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The Church Times.

Evangelical Truth—Apostolic Order.

VOL. 2. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1857. NO. 22.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Date	Day	Lesson	MORNING.	EVENING.
8.	Aug. 9	Sun. of Trin.	1 Kings 18	1 Kings 19
9.	10	Mon.	Jerem. 48	Jerem. 49
10.	11	Tue.	Jerem. 50	Jerem. 51
11.	12	Wed.	Jerem. 52	Lam. 1
12.	13	Thurs.	Lam. 2	Lam. 3
13.	14	Fri.	Lam. 4	Lam. 5
14.	15	Sat.	Ezek. 2	Ezek. 3

Poetry.

THE FAREWELL.

The world is full of greetings and farewells ;
The morning dawn welcomes the stranger homo ;
Ere's silly hour is broke by "passing bells,"
And wanderers and waifs again we roam.

The feet of time but lightly touch the earth,
And mark their silent touch by day and night ;
So times of sorrow come, and times of mirth,
Weaving a chequered web, now shade, now light.

Man, in his barque, an hermit soul apart,
Floats by himself upon life's teeming tide ;
We meet, and words of cheer from heart to heart
Are signalled, and then on again we ride.

The world is full of greetings and farewells :
Morn opens the bursting bud, to greet the sun ;
At eve, "lost" freshness and lost fragrance tells
Its best of life is o'er, its work is done.

The moon, first seen in the far western sky,
Crescent, her bath of glory quickly leaves,
Her fulness reached, as quick she turns to die,
And all our nights of her pale beams bereaves.

The sun, returning to solstitial ray,
Wakens the earth to summer's gorgeous bloom,
It culminates retreats its southern way,
And autumn deepens into winter's gloom.

The fading flower with hidden force is rife,
The full moon waneeth but to wax again,
The sun departs to quicken newer life,
For only that which dieth doth remain.

Change—ever change—upon the world and us,
Moving forever in monotony,—
Monotony the least monotonous,
Like the full chorus of the surging sea.

Like the full chorus of the surging sea,
Or wailing of the winds through groves of pine,
Ever the same, yet e'er harmoniously,
Singing all changes, of all change the sign.

Our life hath cycles, like the flower and sun :
Its first slight change leads on to further change,
Its finished work is but a work begun,
Whose end o'ersteps death, o'ersteps time's range.

And He who ordereth all things for the best,
Hath ordered this for us in love supreme,
He wills no tarrying, wills nor stay nor rest,
On life's swift tide, or time's fast gliding stream.

For life and time's swift stream, by His command,
Ran to the quiet haven of His Peace,
There, sheltered in the harbour of His Hand,
Partings are never known and farewells cease.

New York Churchman.

Religious Miscellany.

AN HISTORICAL NOTICE OF JERUSALEM.

There is no spot on earth comparable in attraction to that which has been associated with the name of Jesus ; there is a half about Jerusalem, an atmosphere which one breathes in, not only in the mountains around, but even amid its crumbling ruins, which has an untold charm ; and the Holy City, the place ever dear to us, at once excites a feeling of attachment deepening soon to a calm satisfaction, a peaceful resting in it as the home of one's affections, which no other spot on earth can impart. It is here that Jesus came to His own and His own received him not ; here is the place that was chosen for the atoning sacrifice of the Son of God, that the sin of the world might be taken away, the place where the only and all sufficient oblation for sinful man was made, "a place that was quite sufficient," writes a very recent traveller, "to bring tears to my eyes, and to fill my heart with emotions of gratitude mingled with awe. And whilst my heart elevated itself in devout thanksgiving for the inestimable blessing, I uncovered my head who adored Him who gave us this His unspeakable gift." The

gift of God is eternal life, and this life is in His Son.

Any view of Jerusalem, as it now is, will fill the heart with sadness ; for it is faith alone in the past and in the future that brightens up the picture. Surrounded by a well built wall, with massive looking towers, hiding most of the buildings within, the modern city occupies scarcely half the area of ancient Jerusalem. Large portions of the mountain once covered with the abodes of men, are now desolate : Zion, as the prophets wrote, is ploughed as a field to this day, and the city has become heaps, and the mountain of the House of the Lord as the high places of the forest. But for the memories of the past, the Holy City could not detain one a day within its narrow and cheerless streets. "I say cheerless," writes the traveller already quoted, who was there in the winter of 1851 and 1852, "for all the while we were living in Jerusalem I never, in my walks along the streets, heard the merry shout of children at their sports, nor saw that contented look on the faces of the poor and aged, which gives to their declining years such an inexpressible charm." And this renders one prophecy of the restoration of Jerusalem in the last days exceedingly attractive, "Thus saith the Lord, there shall yet old men and old women dwell in the streets of Jerusalem, and each one with his staff in his hand for every age. And the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof." This was written since the return of the Jews from their captivity in Babylon, and has yet to be fulfilled in the still future restoration of the Jews to their own land.

There is an allusion by the same prophet to the Mount of Olives which, to say the least is very remarkable. Our Divine Master's words to His disciples while standing upon it, "Have faith in God, for verily I say unto you that whosoever shall say to THIS MOUNTAIN, Be thou removed and be thou cast into the sea, and shall not doubt in his heart, but does believe that those things which he saith shall come to pass, he shall have whatever he saith," seem to connect themselves by a profound bond with those words of the prophet beforetime, when speaking of the kingdom and appearing of the Lord from heaven, "And his feet in that day shall stand upon the Mount of Olives which is before Jerusalem on the East, and the Mount of Olives shall cleave in the midst thereof towards the East and towards the West, and there shall be a very great valley, and half the mountain shall remove towards the North, and half of it towards the South."

It is worthy of remark, how Jew, Mahometan, and Christian, attach mysterious interest to the Last of Jerusalem. Prophecy, interpreted in divers manners seems to have led them all to connect this eastern side of Jerusalem, with the momentous events yet to take place on the earth, involving the eternal interests of mankind. A popular Mus-ulman tradition connects it with Mahomet, assigning a projecting column there as his seat in the last day, when all nations shall be summoned to judgment. From the oldest times to this hour, men have desired to be buried there, and been gratified in their desire, so that it is no wonder that the scene of the Judgment has been placed in this neighborhood, even though there was no authority in the prophets to sustain its fearful claim to that tremendous scene. For the very fact of so many burials there would lead the Jew to imagine, that of all the numbers which from any spot of earth, shall come forth at the sound of the trumpet, the most multitudinous shall be the harvest of this valley of Jehoshaphat. Still waiting to be buried there, in degradation, yet in faith indomitable, and close beside the walls of their ancient temple site, but with no temple, sacrifice, or priest to bless them, is the chosen home of the modern sons of Israel.

The city of Jerusalem is situated about thirty seven miles from the Mediterranean sea, and is built upon the mountain's top. And upon the East is this valley of Jehoshaphat separating it from the Mount of Olives. The walls which enclose the city, are described as about three hundred years old, having been built by Suliman the First, near the middle of the sixteenth century. They are from twenty to seventy feet high, and from three to ten feet broad, furnished with towers and gates, and

enclosing in their irregular course a circuit of about two and a half miles. With modern appliances for the conduct of war, Sebastopol would stand a better chance than the modern city of Jerusalem : still its fortifications are by no means contemptible, and quite adequate for defence against any attack from the Eastern nations. The gates are shut every evening at sundown, preventing all egress and ingress, as many travellers are said to have ascertained to their cost.

And now, in closing this number in our humble historical notice of the city of the Great King, it may be said that to him who seeks, in all ways and at all times, to remember the Lord Jesus his Divine Master ; to him who confesses the difficulty of the question, as well as to the power of his humble-mindedness, to him whose heart is ever dwelling on the love "which passeth knowledge," of the Man of Sorrows whose form was so marred more than the sons of men ; to him that would be thankful for the love that can forgive the greatest sinner and wash away his guilt and pollution in the fountain of His Blood ; to him there is a deep interest in the city and land in which his Divine Saviour abode while He tabernacled in flesh. As He was, so are we, pilgrims and strangers in the world. And He left us an example.—N. Y. Churchman.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL MISSION OF DELHI.

SIR—Your readers will grieve to learn from the subjoined letter of the Rev. Dr. Kay that the promising mission of Delhi has, for the present, come to an end by the sudden and awful death of its founder and devoted missionaries. Let us pray that a rich harvest may yet spring up from the ground watered by their blood.

Bishop's College, Calcutta, June 5, 1857.

Rev. and dear Sir—My last hasty note will have prepared you for my present sad tidings. The Delhi Mission has been completely swept away. Rumours to this effect were current from the beginning of the outbreak ; but we kept on hoping that some of the members of the mission might have escaped.

It is not, indeed, absolutely certain, even now, what has occurred. Yet even the most sanguine are compelled to believe that the Rev. Mr. Jennings and his daughter, the Revd. Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Sandys, and Chinnum Lall were all killed. Captain Douglas, too, a warm supporter of the mission, shared their fate. Of Ram Chunder and Louis Koch (the latter of whom left College only last January) nothing is said. They may, therefore, have escaped, though our hopes are of the faintest kind.

Two native Christians succeeded in escaping to Agra. One of them says that he saw Mr. Hubbard fall, and the other that he saw Mr. Sandys' dead body.

And Mr. Jackson has been spared—"his life given him for a prey." What a deep interest will now attach itself in his mind to every incident of his missionary life at Delhi ! Could you get him to send us a short narrative of anything that would illustrate the history of the mission ?

Surely the place where they fell will henceforward be a hallowed spot. May it prove the seed plot of a future large harvest of souls, to be gathered out of the ignorant fanatical population.

It must have been a fearful trial to encounter the wild, unrelenting bigotry of the Mussulman crowd. But our assured hope is that our dear brethren were supported by the power of Him, whom the first martyr saw "standing at the right hand of God."

