure of general education, the fundamental principle to be established by the State is, that Christianity shall be taught. The Bible is the great text-book, and the authorized version amongst Protestants ought to be for them the standard. The use of that Bible must be imperative in all the schools that agree in the principles of the Reformation. If, on the other

hand, the Douay version be believed in by the Romanists, its daily use must be imperative in their schools also, so that no anomaly shall prevail in the scriptural teaching, although the circumstances of the country may in some instances make it expedient that Romanist children may have to go to a Protestant school, and Protestant children to the school of the Romanists.

The state would have a right thus far to see that the provisions of a law should be observed, through their Superintendants, Inspectors or School Commissioners. All other matters of importance in the differing tenets of the various religious persuasions, might be left to their own management.

The question will lie ultimately between the general system and some such system as we have shadowed above. Both require a fair, candid and impartial examination. Both have their advocates, and both have their advantages and defects. Perhaps one of the difficulties would be, that where there was the least intelligence and the greatest numbers, the least amount would be contributed to the educational fund. This and such like would however be matters of detail. But let not such an important question as that of education, be made the stumbling block of party. Keep that out of the melee. Better, than that it would be to leave it entirely in abeyance, and until every vestige of party spirit be extinguished in the country, and able men of all persuasions, meeting upon one common platform, can come to its discussion upon its own merits, and with that christian mind and disposition that will ensure to all the community equal privileges in the general knowledge and enlightenment of the world.

The arrival at St. John, N. B. on Monday last, of the Steamship *Jura*, after a quick passage of 10 days from Cork, gave to this Continent news of importance 4 days later (thanks to the electric telegraph) than previously received by the regular mails. Our readers will find a summary collected from the *Christian Visitor* of St. John, in our columns. The Cawnpore massacre is full of horrors. The ladies and children connected with the 32nd Regt. appear to have suffered a fate to which death must have been a seasonable relief. Colonel Inglis, a native of Halifax, son of the late Bishop Inglis, who distinguished himself during the late war in India, commanded that Regiment, and his family are supposed to have been at Cawnpore.—Well grounded fears are entertained that they were amongst those who have met their fate in that inhuman massacre. It is understood that he himself is at Lucknow. It marks the just retribution of such wicked deeds, that the avenger of blood was upon the track of the Indian savage who authorized them. Knowing the fate that awaited him should he have fallen into the hands of the British force which discomfited and pursued him, the fiend is said to have anticipated it, and first having destroyed his family to have committed suicide.

Several sorties had been repulsed from Delhi, but altho' it is reported that the rebels were defeated in all, the European loss has been great, proving the presence of an enemy having skill in the art of war and the use of its weapons. There have also been accessions of strength to the rebel force, by further mutinies—and the aspect of affairs proves, that while the British forces may be able to hold their own in the meanwhile, that the arrival of the reinforcements would be deemed a Providential deliverance. General Sir Colin Campbell, a host in himself, had taken the command.

THE CIVIC CONTEST.

Thursday, Oct. 1, the day appointed by law to determine the government of the city for the ensuing year, saw the elective machinery at work; and the process of manufacturing Mayor and Aldermen out of raw material, might have been studied by all who had the curiosity to examine for themselves. There was very little stir in the community upon the occasion. Indeed our people are perfectly content to bear anything that the powers that be may choose to inflict upon them in the shape of taxation, fines, and officials, so long as they comport with their ideas of public improvement, and sooth to say, sometimes when they do not. There has been no little difficulty this time in selecting a head for the City. Several who were named, and one to whom a public requisition had been made, declined the honor. Finally it was ascertained that the now ex-Mayor would have no objections to serve again. But the friends of Mr. Pryor, another ex-Mayor, who is himself abroad, determined to contest for him the possession of the office. The result has been that Mr. Pryor has been elected by a considerable majority, and we have no doubt will give pretty general satisfaction.

Aldermen elected:—

Ward 1.—Edward Pryor. Ward 2.—Matthew Lownds. Ward 3.—C. Twining. Ward 4.—W. Lawson. Ward 5.—P. Forrestall. Ward 6.—W. Jordan.

