

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. 8. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1857. NO. 47.

Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Date	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. Nov. 21	24 th Su. af Trin.	1 st Cor.	1 st Titus
M. 22		1 st John	1 st John
T. 23		1 st John	1 st John
W. 24		1 st John	1 st John
Th. 25		1 st John	1 st John
F. 26		1 st John	1 st John
S. 27		1 st John	1 st John
M. 28		1 st John	1 st John
T. 29		1 st John	1 st John
W. 30		1 st John	1 st John
Th. 1		1 st John	1 st John
F. 2		1 st John	1 st John
S. 3		1 st John	1 st John

* The Collect, Epistle, and Gospel for the 24th Sunday after Trinity to be used.

Poetry.

GOD'S WILL THE BEST.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.

Whate'er God does, is fitly done—
To change my evil nature,
He gave his spirit thro' his Son,
And formed me a new creature,
His mercy's sure,
It will endure;
And on this firm foundation,
I rest me for salvation.

Whate'er God does, is fitly done,
And right, his sovereign pleasure;
Since He has made my care his own,
I'll trust his every measure;
He is my God,
Through all my road
He knows how to sustain me,
And, for his service, train me.

Whate'er God does, is fitly done—
He is my guide, defender;
In various forms his care is shown—
To Him my will I render
In joy or wo;
And time will show
How well he had directed,
And all my way protected.

Whate'er God does, is fitly done,
And all for wisest reasons;
By best of paths he leads me on,
And at the darkest seasons;
I find his grace
In every place;
And, conscious of his keeping,
I change to joy my weeping.

Whate'er God does, is fitly done—
Of this I have assurance,
True, he may make my pathway, one
Of trial and endurance,
Still I shall share
His loving care—
His circling arms enfold me,
And when I die will hold me.

Whate'er God does, is fitly done,
His cup—shall I refuse it—
Because it is a bitter one?
He sees it best—I choose it.
And He, at last,
Will make in rest
Where duty has no trials,
And needs no self-denials.

Religious Miscellany.

PROVISION FOR THE MINISTRY.

The Provisional Bishop of N. W. York, at the close of his late Pastoral on *The Support of the Clergy*, makes the following excellent suggestions to the laity. They are worthy of general attention, applying to other Dioceses as much as to New York:

1. Consider the Christian ministry and the suffering poor as having the first claim upon your offerings.

2. Be inflexible in your determination to pay your pastor at least all that you have promised to pay, and to pay punctually at the beginning of every quarter.

3. Consider with yourselves, whether, over and above the appointed salary, there be not little private ways, in which individuals among you may contribute in friendly offerings to your pastor's comfort, supplying many of his wants at little cost to yourselves, and affording that evidence of kindly interest, which is often the greatest consolation and encouragement that, in temporal things, an anxious minister can receive.

4. Make it a leading object of your parochial efforts to secure for yourselves—and to assist other parishes in securing—a parsonage, and if your district be a rural one, a small glebe. These will serve as a permanent endowment in part for your parish. They will greatly contribute to the comfort

and support of the pastor, and they will often enable you to procure, or to retain, a faithful minister, when, without such advantages, you would be destitute. The importance of this object to the permanent welfare of a parish, it is not easy to over-estimate.

5. If you rely mainly upon the income from pew rents for the means of sustaining the ministrations of the parish, do not allow the insufficiency of that income to prevent you from making such a provision for your pastor as shall correspond to your ability and to his needs.

6. Cultivate a habit of laying by in store, at brief intervals, as God hath prospered you, for the uses of His Church, and especially for the support of His ministers. When blessings have been showered upon you, when you have been delivered from sickness, from danger, from threatened loss and sorrow, let a thank-offering, laid speedily on the altar, testify to your grateful sense of God's mercies, and to your zeal in His service.

7. There are opulent laymen in the Diocese, whose ability is by no means exhausted by their moderate contributions to the parish in which they reside, nor yet by their occasional offerings to the general objects of the church. It would be quite within their ability, allowing for every other reasonable claim upon them, to endow some one parish, in part, by the erection of a substantial parsonage, with the addition, if the case allowed, of a small glebe. If this be not required in the parish where the layman worships, let him seek out some other parish, where he was born, or married—where he has enjoyed or suffered something, or where he has some other reason for feeling an interest—and let him enjoy the happiness of conferring a great and permanent benefit—of leaving behind him a home for the man of God, which, long after he is gone from the earth, shall be revered as the abode of piety, as the centre of all holy influences—and not less a monument of departed goodness. "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven."

"Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon Earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal, but lay up for yourselves treasures in Heaven; where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal."—*Episcopal Recorder*.

THE TONGUE'S USE, A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH.

What is sooner past and gone than a word? It is out of the lips in a moment, and in another moment the sound of it is over, no trace of it remains—yet how often, even in things of this life may depend on one little word! Life or death, poverty or riches, reproach or praise, health or sickness, sorrow or joy, may result from a very few syllables. It may make all a difference to us, and to many dependent on us, for life. A king, for example, gives the word, and there is peace or war for years. Among the Jews who stood by Pilate's judgment seat, there was very likely one person whose voice determined that it was to cry "Crucify Him;" and what great thing hung on that word!—yet it took no time to speak. Whoever will think on such things will be able to understand better our blessed Lord's words—"By thy words thou shalt be justified;" and surely, what we hear every day, and too often what we say, is enough to make us feel deeply the fearfulness of what He added—"By thy words thou shalt be condemned." The number of falsehoods told in business, or by persons to those above them, or by those who have done wrong, and fear to be found out and punished—how great, think you, will be the mass of sin which all these heaped together will be found to amount to at the last day! Then there are unkind and calumnious words—perverse meanings given to what those say and do whom we do not like; angry words, bitter, provoking hints; in a word, our reckless way of speaking of our neighbors' characters; above all, those evil corrupt words which do the Devil's work, when men speak evil words from the corrupt treasure of their evil hearts, ensnaring others on to sin. Now let us bear in mind that every such word—irreverent words, unkind, and corrupting words—are all set down in God's Book, and will be produ-

ced against us at the last day, to our utter ruin, if they be not blotted out by timely penitence and amendment, for our blessed Lord's sake. Let us think how, if not forgiven, we shall bear that burden—how that account will sound in our ears! These are deep and serious thoughts, when we remember how often we have sinned by words. But let us not forget that, by God's great mercy, the tongue may be used for good as well as for evil. If a cup of cold water, given in the name of Christ, shall in no wise lose its reward, surely the good and kind words also which are spoken—words of serious humility, words of charity to men's souls and bodies, words of loyal devotion to God, words which sincerely put away sin,—all these, though they pass away and are over in a moment, yet by His grace they are in a manner lasting, and have a substance given them.—The good words of obedient Christian men are, as it were, turned into deeds; and who knows what may come of them in the world where all things will be true and real, and from which shadows and figures will have quite passed away. The more we think on these things, the more earnestly let us pray—"Set a watch, O Lord, over my mouth, and keep the door of my lips." "Look well if there be any way of wickedness in me, and lead me in the way everlasting."—*Penny Post*.

THE CHRISTIAN SUNDAY.

BUT the Christian Sunday is something more than a Sabbath, or a day of rest,—it is the Lord's day; that is, it is not our day, it is not man's day, it is not the world's day, and it is not the tempter's day; it is the Lord's day; it is so called by the Holy Ghost in Holy Writ. Let us treat it as such.

The Church is the Lord's House, and would be profaned, if used for common purposes. The Eucharist is the Lord's Supper, and would be desecrated, as St. Paul teaches, if it were treated as a common meal. And in like manner the first day of the week is called the Lord's Day, and it is profaned whenever it is spent in secular business or worldly pleasure. It is the Lord's Day, and speaks to us of His sufferings for our sakes, and so it appeals to our gratitude and love; it speaks to us of the hopes of everlasting glory which he has purchased for us, if we obey him—by His triumph over death, and by His resurrection from the grave. If this day had a voice, it would thus speak: Christ died and rose again for you on this day; so reckon ye yourselves dead unto sin and alive unto God. Walk in newness of life. Be ye risen with Christ, and seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth at the right hand of God.

Surely, therefore, dearly beloved, every successive Sunday ought to find us more and more disengaged from earth, and nearer and nearer to heaven. Every succeeding Lord's Day ought to find us better prepared for the great day of the Lord. Our Sundays ought to be like quiet havens, to which we may retire from the storms of the world, and in whose still waters we may equip ourselves for our last voyage—the voyage of eternity. Our Sundays ought to be like fair gardens, fenced off from the world, and planted with the flowers of Paradise that may breathe a spiritual fragrance over the rest of our lives. Our Sundays ought to be like cool and clear fountains springing up in the parched desert of this world, from which we may drink living waters—refreshing our weary souls in our pilgrimage to heaven. Our Sundays ought to be like the calm heights of an evangelical Pisgah, from which we may have a clear view of our Promised Land. Our Sundays ought to be to us like the steps of a spiritual ladder—a ladder of angels, such as Jacob saw, on which we ought to be ever ascending higher and higher to heaven. They ought to be like the songs of Degrees in the book of Psalms (the 120th to the 124th Psalm), which David sang on his way with the ark to Jerusalem; so they ought to bring us nearer and nearer to our heavenly Zion. Ask yourselves therefore this question. Can I give myself on the Lord's Day to anything that has a tendency to make the soul more earthly, and not more heavenly; that trails it in the dust, or sullies it in the mire, instead of wafting it on the wings of faith to the pure air and light of the blessed place where angels dwell now, and where I hope to dwell with them for evermore?—*Dr. Wordsworth's Sermons*.