I will not say much of those whom God has taken in this solemn way to Himself. You well know the unwearied diligence of the secretary—I might almost say, the founder of the mission ; Mr. Hubbard's subdued energy, and Mr. Sandys' eager and zealous activity, and Chinnum Lall's honest integrity are known to all.

I cannot, however, withhold from you a remarkable testimony to the character of the mission, which was sent to me by the Bishop of Calcutta only a few days before the outbreak. It is an extract from the Visitation Report of the Bishop of Madras (who, you

know, went up to the Punjab at the beginning of the present year. He says—

"Of the latter missions, viz, those of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, I have already expressed my opinion, that the one at Delhi is among the most hopeful and promising of our Indian mission fields. The intelligent and well informed converts, holding, as they do, high and important positions independent of the mission; the superior nature of the school, with its 120 boys—amongst the best I have visited in India; and the first rate character for attainments and devotedness of the missionaries and schoolmasters, are making an impression which is moving the whole of that city of kings."

May we not say, "Before they were removed they had this testimony, that they pleased God?"

I will not add anything at present on the general nature of the criels we are now in. Only let us feel sure that the storm—furious and ungovernable as it seems—is intended to work good for this unhappy country, through His mercy,

"Who maketh the clouds his chariots,
And flames of fire His ministers."

I am, dear Sir, yours most sincerely,
(Signed) W. KAY.

The Rev. Ernest Hawkins, Sec. S.P.G.

Correspondence.

ADDRESS.

Bridgewater, July 20, 1857.

Rev. HENRY DEBLOIS—

Dear Sir—The undersigned cannot permit you to depart from Bridgewater without expressing their sorrow for the affliction which renders it necessary for you so to do, and their deep sense of the spiritual benefit the Church has derived from your ministry while residing among them.

As the first clergyman of the Church of England stationed here, they feel that your duties have been peculiarly arduous, and that they have often been faithfully discharged when your strength has been unequal to the task.

They know the loss of your services will be severely felt by those over whom you have exercised your pastoral care; but they know also that you do not quit the field while it is possible for you to lead them onward.

Deeply regretting your removal, they bow to its necessity, and trust that a season of rest from your clerical duties may be blessed by Divine Providence to your restoration to health and usefulness.

With best wishes for the temporal and eternal happiness of yourself and family, they are, Rev. and dear Sir, your obedient servants,

John Harley,	W. J. Gates,
Wm. A. Wyman,	Daniel Waterman,
J. M. Hoyt,	John Wile,
S. D. R. Shepherd,	John Ward,
R. D. Oakes,	Angus McDonnell,
Henry Mosely,	Francis Selden,
Andrew Russell,	Thos. H. Cragg, J. P.,
William Geldert,	John Tobin,
Phil. T. Beardsley, sen.	William Snyder,
E. H. Finn,	Phil. T. Beardsley, jun.
Reuben Gardner,	S. H. Beardsley,
John Dorick,	John N. Hebb,
George Sider,	Simon Hebb,
W. A. C. Randall,	Hinkle Condon,
Robert West,	James B. Weddleton,
James Sarratt, Jr.	Jas. Dauphney,
Robt. Dawson,	John Raney,
Garrat V. V. V.	John Heisan,
Elkanah Veino,	John Weddleton.
Joseph Veino,	

Also by—

Rev. W. W. Bowers, Pastor, Luth. Church

Rev. H. D. Steele, Pastor, Pres. Church.

Rev. J. J. Skinner, Pastor; Baptist Church.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN:

Your kindly expressed sympathy, cheering at all times, but rendered doubly so when coming in the hours of pain and sickness, was received by me with pleasure, not however unmingled with sorrow, when I considered the occasion that called it forth, viz., my departure from among you, but believe me, when I assure you, that nothing but my present state of health would compel me to sunder a tie so mutually strong, and while, therefore deploring the sad necessity of such a step, let us in it recognize the hand of God, and remember that even in the most afflicting occurrences of life, He has in view our future well being, for his ways are directed by unerring wisdom, combined with boundless goodness.

For more than three years, has the relation of a Pastor and his flock been satisfactorily maintained between us, on your part with every consideration and respect, and on mine with thankfulness and gratification. Not only have I had the honor of being the first resident Minister among you, but your Mission also, has been the first, over which I have had the charge. Is it not therefore natural that all my sympathies should be enlisted on your behalf, and that I should deeply feel our present separation; and even should it please God sufficiently to restore me to health, to enable me to work in another portion of His vineyard, this the first Parish of my choice must ever be remembered, for the sake of the happy past.

My exertions for your spiritual welfare, you have been pleased to notice, but the labor has been to me one indeed of love, and if under God I have been the means of successfully sowing in your hearts the seed of life, to Him and Him alone, let the glory be ascribed. Keep constantly in view the doctrine which it has ever been my delight to inculcate upon you, viz., the clinging to Jesus as a refuge from sin, and trusting in his blood as the means of becoming reconciled to God. Rely not on a human arm for help, but go forth in the spirit of your Master in reliance upon the divine strength and the promised aid. Be mild and gentle, patient and forgiving, bearing one another's burdens and mutually building yourselves up in our Holy Faith, to the edification of your souls and to the strengthening of Christ's kingdom upon earth. Accept my warmest thanks for your kind wishes in behalf of myself and family, and commending you to God, who is able to make you perfect in every good work to do His will, working in you that which is well pleasing in His sight, through Jesus Christ.

I remain, your sincere Friend and late Pastor,
HENRY DEBLOIS.

August 3rd, 1857.

To John Harley, Wm. Wyman, and others.

News Department.

Extracts from latest English Papers.

ENGLAND.

At the meeting of the Christian Knowledge Society on Tuesday, says the *John Bull*, the report of the Foreign Translation Committee was read, from which it appeared that in the preparation of foreign versions of the Holy Scriptures, it is the practice to admit both deviations from the *Textus receptus* approved by modern scholars, and also to adopt, when it is deemed desirable, renderings of the original text at variance with those of the authorized version. The report was adopted, and notice given by Mr. Meymott of a resolution to be moved at the next meeting of the board in October, to the following effect:—

"That this board rejoices to learn from the report the fact that a committee of competent Biblical scholars, in connection with this Society, is dealing with the revision both of the original text and of modern versions of Holy Scripture, and expresses a hope that the labors of such committee may ere long be made available for the benefit of English readers of Holy Scripture."

The Rev. R. W. Whitford moved two resolutions, of which he had given notice. The first of these resolutions was as follows:—

"That as the full worth and meaning of the standard English Version of the Bible cannot well be realized without attending to the various renderings, as well as explanations, or interpretations of the Greek and Hebrew names or phrases added in the margin by the last revisers, A. D. 1611, but which are omitted from the great bulk of the cheap and portable editions, it is the opinion of this meeting that effectual steps be forthwith taken to bring these, within reach of the vast mass of readers, by procuring their insertion, either at the page foot, or, within brackets, in the text, in one or more editions of the cheapest form and size, as well for private study as reading in the congregation."

After considerable discussion, the following amendment on this resolution was proposed by the Rev. Dr. ibber:—

"That the standing committee be requested to cause inquiry to be made into the authority of the various renderings and references contained in the present editions of the authorized version, with a view to ascertain what improvements, if any, might be made in the publication of the authorized version as it stands at present in a cheap form for popular use."

Both the amendment and the original resolution were negatived. The second of Mr. Whitford's resolutions was to the following effect:—

"That the standing committee be requested to consider whether it might not be rendered practicable to have one edition of the authorized version of the cheapest form and size, as well for private study as for reading in the congregation, printed, not as usual, broken into verses, but, while figures adequately denote them, in paragraphs and parallelisms."

This resolution likewise was negatived. In the course of the discussion it transpired that the Society has on sale an edition of the authorized version, which is an exact counterpart of the only really authorized version, that of 1611, omitting the unauthorized additions to the marginal readings and references made by subsequent editors. Two other resolutions of which R. W. Whitford had given notice, stand over for discussion at the next meeting of the board in October, the mover, who was prevented by the lateness of the hour from bringing them forward, having reneged his notice:—

"1. That the board do appoint a Biblical Committee, who shall meet here as soon as may be, and as

often as they find occasion; (1) to consider and decide on offers from any well affected members of the Church of England, of whose competency they have previous proof or testimony, to send in, singly or jointly, revisions, or new versions of such books or parts of Holy Scripture as the said Biblical Committee may (in order of their application) have assigned to each; and (2) (from funds to be either granted from the general or gathered for this special purpose) to authorize or recommend the printing of each manuscript that may, on due examination, be found no way objectionable or extreme, but so far worthy of attention, at the half risk of this fund, but in each writer's name and on their sole responsibility, critical or doctrinal."

"2. That each one so allowed to send his own, shall have leave, on his own request, or be obliged, on the request of the said committee, to examine, and report on, all or any other portions, whether printed or in manuscript, of Holy Scripture."

The Rev. J. Ditcher writes to the *Record* with reference to his prosecution of Archdeacon Denison, that he has not lost a moment in instituting an appeal against Archdeacon Denison to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, but it cannot be heard till next November. He adds—

"The same desire that has been shown throughout of throwing every impediment in the way of a legal adjudication of the case, seems still to exist. The friends of truth, however, may rest assured that, although such obstacles may delay the hearing of the cause, they will not affect the steady prosecution of it. And as unauthorised reports as to the abandonment of further proceedings have at different times been put forth, and are now, I see, being repeated, in order to delude the public on the matter, I wish to state, once for all, that I have never at any time hesitated or delayed to carry on the suit, that all the impediments and delays have been caused by others, and that my firm and fixed determination is, by God's blessing, to persevere with it till the final decision be given."

Liverpool has in turn been presented with two Russian guns, as memorials of the late war. Two have also been awarded, upon request, to Bristol, and will be mounted and placed on Brandon Hill.