We like to chronicle such instances as follow, no matter what may be the religious persuasion of the parties. While praiseworthy in themselves, they are commendable as examples of Christian liberality, and are worthy of more general imitation by other religious bodies, our own amongst the number. It stands in the last *Christian Messenger*, as part of the experience of Adam D. Thompson, as travelling agent, on behalf of the Baptist Acadia Colloge:—

"You will naturally be inclined to ask, how I weather the cape, or make any headway. Well, I will tell you, there are some oases in this desert, and a few sunny spots in this gloomy track. I will just name two or three.

"In the first place then, my Angel guide says, 'here's a man although not a member of our church, yet he may do something.' We call. After a few enquiries Mr. A. G. says, 'I'll give you a Hundred Pounds, call before you leave and we will fix it up legally.' Relying on the promise (which in due time is fulfilled) we leave with a buoyant heart, and say, 'the Lord bless the man and his household.'

"Again, the generous and noble Anna L. P. of Westport, whose worthy example may many good sisters imitate. While closing the morning meal at her father's table, I spoke of my agency and told of some self-sacrificing cases, and of our good sister S. H. in my own county. Miss P. said, 'Mr. Thomson I will give £10. I sat down to write the note. Father Payson, who has his Scholarship, and had given sums before, smiled upon his daughter for it, the mother spoke of it with approbation, the brothers and sisters cheered her on. Sister Anna says, 'Mr. Thomson, make the note £20.' 'Good again' said I, and so will you Mr. Editor, and so will all the well-wishers of a pure literature in the land. The note is signed; the first year's interest advanced and endorsed. Another young sister on the Island, also made a donation.

"Once more. Journeying from Yarmouth to this place I put up at Brother A. Leitch's, at Tusket; before leaving our worthy brother brought me an old doubleton that he said, had not seen the sun for twenty years, intimating by this that he was getting near the bottom or lower stratum of the mine, however that may be the doubleton was accompanied with three sovereigns, which reminded me of Charity and her three children."

Do not forget the Bazaar at Stewiacke on Tuesday. Tickets at half price, going and returning, may be had on Monday and Tuesday, by all who choose to attend it, by railway, and also by Coach from the Grand Lake Station. This will be about the last opportunity this year for a cheap and pleasant jaunt to the country. To the Church people of the capital, especially, we say—take advantage of it, and encourage by your presence your fellow Churchmen of Stewiacke.

[*Wings and Stings* is the name of a charming little story, just reissued by the Church Book Society. The idea is derived from the bee-hive, and very prettily the bees are brought in, and buzz away from the beginning of the book to the end of it. Amiable Silverwing, and vain Sipsyrup, and greedy Honeyball, and perverse Waxswill, and passionate Stickasting, and purple-winged Violotta,—all these have wise teachings for little children; and are most ingeniously made to take their part in the story, where Minnie, and Polly, and Tom, and Johnny, and the baby, are such prominent characters. The story is as crisp, natural and easy in style, as it is ingenious and graceful in conception. The cuts have bee-accompaniments in perfect keeping with the story.]

The above is from the *New York Church Journal*. The Book can be had at W. Goslin's Bookstore, 24 Granville-street.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—At the meeting of the Board of Health for the city, held on Saturday last, Dr. Jennings was elected Health Officer for the city, vacant by the death of the late Dr. Allen.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 15, 1857.

DEAR MADAM,

The members of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia beg to tender their sincere sympathy in the heavy bereavement you have recently sustained. The severe dispensation of Providence by which, at a very early age, your beloved husband has been removed from his labors here, has deprived the Society of one of its earliest and most active members, and one who by his kind and obliging manners obtained the regard and cordial good feeling of his professional brethren without exception. His public position as Health Officer and City Medical Officer, and formerly as President of the Mechanics' Institute as well as his general practice brought him prominently before the community, who will long remember his numerous acts of courtesy, his professional skill, and his unflinching kindness to those requiring his sympathy.

Accept the assurance of our sincere condolence, and please tender the same to his widowed mother on our behalf.

In the name of the society we beg to subscribe ourselves,

Dear Madam,
Your very obedient Servants,
CHARLES TUPPER, V. P.
JAMES R. DEWOLF, Secy.

Mrs. Allan, Argyle Street, Halifax.

FOR D. C. S.