Correspondence.

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

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Dear Mr. Editor,—There can be no doubt as to the profitable tendency of anything by which men are enabled to find their proper level. It certainly is calculated to do men good when they have an opportunity of bringing down the high flights in which vanity might be disposed to engage, by learning what is their actual position in the community where they sojourn. Thus you have lately conferred an unquestionable benefit upon a few of the Clergy of this diocese, by giving them an opportunity of knowing what their true position is—a matter in which, I am sure, they were profoundly ignorant. Vain mortals! they entertained the absurd mistake that they were making themselves useful according to the measure of ability granted to them for the glory of God in the extension and advancement of the Church of England in this province. But, sir, like a detective policeman opening his lantern upon some guilty skulker who thought to escape observation, so have you shot a penetrating light upon their benighted understandings, and revealed to public view their true character. And what is it? Why, as part and parcel of a certain "intruding Society" (see Editorial Church Times, Nov. 7) instead of serving and helping the Church, they are difficulties in the way of the Church's advancement by means of its "Managing Committee" (Church Times, Nov. 14). Here is a full length picture of them all! Some weak minds might object to the manner of its exhibition: but that is an unimportant matter; let the truth at any rate come out. What, then, are they like, sir? Why, it seems they are hindrances to the progress of the especial Society of the Church in the diocese.—They are objects to be deplored by the friends of the Church. And indeed so obnoxious are they that zeal prompts your expression of a hope that "every exertion will be made to overcome them by all who love their Church, &c." Really, sir, this language suggests some alarming ideas. Of what value will these efforts be? Are these Obstructives to be dealt with by Lynch law or by Canon law? Are they to be preached down, or to be prayed out of the diocese? Is the practical argument of the purse, or the more powerful exorcism of the crozier to drive them like evil spirits from the fold? Pray, sir, give them more information herewith, that by timely prudence, they may escape the horrible fate which your language suggests. A few strangers among a considerable body of incensed friends of the Church, my fears increase and swell to great alarm for them and their helpless little ones.

But as I write, the suggestion is made that your remarks were not intended, perhaps, to apply to those men, but only to the Society with which they are connected. Yet English words have to themselves a definite meaning and application: and it cannot be gainsayed that if an *intruding Society* may be classed with the other things mentioned in your Editorial, and these qualities be predicated by them all—these characteristics applied to them unitedly, then, by every rule of common sense, the application of these things must be carried on to whatever forms a part of the said "intruding Society"—and to its missionaries especially as the most active exemplifications of its intrusiveness.

But, sir, I would fain offer a word of defence, if it be allowable for an *obstruction* to speak on its own behalf. And with all humility I would venture to suggest that before condign punishment is visited upon these *deplorable objects*, they should be fully instructed in the nature of the offence and the reasonable nature of the charge made against me. For now I must aver that the great obloquy which is sometimes cast upon the Society alluded to, does seem to me in its principle to be very analogous to the conduct of my neighbor Teddy O'Flynn upon a certain occasion which I will relate. It happened upon a time, that Teddy's cabin unfortunately took fire: whereupon his comrade, Barney McBride rushed across the street with a bucket of water in his hand to help his friend. But Teddy immediately turned upon him with a fierce air and exclaimed, "Arrah, now, you meddling scoundrel, if you attempt to put your bucket of water upon my house, I'll tache ye better manner, I will." And with that he gave manifest proof that he was prepared to fight for the privilege of putting out his own fire by himself, or at least of having none but his own buckets used. "An' sure, your riv'ence," says Barney to me afterwards, "I couldn't for the life of me

tell why he should be flyin' at me that way for helpin' to save his house, just because I took my own bucket with me." And so, sir, I am at a loss to comprehend why the friends of a Society framed and established in the Diocese should complain of any who come from afar to help in the common work of putting out the fires of sin with the water of salvation, merely because they come with an instrumentality ready provided, and separate from that which already exists here?

It is the glory of the Church of England that its platform of doctrine is not narrowed by the party spirit which cuts loose from the tie of brotherhood every one who does not shape his expression of truth after one particular model. Its platform is wide as the Scriptures of God, upon which it is built, by which it is planned. Different men of various minds expressing the same general scheme of truth in different modes can yet, if they will, hold hands within its Scriptural bounds in one loving brotherhood. Yet as their modes of representing the same general truths are varied, so by these variations are they united the more intimately in smaller groups. And each of these can with more heartiness and zeal carry on the common outward work in ways and by instrumentalities which especially suit its peculiar modes of thought. Procrustes' excessive hump of unity may be offended: and he may be read, to cry out "It is a sin, and a shame." They ought all to be equally willing to advance the general end under my mode of working and by the instrumentality with which I am connected. And if not willing they ought to be made to do it. But Procrustes must produce an entirely different condition of Christianity from that in which it is now seen before his wist can be profitably accomplished. He may bind them all to one mode of operation—he may confine them all to one channel of Christian zeal and benevolence, but so will he stem back a very large proportion of the active energy, which if left free to the choice of its most suitable channels will flow the more copiously and the more rapidly.

Therefore I would beg to suggest that attention should be rather be drawn to the bearing of that Apostolic principle, Eph. iv. 15, "Speaking the truth in love." If this union of truth with love were more largely exemplified, I cannot but think that all jealousies and clashing would disappear between Societies which, engaged in the common work of the Church, draw each their sap and strength from different portions of the same body, and each draw the larger supplies by its accordance with the especial modes of viewing truth embraced by various individuals.

Why should the stream which flows this way complain of the brook which runs that way, as if it were a hindrance and an obstacle, because they are both created and maintained by the same marsh whose waters are drained off to each by appropriate channels? Why may they not flow together in peace, each fulfilling its share of the common work of irrigation and fertilizing influence with a cheerful recognition of the other's part therein? Why should the friends of D. C. S. allow any soreness to be raised in their minds by the independent action for the common work of the Church, of another Society which by the very diversities of its constitution and management is adapted to draw the greater amount of the nourishment of money, and of the active energy of men from some portions of the Church? Why cannot each and every Society which is willing to enter the wide field before us, pursue the common work of cultivation for the Master's use upon its own system and principle in that spirit of love which bears and forbears—which shall engage each in a generous rivalry, "provoking one another to good works;" but which will never bandy about charges either of interference or of unfaithfulness—nor prompt either the scowling repulse to the foreigner nor the disparaging insinuation against the native citizen.

But, Sir, I must stop these queries, and my letter also, lest I be met with the enquiry, "What right have you to say so much", who must at last confess myself to be

ONE OF THE OBSTRUCTIVES (so called.)

News Department.

Extracts from Papers by Steamer Niagara.

ENGLAND.

The Rev. Dr. Crocyn was on Wednesday consecrated at the chapel, Lambeth Palace, as Lord Bishop of the new diocese of Huron, North America, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Bishops of Winchester, Nova Scotia, and Sierra Leone officiated, and the Rev. H. Verechoyle, Chancellor of Christ Church, Dublin, preached the sermon.

The annual report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel states that for the last year the account stands as follows:—Collections, subscriptions and donations, £54,548; legacies, £11,117; dividends, annuities, &c., £3,910; total of the Society's general fund: £69,575. In addition to this, there was received—Contributions for particular dioceses, £16,668; total, £86,233; for the Memorial Church at Constantinople, £18,237; making a grand total of £104,470. No part of the money raised in India or in any of the colonial dioceses is included in this summary. Total number of missionaries maintained in whole or in part by the Society is 466; in addition to which the number of catechists, divinity students, schoolmasters, and others maintained by the Society, is about 700.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, it having come to the knowledge of the Society, through the medium of various communications, both public and private, that many persons were desirous to promote the erection of churches as memorials of our countrymen who have fallen in battle, or have been treacherously murdered in the cities of Delhi and Cawnpore, it was resolved—"That the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which has for some years maintained missions in both these cities, missions which have been recently quenched in the blood of their clergy and catechists, is ready to receive and apply any funds which may be contributed for the erection of memorial churches at Delhi and Cawnpore—churches which, while they will serve as monuments of those who have fallen, may become temples of worship for all who, in the present or future generations, may be moved by the Holy Ghost to turn from dead idols to serve the living God." Subscriptions will be received for Delhi and Cawnpore jointly or separately.