The annual report of the Crystal Palace Company, up to the 30th of April last, just submitted to the shareholders, contains some items of interest. Their total revenue last year was £115,627 6s. 8d., the total expenditure £87,871 19s. 1d., leaving a balance profit of £27,756 7s. 7d. All the *fetes*, such as poultry shows, the Peace festival, &c., have brought in considerable profit, taken singly; the gross receipts under all heads are above those of last year. The total number of visitors during the twelve months was 1,412,922. The directors have reorganised the share registry and accountant's department so as to prevent a recurrence of such frauds as Robson's. The dividend declared was nil.

THE TENDERS FOR TROOP SHIPS TO INDIA.—Among the six steamers taken up by the East India Company are the *United Kingdom*, £32 10s.; the *Caledonia*, £29 10s.; the *John Bull*, £32 10s.; the *Robert Lowe*, £34 7s. 6d.; and the *Carthage* and *Thebes*, £19. Among the sailing ships are the *Ballar*, £18 10s.; the *Defiance*, £15 15s.; the *Louisiana*, £17; the *Walmer Castle*, £18 10s.; the *Amoor*, £15 15s.; and the *Liverpool* and the *Tyburnis*, at or about £17 10s.—*Shipping Gazette*.

TURKEY.—Some further particulars are given of the attempt by the Roman Nuncio and the French Consul to foist, through the agency of the new Patriarch of Damascus, the Gregorian calendar upon the United Catholics instead of the national one. It is said to be much resisted by the bishops and clergy, who have made representations to the French Government respecting the interference of the Consul. The indignation of the people carried them further:—

A hundred and twenty-two of the principal families of Alexandria instantly went to the palace of the Russian Greek Patriarch, and then and there embraced the schismatic faith. The Russian, who had previously been informed of all these facts, issued forth in procession to meet them. He embraced them affectionately, spoke to them as penitents, and in the effusion of his heart cried, "This is indeed a great day for my religion—it is truly the *Fete* of God!"

The publication of the new Russian customs tariff has already produced excellent effects in the frontier provinces of Prussia and Austria, and has led to an increased activity in the commerce of those places with Russia.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We are sorry to see by the *Gleaner* and other papers that a most disastrous gale and loss of life occurred on the north shore of this Province on Tuesday the 22d ult. The full particulars do not appear to have been ascertained at latest dates, but the following from the *Gleaner*, will give some idea of the catastrophe we may expect to hear of:—

"This morning we learn from a person who has just arrived from Tracadie, that 29 dead bodies have been picked up on the beach. Another report has just reached us that 60 boats are supposed to be lost owned by parties living between Neguac and Tracadie, and that 51 dead bodies have been picked up between these two places. It is feared that 200 boats were out fishing, and many more disasters it is feared have occurred.

"The master of a coaster, arrived this morning from Shediac, informs us that he put into Egmont Bay, P. E. Island, during the storm, and he counted 130 American craft that had run in for shelter. He states that there was great destruction among the fishing boats, a number having floated ashore."

CANADA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—A letter from Mayor Morin and Mr. Tessier, the delegates to England, on the Seat of Government question, was read at the meeting of the City Council on Friday evening last. During their interview with Mr. Labouchere, Secretary for the colonies, he inquired as to the natural and commercial position of Canada, and particularly of the port of Quebec. The question of the seat of Government, the right, honorable gentleman stated would not be decided until the memorials setting forth the rival claims had been received from all the the aspiring cities. Our delegates express the greatest confidence, and we are told; if they may judge from the opinion in high places, that there is every reason to believe Quebec will be selected as the capital of Canada, as it will be eventually of the united Provinces of British North America.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

Editorial Miscellany.

The old Masonic Hall Property is offered for Sale. The site is an excellent one, and the buildings in the hands of enterprising speculators might be profitably converted into dwelling houses, public hospitals, hotels or churches. At the present time, when five hundred new houses in or close to the city, would not do more than accommodate the increasing population, and bring rents to their proper level, the above property offers a desirable investment, as a means of helping to relieve the oppressive rent taxation to which our citizens are subjected.

RAILWAY TO CANADA.—The *Montreal Gazette* has some speculations with reference to this interesting and important work. It states that the departure of Attorney General McDonald for England, has something to do with an endeavor to obtain the assistance of the Mother Country to the undertaking—that he will meet in London a deputation from Nova Scotia, which has taken the initiative in this scheme—that it is a prelude to the Confederation of the Provinces—and that the trip of the Governor General to England, has something to do with the question. Our readers may place what reliance they please upon all this, and will perhaps think that some of the points are inconsistent with what they know. These facts however remain—1st, that it would redound to the credit of any Nova Scotia administration to give such an undertaking the first place in their consideration of any measures for advancing their country. 2dly—That the British Government—if they wish to draw out the fullest resources of their American Provinces, so as to make them conducive to the mercantile prosperity of the Mother Country, and at the same time desire to secure their connection with the parent State—should make the Railroad their first object. It is of infinitely greater value than a Confederacy would be—which is not particularly desired by Canada, and would not be particularly profitable to the Lower Provinces—indeed of itself it would be the wisest, the best, and the strongest Confederation that could be accomplished.

It seems the man calling himself Savage, now under arrest, for robbing the Central Bank of Fredericton, New Brunswick, is the celebrated bank robber John W. Rand, who escaped from New Hampshire not long ago. He is an accomplished rogue, and if the New Brunswickers can convict and hold him for punishment, they will be doing the Yankees a particular favor. It is said the evidence against him and his two accessories is complete.—*N. B. Paper*.

[Perhaps, as receipts for rent of a house in Halifax were found in his possession, he may turn out to be the backslider of Halifax also.]

ADDRESS TO THE LIUT. GOVERNOR FROM THE SYNOD OF NOVA SCOTIA.

At eleven o'clock on Friday, the 31st ult., a Deputation from the Synod of Nova Scotia, in connection with the Church of Scotland, consisting of the Rev. John Scott, Moderator of the Presbytery of Halifax; the Rev. John Martin, Superintendent of Missions; the Rev. George Boyd, Minister of St. Andrew's Church; Rev. Thomas Jardine, Mr. John Watt, and Mr. James Thomson, accompanied by his Worship the Mayor of Halifax, Hon. A. Keith, Hon. James McNab, William Murdoch, Esq., and James F. Avery, M. D., Esq., waited upon his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, at Government House, with the following loyal Address, to which his Excellency was pleased to return the subjoined reply.

ADDRESS:

To His Excellency Major General Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, Knight and Knight Commander of the Order of Saint Ferdinand and of Charles the Third of Spain, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, Chancellor of the same &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Ministers and Elders of the Synod of Nova Scotia in connection with the Church of Scotland, in Synod assembled, beg leave to approach your Excellency, her Majesty's representative in this Colony, with sentiments of profound respect and esteem, to assure your Excellency of our undiminished attachment to her Majesty's person and Government, and to the excellent institutions, civil and religious of the Mother Country. We have witnessed with the greatest gratification the continued prosperity of the Province, under your Excellency's dignified and impartial administration, and are persuaded that the community at large entertain the fullest confidence in your Excellency's anxious desire to promote the welfare of all classes in this part of her Majesty's dominions.

As a branch of one of the Established Churches of the Empire, we have uniformly endeavored, and thro' grace strengthening us, always shall endeavor to inculcate upon our people sentiments of gratitude to God for the many blessings we enjoy under British rule, and of loyalty to our Queen—one of the best of earthly Sovereigns—and those principles of virtue and morality, which have long distinguished the British race; and we fondly hope that our exertions in advancing these laudable objects have not been altogether unsuccessful.

It is with unfeigned satisfaction that we are enabled to inform your Excellency, that through the kindness of a beneficial providence directing and sustaining the exertions and liberality of the office-bearers and members of our Parent Church, the interests of religion have been greatly promoted in the Mother Country, and in many of her distant Colonies; but in none more than the Province in which we live—a large number of Ministers having been sent during the past year to labor under the jurisdiction of this Synod, enabling us to make an increased provision for the spiritual wants of our people in this happy and loyal colony.

It is our earnest prayer to the Father of all Mercies that he may bless you in your person and family, prosper your administration, long preserve your life, promote your happiness, and at last grant you the reward of the just.

Signed at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, this 14th day of July, 1857: In name of and by appointment of the Synod of Nova Scotia, in connection with the Church of Scotland, by

ALEXR MCKAY, M. A., Moderator.

ALLAN POLLOK, Synod Clerk.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

To the Ministers and Elders of the Synod of Nova Scotia, in connection with the Church of Scotland in Synod assembled.

REVEREND GENTLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN:—

The address which you have done me the honor to present to me, affords me the highest gratification.

With peculiar pleasure I receive your expression of undiminished affection for the person and Government of her Majesty, your recognition of the many blessings which her subjects in this colony, under her wise and benignant reign enjoy, and the assurance of your attachment to the civil and religious institutions of the parent State.

It is very gratifying to me to learn that you acknowledge my efforts to render my administration conducive to the welfare of all classes of the people, and you may be assured that I shall honestly endeavor, to the close of my career, so to conduct my Government as to merit the approval of a religious body so pious and intelligent as that represented by the Ministers and Elders of your Synod in Nova Scotia.

I am fully persuaded that in dependence on Divine influence you will continue to inculcate, as you have hitherto successively inculcated, into the minds of the people committed to your spiritual care, sentiments of gratitude to the Almighty, and of loyalty to your Sovereign, in concurrence with principles of virtue and morality.

You impart to me great satisfaction when you inform me of the signal success which in the mother country as well as in this and other colonies, has under a beneficent Providence attended the liberal exertions of the office bearers and members of your Parent church, in advancing the interests of religion; and when you

apprize me, also, that the ministry under the jurisdiction of the Synod to which you are attached, has increased, whilst additional provision has been made for the spiritual wants of your people in this colony.