Received from Edwd. M. Archibald, Esq., by the hand of the Rev. W. Bullock, 1857, Feb. 7th, £2 2s., and Sept. 27th, £1 5s. DANIEL GALLAGHER, Collector



ALPINE HAIR BALM. FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

Warranted to cure Baldness, Scurf, Dandruff, Itching and all diseases of the skin. This Balm gives the scalp a new and healthy action; restores the coloring matter to the roots of the hair, which passes through the hair and gives it a natural color without the use of the Hair Dye.

LONDON TIMES ILLUSTRATED.—This first class Family Newspaper, with Illustrations of the War, and printed on fine paper, will be supplied, free by mail, to subscribers in the Provinces at \$1 per annum in advance, \$2 for six months. \$1 for three months.

ABBOT'S BITTERS. Act most beneficially on the Liver, the Stomach and Bowels, and in constipation connected with long continued derangement of the biliary organs, termed Bilious Dyspepsia, will be found a most wonderful medicine.

A QUESTION TO ALL. Would you relieve the burning pain Produced by break, contusion, sprain? Just make the speedy application Of Dyer's Healing Embrocation!

Holloway's Pills.—This great household medicine ranks among the leading necessities of life. Dyspepsia, bowel complaints, and bilious disorders, are common to all climates. Tens of thousands die of them; and to suffer, under them in their chronic form is a living death.

LETTERS RECEIVED. From A. B. Chandler, Esq. with remittance, also note of hand. Rev. E. B. Nichols, with rem. Rev. J. S. Smith, rem.—we have only Baptismal Registers on hand, price 30s. Revd. Mr. Gelling. Revd. J. M. Spiko, with order, shall attend to directions and credit the amounts named for the several parties for Church Times. Revd. R. J. Uniacke with rem.

MARRIED.

At St. Paul's Church, on Sunday evening, 27th ult., by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, Mr. GEORGE S. WEISS, to Miss MARY ANN HAFY, both of this city.

DIED. On Friday evening, 25th ult., after a short illness, ELIZABETH ANNE, eldest daughter of Mr. George Fraser, aged 12 years and 25 days.

On Wednesday, 30th Sept., of Consumption, WILLIAM GEORGE ROBERTS aged 28 years, leaving a wife and 1 child to mourn their loss.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED. Saturday, Sept. 26.—Brigt Caroline, Boston, 3 days; schrs Saranac, Smith, do; Salome, Hopkins, Barrington. Sunday, 27th.—Brigs Lauretta, Curus, Portland, 4 days; R Cobden, West, St. Martins, 19 days; schrs Triumph, Murnby, Lunenburg; Spy, Crowell, Barrington, Margaret, Green, Labrador. Monday, 28th.—Barque Ellen Morrow, Crerar, Liverpool, 30 days; schr Conservative, Myers, Port au Basque. Tuesday, 29th.—Brig America, McGehee, Boston, 3 days; brigts Boston, O'Brien, do; Gen. Washington, Prospect. Wednesday, 30th.—Brig Kaloolah, Hays, Pernambuco, 24 days; A. Smithers, Johnston, New York; Onward, Lawson, New Haven, 2 days; schrs Ran-om, Kenney, New York; Ocean Blvd, Lockhart, do; Planet, Swafinc, Cape Negro; Sarah, Perry, do. Thursday, Oct. 1.—Brigs Sarah, Hopkins; Salt Islands, 15 days; Don, Morgan, Fortune Island, 11 days; schrs J. D. Lonas, Lonas, Bay Chaleur; Lima, O'Brien, Srd; ner; ship Mc Mac, McNutt, Greenock.

Friday, 2nd.—Steamer Eastern State, Killam, Boston via Yarmouth, 24 days—39 passengers; H.M.S. Basillek, G. steata sloop, Com. Phayre, St. John, N.B. 30 hours, reports Jura (ss) had embarked the 76th Regt., and was to have left yesterday morning for Cork; schrs Darling, Daviv, Sable Island, 24 hours; Rising Sun, Messover, New, foundland; Matchless, Gedson, Labrador; Sylvia, Young Lunenburg, 10 hours; George, LeBlanc, Sydney.