The launch of the *Great Eastern* steam-ship (now named the *Leviathan*) was attempted yesterday, (3d. Nov.) but without success. A new feature had been introduced into the operations, the use of an iron "way," on which the ship should slide into the water, instead of by a "way" of greased wood. Apparatus of the most powerful description had been erected for starting and helping on the vessel, or for retarding it, as might be required. Both, however, failed. The ship began to move too soon, and on the retarding apparatus being brought to bear, the weight of the vessel sent the winch-handles round at a frightful velocity, hurling five unfortunate men into the air, and scattering broken cog-wheels amongst the crowd.—Three of the men were severely injured. After moving a few yards the vessel became stationary. An hour after, the tide being up, the two fixed steam engines, whose work it was to accelerate the motion of the ship, were brought into play, but one of the cables attached to the ship broke immediately, and the cog-wheels of the engine were shivered at the same moment. Thus the first attempt has proved altogether a failure; the next is to be made on the 2d. of December.

Intelligence has been received from Captain McClintock, the gallant commander of Lady Franklin's expedition. The "poor little Fox" was off Cape Cranston, lat. 71 deg., on 6th August, all well. The captain describes himself as most fortunate in his officers and crew; all deserve his praise alike.

Lord Dungannon has been fulminating his ire against the Lord Chancellor of Ireland at an Orange meeting in Entrim. A meeting of delegates from all the lodges in Ireland would have been held yesterday in Dublin, the Earl of Enniskillen in the chair, to instruct a committee to prepare a manifesto of the principles, purposes, and constitutional conduct of the order.

A general meeting of the guarantee subscribers to the late Art-Treasures Exhibition was held on Wednesday in the Town-hall, Manchester. The report stated that the Exhibition was kept open during 142 days, of which two—on the occasion of the opening, and the public visit of her Majesty the Queen—were reserved for the holders of two guinea season tickets, and on the remainder the public were admitted by payment at the doors. The total number of paying visitors reached 1,053,538. The season ticket-holders of both classes availed themselves of their privileges to enjoy 282,377 visits, making the total number of visitors 1,335,915. Up to the public close of the Exhibition the cash receipts, from all sources, standing to credit of the committee may be stated at £98,500. The total expenditure up to the same period, and the further liabilities which are definitely known to the committee, such as cost of police and other members,

insurance of all kinds, rent, &c., amount to £99,500. The still farther outlay to be incurred, includes all the expenses of returning the contributions to their respective owners. To meet this excess of expenditure over cash receipts the Exhibition building and its fittings remain available.

We regret to announce the death of the Rt. Rev'd Daniel Gatsward Davis, D.D., Bishop of Antigua, who expired suddenly, from disease of the heart, at his residence in Bryanston street, on Sunday. Dr. Davis was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1814, and after filling various offices in the Church at home was, with four others consecrated in Westminster Abbey in 1842. The Bishop's income was £2000 a year from the Consolidated Fund, and is in the gift of the Crown. It is in extent 751 square miles, with a population of 105,000. It comprises Antigua, Nevis, St. Christopher's, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica.

The state of Lord Aberdeen's health is causing much anxiety to his friends. On Saturday afternoon he became so suddenly and seriously ill with obstruction of the bowels, that two of the leading Aberdeen physicians were sent for to Haldro house; and on Sunday the relatives of the noble lord were summoned by telegraph. On Monday forenoon his lordship was reported to be somewhat better.

The interesting operation of transfusing blood from one person to another has been successfully performed in Staffordshire. The patient was a Mrs. Barton of Cannock, and the operator, Mr. J. Wheatcroft, surgeon, of that place. The patient seemed to be expiring from loss of blood, when two pounds were transfused into her veins from those of her husband with the happiest results. In a few minutes after the operation was performed the current of blood began to flow, "the ebbing of life was checked," and the circulation being re-established, deliverance from death, which seemed to be near, was secured. The trial of this operation is suggested by Mr. Wheatcroft in the last stage of low typhus and the collapse of the Asiatic cholera, if all other means should fail.

INDIA.

The following is a condensed account of the operations before Delhi. On the 4th Sept. the siege train arrived, consisting of nearly forty heavy guns, howitzers, and mortars, with a large supply of ammunition. No time was lost in getting the breaching artillery in position, and on the 7th ten heavy guns were placed in the advanced batteries within about six hundred and fifty yards of the Moree bastion. In effecting this the British force lost about fifty in killed and wounded. Among the former were Lieut. Hildebrand, Bengal Artillery, and Lieut. Bannerman, Bombay Fusiliers. The batteries opened fire on the following day (8th), and were supported on the 11th by a mortar battery established on the Koodsea Bagh. At the latter date a fire from sixteen guns and ten mortars commenced upon the Cashmere and Water Bastion from two points in the vicinity of the enclosure known as Ludlow Castle. The attack on the Water Bastion was increased on the 12th by four additional guns and two mortars, planted within two hundred and fifty yards of the wall. Here Captain Fagan, of the Artillery, fell, shot through the head. By the 13th the Cashmere bastion was in ruins, and the curtains on each side were in a similar condition, while the Moree and Water bastions were hardly in a better state. The crisis being at hand, General Wilson issued the following order to the troops:—

The force assembled before Delhi has had much hardship and fatigue to undergo since its arrival in this camp, all of which has been most cheerfully borne by officers and men. The time is now drawing near when the Major-General commanding the force trusts that their labors will be over, and they will be rewarded by the capture of the city for all their past exertions and for a cheerful endurance of still greater fatigue and exposure. The troops will be required to aid and assist the engineers in the erection of the batteries and trenches, and in daily exposure to the sun, as covering parties.

The artillery will have even harder work than they yet have had, and which they have so well and cheerfully performed hitherto; this, however, will be for a short period only, and when ordered to the assault the Major-General feels assured British pluck and determination will carry everything before them: and that the blood-thirsty and murderous mutineers against whom they are fighting will be driven headlong out of their strongholds, or be exterminated; but to enable them to do this, he warns the troops of the absolute necessity of their keeping together, and not straggling from their columns; by this can success only be secured.

Major-General Wilson need hardly remind the troops of the cruel murders committed on their officers and comrades, as well as their wives and children, to move them in the deadly struggle. No quar-

ter should be given to the mutineers; at the same time, for the sake of humanity, and the honour of the country to which they belong, he calls upon them to spare women and children that may come in their way.

It is so imperative, not only for their safety, but for the success of the assault, that men should not straggle from their column, that the Major-General feels it his duty to direct all commanding officers to impress this strictly upon their men, and he is confident that, after this warning, the men's good sense and discipline will induce them to obey their officers and keep steady to their duty. It is to be explained to every regiment that indiscriminate plunder will not be allowed; that prize agents have been appointed, by whom all captured property will be collected and sold, to be divided, according to the rules and regulations on this head, fairly among all men engaged; and that any man found guilty of having concealed captured property will be made to restore it, and will forfeit all claim to the general prize; he will also be likely to be made over to the Provost Marshal to be summarily dealt with. The Major-General calls upon the officers of the force to lend their zealous and efficient co-operation in the erection of the siege now about to be commenced. He looks especially to the regimental officers of all grades, to impress upon their men that to work in the trenches during a siege is as necessary and honourable as to fight in the ranks during a battle. He will hold all officers responsible for their utmost being done to carry out the directions of the engineers, and he confidently trusts that all will exhibit a healthy and hearty spirit of emulation and zeal, from which he has no doubt that the happiest results will follow, in the brilliant termination of all their labors.

The assault was made on the 14th, shortly after day break, by two attacking columns, a third being held in reserve. One of the former entered the breach at the Cashmere bastion, without encountering much serious opposition, and immediately opening out to the right and left, seized the entire line of defences from the Cabul gate to the Water bastion, including the Moree and Cashmere gates and bastions. In effecting this the column met with some hard fighting, as the rebels made a stand on the ramparts leading to the Cabul gate, and an attempt to penetrate into the denser portions of the city, in the direction of the Jumna Murid, was for a time repulsed. The second column, composed of the Cashmere Contingent and Ghoorkas, was ordered, by way of a diversion, to seize the battery of the Kishengunge suburb, but were repulsed, the commanding officer, Major Reid, being wounded. The Cashmere troops did not behave well, but the conduct of the Ghoorkas is stated to have been admirable. As soon as the lodgment was effected the guns of the Moree and Cabul bastions were turned upon the city. During the whole of the 15th a heavy fire of shot and shell was kept up on the King's palace, the adjacent magazine, and the Schumbhur, while the troops sustained a contest of musketry with the mutineers occupying the houses. On the evening of this day some of the troops belonging to regiments, it is said, that had not killed their officers, quitted the city by the bridge and western gate. A breach in the magazine having been made it was stormed on the 16th, and some mortars having been established on the spot, a fire was immediately directed upon the palace, the Sepoys offering an obstinate but disorganized resistance. On the 17th the enemy abandoned the Kishengunge battery, as well as another across the river, opposite Kinghur.