For the fervent prayer with which your Address concludes, and which you offer in my behalf to the "Father of all Mercies," I beg you to accept my sincere and cordial thanks.

It appears that a rowing match is arranged between the owners of the *Wide Awake* Halifax boat, and the owners of the *Neptune* New Brunswick boat to be decided in Halifax harbour. We have no doubt of the result, if it depends upon integrity and skill.—But such affairs can at the best be only regarded in the light of private speculation, and do not at all influence general opinion upon the superiority of the respective countries.

We are pleased to see that the Temperance friends have again testified their sense of the services, in the good cause, of W. M. Brown, Esq. No man deserves it better; for it will not be easy to name an individual who has devoted more time, and labor, and means, or been more persevering in his endeavors for the promotion of the Temperance cause in this city and throughout the Province at large.—*Morning Journal*.

At the fourth Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, August 1st, 1857—the following Office Bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Dr. Parker, Halifax.

Vice Pr's.—Dr. Tupper, "

Dr. Black, "

Members } Dr. Snyder, Shelburne.

of } Dr. Grigor, Halifax.

Council. } Dr. Harding, Windsor.

Dr. Desbrisay, Dartmouth.

In addition to

Dr. Allan, Halifax.

Dr. Steverman, Lunenburg.

Dr. Hume, Halifax.

Dr. Forsythe, Bridgetown.

Dr. Fraser, Windsor.

—previously elected.]

Treasurer—Dr. Almon, Halifax.

Secretary—Dr. DeWolf, "

It was decided that the Annual Meeting should take place in future on the first Wednesday in March, and that the names of all members who neglect to register according to law should be omitted from the Society's list.—*Journal*.

It is surprising how much affinity and sympathy exist between the organs of smelling, hearing, seeing, and tasting. Let any one who is skeptical of this fact place himself in the way of obtaining an attack of catarrh, or severe cold in the head, and he will discover that all these organs are immediately affected in unison; nor is it unfrequent for total or partial deafness, with inflamed eyes, to remain long after the other symptoms of Catarrh have vanished. Hence we think we are conferring a boon upon our readers by directing attention to a medical discovery the use of which is pleasant, speed, and effectual, in the removal of all the symptoms we have described. The worse forms of catarrh are cured by its use, whilst the sympathetic diseases of the eye and ear, whether of recent or long standing, immediately vanish. We allude to Darno's Catarrh Snuff, an admirable invention.

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

Prof. Mohr's Fly Paper for the destruction of flies, ants, mosquitoes, &c.—the safest poison of the above named pests from its not being liable to be mistaken and the readiest for use, as no preparation is necessary, beyond simply moistening the paper with a sweet liquid and suspending it near their haunts.

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

Eureka! Eureka! Lo we have it! The Great Remedy for pain, and infallible cure for rheumatism, burns, cuts, wounds, piles, cholera morbus, &c.—Dyer's Healing Embrocation.

PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.—An excellent remedy for Acidities, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; as a mild aperient, it is admirably adapted for children, and for delicate females. As an agreeable aperient it cannot fail to supersede many now in use, which so offend the taste and the stomach.

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

MRS. BERTEAUX REMEDY FOR ERYSIPELAS.—This is to certify that I was severely afflicted with erysipelas in my head. I sent and procured a bottle of Mrs. Berteaux remedy, and it immediately cured me.—RHEACCA HOFFMAN.

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

Holloway's Pills.—Persons of bilious habit, or who are liable to attacks of dyspepsia, should fortify their system against the relaxing heats of summer by a course of this mild aperient and alterative in the Spring. It not only regulates the secretions, and removes obstructions from the bowels, but braces and re-vitalizes the digestive powers, when weakened by indulgence, or rendered torpid by a sedentary life. The testimony of invalids of both sexes and all ages in every part of the globe, demonstrates beyond question that all internal diseases not resulting from malformation, are capable of being cured by this great remedy.

MARSHALL'S NOVA SCOTIA JUSTICE.

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

Selections.

INDIA.

The country to which the eyes of Great Britain more immediately turn at present is India—the land of “barbaric pearl and gold,” and of all that is gorgeous and gay in the natural as well as the artificial world. The events which are there daily developing themselves necessarily recall the past, and suggest a retrospect of the career of those bold and energetic men, who, from time to time have enabled us to acquire and consolidate dominion over 141,000,000 of people of various blood and various religion; who have given us a territory extending some 2100 miles from Cashmere to Cape Comorin, and some 1500 miles from the mouth of the Indus to the mountain ranges eastward of the Barumputu, covering an area of no less than 1,300,000 square miles. Let us briefly pass in review the men who did this, as they successively appeared on the grand arena where their deeds have surrounded their names with an halo of undying glory.

Alexander was the first to reveal to Europe the splendor of India, when his armies first penetrated the Punjab, more than three centuries before the Christian era. In the eleventh century, however, Constantinople held the trade, and worked the secrets of finance; then came the Italians, who ousted the Turks; then the Portuguese, then the French, and then the English, when Thomas Cavendish and Capt. Raymond opened the door to a joint stock company, placed under the direction of a committee of fifteen. Macaulay tells us that the Honourable Company was incorporated by England's greatest Queen on the last day of the sixteenth century; and on the 2d of May, 1601, a small trading fleet sailed from Torbay under the command of one James Lancaster, who arrived at Sumatra and there dropped his anchor. In this manner our commerce with the East commenced, and from this small beginning it has gradually grown to the wonderful power which it now represents. In 1612 we find the traders at Surat protected by James I., and in 1680 Bombay was ceded to the Company by Charles II. In 1707 Calcutta became a presidency; but it was in 1698 that the rival companies then trading to the East combined under the name of the United East India Company. The first foothold acquired from a native King arose from the skill of the doctor of a merchantman in saving the life of a beautiful princess.

It was in the earlier part of the seventeenth century that Clive, the Napoleon of the East, rose from the position of a clerk to be the founder of the British Empire in India. When he commenced his career as commander he was about the same age as the “little corporal” when chief of the grand army of Italy; and although comparatively inexperienced in military affairs, yet his genius won for him a succession of victories that astonished the world. He was emphatically the man of the time. The Nabob of Arcot was the first to encounter him—he to whom Burke has given a deathless fame. It was at this period that Haliburton began to form and drill the sepoys into soldiers, and from the little band of troops then called into exercise, has sprung up an Indian army now numbering 275,000 native soldiers. Clive came back to England full of riches and honour, but being disappointed of a seat in Parliament he returned to India, the Honourable Company appointing him to the governorship of Fort St. David. Then came the Battle of Plassey, to revenge the horrors of the Black Hole of Calcutta.—Sixty thousand men of the Bengal nabob were broken like a reed, and Clive immortalised his name by the loss of only twenty-two men. Again he came to England, leaving all quiet behind him, and again he returned to India, to end an existence rendered intolerable by the persevering slanders of his enemies.

Clive was succeeded by Warren Hastings—another great man, whose genius, however, was rather administrative than military. He arrived in Bengal in 1750, and, like Clive, commenced his career as a writer, and by his energy and ability steadily ascended the ladder of fame. There was a strength and comprehensiveness in the mind of Hastings which we cannot but admire. All that he did bore the impress of superiority. Whether sending dispatches in quills formed into ear-rings, to elude detection when his life was in danger, or ruling the destinies of India with an exhausted treasury, or defending himself against a nine years' persecution, he evinced the signet of a great mind. Clive and Hastings were the greatest Governors-General of India; and while Lord Cornwallis was allowing the empire of the West to slip out of his grasp, Hastings was preserving the empire of the

East. The one lost America, the other saved the Carriac.

After him came Lord Cornwallis, who evinced both generalship and governorship, but in 1793, after six years' hard fighting with Tipoo Saib, he made way for Sir John Shore, who was suddenly converted into an Irish peer, and in a very short time made room again for Lord Teignmouth. This peer does not seem to have distinguished himself, when the Company appointed Lord Mornington, the elder brother of the Iron Duke. He was a personage imbued with something of the spirit of Clive and Hastings; but he, in his turn, gave place to Sir George Barlow, who was succeeded by a better man in Lord Minto. This is he whose reign of power was noted for naval exploits. He took Java from the French, and was successful against the Isle of France; but at Macao and Bocca Tigris he signally failed.

In 1813 the Marquis of Hastings became the next Governor General of India, who, following in the path of his illustrious predecessor of the same name, squeezed the Treasury of Oude to supply the means of liquidating the Company's debt. He distinguished himself by disorganising and dispersing the immense bandit hordes of Pindaroes who for years had plundered and robbed and spread terror and devastation wherever their horsemen charged. After him came Earl Amhurst, who successfully carried on the Burmah war, when, in 1838, Lord Auckland was appointed to the helm of affairs. He held it till 1841, after having engaged in the fatal Afghan campaign, in which disgrace succeeded disgrace to such a degree as even to astonish the natives. All the horrors of Indian warfare were experienced during this brief campaign. Twenty-six thousand human beings perished in the cowardly affair of the passes, to the eternal dishonour of those who failed to show themselves worthy of their official position.