Sep. 28.—Sea Lark, Bank, Mayaguez; Hope, Livette St. Pierre, Mtq; Star of the East, Dowstov, St. John's N.F.; Dart, Courad, F. W. Indies, Resident, Day, Placuntia Bay. Sep. 29.—John, Ozong, Bay St. George; Rangor, Paynter, B. W. Indies, Halifax, Larbold, Boston; Scotia, Curry, Miramichi

E. BILLING, JR. & CO'S
Second Delivery
Stuple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER.
LONDON HOUSE.
October 1st, 1857.

WE beg to announce that since our "First Arrivals" we have received—
43 Cases and Bales per Niagara,
44 do do do Scotia,
35 do do do White Star and others.

STOP UP 'THE CRACKS !!!

WM. GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street, has just received from NEW YORK, a large Lot of **CHEAP ROOM PAPER,** for Parlors, Bedrooms and Kitchens, well adapted to make apartments air-tight and comfortable during the inclement Winter Season.

1,000,000 Bottles Sold!
Entered according to Act of Congress in the Year 1853, by J. RUSSELL SPALDING, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Massachusetts.



This great and popular preparation is decidedly one of the nicest and best articles in the world for the HAIR! It imparts a richness and brilliancy, cleans, ornaments, invigorates, embelishes, 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.

ABRAHAM A. THOMAS, Esq., of Rotterdam, N. Y., writes:—"Am 75 years of age—and was bald 35 years—have used two bottles of your Rosemary, and my hair is now two inches long."

Rev. SYLVANUS COBB, Boston, Mass.—"We had rather pay for it than have other preparations for nothing," &c.

Mrs. D. TAFT, Cambridge, Mass.—"Have used your Rosemary with great success in keeping my hair black, as age was turning it fast."

Mr. DANIEL B. CONNOR, Boston, Mass.—"Eight months ago I was bald—my hair is now long and healthy—I know your Rosemary has forced it to grow," &c.

OSBORN E. DODGE, Esq., vocalist, now of Cleveland, Ohio.—"It gives a rapid growth, and dark glossy texture, and does not soil the hat or pillow in the least; I know of nothing so valuable for the hair."

FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq., Boston, Mass.—"It is the best thing for children's hair—the ladies are delighted with it," &c.

Rev. C. W. DANNISON, Buffalo, N. Y.—"I find it excellent for the hair."

Mrs. L. SWREXY, Boston, Mass.—"It restored my hair to bald head, and from grey to black color," &c.

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

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

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

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

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

Inquire for J. RUSSELL SPALDING'S Rosemary and take no other. Every bottle genuine has the facsimile signature of the proprietor on it.

J. RUSSELL SPALDING,
27 Tremont Street, opposite Museum, Boston, Massachusetts.

G. E. MORTON & CO., Halifax, General Agents for N.S. Oct. 3.

NEW FALL GOODS,
PER WHITE STAR.
DECK WITH & MAJOR,
Have received per the above Ship from LONDON.
BLACK and Col'd SILKS and SATINS,
Black and Col'd SILKS and SATINS,
Poplin Dresses, Cloth Mantles,
SILK VELVETS, Bonnets, Silk Velvet Vesting,
Silk and Chenil SCARFS.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Customers, and the Public generally, that he has just received, per steamer Canada, a supply of
West of England BROAD CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, & DOESKINS,
And a Large Supply of other articles, suitable for the present and coming Season, to which he most respectfully invites attention.

BAZAAR, SOIREE, AND CONCERT.
At Lower Stewiacke, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1857

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the BAZAAR, &c. will take place at the above named time or the first fair day following.
REFRESHMENTS will be provided at moderate charges.
Visitors from Halifax can reach Lower Stewiacke at 1 P. M. (leaving by the first Tram), either by Coach or their own Conveyance.
Ample accommodation can be obtained at the Inns and other places in the vicinity, and the fine country in the neighborhood cannot but afford the utmost gratification to those who may be disposed to make the Excursion.
The proceeds will be applied in aid of the Fund for completing the Mission House lately erected at Lower Stewiacke.

Teacher Wanted!
FOR DARTMOUTH DAY SCHOOL.

A GENTLEMAN who has had some experience in Tuition, and who is able and willing to preserve good discipline, and to give instruction in the usual Branches of an English Education, Mathematics, &c., and who has also some knowledge of the Latin Language, is required for the School at Dartmouth.
Applications and Testimonials to be forwarded, on or before the last of October, to the Trustees, through the Rev. Dr. SURRY, Rector of Dartmouth.
September 15th, 1857.