All this is so satisfactory that we may readily credit the account from Jeypore that Delhi was entirely in our possession on the 20th. The total number of guns captured is 200. Quarter has been granted to the citizens but refused to the Sepoys. Doubts are thrown on the truth of the report that the King of Delhi had escaped, disguised in female attire. As far as has been ascertained, our loss during the first 3 days fighting amounts to 640 killed and wounded. The following must be regarded as an imperfect list of casualties among the officers:—

Killed—Lieut. Tandy, Engineers; Lieut. Fitzgerald, 75th Foot; Lieut. Bradshaw, 52nd Foot; Capt. M'Barnett, 55th Infantry; Lieut. Murray, Guide Corps; Major Jacob, 1st Fusiliers; Capt. Ross, Carabineers; and Lieut. Humphreys, 4th Panjab Infantry, died of their wounds. About thirty officers have been wounded, including Brigadier-General Nicholson; Lieut. Nicholson, of Coke's Regiment; Greathed, Mansell, Chesney, Salkeld, Brownlow, Howenden, and Medley, Engineers; Waters and Curtis, 60th Rifles; Anson, A.D.C.; Baynes and Pogson, 8th Foot; Greille, Wemyss, and Owen, 1st Fusiliers; Reid, Sirmoor Battalion; Boisragon, Kumaon Battalion; Pemberton II. Gustavinsic, Sappers; Cuppage, 6th Cavalry; Bayley and Atkinson, 52nd Foot; Sheehere, Guides; Graydon, 15th Grenadiers; Specc, 65th N.I.; Lambert, 1st Fusiliers; Gymbly, 38th L.I.; Hay, 66th N.I.; Prior, 1st Panjab Infantry.

FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 2.—The death and funeral of Gen. Cavaignac are events which have occurred and followed each other with such startling rapidity that, even after witnessing the outward evidence and emblems of them, one can hardly feel persuaded that

they have actually taken place, or that Providence has been pleased to remove out of the path of Louis Napoleon the last trace of rivalry (if the word be not too strong) to his authority and prestige, at the very moment when it seemed possible that it might draw to a head; and, if one may judge from the real emotion and amount of sympathy and regret which have been manifested by all the most intelligent and respectable ranks of the French people on the occasion, it would seem clear that the deceased General enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the higher classes at least of his countrymen to a degree which must have made him really formidable whenever opinion should once more have regained its natural and inevitable influence over mere numbers and material strength. One is glad to be made to feel by such a demonstration that it is something, after all, to be an honest man; that despite of most ungrateful defeat and loss of all save honour and simple probity of character, an unsuccessful politician, and aspirant to public honors, may still, even in France, be a source of standing apprehension to less scrupulous though more fortunate plotters; and that Gen. Cavaignac has been followed to his grave with feelings which, as no fortune can command, so no adverse influences are able to restrain them.

The manner of his death offers neither romance nor mystery, and is remarkable only for the awful suddenness with which it took place. On the afternoon of Wednesday last, as we learn, the General, who was residing at his Chateau of Ournes, in the Department of Sarthe, near Nantes, took his gun in his hand and walked down stairs with the intention of looking after his workpeople, and afterwards paying a visit to his friend and neighbour in the country, M. Gustave de Beaumont. On coming to the bottom of the staircase he suddenly stopped, handed his gun to a servant who followed him, and exclaimed that "he felt very unwell." In another instant he fell senseless into the arms of his domestic, and, a few seconds later, breathed his last. The only extraordinary circumstance connected with this most melancholy event are those which immediately followed it. His young wife, more anxious it would appear that due honour should be paid to the remains of her deceased husband, than willing to yield to the emotions of the moment natural upon her own loss, hastened off to the neighbouring town of Mans, in order to obtain the necessary permission from the Mayor to remove the body to Paris. The permission appears to have been readily conceded by the provincial functionary, for which, in all probability, his Government will not feel more favourably disposed to him. Hastening back again, Madame Cavaignac had the body of her husband, in the clothes which he still wore, placed in a post carriage, into which she herself also mounted, accompanied by M. Piscatory, formerly French Minister at Athens, and colleague of the deceased General in the last National Assembly. This strange and mournful party drove thus to the Orleans Railway station, and on reaching Paris, proceeded straight to the hotel of the Odier family, to which Madame Cavaignac belongs, in the Rue de Londres, where the body was embalmed, and where several of the General's friends and a medical attendant passed the night in its vicinity. The energetic, and, as some persons may perhaps think, unfeminine movements of Madame Cavaignac appear to have been dictated by the apprehension that were time given to allow of communications to be made at, and determinations taken at, the capital, the result would have been that orders would have been forwarded not to allow the body to be removed, in order to prevent the honors and excitement of a public funeral in Paris. Such, at least, is the explanation which has been given me, and it seems a not unnatural one, of the somewhat extraordinary step taken.

The disease of which General Cavaignac died was an enlargement of the heart, terminating in the rupture of a blood vessel, which caused death to be instantaneous.

The obsequies of Gen. Cavaignac took place on Saturday morning, at the small church of St. Louis d'Antin, in the Rue de Caumartin, with the military honors due to his rank, and with the manifestations of public sympathy which his honorable life so well merited. An immense concourse assembled at an early hour to see the funeral procession pass.—Correspondent of London Guardian.

VALUABLE BOOKS!

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

WILLIAM GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.

Missionary Intelligence.

AFRICA.

Bishop Payne's tour up the Cavalla River, in order to select a site for the new Buhlen Mission, in the hill country, is given in the last number of the *Spirit of Missions*, and is so interesting, that we are loth to abridge it. It is accompanied by a map, which is rare, but better than none.

In passing up, he stopped a little while, for supper, at a place called Wese:—

At 8 o'clock we had reached Wese, and were soon in the house at Tankwa, the chief of the town, who had entertained us so hospitably a few weeks before. The women were soon busily engaged in preparing rice and fowl, which our wearied men greatly enjoyed. An old acquaintance cooked me something separately, which he called *buck-meat*, but which had such a *African* aspect as to quite take away my appetite.

Goat Dragons are known in Africa, as well as in Medieval and Classical romance:—

It was now towards midnight, and we were moving along for two hours through the dark forest. I observed the men were unusually silent, and the headman whispered that he had a story to tell about this place, after he had got through it. His courage failed, however, even after he had passed it, and it was not until our return in broad daylight, that my head-krooman, passing this beautiful reach of the river, gave the following fearful account:—"In that creek formerly lived the great dragon *Daside*. He devoured men, women, and children—every living thing which came this way; swallowing canoes with their whole contents. Many were the plans proposed to destroy the monster. This was at length adopted; a canoe was prepared; in it were put a goat tied, and a pile of heated stones; and then the canoe was sent floating down the stream. As soon as the dragon heard the crying of the goat he darted at the canoe, and in a moment swallowed it with its cargo. The canoe and goat occasioned no difficulty; but the heated stones threw him into an agony. He at length dragged himself on the bank (a low strip of land one hundred yards long), and died. The tribes around feasted on him till they were tired. But so much was left, and so much oil ran from him, that the trees have never grown there since. See," said my informant, growing animated with his subject, "though no farms are ever made in this region (for fear of *Daside's* son, who still lives in that smaller creek), no trees ever growed where *Daside* died."

With exposures so severe, want of sleep, weariness, hunger, and hot African sun, are almost enough to kill even an African Bishop:—

It was to me a weary day. Our men had eaten nothing, and we had to work our way against the current. My head man had determined to reach the Falls before night, but he could not prevail upon the men to proceed. By noon they were perfectly exhausted. I was in no better case, but rather worse. The night journey, two hours' sleep in the damp atmosphere about the rock, on a blanket, discovered next morning to be wet, want of food, and six hours exposure to one of the hottest African suns, were more than even an old resident could bear.

By eleven o'clock I felt the most distressing nausea, which was only relieved by profuse vomiting. When at twelve o'clock, our party stopped at a small Barah town, I could scarcely walk up the hill. And when I did, there seemed little promise of relief or refreshment for an invalid. Having been recently burnt in war, the town had no better houses than huts scarcely wide enough for one to stretch himself in. As soon, however, as possible, I threw myself into one of these, followed by noisy men, women, and children, all mad to see the *kube* (foreigner). But the *kube* could heed them little until he had stretched himself on a mat, and slept about one hour. After this he ate some parched corn, the only refreshment the place afforded, and then sat up, and spoke to the people, in Grebo, the good news of the Gospel.

Grand scenery repays somewhat the fatigues of the ascent:—

The discomforts of the morning almost made me insensible to the grand scenery, which, towards noon, began to open up. It was at the distance of ten miles only, that on making a turn in the river, the twin sisters, *Pank* and *Gero* some fifteen hundred feet high, appeared, towering on the horizon. And then their children (children, as the natives call them), came down to meet us, approaching nearer and nearer, until arranged themselves in beautiful parallel ranges, on

either side, they completely enclosed us within their emerald walls. It was in one of these loveliest and most picturesque of nature's favored places, that we were to pass our second night in the interior. A sudden turn in the river, above and below, leaves a section of it, about two miles, running nearly East and West. A plain, on the North, lies at the foot of mount *Gero*, while one on the opposite side is bounded by a chain of imposing hills and mountains. On either plain is a town, governed by two brothers. From the name of the tribe to which these towns belong, I call this the *Burewarebo* Pass.