Lord Ellenborough was the next Governor-General of India. He assumed the reins in 1842, and by his able management during the Afghan campaign won laurels from the army as well as from those who officially held the reins of power. Even the Duke of Wellington eulogised him among the Peers; but his lofty individuality and authoritative language offended the dignity of the Court of Directors, who displayed their exorbitant power by recalling him in direct opposition to the wishes of the Government. After him came Sir Henry Hardinge, the late Commander-in-Chief, whose activity and energy made him both friends and foes. His administration was marked by several reforms. He modified the duty on salt, and abolished Lord Beatrice's order of flogging, and with such supporters as Sir Chas. Napier, Sir Hugh Gough, and Sir Harry Smith, he conquered the Punjab, compelling the Sikhs to surrender their swords and bow to the authority of Great Britain. In 1848 he was succeeded by Lord Dalhousie, who, as soon as he arrived at Government House, plunged into war. The battle field of Chillianwallah is still red with the blood of the sons of England. During his reign four kingdoms were annexed to the empire—the Punjab, in 1849; Burmah, in 1852; Nagpore, in 1854; and last, though not least, Oude, a few days before he left India for England. Under his auspices, too, were introduced the two greatest inventions of the present century—the telegraph and the railroad. Lord Canning has succeeded him, but upon his administration it is still too early to enter.—*London Standard.*

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Of the magnificent projects now in contemplation to throw the whole earth open to all nations, none is more worthy of attention than the scheme of uniting the waters of the Mediterranean and Red Seas by a canal cut across the Isthmus of Suez. This undertaking has for many years engaged the attention of a French gentleman, M. Ferdinand de Lesseps. His plan is matured and has received the sanction of the reigning Viceroy of Egypt; the whole line has been carefully surveyed, and the estimated cost has been put down at £6,400,000. The proposed length of this maritime canal from Suez to Pelusium, in a direct line, will be thirty leagues, its width one hundred metres, and its depth eight, extending sufficiently far into the two seas by means of Jetties, to obtain the depth necessary to enable ships to enter, without difficulty, having an inland port in the natural basin of Lake Timsal. It is presumed that the whole work might be completed in six years.

M. de Lesseps has visited England to test the feeling of our Chambers of Commerce, and of our principal mercantile cities, and he has received a very encouraging response to his appeal; but Lord Palmerston has denounced the enterprise as impracticable, or, if capa-

ble of execution, inimical to the interests of England. When asked in the House of Commons whether he would use his influence with the Porte to promote the object, he answered decidedly in the negative, averring that it was our policy to sustain and invigorate Turkey; but the canal would render Egypt wholly independent of the Sultan. Another objection is, that it would facilitate an invasion of British India by a coalition of the maritime powers of Continental Europe; but it is answered that the ruler of Egypt would be empowered to close the canal in time of war as the Sultan is now authorised to shut the Straits of the Dardanelles. The subject being now before Parliament it fairly becomes one of the debatable topics of the day, and we shall endeavour to give all the material points of this controversy in a condensed form.

All the great men who have conquered Egypt or reigned in it, have recognised the utility of a junction between the Mediterranean and Red Seas. It engaged the attention of Sesostris, Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar, the Arab conqueror, Amrou, Napoleon I., and Mehemet Ali. M. Lebeau in his “*Historie du Bas Empire*,” has recorded the following interesting particulars:—

“The coast at Farma (a town a little to the east of Pelusium, on the Mediterranean) was only 70 miles distant from the Red Sea. This space was a very smooth plain, slightly elevated above the level of the two seas. Amrou formed the design of uniting them by a canal, which he would have filled with the waters of the Nile; but Omar having opposed it from fear of opening an entrance into Arabia for the ships of the Christians, Amrou turned his thoughts in another direction. There was an ancient canal, called Trajanus Annis, which Adrian caused to be brought from the Nile to Babylon, in Egypt, as far as Pharoctus, now Belbeis. He met at this place with another canal, commenced by Necho, and continued by Darius Hystaspes, and the two together discharged themselves into a lagoon of salt water, at the outlet of which Ptolemy Philadelphus caused a large trench to be made, which conducted the waters as far as the town of Arsinoe, or Cleopatra, at that part of the gulf where Suez now stands.”

Amrou did not partake of the fears so long and generally entertained that the waters of the Red Sea were higher than the soil of Egypt; he opened a passage for them by canalisation, and thus transported the corn of Egypt into Arabia. That canal is now called Ch... passing through Cairo, but it stops at the lagoon called the Lake of Sherib. The remainder, as far as the Red Sea, is filled up, though some traces of the old canal are yet distinguishable. The supposed difference of level between the two seas was disproved by the English in 1840 by the barometer, and the fact induced Prince Metternich, in 1843, to exhort Mehemet Ali to cut through the isthmus. In 1853 the French engineers confirmed the equality of the levels, and this dreaded impediment being removed, it is no longer permissible to assert that the project is impracticable, whatever doubts may be entertained as to its profitableness as a pecuniary investment.

Among the maritime recommendations of this undertaking it is urged that it would shorten the distance between Europe and the extreme regions of the East by 2000 leagues, and a voyage of five months would be reduced to two; thus economising freight, insurance, the wages of seamen, and the wear and tear of vessels. Mr. Anderson has entered into minute calculations on this branch of the subject. He computes the distance from the English Channel to Calcutta, via the Cape of Good Hope, by the route taken by the best sailing vessels, at 19,000 miles; and by the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean, at about 8000 miles; so that the saving in distance by the latter course of transit amounts to 5000 miles. By the Cape route to Bombay, the distance is about 11,500 miles, and by the Red Sea, 6200, showing a gain of 5300 miles. Mr. Anderson considers that in a political point of view the English Government would derive incalculable advantages from the canal. “From Malta,” he says, “troops would be transported to Bombay in three weeks, to Ceylon and Madras in thirty-five days at most, instead of the four or five months now required by a sailing vessel. Under such circumstances it would require scarcely half the number of English troops for the efficient government of India. The facility for dispatching ships of war with munitions and men would thus increase the stability of British power, while the cost would be considerably diminished.” At this critical juncture the force of his argument will be duly ap-

prebated; but we may here remark that the best defence of India in a purely military sense, is the railway, by which soldiers, fresh and unatigued, could be rapidly transported to any menaced point, of which the electric telegraph would give instantaneous intimation.

The important question to answer is, whether the canal would return a remunerating dividend on the capital invested, which we have already stated to be £6,400,000? In a memorial presented by M. de Lesseps to the Viceroy of Egypt, that gentleman says that the European and American navigation, by the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn, has been computed at an annual traffic of 6,000,000 tons; and assuming that only one half, or 3,000,000 tons, passed through the Suez Canal, paying a toll of 10s. per ton, the revenue to the company would be 150,000,000. If experience proved the very superior advantages of this route, this estimate would, no doubt, be exceeded; when the toll might be reduced. Indeed the success of the experiment would give a stimulus to trade and navigation, the extent of which no one can predict, as it would open up the countries on the coasts of the Red Sea, and the Gulf of Persia, the eastern coast of Africa, India, the kingdom of Siam, Cochinchina, Japan, China Proper, with its 350,000,000 of inhabitants, the Philippine Islands, Australia, and Polynesia, which would be brought so many thousands of miles nearer to the Mediterranean and the north of Europe. Such are the leading facts connected with this proposed gigantic undertaking.—*Ibid.*

MAYO ELECTION.

In continuation of the evidence before the Mayo committee, on Wednesday, Mr. McLoughlin stated what took place at Father Ryan's chapel, Kilmenu: "Father Ryan said the little baronet (Sir Richard O'Donnell) was out on his canvass. He desired the people to hunt the dogs at him, and slap their doors in his face. On the following Sunday Mr. Ryan said the curse of God would come on any one who voted against his country and his country's cause, and that he would not give the rites of the Church to any person dying who voted for Higgins; they should go to the Bishop. He said it was the Bishop's own parish, and that he (the Bishop) expected the men would do their duty. The Bishop alluded to was Archbishop McHale. Mr. Ryan also said he should have a separate place in the chapel for those who voted for Higgins, and that the congregation should not speak to them. On the Sunday after the election Father Ryan desired that the "black sheep" should not give him an Easter dues, as they had voted for Higgins. On the Sunday following Father Ryan read out a list of places for stations (places where the priest attends to hear confessions). When he came to the name of one Patrick Brown, he said he should not go to his house, as he had voted for Higgins."

Mr. Peter Burrows, Mr. Sharkey stated that he had acted as deputy sheriff at the election. In the polling booths he had to threaten to take three priests into custody for suggesting the names of candidates to, and shaking their fists at, voters.

Sir Richard O'Donnell, who canvassed for Colonel Higgins, gave other particulars of the priests' conduct: "At a town called Ballyhawniss he saw six or eight Roman Catholic priests on a platform erected in the streets, one of whom was addressing a mob. He told them that Colonel Higgins had broken his pledges, that he was a traitor and a disgrace to his religion, and he called upon them to support Mr. Moore, as if they voted for Colonel Higgins they would vote against their religion. On the 1st of April, as Col. Higgins was addressing a body of voters in another town, two priests arrived, one on horseback with a thick whip in his hand, and the other on foot, and told the people that Higgins was a traitor, and desired them to disperse. He saw Father Curly with a bravery in his hand, and other priests leading on and exciting mobs to the attack of Colonel Higgins's supporters. Witness proposed, and Dean Burke (the only Roman Catholic priest in the county on their side) seconded Colonel Higgins. On the Sunday before the election he saw the Rev. Luke Ryan standing at the door of a public house serving out whiskey to a mob, and winners, with the assistance of the police, addressed and dispersed them."

Archbishop McHale was the next witness. The committee room was thronged with listeners during his examination. In reply to the first question—what position he held in the Roman Catholic Church—he said "I am the Archbishop of Tuam."

The Chairman—The committee are perfectly willing to recognise your title of Archbishop, but you are

aware that we cannot recognise you by the territorial title of Archbishop of Tuam.

Dr. McHale—I believe I am certain that I am the Archbishop of Tuam, but I do not wish to do anything that may be offensive to the committee, and if that is not my legal identification I shall be perfectly satisfied with the title of Archbishop.

His Grace proceeded:—I have no recollection that Mr. Moore said that the clergy, under the advice of the great Archbishop of the west, would decide upon the way in which the people ought to vote. I will neither negative nor affirm that I heard such an expression. It is very unlikely that I should have heard and acquiesced in it, as I am neither the Archbishop of the west nor a great Archbishop. A meeting of the Bishops and several of the clergy connected with the county of Mayo was held at Tuam in my house. It was a casual meeting, not a meeting convened by requisition. It took place on the occasion of the consecration of the Bishop of Galway.