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO'S.
FIRST ARRIVAL OF
Autumn Dresses, Shawls Bonnets,
&c. &c.
LONDON HOUSE, Sept. 15, 1857.
THE Subscribers will submit for inspection This Day the contents of TWENTY-FIVE PACKAGES, received per last Steamer—
Satin, Velvet, and Millinery BONNETS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
Worked Muslins, Flouncings, Gimpure Setts, Autumn Dresses, in very extensive variety,
FRENCH MERINOS,
Broche Wincey Dresses, in Frouces and Double Setts,
Robes a Quille, the new Military Striped Robe,
Paisley Wove Long Shawls, &c.
ALSO, THREE CASES
Printed Cashmores and Delainos.
From 7/6d. per Yard.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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

	Sterling.	Currency.
For a packet not exceeding 4 oz in weight,	0s. 3d.	0s. 4c.
For a packet exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding 1 lb.	0s. 6d.	0s. 7 1/2d.
For a packet exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 1 1/2 lb.	1s. 0d.	1s. 3d.
For a packet exceeding 1 1/2 lb. and not exceeding 2 lb.	1s. 6d.	1s. 10 1/2d.
For a packet exceeding 2 lb. and not exceeding 4 lb.	2s. 0d.	2s. 4d.

And so on, increasing SIX PENCE STERLING. (Seven Pence half-penny, Currency,) for every additional half-pound or fraction of half-a-pound.
From the same date (first October) Printed or Lithographed Letters addressed to any part of the UNITED KINGDOM, may be sent like other printed matter, under the Regulations of the Colonial Book Post, viz:—
For a single Letter or packet of Letters open at the sides or ends, and not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, 3d. Sig. or 4d. Cy.
And so on according to the above scale for charging books under the reduced scale.
All such matter must invariably be prepaid.
A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.
General Post Office,
Halifax, 15th Sept., 1857.

NEW BOOKS!

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

Tracts for the Christian Seasons, 1st series, 4 vols., clo. 25s.
Do. 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. 9d.
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The Golden Grove, 3s.
Mant's Man of Sorrows, 3s.
The Psalter and the Gospel, 10d.
Chief Truths, 3d.
The Penitential Psalms, 1s. 4d.
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, 2s. 3d.
Miscellaneous Tracts for Parochial Use, 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.

SPITFIRE FROM LONDON.

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

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

MEDICAL REVOLUTION!
THE WORLD UNANIMOUS!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
THE GREAT COUNTER IRRITANT!

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

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

ULCERS, SORES, AND TUMORS.
The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon 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.

WOUNDS, BRUISES, BURNS, AND SCALDS.
In cases of the fracture of the bones, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor in person into all the leading hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

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

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

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

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 50, Maiden Lane New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—25 cents; 62½ cents; and \$1 each Box.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.
Jan. 26, 1857. General Agent for Nova Scotia

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 even 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. BRADDOCK REEVE, Esq., M.R.C.S., may be consulted from eleven till four daily, 23, Manchester-street, Argyll Square, King's-cross, London.

DRAWING BOOKS—ENVELOPES—COPY BOOKS.

WM. GOSSIP 21 GRANVILLE STREET, has just received from England a large Assortment of Drawing Books, all sizes—Cream Lad Envelopes, adhesive, all sizes—and Ruled Copy Books—which he will sell wholesale and retail at the lowest rates.
This stock imported previous to the imposition of the 10 per cent. duty, may be purchased on more favourable terms than the Spring Importations.
ON HAND—A valuable Stock of Paper of all kinds, and a variety of Stationary.
Call at No. 21, Granville Street.
March 23

PUBLISHED every Saturday by Wm. Gossip, Proprietor, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocese. All Correspondence for the Paper, intended for publication, or on matters relative to its management, sent by Mail, must be prepaid.
TERMS.—Ten Shillings per annum payable in advance.

Ladies' Needle Worked China Grass Handkerchiefs.

LONDON HOUSE.
Tuesday, August 11, 1857.
WE will have the pleasure of submitting for inspection this day—
700 China Grass HANDKERCHIEFS, beautifully embroidered.
At the extremely low price of ONE SHILLING EACH.
E. BILLING, JUNR. & Co.