King *Damo* and his reception are peculiarly characteristic of Africa:—

It was not long before the King himself arrived. I had heard much of his personage—how that by deeds of enterprise, boldness, and blood, he had made himself a *feared name* through all this region. His appearance agreed well with his antecedents. Below the middle stature, there was character manifest in every feature and movement. On his finely formed head there was a turban, with several tiger's teeth fastened around the forehead, with some potent green-grease. A large green-grease was also suspended around his neck. A handsome shirt and cloth completed his dress, while a musket and sword, which he grasped as if he never liked to dispense with them, made up the picture of the savage chieftain.

Towards me his manner was courteous, mild, communicative; but to all around it was magisterial and haughty. Very soon he commanded the drums to be beaten with increased spirit, and women with boys to dance; while he, with a trumpeter by his side, to repeat and ring over his words, narrated his own exploits, and his present honor in having so distinguished a visitor.

When we had been refreshed by food, and the tumult had somewhat abated, we asked *Damo* to assemble his people for religious services. This he at once did, taking his seat in their midst, and expressing assent as we preached. In my introductory remarks I expressed thankfulness for the joyful manner of my reception, but added they would feel livelier and more real joy if they could understand what good news I had come to bring.

After the services were over, T. C. Brownell, the naive catechist, proposed that we should sing, as we set in the beautiful moonlight, Bishop *Huber's* missionary hymn. We evidently realized the contrast between the surpassing beauty of God's work around us, and the moral degradation of man, and all of us from our hearts, prayed for the coming of the saving health of the Gospel.

We afterwards sang *Benedictis omnia opera Domini*, for we did feel that all the works of God here praised Him; and at the conclusion called upon the people, who had been listening with great interest, to learn, like the winds, and dews, and rains, and rivers, and valleys, and mountains of their fine country, to praise their Maker, and now Redeemer too.

It was late before I retired to the comfortable little room assigned me for the night. It was only just long enough for me to lie comfortably in, and though my couch was a dirt floor, and a piece of wood my pillow, all was quite as good as *Jacob's* accommodation when he "lighted upon a certain place and tarried there all night, and took of the stones of that place and put them for his pillow, and lay down to sleep." And though we saw them not, doubtless the angels of God camped round about us, as I like the patriarch, we lay down and slept in safety.

Next morning we were aroused by *Damo* and his trumpeter. As soon as we could get ready we again called the people together, to hear the Gospel. This over, the king very formally brought a goat, and killed it for me—that is, gave it to me to be killed, if I so wished. But we could not spare the time for this. At about ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, we left *Damo's* hospitable town.

Immediately above this the river turns abruptly towards the North, and here passes directly between the mountains *Gero* and *Pank*. On the offshoots from these were beautiful sites for building, some of which are occupied by towns of the *Kabo* tribe. *Mt. Pank* appeared to be cultivated almost to its very summit in rice farms.

Along the Northern base of the mountain are the first rapids of the Cavalla river. In some places our men were compelled to get out and drag the canoes through them.

Just above the rapids the river spreads itself out three-fourths of a mile, and dividing into numerous channels, comes pouring and foaming down, through

islands and inlets, ever variant in indescribable beauty. We were now at the Falls of the Cavalla, and we felt almost repaid for our trouble in this view alone.

Making our way with difficulty, below the Falls, at about 1 o'clock, P. M., we landed at *Vishi*, a *Webo* town on the right bank of the river. The people were soon assembled, and heard gladly the Word of God. We might as well carry here, long, however, as we must still walk three miles to reach *Nitie Lu*, the place of our destination.

Nitie Lu is a charming spot: and if selected for the *Buhlen* Mission, it will, we trust, prove to be as healthful in atmosphere, as it is lovely for beauty of scenery:—

After a walk of an hour and a half, along a path covered over with grass, or leading through thick forests and undergrowth, at about three o'clock we were on the summit of *Nitie Lu*. It was no easy matter to reach this, for the hill must be at least 300 feet high and the ascent was slippery and difficult.

But the panorama from the top of the hill repaid a thousand-fold the trouble of getting to it. Two miles south, towered up *Pank* and *Gero*, with their spur and numerous offshoots,—while east, west, north, and in every direction one turn between these points as far as the eye can reach, hill peaks over hill, and mountain over mountain, in every variety of size and shape. And at every point, whether on hill, mountain, valley, or plain, cultivated fields, or palmy groves, or dense forests, stand out to view in the same rich emerald dress. It is a glorious mountain, and the whole region beautiful as the garden of the Lord.

The town on *Nitie Lu* is about 300 yards in diameter, and has a population of at least two thousand. It is the capital of the *Webo* tribe, which may have an average of forty miles, with a population of thirty thousand. The villages are generally small, and from *Nitie Lu* appeared nestled on the tops or sides of the mountains, or in the valleys below. And beyond *Webo*, to the distance of a hundred miles, are numerous tribes with whom the people of *Nitie Lu* have intercourse.

Such is the position in which we were now to attempt to establish a Mission Station. The beginning was auspicious. We were kindly received by the king of the town, a very old man, who graciously had refreshments cooked for our party. By the people in town we were warmly welcomed, and all the more from the report having preceded us that we were to leave a teacher amongst them. Indeed, *Mrs. Clarkson*, a native of the place, and one of our Christian villagers who had been for some time here on a visit, informed us that a place had been already selected for the residence of the teacher.

No little curiosity was excited by the arrival of the *kube*. When we arrived, there were not a great many in town; but towards evening all returned from their farms; and all, men, women, and children, flocked to see the stranger. And from that time until he lay down to sleep at night, whether he sat or walked, or eat or drank, a dense mass surrounded, gazed upon, and talked to him. Even when I had arranged mat and blanket, and sat on it, ready to lie down, the same crowd—in all good nature, indeed—pressed into my hut, and stood over me. It was only when some of my friends put out all the lights, and in some way frightened them, that they could be got away.

The excitement was so great during the evening that it was with difficulty we could hold religious services. We did so, however, and requested the people to rest the following day, that we might speak to them again. The temptation to go to their farms, in this their very busiest season, and when, too, there was plenty of palm wine near these farms, all ready to drink, proved too great, and our congregation the following day was not large.

To those assembled on this occasion, including the king and head men, I formally announced my readiness, with their consent, to leave amongst them a Christian Teacher. I was very careful to explain that he was not a trader—as I was not a trader, but simply a teacher of the religion of the true God. Some few insinuated a wish that he might be a trader too; but when I informed him that this could not be, and the reasons for it, objections of this kind ceased, and they gladly received him as teacher.

About 8 o'clock the king formally brought and presented me with a goat, apologizing for the smallness of his gift. I answered him it was ample as I came not to seek his or his people's, but themselves. The morning of Thursday was passed in receiving attentions (that is, dinners) from some old acquaintances.

and examining locations around Niue, with reference to the teacher's house.

About noon I announced my intention to leave in the afternoon for Vinhi, at the Falls, so as to be able to make an early start in the morning, and to avoid the drenching which I should surely get in walking through the heavy dew, and perhaps rain, early in the morning. All expressed great regret, as they said the people were not near done seeing me yet. I felt quite ready to dispense with this latter kindness; but it was with real regret that I tore myself away from this most beautiful locality I had ever seen—from this most inviting of missionary fields.

And this was increased by the uniform kindness of the people. I was much struck with their frank, confiding manner, as compared with that of the people on the coast, and especially with their readiness to communicate information about the town and their neighboring tribes.

The spot of ground assigned for the mission-house was visited by the Bishop. It is a beautiful hill, half way between the capital town Niue To and its river depot, Vinhi. On arriving at the latter place, the Bishop says:—

"I had laid myself comfortably down on my blanket in front of his house, in the bright moonlight when my host Yiba, returned home. While he and the king of the town were each cooking supper for us, with E. P. M. as guest, a Christian lad, who was returning to Cavalla with me, I sang several hymns. The people and children gradually gathered around us as they returned from their labors and bathing.—All seemed much interested, and requested us again and again to sing. I observed one young man, who had a native harp in his hand, more than another absorbed in the music. I requested him to sing and play a tune. He instantly complied, and Paganini himself could not have been more perfectly absorbed in his own music, no, considering the difference in instruments, have performed better. But when I had the curiosity to inquire what were the sentiments which had so carried away the musician, they were heathen; alas, too heathen to bear repetition! And I could but return thanks for the mercy which had given to me, and all under our influence, the glorious psalms and hymns in which we are wont to pour forth our hearts in praise to God.

"It was late—near 9 o'clock—before the people were sufficiently rested to assemble for religious services. But then nearly all seemed to come and listen most attentively to the words of life. And for some time afterwards they sat around, apparently delighted to converse about what they had heard. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, with bundles of rice and fowls tied on one side, and a hot fire on the other (most important to expel the dense fogs from the open houses), I lay down and slept until half past 5 o'clock next morning.