Mr. E. James—Did you sign a resolution to the effect that all the energies of the meeting should be directed to promote the rejection of Colonel Higgins, who had been found unfaithful to his promises, and the return of Mr. Moore, who had been honest and faithful?

Witness—Give me the document, and I will tell you whether it bears my signature.

Mr. M. Smith objected to the question. His learned friend could not ask the witness whether he had signed any document without producing that document.

Witness—If a document is shown to me I will tell the committee whether I signed. I don't wish to shrink from the responsibility of anything that I have done, but I do not feel called upon to answer from memory a question as to my signature to a document containing a great many words, all of which I am unable to remember. I did sign a resolution at that meeting, but I will not say whether I signed that resolution (looking at a newspaper). I do not know where the document is that I did sign. It strikes me that you have not stated the purport of the resolution we adopted. I don't know whether I read the newspaper containing this resolution after the meeting. I "am not conscious" of ever having written an article in the *Tuam Herald*, although I have sent my pastoral letters to the office. I don't really know what became of the resolution after I had signed it; probably I left it on the table. I had signed it in order to convey my sentiments to the electors with regard to the merits and demerits of the candidates for Mayo. I did not know whether it was to be published or not. I did not direct its publication.

Mr. E. James—Did you intend it as a direction to the parish priests?—There were no directions given to the parish priests. I last saw the resolution on the table of the room where the meeting was held.

Is this the first time you have seen it published?—I do not remember whether or not I have seen it published before.

Do you not know that it was given to Mr. Kelly, the proprietor of the *Tuam Herald*, for publication?—Possibly it was. I may have read it in the *Tuam Herald*, but I have no recollection of having done so.

Have you a right to suspend a priest who denounces a candidate from the altar?—Denounces! What do you mean by that?

Do you call it a denunciation when a priest says from the altar, "The curse of God will come down upon any one who votes against his country and for Colonel Higgins?"—I will give my opinion on that case when it comes before me in my judicial capacity. I beg leave to decline giving my opinion on it now, because it may be hereafter brought before me for my decision as Archbishop. It is not right for a priest to denounce any one from the altar on political grounds. It has not come to my knowledge in my official capacity that Colonel Higgins had been denounced from the altar of my diocese. No complaint has been made on the subject, and I have not, therefore, suspended any priest on account of what he did at the election. I do not listen in such cases to mere rumours. Since the election I have subscribed £10 to the "Moore Indemnity Fund," for the purpose of defending the return of Mr. Moore. I may have mentioned the subscription as a very proper one to my clergy at my visitation. They have taken it up without any suggestion of mine. I think there are laymen in Mayo who have subscribed to the fund. I can't give you the name of one of those laymen—that shows how little conversant I am with these matters. (Laughter.) I do not keep (he continued) an electioneering office. I never gained a sixpence-halfpenny by any election. I am brought here because I am supposed to be implicated in various political proceedings, but I have been a loser rather than a gainer by my connection with elections. I can clear myself before the committee now that I am on my oath, from the imputation of ever having gained anything directly or indirectly in the way either of patronage or of money, from any election. In all that I have done I have been prompted by no other feeling than that of a deep sense of duty. I am not aware that I applied to a gentleman to start for the county, and told him that I would adopt and return him. I do not remember whether I did or not. I think that is a just and right answer. I will not say that I did not, but it is very improbable that I should do such a thing. Although I hold the office of Archbishop, I certainly think I have a right—nay, that it is my duty—to express my sentiments on the merits and demerits of the different candidates for Mayo. In my opinion that is a question of morality as well as of politics. I know no persons who have more important duties to

discharge than legislators, members of Parliament, as on them it depends whether the country is to be governed by wise and beneficial laws, or by such a penal code as that with which Ireland was lately afflicted; and therefore it is essential that none but good men should be returned to Parliament.

But do you think that you have any right to make use of violent means to enforce your opinions?—No.

To be continued.

The sudden death of the Earl of Mornington was the subject of an inquest on Saturday. Edward King, valet to the deceased, said that he had complained for some days of severe indigestion and pain in the chest. About 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, while at dinner, he suddenly exclaimed "Good God! whatever ails me?" and his head dropped on his chest. Dr. Probert, the earl's medical attendant, was sent for, but he was dead in twenty minutes. In answer to questions from the coroner, the witness said the late earl had been very badly off so far as pecuniary matters were concerned, and until the last two years had wanted the necessaries of life. Major W. J. Richardson, a friend of the deceased, said he did not consider that he had been lately in pecuniary want, for his cousin, the Duke of Wellington, allowed him £10 a week. This was, however, a comparatively small sum for a man who once had £100,000 a year. Mr. J. Proctor, surgeon, proved having examined the body, and that death had occurred from the rupture of the left ventricle of the heart, causing an extensive flow of blood into the pericardium. The jury returned a verdict "That the deceased, William Pole Tinley Long Wellesley, Earl of Mornington, died from a natural disease."

Lieut. Willoughby, of the Bengal Artillery, has been saved for the present, and if the injuries he sustained by the explosion of the powder magazine do not ultimately prove fatal, he will, we hope, receive some marked tribute to his courage from the Government he serves. We believe that Lieutenant Willoughby owed his cadetship—or rather, as we should now write, the East India Company are indebted for his services—to the late Sir Charles Napier. The mother of Lieut. Willoughby, a most exemplary and energetic person, was left with four fatherless children to struggle with a hard world. In the zenith of Sir Charles' popularity, after his return to England, subsequent to the conquest of Scinde, she sought the General, told her tale, and entreated his aid in putting her sons forward. Sir Charles, though a perfect stranger to Mrs. Willoughby, immediately applied for Addiscombe cadetships for the two Messrs. Willoughby, and obtained them.—They have done honor to the General's kindness and their mother's solicitude. Each officer stands high in the estimation of the service, and one of them is now become celebrated for rare valor and disinterestedness.—*United Service Gazette.*

It is already known that the water used at the christening of the Princess Beatrice was brought from the river Jordan. It appears that Captain Geoffrey Nightingale, Hyderabad Cavalry, when travelling some time since in the Holy Land, visited the River Jordan, and had some of the water put into bottles, which, being hermetically sealed, the Captain brought to England; and, upon the birth of the Princess Beatrice, he placed at the disposal of the Queen a quantity of the water sufficient for the baptismal ceremony. Capt. Nightingale's offer was accepted by her Majesty, and the Jordan water was accordingly placed in the royal font and used in the ceremony.—*Observer.*

It is stated, and has been confirmed by a communication made to us within the last few days by a friend of the family, that during his late illness, which terminated fatally, the Rev. G. G. Gorham "sought reconciliation with the Bishop of Exeter, and the most kind, friendly, and Christian letters passed between them." On the other hand there is no truth whatever in the statement that up to the last moment the deceased gentleman protested against reconciliation with his parishioners.—*Exeter Gazette.*

WHICH IS THE HAPPIEST SEASON?—At a festive party of old and young, the question was asked, "Which season of life is the most happy?" After being freely discussed by the guests, it was referred for answer to the host, upon whom was the burden of fourscore years. He asked if they had noticed a grove of trees before the dwelling, and said, "When the spring comes, and in the soft air the buds are breaking on the trees, and they are covered with blossoms; I think, *How beautiful is Spring!* And when the summer comes, and covers the trees with its heavy foliage, and singing birds are among the branches, I think, *How beautiful is Summer!* When the autumn loads them with golden fruit, and their leaves bear the gorgeous tint of frost, I think, *How beautiful is Autumn!* And when it is

near winter, and there is neither foliage nor fruit, then I look up through the leafless branches, as I never could until now, and see the stars shine!"—*Sharpe's Magazine*.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, AUG. 8, 1857.

MADÉLEINE SMITH.

A criminal trial has been recently concluded at Edinburgh, which is full of warning to youth of both sexes—to females especially—against the indulgence of licentious and unhallowed passions.—The cause may be thus briefly stated. Madeleine Smith, the daughter of a wealthy architect of Blythswood Square, Glasgow, 21 years of age, became acquainted with Pierre Emile L'Angelier, a clerk in a mercantile concern in that city, without the knowledge of her parents. It is a feature in her earlier life, that she received her education in a boarding school at a distance from home, and the absence of parental restraint may have made her wayward and prematurely self-reliant. The acquaintance inspired sudden affection; which grew into lustful desire. Frequent secret interviews between the parties appear to have resulted in the loss to the woman of all modest and virtuous reserve—a clandestine correspondence was kept up, in which the most vicious inclinations predominated—and loss of virtue followed. Filled to this depth of moral degradation, she gloried in her shame and revelled in her impure propensities. Her guilty career was effectually concealed from her friends, and her mother alone seemed to have had some vague idea that the parties were acquainted. But the eye of Omniscience was upon her—and her sin found her out. The fervor of illicit love abates, and L'Angelier comments upon her failings and peculiarities of disposition. The love of the woman cools, and she tells him so. Marriage it would appear was intended by her at the first, but from time to time was postponed, until at length a circumstance occurs, which induces her to break the connection altogether.

At this period there appears upon the scene, a merchant of Glasgow, named Minoch, an honorable man, who with the consent of the parents, endeavoured to gain the affections of their presumed innocent daughter. The innate depravity of the woman is here conspicuously displayed. Notwithstanding the guilty connection she had formed and which still continued, she looked upon this last with an eye of favour. The acquaintance progressed, an offer of marriage was made and accepted, and the marriage day was fixed. Were it not that we are interested in tracing the gradual progress of sin to its punishment; in the hope that its fearful consequences, to body and soul, may serve to deter others from its commission, we should hesitate to follow this revolting history. In the meantime L'Angelier is informed of the new connection, and is enraged, and upbraids her inconstancy. He determines to prevent the marriage, and threatens to show her letters to her father. The invention of romance is outdone in this case by naked truth.—First she denies her new engagement, and then in passionate terms, prompted alike by fear of its failure, and of open shame, pleads for the restoration of her correspondence, and implores him not to expose her. All this makes no impression upon L'Angelier, who if he will not marry his victim, is determined that none other shall if he can prevent it. He acknowledges to a friend, however, that he is infatuated with the girl, and with a presentiment of what was soon to take place, felt assured that she would be the cause of his death.