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

SULLIVAN'S Spelling Book Superceded; Carpenter's Mavor's, Dilworth's, Universal, Union and other Spelling Books.
Latham's Hand Book of the English Language, Quackenbos's Course of Rhetoric and Composition, an excellent Work; Murray's, Lennie's and McCulloch's Grammars; Chambers' English Grammar; do. Introduction to do.; Russell's Grammar, Elements of Grammar.
Histories of England, Greece, Rome and France.
Large School Bibles, clear print and strongly bound, 1s. 3d and 1s. 1½d., Testaments do. do. at 7½d and 6d.; Church Services and Books of Common Prayer 6d. 2d. 10d., 1s. 2d and upwards, to 25s.
Halifax, Dec'r 1856. WM. GOSSIP.

WILLIAM LANGLEY, CHEMIST and DRUGGIST,

FROM LONDON.
House Street, a few doors South of Province Building, HALIFAX, N. S.
IMPORTER OF
GENUINE DRUGS and CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, COMBS, BRUSHES, SOAPS, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, LEECHES, ETC.
AGENT for English and American, PATENT MEDICINES.
SEA and FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS furnished with the finest Drugs and Chemicals.
March 21

PARIS MANTLES!

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.
ARE clearing the Balance of their stock of PARIS MANTLES
At an Immonso Sacrifice!
In the large assortment on hand, will be found some of the most choice designs for the season. Former prices ranging to 50s., now reduced to 20s. and upwards.
August 1. LONDON HOUSE.

LANGLEY'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

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

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having this day entered into Co-partnership, will in future transact business under the name of **MacILREITH & CABOT.**
M. MACILREITH, J. E. CABOT.
Halifax 31st March, 1857.
Macilreith & Cabot return thanks for the kind patronage awarded them in former business connections, and individually, and beg to solicit a continuance of the same for the present Firm. They purpose keeping a stock of GOODS that in quality and variety will not be surpassed in this City, and intend to have all orders promptly and faithfully executed under their personal supervision. A large stock suitable for the present and approaching seasons has been selected for them in England, with great attention to style and quality, and may be expected in a few days. Their business will, for the present be carried on at
No. 25 Granville Street, until the old stand in Hollis Street is rebuilt.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

To open at Windsor, N. S., Sept. 15th, 1857.
PRINCIPALS.
THE MISSES STEWART.
ASSISTED BY A LADY FROM THE UNITED STATES.
—TERMS.—

THE instruction in the several branches of an English Education, with Board and Washing included, £35 per Academical Year.
Extra Charges—Music
PIANO—10s. per Quarter.
SINGING—25s. per Quarter.
Drawing.
Pencil or Crayon, 20s. per Quarter.
Colored Crayon or Oil Painting, 10s. per Quarter.
Languages.
Latin, 20s. per Quarter.
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German and Italian, 30s. per Quarter.
Bills payable Quarterly, in advance.
The first term commences 15th September and ends 20th December. The Winter Term commences 3rd January, and ends 31st June. Summer Term in 1855 commences 20th July.
Pupils will be received at any time during the Term and charged accordingly.
Each pupil will bring with her two pairs of sheets, two pairs of pillow cases, four towels, and four table napkins.
The Seminary is delightfully situated in an elevated and healthy part of the town.
Particular attention will be paid to the department of Pupils. The whole establishment will be under the superintendance of MRS. D. D. STEWART.
REFERENCES.—The Venble. the Archdeacon, Halifax; Rev. Mr. Maynard Windsor; Rev. Mr. Uniacke, Sydney, C. B.; Rev. Alexr. Burgess, Portland.
August 22. 3m.

CHISWELL'S PECTORAL BALSAM

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

TO THE CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, and MECHANICAL.

VALUABLE BOOKS.
NORIE'S Epitome of Navigation; Bowditch's Epitome of Navigation, Bunt's American Coast Pilot, Boyd's Anthon's Virgil, Bunt's Anthon's Horace, do. do. Cicero; do. do. Sallust; do. do. Caesar; Alex. Reid's Geography; Thomson's Arithmetic, McCulloch's Course of Reading; Hook's Theological Dictionary; Crombie's Etymology; WEALE'S Cheap SERIES of Mechanical and Scientific Publications; Webster's Dictionary.
WM. GOSSIP.