Of his return down the river, the Bishop speaks briefly, but pleasantly:—

"Far different was this from our toilsome journey up. Now, with little effort on the part of the men, we were borne down at the rate of five miles an hour. To add to my pleasure, the whole of the journey was performed during the day, thus allowing me, what was not possible coming up, a full view of the country.

"For some six miles below the Falls the river is skirted with mountains, hills, and beautiful eminences. But below this, though the banks are for the most part high, and the land everywhere undulating and picturesque, there are no elevations which can be called mountains.

"Passing rapidly by towns and tribes, we reached home, in safety and health, at a quarter before 8 o'clock, just 12 hours after leaving Vinhi."

Thus ended a tour, which, we trust, will open a new career of conquest over the dense heathenism of Africa.

LUCKNOW.—This city, where the English residents have been in great peril, is the Capital of Oude, the Kingdom which England recently annexed to her other Indian possessions. Its population is about 300,000, and is situated on the south side of the river Goomty, which is at all times navigable, and falls into the Ganges between Benares and Gazypoor. By the nearest road it is 630 miles from Calcutta, 280 miles from Delhi, 202 miles from Agra, and 180 miles from Benares, all important points at this moment.—The streets in Lucknow occupied by the lower classes, are sunk ten or twelve feet below the surface, and are so narrow that the carts can scarcely pass each other; but the palaces, mosques and burial grounds are gorgeously magnificent. It was some years since one of the largest and richest cities in Hindostan.

Youths' Department.

THE LITTLE GIRL'S GRAVE.

Sortly, peacefully
Lay her to rest;
Place the turf lightly
On her young breast;
Gently, solemnly
Bend o'er the bed
Where ye have pillowed
Thus early her head.

Plant a young willow
Close by her grave;
Let its long branches
South'lyly wave;
Twine a sweet rose tree
Over the tomb;
Sprinkle fresh buds there—
Beauty and bloom.

Let a bright fountain,
Lumpid and clear,
Murmur its music,
Smile through a tear—
Scatter its diamonds
Where the loved lies—
Brilliant and starry
Like angel's eyes.

Then shall the bright birds,
On golden wing,
Jingling ever,
Murmuring sing;
Then shall the soft breeze
Pensively sigh,
Beating rich fragrance
And melody by.

Lay the sod lightly
Over her breast;
Calm be her slumbers,
Peaceful her rest.
Beautiful, lovely,
She was but given,
A fair bud to earth,
To blossom in heaven.

RAGGED TOM, THE SURETY.

One Saturday afternoon, a big boy stood at the door of a Sabbath school. It was so bad that he had been turned out of school the Sabbath before. His father and mother had brought him, and begged that he might be received again. The superintendent said:—"We should be glad to do him good, but we are afraid that he will ruin all the other children. It is very bad for a school when a big boy sets a wicked example."

"We know he is a very bad boy at school, sir," said the parent, "but he is ten times worse at home; he will be lost if you do not take him back."

"We could take him back, if we could secure his good behaviour. I will see," thought the superintendent.

So he stepped back into the school, and rang his bell for silence. All listened while he said, "That boy wants to come back into the school again; but we cannot take him back without making sure of his good behaviour. Will any one be surety for him?"

A pause followed. The elder boys shook their heads. They said they knew him too well. The others did not care for him. But one little boy pined the big bad boy, and was very sorry that no one could be surety. The boy went by the name of "Ragged Tom." It was not his fault that he was ragged, or his mother was very poor. The superintendent soon heard his little voice, saying, "If you please sir, I will sir."

"You, Tom! a little boy like you. Do you know what it means to be surety, Tom?"

"Yes, sir, if you please; it means when he is a bad boy again, I'm to be punished for it."

"And are you willing to be punished for that big boy?"

"Yes, sir, if he's bad again."

"Then come in," said the superintendent, looking to the door; and the big boy with a downcast face walked across the floor.

He was thinking as he walked. "I know I'm a bad boy, but I'm not so bad as that! I'll never let that little fellow be punished for me—ever!" I think, God had put that thought into the big boy's mind. He was graciously helping Tom's work as the surety.

As the children were leaving school, the superintendent saw this big boy and little Tom walking and talking together. He said to himself, "I am afraid that big boy will do Tom harm. I must go and look after them."

When he reached the cottage where Tom lived, he said to the mother, "Where is your son, Tom?"

"Oh! he's just gone up stairs with a great boy that he brought in with him. I don't know what they are doing."

"May I go up?"

"Oh, yes, sir."

The superintendent went slowly and gently up the stairs, and as he reached the top he could see through the door that Tom and the big boy were kneeling together. He soon heard Tom's voice, saying, "O Lord, make this boy that has been the worst boy in the school, O Lord, make him the best boy."

The superintendent knelt down by Tom's side, and they all knelt together.

God heard them, and made the big bad boy to become one of the best boys in the school. And he said:

ed up friends for "Ragged Tom," who put him to school, and after that sent him to college so that he was able to go as a missionary to the heathen.—*Sabbath School Journal.*

SELECTIONS.

According to the recently published agricultural statistics, it would appear that in 1857 there were in Ireland 5,860,089 statute acres under tillage, being an increase of 106,542 acres over the quantity in 1856:—

This addition to the extent of land under crops is composed of an increase in cereal crops of 2,508 acres—in green crops, of 45,637, and of the land under meadow and clover 66,634 acres—making in all 114,779, from which a decrease in flax of 8,237 acres is to be taken. In the cereal crops, wheat shows an increase of 31,531 acres in 1857, compared with the previous year; and barley, here, rye, beans, and peas, of 27,536 acres; but oats show a decrease equal to 58,559 acres. In green crops—potatoes continue to be more extensively cultivated, 42,216 acres having been planted in 1857 above the number returned for 1856. Turnips, on the contrary, have diminished, 4,487 acres less having been sown in 1857 than in 1856, in which year there were more than 12,000 acres under the quantity returned for 1855. Potatoes would, therefore, still appear to be the favorite green crop of the Irish farmer. Mangold wurtzel, beetroot, vetches, and rape, also carrots, parsnips, and cabbages also increase in cultivation, 1857 exhibiting an extent in these crops above 1856 of 7,908 acres, and over 1855 of 12,858 acres—thus in some degree compensating for the falling off in turnips.

The value of each description of stock in 1856 and 1857, and the increase or decrease in the latter year was as under:—

	1856	1857	1857	Increase	Decrease.
Horses, at 8l.	£4,587,264	£4,805,544	£218,280	—	—
Cattle, at 6l. 10	23,321,077	23,520,536	199,459	—	—
Sheep, at 1l. 2	4,063,723	3,791,543	—	£270,180	—
Pigs, at 1l. 5	1,148,156	1,565,180	417,024	—	—

A CONTENTED MAN.—Editorial life has many burdens and cares, but the following incident shows that it is not wanting either in dignity or comfort:—"Black was a great favorite with Lord Melbourne.—On one occasion the Peer said:—"Mr. Black, you are the only person who comes to see me who forgets who I am." The editor opened his eyes with astonishment. "You forget that I am the Prime Minister. Everybody else takes especial care to remember it; but I wish they would forget it; for they only remember it to ask me for places or favors. Now, Mr. Black, you never ask me for anything; and I wish you would, too seriously, I should be most happy to do anything in my power to serve you." "I am truly obliged," said Mr. Black; "but I don't want anything. I am editor of the *Morning Chronicle*. I like my business, and I live happy on the income." "Then," said the Peer, "I envy you, and you are the only man I ever did."

RELIEF AGAINST CELIBACY.—Several female clubs have been formed in the departments of the Var and the Gironde, in France, for mutual relief against celibacy. The original club, after which the others are modelled, has been in existence for four years. Each member pays 10l. monthly to the treasurer. These subscriptions produce annually 24000l., to which is added the amount raised by two half yearly lotteries, of which the prizes are composed of valuable articles, the gift of the members. The original club is composed of 200 young ladies. At the end of the year the society is enabled to dispose of 30,000l. or 40,000l., which serve to give a marriage portion to two or three of the members chosen by ballot. If the fortunate candidates are not married within a year, the money returns to the common fund, and additional candidates are portioned the following year. The members of the club continue to pay their subscription ten years after marriage, and are bound to facilitate by all means in their power the marriage of their former associates. The members of the association, married or single, are bound as long as they live to aid and succor their fellow-members under all circumstances.