The state of Madeleine Smith's mind, at this particular juncture, torn by the conflicting passions that her vices had excited, as seen in her letter to L'Angelier, shows that the punishment of her transgressions had overtaken her. She had sinned and her conscience was strongly awakened to the fearful extent,—but it was a perverted conscience. She sought not to make the only amends in her power to the offended law of God—she never indulged the thought of a confession to her parents—nor engrossing desire was to hide from their eyes the proof of her guilt. She did not humble herself before her Maker, but hardened her heart. Penitence and contrition were open to her even then, but all virtuous emotions were unheeded. She could estimate the sense in others of the enormity of her transgression, but it does not appear that she had the least compunction on her own account. Hers was a character in middle life, of which there are but rare examples in the pages of history. That she was a bold bad woman, needs no further proof.

than we have up to this time recorded. The measure of her guilt was not however estimated, until she had perpetrated a crime, which although it may escape the vengeance of men, will be required at the hands of whosoever is led to its committal by the offended majesty of Heaven. She now prepared herself for a greater sin. The spirit of evil had taken possession of her heart, and held his conquest with undisputed sway. Satan placed a mirror before her, and showed her, in it what she might have been—a virtuous wife, a tender mother,—and she grasped at the reflection. Thoughts like these may have maddened her, and the juggling Fiend was at hand to soothe her soul by suggesting a means whereby she might yet maintain in the eyes of the world the semblance of a good reputation. She accepted the fearful condition, feigned a love she did not feel, the more effectually to lure her victim, and the tragedy approached its completion.

One morning on the 23d March last, L'Angelier returned to his lodgings, as it was supposed from her presence. He sank at the door in extreme pain, and without strength to turn the latch. He was conveyed to his room, the physician was called and prescribed—he called again—his patient was dead! Suspicion was excited. A note from Madeleine Smith appointing an interview, was found in his waistcoat pocket—she heard of his death and absconded, but was brought back, her plea being that she fled from her father's anger—a post-mortem examination was made of the body—the contents of the stomach were chemically tested—L'Angelier had been poisoned by arsenic! Such was the end of this libertine. It was another exemplification of the Scriptural truth, that "the wages of sin is death."

The tragedy was complete, but the ordeal of justice was still to be undergone. The trial took place at Edinburgh on the 30th June and continued 10 days. It was proved that upon several occasions, between the 19th February and the death of L'Angelier, she had purchased arsenic. Contemporaneously with these occasions, it was proved that he had been attacked with serious illness similar to what might have followed the administration of poison; but as regarded such administration the evidence fell short of positive conviction. The criminal law of Scotland does not admit circumstantial evidence as proof of guilt, and the Jury upon the count of the administration of the poison, gave a verdict of "Not Proven." As honest men they could go no further—but the words show the suspicion that was excited in their minds, as well as their regard for the oath that bound their consciences.

The bearing of the woman under the dreadful accusation was an anomaly that has perplexed many minds. Her able counsel pleaded her innocence. She quailed not before the eager gaze of the curious and excited multitude who thronged from all parts to witness the trial. The powerful will that sustained her in crime, prevented any display of feminine weakness. She neither shrunk nor blanched under the stern realities of the situation in which she was placed. Nay, many of the spectators were favorably impressed with the air of collected indifference she assumed, that looked so like innocence; as though innocence could have been unconcerned under such an array of uncontrollable circumstances; or, as if guilt does not as often manifest itself in unblushing hardihood when detected, as in craven weakness. Reckless now, she may well have been of whatever could befall her. Her good name lost—the scorn of her sex—her friends alienated—her sin evident—and no doubt of her crime in the minds of all who have heard the trial or read its description—certain as she might have been that the scrutiny of man would fail to convict her of the administration of poison—still what had she to live for. In the hardness and impenitence of her heart she may have yearned for the oblivion of death, careless of what shape it assumed, and determined to meet it as she had lived. Known to thousands who had scanned her features on the trial, in what part of the world could she expect to hide the secret of her crime. The brand of "Not Proven" upon her brow, she would go abroad with the Cain-like mark, an outcast, and like him she might have inwardly acknowledged that her "punishment was greater than she could bear." If this were her state of mind her desire even in this extremity has not been accomplished. She has been spared for a time. The mercy of God is greater than her crimes. May she obtain it in penitence and tears.

Here is an example to deter from the first promptings to sin. May our young friends read it to their profit, and early seek the grace that shall preserve them from temptation and deliver them from evil. There have been discovered at times fearful evidence of the existence of crime, springing from unruly passions, in our midst, and analogous to that of

which we have portrayed the outline,—and there are amongst us those who have not hesitated to imbrue their hands in the blood of their offspring—the offspring of sin—and who still walk abroad unsuspected and unpunished—yet not unseen by that Eye which neither slumbers nor sleeps, which marks their ways, and sooner or later will award to them a just recompense. There may be others vain, giddy, ardent, just opening in their manhood or womanhood upon the world, with whom the story of Madeleine Smith ought to bear an impressive admonition, teaching them to curb unhallowed desires, and to walk in the paths of religion and virtue. With what a trumpet voice does the end of L'Angelier speak to the libertine, the fornicator, or the adulterer, of the misery they bring upon society and upon themselves. Nor is the moral lesson pregnant with solemn reflection to all. It is one of those momentous cases which at times are brought to the knowledge of mankind for their especial consideration, to teach them to eschew evil and learn to do well. It is the natural result, too often lost sight of—sin and its consequent punishment. It is the visible operation of that Divine Providence, whose eye is upon all the works of the children of men, who cannot look upon sin and will in no wise spare the guilty.

The Revd. Mr. Ditcher has made an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Ditcher & Denison case:

"The appeal is on the only point ruled by Sir J. Dodson, viz.: that the proceedings of Mr. Ditcher had not been commenced within the two years prescribed in the Act. If this is reversed by the Judicial Committee, the case will probably go back to Sir John again, for a consideration on the doctrinal points involved: and from that there will be another appeal to the Judicial Committee. So the case may be considered as good for another year yet at the least."

The late attempt at insurrection in Italy was instigated by the Italian patriot Mazzini. The plot had extensive ramifications. France and the death of the Emperor, are said to have been included in it. The usual result of want of concentration followed. It failed at every point. The attempt manifests considerable preparation, and had it been confined to one locality where success might have been insured, would perhaps have been the signal for a general uprising.

Emigration from Lower Canada to the Western States is causing the complete decimation of the population in certain districts. It is the same in Nova Scotia, Boston, New York, and the State of Maine, absorb a considerable amount of its population. In fact they get all our best men, from the premium that high civilization, high wages, and intellectual improvement, offer to minds prepared for and able to realize these advantages. We occasionally get a few of them back, when they are wanted for any important object, but they are generally not appreciated as they ought to be, and find nothing in the country of their birth to induce them to make it their home. Our population is fast becoming exotic, and still maintains its inferiority; and as a country we are really far behind most other countries, in every thing that can exalt a nation.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

A telegraph despatch was received at the Merchants' Exchange Rooms, on Wednesday last, announcing the arrival at New York, same day, of the R. M. S. *Persia*, from Liverpool, with dates to 25th ult. Subjoined is the gist of the despatch:—

Cotton has an advancing tendency. Flour dull and depressing. Wheat dull and declining. Corn Market steady. Provisions inactive. Sugar market quoted steady. Consols for money 91 1/4 to 91 1/2. Spain has accepted the mediation of England and France, for the settlement of all existing difficulties with Mexico. No further news of interest.

The Revd. H. DeBlois, being about to remove from Bridgewater to the Albion Mines, Pictou, requests that all Letters and Papers be addressed to him at that place.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. J. Read—subscription to P. P.'s, 6d per ann. We do not take subscriptions for Lit. Churchman, but have sent you a specimen—have none of Mission Field, nor any of the Parker's Publications, required. Rev. Mr. Drumm—directions will be attended to. Jonathan Harley, Esq.—the Book has been sent per Mr. Messenger, Capt. Atwater. Revd. J. Alexander—attended to. W. Fowler, Esq.—money received, and will be attended to.

At Windsor, on Wednesday, 29th ult., by Rev. Thomas Maynard, A.M., WILLIAM H. BLANCHARD, Barrister at Law, to MARGARET MARIA, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Timlin, Esq.

At Eastport, on Sunday, 26th ult., by Rev. Mr. Eden, Mr. Geo. E. Ritchie, Merchant, of this city, to LIZZIE NORTON, daughter of S. B. Woodsworth, Esq., of the former place.

At Sackville, N. S., on Thursday, the 23rd ult., by the Rev. J. H. Drumm, Mr. BRUNNEN PEBBER, to Miss JOHANA M. STUART.

At Bridgewater, on 28th June, by the Rev. H. DeBlais, A. M., Mr. James Atkins, of Liverpool, Queen's Co., to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Garret Vinot, of the former place.

On Wednesday, 5th inst., of Consumption, Fanny Cordelia, youngest daughter of Jas. R. Smith, Esq., aged 22 years.

On Wednesday afternoon after a short illness, CAROLINE TORP... of this city, aged 64 years.

On Saturday morning, JAMES HESSEBHAM, eldest son of the late Patrick Hessebham, of this city, aged 64 years.

Suddenly, on Monday morning, HENRIETTA CATHERINE, only daughter of Mr. Henry Hesloin, aged 1 year and 6 months.

On Friday morning, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian resignation to the Divine will, HENRY, second son of Jonas Hagar, in the 21st year of his age—in life much esteemed, in death most sincerely regretted.

On Wednesday, 4th inst., EDWIN C., aged 6 months, infant daughter of Deputy Commissary General Wolf.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Aug. 1.—Schns Glide, Reynolds, P. E. Island; John Gilpin, Fraser, Labrador; Patience, Collins, Newfoundland, 5 days.

Sunday, Aug. 2.—Steamer Westmorland, Evans, St. John, N. B., 30 hours; schrs Hector, Kennedy, Sydney, 3 days; Margaret, Harpell, Fortune Bay, 2 days; Catherine, Hall, Newfoundland.

Monday, Aug. 3.—Schr Tickler, McLeod, Sydney.

Tuesday, Aug. 4.—Brigs Union, McLellan, New York, 8 days; Brisk, Nickerson, Barrington.

Wednesday, Aug. 5.—Brigs Boston, O'Brien, Boston; Electric, Morrison, Fortune Island, 15 days; Maudo, Davidson, St. Jago de Cuba, 18 days; Isatah, Fitzpatrick, St. John, N. B.; schrs Isabella Maria, Phillips, Havana, 16 days; Julia, Simpson, St. John, N. B., 3 days.

Friday, Aug. 7.—Brigs Ranger, Paynter, Jamaica, 19 days; Florence, Johnston, Turks Island; Brigit Halifax, Parry, New York, 6 days; schr Village Belle, Smith, Labrador.

CLEARED.

Aug. 1.—Obl, McKay, Ch' Town, P. E. I.; Three Brothers, Talbot, Quebec; Lady Jane Gray, Paul, Boston.

Aug. 3.—Quickstep, Pride, Labrador; Eclipse, Mitchell, Malaga; Halifax, Laybold, Boston; Wm. Sirlic, Gilchrist, Miramichi; Reindeer, Curtis, Malaga.

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

TERMS.

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

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 74, GRANVILLE STREET.

MISS BOLAND respectfully gives notice, that her SCHOOL will reopen August 17, and that she will then be happy to receive additional Pupils to fill up two or three vacancies.

Miss B. would also gratefully acknowledge the kind and liberal support her School has met with, and trusts her endeavours will still have a like share of public patronage.

(Chron. & Jour. 3i.)

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

Will be reopened on Saturday, 15th August next.

Rev. D. W. PICKETT, M. A., Principal. Prof. STEFFELHAGEN, Teacher of Modern Languages.

TERMS—Boarders, £35 per ann. Day Scholars, £8 per ann.—Modern Languages, 15s. per Qr. Payment quarterly in advance. Each boy to furnish his own sheets, pillow-cases, and towels—3 pairs of each. All clothing to be distinctly marked with the owner's name.

The Principal assures those who may entrust their sons to his care, that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to provide faithful and thorough instruction in all the branches necessary to a complete preparation for College, or to enter upon the commercial or active pursuits of life, and at the same time to exercise such constant supervision as shall prevent all intercourse which may prove prejudicial to the character or habits of his pupils.

The facilities for the acquisition of the French, German, Spanish and Italian Languages are unsurpassed.

There are, in connection with this School, 6 Exhibitions, each £15 per ann., tenable for 3 years, to be given to Sons of Clergymen and to those who are designed for the Ministry. Three are now vacant.

The Annual Alumni Prizes of £8 and £4 will be open for competition at the Eucenna, in June 1858.

PARIS MANTLES!

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

ARE clearing the Balances of their stock of PARIS MANTLES

At an Immonso Sacrificio!

In the large assortment on hand, will be found some of the most choice designs for the season. Former prices ranging to 80s., now reduced to 20s. and upwards.

August 1. LONDON HOUSE.

TO THE CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, and MECHANICAL.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

NORIE'S Epitome of Navigation; Bowditch's Epitome of Navigation; Blunt's American Coast Pilot; Boyd's Anthon's Virgil; Boyd'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.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Continuation of Subscriptions in aid of the Tusk Parsonage.

Table with columns for names and amounts. Includes Hon Joseph Howd (£0 7 6), The Mayor (0 10 0), Edward Albro (1 0 0), Joseph Wier (1 0 0), D. S. Starr (0 10 0), E. Gallagher (0 10 0), Thos. Boggs, junr. (1 0 0), Wm. Ronnals (0 10 0), J. E. Starr (0 10 0), Henry Harroy (0 10 0), Chief Justice (1 0 0), Judge Bliss (1 0 0), Judge Wilkins (0 10 0), W. & J. Campbell (0 10 0), Captain Gilpin (0 10 0), Henry Lawson (0 10 0), Robt. Noble (0 10 0), J. Parker (0 10 0), E. Chevalier (0 12 6), Jns. Crosskill, scnr. (1 0 0), Jns. Cochran (0 10 0), J. E. Mignowitz (0 10 0), John Tobin (1 5 0), Wm. Stairs (1 0 0), Bauld & Gibson (0 10 0), John Esson (1 0 0), C. Robson (0 7 6), J. Duffus (0 10 0), E. Kenney (0 10 0), B. O'Neil (0 10 0), Thos. Peters (0 10 0), Wm. Humphrey (0 10 0), J. Northup (0 12 6), J. C. Fallister (0 10 0), Wm. Cunard (0 10 0), George Tobin (1 0 0), Small sums (30 0 0).

Total amount received £150 0 0 P. TOCQUE.

Aug. 4. (To be continued) (gra.)

CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS!

JUST RECEIVED from NEW YORK, a large Assortment of Cheap PAPER HANGINGS well adapted for Parlours, Bed Rooms and Kitchens. Call and see them at No. 24 Granville Street, at

W.M. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store

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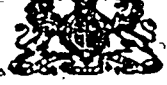
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GENUINE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, COMBS, BRUSHES, SOAPS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, LEECHES, ETC.

AGENT for English and American, PATENT MEDICINES.

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

March 21.



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

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

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

Crown Land Office, May 16, 1857. Sm.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

THE following FRENCH BOOKS are to be obtained at the Book and Stationery Store of WILLIAM GOSSIP, No. 24 Granville Street.

- Ollendorff's French Grammar, Valas. Do. do. do. Jewett. Key for each of the above. Noel & Chapsal's French Grammar. Levizze's French Grammar. Wanzstrucht's French Grammar. Pinney's First Book in French. De Fiva's Elementary French Reader. De Fiva's Classic French Reader. Collot's Dramatic French Reader. Rowan's Modern French Reader. Adventures de Telemaque. Historie de Charles XII. Recueil Choisi. Bolmar's Perrin's Fables. Petit Precopior. Chamberaud's Fables. Spier's & Surenné's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary. Do School Dictionary. Book of Common Prayer, in French French Testaments.

Dec. 13.

Apprentice Wanted. A LAD of good morals, as apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this office.

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. &c.

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

Spring Importations of BOOKS & STATIONERY.

Comprising a General Assortment of Educational Books in general use in Schools, Academies and Colleges. Includes: Beams large Brown Wrapping Paper, Post, Foolscap and Pot Papers, Pink and other Colors and White Tissue Papers, School Exercise Books, Copy Books, with headings ruled and plain; Sealing Wax, and Letter and Note Wafers; Music Books, Drawing Books; Memorandum Books of all descriptions; Camel Hair Pencils, Boxes Colors, Drawing Pencils Bristol and London Boards and Drawing Paper Porcupine and other Penholders; German Silver, Steel and Brass Porto Crayons; Excise Inks, Horn Inks, Crown Inks, Screw Top Inks &c. &c.; Phonographic Pencils, Draper's Pencils, Polished Cedar do.; Black Ebony Rulers, all sizes; Patent, Bottle and White Indian Rubber; Children's Colored, Picture Books in great variety; Mill Board, Pressings; Envelopes, and Note Papers all varieties; Which will be sold cheap Wholesale and Retail.

WILLIAM GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

E. BILLING, JR. & CO'S FIRST GRAND DISPLAY

Spring and Summer FANCY GOODS. APRIL 28, 1857.

WE will have the pleasure of submitting to the inspection of the public this morning, the contents of 72 cases FANCY GOODS,

Received per 'America,' and other Steamers Our assortment of NEW DESIGNS in DRESSES in every texture, far surpasses in profuse extent any of our previous immense importations.

Striped Checked and Flounced SILKS, French Flounced Barages, direct from Paris, Silk and Wool Materials in endless variety Piccolomini, Zephyr and other new Robes. With several large lots of very low priced DRESSES, much under value.

MANTELES AND MANTILLAS,

Of the latest Parisian designs. Black Grace Silk Mantles, from 10s. to 60s. Black, Moire Antique Mantles, from 10s. to 70s. Velvet Mantles, from 40s. to 100s.

A very elegant display of SHAWLS,

In Silk, Tissue, and Barage Longs, Paisley and French-Filled do Cashmere Scarfs, &c. Bonnet Ribbons French Bonnetings Feathers and Flowers Elegant Worked Muslins, Lace Goods, Silk Scarfs.

E. BILLING JR. & Co. London House. N. B.—We would especially invite attention to our stock of

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

BOOKS,—Per Ship Mercator.

JUST RECEIVED, A FURTHER Supply of CHAMBERS' HISTORY OF THE RUSSIAN WAR.

Chambers' Architectural and Mechanical Drawing Books Chambers' Mathematics, Key to do. Arithmetic, Key to do. Algebra, Key to do. Chemistry. History of British Empire, Principles of Elocution.

And all the other School Books published by Messrs. W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh—Wholesale and Retail. W.M. GOSSIP, 24 Granville street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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

Halifax 31st March, 1857. M. MACILREITH, J. E. CABOT.

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.

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 thus combined is considered by many of the most eminent practitioners in 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.