THE MARCH TO UTAH.—The *St. Louis Republican*, of the 31st ult., says:—"It gives us pleasure to learn, by advices as late as Oct. 7th, from Fort Kearney, that the 'rear guard' of the 'Army for Utah,' composed of 6 companies of the U. S. Dragoons, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Cooke, had passed that point in fine health and spirits, and are now doubtless near Laramie. Considering the lateness of the season and the nature of the country which this command must traverse in order to reach its destination, their safe arrival in Utah in fit condition for immediate service is beyond the hopes of the most sanguine of those acquainted with the difficulties which must surround them. This portion of the Utah army will probably reach the Salt Lake City as early as the 20th of November. To give some idea of the natural objects to contend with in this march, I extract the following from a writer whose frontier service has familiarized him with hardship and danger. "In 1845 I marched with Col. Kearney to the South Pass, with 6 companies 1st Dragoons; it was the most favourable season. We passed Fort Laramie in June in front of the immigration; the first march was 37 miles, before water and grass in sufficiency were found together." [Note.—The ordinary march of cavalry is 18 miles.] "A desolate uttermost country prevails beyond. Repeatedly we had to make a difficult ford of the North Fork Platte River to reach grass. On the Sweetwater there was in June and July frequently a black frost. Losing the worst horses at Laramie, and in one or two of the best spots beyond, I think not the half of the command went as far as the South Pass. This Pass is in lat. 42. The extensive Piedmont to the East—near 7000 feet high—and to the west, where there is very little descent, and a

mountain range beyond, have snow by the end of Sept'r. At a later period, however, small parties of much experience—mail carriers and travellers with extra mules and supplies of corn, knowing all the best small spots of grass and places of refuge from storms—may get through, but these advantages are not possessed by large bodies of troops."

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1857.

CHURCH SOCIETIES.

A correspondent whom we esteem very highly, both on his own account, and for his work's sake, has thought it necessary to make some observations upon a remark, in one of our editorials, having reference to the Diocesan Church Society, and one of the hindrances to its doing all the good of which it is capable from its constitution—the intrusion of another Society. Our correspondent supposes with truth that the Colonial Church and School Society is the other Society alluded to. He is wrong however in his surmise, and in the scope of his argument, if he believes that it was our intention in any way to reflect upon the character or conduct of that Society's missionaries, or that we had ought to charge upon them of want of zeal in their Master's service. We have never heard any thing of the kind alleged against them, and should be very slow to attach importance to any such charge. They are we believe neither better nor worse, no more nor less zealous for the salvation of their fellow creatures, than other Clergymen in the Diocese, and we rank them in the same brotherhood, and they are counted as of the same fellowship. Any suspicion, therefore, that because they are not native they are therefore looked upon as strangers or aliens, and that they have difficulties to encounter on that score, we think had better be repudiated from our correspondent's mind, as entirely wanting in proof, and entitled to not one moment's serious consideration.

What we meant by intrusion, was not that the Colonial Church Society had sent us Missionaries and Catechists; but that being the servants of a separate organization, the head of which is more than two thousand miles away, they are subject to its directions, which are distinct from the operations of the Diocesan Church Society, which was established to regulate the very objects of which the Colonial Church Society assumes a separate cognizance. Now how different is this from the practice of the S. P. G. In the infancy of the Colony they afforded their assistance, and were content even then, when ecclesiastical interference might have been excusable, that our Church authorities should dispense their bounty and carry out their intentions; and surely if then able to do so, there can be no doubt that we are quite competent to do so now, with so complete an organization as the Diocesan Church Society. We have no objection therefore to be understood, to their administering to our religious necessities, but we have a strong objection to allowing them a separate control in what concerns our ecclesiastical interests. We have not the least objection to their clergymen and catechists, under the Church authorities of the Diocese, preaching the Gospel to the poor upon the terms upon which they are employed, but we have no desire to submit to a governing body in London, when we can and ought to be free from all such interference, and are able to manage our own affairs. Upon these grounds then we are justified in asserting that another Society has intruded itself, and that in the feelings thus provoked it will be an hindrance to the Church's progress. We might go further and adduce evidence of another nature in proof of the correctness of our assertion, but let this suffice for the present occasion.

Our correspondent will see therefore that when we pointed to the Col. Church Society as intrusive, it was not with reference to the teaching of its missionaries and catechists and school masters, but simply as it would tend to a divisional effort in sustaining the Church, and so affect her future welfare, by the opposing spirit that would be called into existence. In our last week's paper allusion was made to this subject, and a remedy was hinted at, which we hope it is not too late to apply, so that unity of effort may be secured in the Church, and all things may work together for good. We shall not say much upon this part of the subject, we would rather leave it to those whose age and position fit them for the work of conciliation. The task would certainly be of no great difficulty on the ground of dissimilar doctrinal views. Nor do we see what real objection the Colonial Church Society ought to have to their objects being merged in those of the Diocesan Church Society, working by

and under which it would be enabled to do much more real spiritual good in the Diocese than it can ever hope to accomplish by a separate and divisible operation.

The Steamship *Niagara* arrived early on Wednesday morning from Liverpool. She brought £33,000 specie for Halifax. The news with reference to India is interesting, as it relates the fall of Delhi. Lucknow was still unrelieved, but General Havelock, with large reinforcements was marching upon it, and the next mail will probably give a good account of his efforts.

The death of General Cavaignac is an important event in France.

The Consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Cronyn as Bishop of Huron, has taken place. His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia was one of the officiating prelates.

The New Brunswick papers give much prominence to the trial of the murderers of McKenzie and his family at Mispick on the 24th ultimo.—The trial continued four days. Breen and the elder Slavin having pleaded guilty were not placed in the dock—and the investigation of the case proceeded on the trial of the younger Slavin, a boy of 15 or 16 years of age. The following is the examination or confession of one of the murderers:—

"Hugh Breen examined by Mr. Watters. Being sworn and duly cautioned, deposed—that he knew prisoner, had lived at his father's about three weeks, knows of the burning at McKenzie's, old Slavin and prisoner at the bar and we were there, I did not see him do anything. We went together, I was outside, he was inside with his father, I did not go in till after the murder, all three were in the old house, we were there first. I saw McKenzie, he was in the small house when prisoner was there, McKenzie was alive when prisoner was in the small house, I saw him dead when prisoner was there. I went to the house and asked McKenzie to come down as my wife was come. Old Slavin said not to make a fire, and after it was made we put it out. McKenzie came down with a candle in his hand, and old Slavin took the axe used for chopping wood out of my hand. His son was there. There were two or three rooms in the house. Slavin was in one place and McKenzie in another. When McKenzie came in Slavin came out and said "she is on hand," (this was referring to my wife's coming.) He had the axe in his hand, and hit McKenzie on the breast, he said "dead dogs tell no lies." He hit him on the breast with the back of the axe, McKenzie groaned but did not speak. We put him into the cellar, and old Slavin afterwards brought him up. He asked me to help and I said I could not, but afterwards did. This was before we had the lower house, and an hour and a half after we killed him. We put him in the room. When we went to the upper house Slavin asked me if I knew the house: he told me to go in and watch the door till he got a view of her (Mrs. McKenzie.)

He then went in and Mrs. McKenzie was sitting at the fire with a child in her arms. She asked if she was coming (meaning my wife.) Slavin then struck her with the axe on the head and she fell over on the edge of the stone; he then struck her three blows on the body. He then struck the children who were standing round their mother crying; he killed the whole of them; the children cried, but Mrs. McKenzie did not. Prisoner and me took no direct part in the murder; we were standing in the porch at this time. After the murder was over the dog came in and got some blood on him—this was about half-past 9; we set at the clock—we shut up the doors and went down to the edge of the wood and sat some time; we went up to the house and thought we heard some of the children crying, and went down again—we came back again and got some bread and milk. Prisoner took the key of the safe out of the pocket of McKenzie's trousers before we left the lower house. I stand outside and Slavin and son went in and I heard the iron chest open; they got what money was there, and we went to the wood again; it was now half-past 11. Slavin said better put a coal to the lower house first; we got some matches and a candle and went to the lower house and set fire to the straw of the bed; McK. was lying alongside of the straw. We set fire to the house; we then went to the upper house and set fire to it in the porch, we took some straw with us and put wood round it. We left altogether in about five minutes afterwards.

We brought with us some socks and other clothes, a woman's dress, a watch, and a quantity of money.—There was about £50, all in gold. Slavin had it in his pocket. We all came to Slavin's together. Prisoner did not hear much of the planning of the murder till a few days before it happened. Old Slavin wished him to go and hold the candle to him, and they would murder McKenzie. On the way to the murder old Slavin told us to back him as well as we could. I saw prisoner with money on Sunday after the fire. I saw him have a portemonnaie. The one in Court is the same. Prisoner afterwards gave the portemonnaie to me before we were arrested. I think he got the money from his father.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wetmore. I had no money the night before the fire. I got money on Monday from Mrs. Slavin; two half sovereigns, and went to Knox's to get them changed. I came to town on Sunday night, was in David Lindsay's, had the purse that is in Court with me. I had some pieces of old newspaper in it. I got the purse from old Slavin. I only asked for one sovereign on Sunday. I am a married man. My wife lives in town, did not go to see her on Sunday. I had been drinking, know the Cathedral; am not sure if I was near it, or in the street it is in on Sunday evening. I was a good deal scared on the night of the fire. Was in Fredericton a month before the fire with old Slavin. I know Sarah Golly. I never consulted with Slavin about murdering her. I was once in her house. Asked if he staid two days and had to come back because they could not effect their purpose. Witness refused to answer a great many questions about this matter. I slept with

Leat on Thursday night. We had gone to murder McKenzie on that night, but were prevented by something Leat said about his father being in town and likely to come past. On the night of the murder we were all together all the time. Can't recollect anything about Sunday night. Asked if he knows a Mrs. Blackwall in Waterloo street, St. John, but refused to answer. Asked if he gave her any money on this Sunday evening. Replied he did not know if he did or not. Witness here got dogged at, the cross examination and refused to answer any further questions. He was removed and recommitted to jail.

The Judge summed up on the afternoon of the fourth day strongly against the prisoner.

SENTENCE PASSED.—During the time the jury were out considering their verdict, the Judge ordered the other two prisoners, Breen and the elder Slavin to be brought into Court, when the Attorney-General moved for sentence against them. The Clerk, having read the finding on the indictment, and asked if they had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, Breen replied, "I am satisfied;" Slavin did not speak. After the usual formality of proclamation, his Honor proceeded in a most solemn and impressive address to pass the last sentence of the law upon the unhappy prisoners, which was, that they be taken from where they were back to the jail, and from thence to the place of execution, on Friday, the 11th day of December next, and there hanged by the neck till they were dead, and may God have mercy on their souls. Sentence on the younger Slavin was deferred.—*St. John Courier.*

The Report of the Delegates appointed to the Mission to England on the vexed subject of the Mines and Minerals of Nova Scotia has been published.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to the Hon. W. A. Black:—

"Sir,—We are about to make you an offer, and if you comply with our purpose we will be content, and you may rest assured as far as we are concerned you are safe, and need anticipate no danger whatever on your premises. The proposal we make is this—if you will give us One Hundred and Thirty-five Pounds in gold, all grievances will be forgot, and it would be more satisfaction to us to receive that little amount than to have it in our power to say we have destroyed the Hon. W. A. Black, and it will also enable us to leave the country. Now Sir, if you think well, to agree with our proposal the way we will arrange the matter is this—you will lay the money on your own fence, on top of the post next the second tree, above the South gate of your field, marked with a nail. If it should be there on Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, or Thursday, we will make it convenient to call one of the two evenings—Wednesday possible. And we must get it without being molested by a guard or watch, for we shall all be prepared to defend ourselves; but for both your sake and ours we wish everything to end in peace and quietness. Now if you feel disposed to comply with our proposal, then let this be kept as secret as possible. If not make it known to the public without delay, as we may have an opportunity of knowing what is to be done, and what your mind is respecting the matter. G. C.

P.S.—How happy I would feel if trouble would end here, if it does I shall feel a great relief. No more. G. C.

[The letter was handed over to his Worship the Mayor, and a scheme concocted for the detection of its author. A bag containing a quantity of coppers was accordingly placed where the person requested. Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, a person was seen by the Police Officers approaching to the spot where the supposed gold was deposited. The bag had a wire attached to it, communicating to a bell, and when he seized the bag the bell rang, which alarmed him, and he ran off at full speed; but constables Fraser and Cotter were on the alert, as also two men were on the watch, with loaded guns, who were cautioned by the Constables not to fire unless they were in danger of their lives; but this they neglected, for on the near approach of Ingles, (the gold seeker,) followed very closely by Officers Fraser and Cotter, a gun was discharged by one of the party, and came very near shooting the Officers. Ingles was arrested near the property of Mr. Northup, (late Snelling's) about a quarter of a mile west of the Hon. W. Black's, who, when he was seized by the Officers, exclaimed, "My God, I'm done for, the Devil prompted me." Ingles served in the capacity of county constable.—*Morning Journal.*

Mr. Willis, of the National School, who is always on the look out to apply some wholesome stimulus in his educational system, gave 30 of his boys a great and instructive treat the other day, by taking them on board H. M. S. Indus, where they were kindly received, and permitted to inspect the various parts of that noble ship.—*Journal.*

Mr. John Shean, the very active and energetic Deputy Grand Worthy Patriarch of last year, has been, we are happy to announce, re-appointed over this City-Division. Mr. S. during the past year proved himself well qualified for the duties of his office. He has gained the universal esteem of the Brethren in the Metropolis.—*Id.*

The first Lecture of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hunter, at Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 24.

UNITED STATES.—The news by the *Canada* is decidedly more favorable than has been received from this quarter during the past four weeks. Money was abundant at the Banks, and the commercial crisis was rapidly subsiding.—*Chronicle*.

BOOKS.

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

1. Hebrew Bible, with points, 2 vols. calf, 8vo. London, 1822. 15s.
 5. Hooker's Works and Life. Engraved title, calf, fol. Lond. 1682. 9s.
 6. Pearson on the Creed. Calf, fol. Lond. 1705. 8s.
 9. Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy. 2 vols. calf, 8vo. Lond. 1785. 5s.
 10. Clarke's (Samuel, D. D.) Sermons. 10 vols. calf, 8vo. Lond. 1730-36. 15s.
 11. Hervey's Theron and Aspasio. 2 vols. calf, 12mo. Berwick, 1802. 3s.
 12. Cathedral Church of Jerusalem, with 6 engravings. Limp. cloth, fol. Lond. 1844. 4s.
 15. Thucydides, (Greek), quite new, 2 vols. cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1835. 10s.
 16. Lucian, (Greek), sound and perfect, 322 years old, 2 vols. calf, 12mo. Hagan, 1535. 7s. 6d.
 17. Lucretius, (Latin), calf, 12mo. Lond. 1713. 2s.
 18. Horace, (Latin), calf, 8vo. large paper. Hag. Com. 1721. 3s.
 19. Martial, (Latin), calf, 12mo. Lond. 1716. 2s.
 20. Cicero, (Latin), 14 vols. calf, 12mo. Par. 1768. £1 5
 21. Seneca, (Latin), 2 vols. calf, 8vo. Biparti, 1782. 5s.
 22. Virgil's *Æneid*, translated by Rev. Dr. Trapp. 2 vols. calf, 12mo Lond. 1735. 3s.
 23. Hume and Smollett's History of England, quite new, 10 vols. cloth, 8vo. Lond. 1848. £3 10.
 24. Family Economist, 6 vols. in 3, half bound, 12mo. Lond. 1848-53. 10s.
 25. Family Friend, 11 vols. cloth, gilt, 12mo. Lond. 1849-53. £1 5.
 26. Mitchell's Modern Astronomy, cloth, 12mo, Lond., 1853. 3s. 6d.
 27. Russell's Russian War, 2 vols. cloth, sm. 8vo. Lond. 1855-56. 10s.
 28. Lives of British Statesmen, cloth, 12mo. London, 1854. 2s. 6d.
 29. British Museum, Historical and Descriptive, cloth, 12mo. Edin. 1850. 3s.
 30. Thomson's Seasons, cloth, gilt, 16mo. Lond. 1854. 1s. 6d.
- 24, Granville Street, Nov. 7, 1857.

Holloway's Ointment & Pills.—Dropsical swellings in the limbs are uniformly reduced by the application of this Ointment. It must be briskly rubbed in, and in these or all other cases of external disease or injury, it is advisable to foment the part affected with warm water before using the preparation. As a cure for sore breasts, its effects are wonderful. In ten minutes after lubricating the inflamed or ulcerated nipple, the pain and throbbing cease. Every species of sore, boil, tumor or eruption, yields readily to its soothing, healing, disinfecting influence, and, in fact, its sanative effect on superficial maladies is only equalled by that of Holloway's Pills on all internal disorders.

Married.

At St. George's Church, 14th inst., by Rev. R. F. Unlake, JOHN J. H. SLAYTER, Esq. M.D. to MARY, daughter of Joseph Robinson, Esq., all of Halifax.

At Dartmouth, by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Rector, 18th inst. Mr. HENRY HARDING, to Miss CAROLINE DE YOUNG of South East Passage.

On Wednesday, 28th inst., at the residence of the Bride's father, Bill Town, Cornwallis, by Rev. Harry L. Yewens, Mr. CHARLES L. TURPER, to Miss CHASE.

Died.

On the 13th inst., Mr. WM. PHILIPS, in the 74th year of his age, a native of Salisbury, England.

On the 15th inst., Mr. JAMES BROTHURSON, a native of Edinburgh, aged 60 years.

Of Yellow Fever, 3rd inst. WM. HANFORD WENTWORTH, in the 31st year of his age mate of brig Don.

At Birch Brook, Douglas, 2nd inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE, Consort of John Clarke, senr., in the 72nd year of her age, leaving a husband and five children with a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn the loss of a truly amiable character. Her end was peace.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, Nov. 14.—Brig Victoria, Ellinger, Demerara; schr Paradise, Lorry, New York; Slyphide, McNab, Marlin; Blue Wave, Annapolis; Canso, Trader, Gosbee, P.E.I.; Mary Frances, Canso; Hero, and Sarah, Sydney.

Sunday, 15th.—Stmr Ospray, Sampson, St. John, N.F.; brig America, Meagher, Boston.

Monday, 16th.—Schr Kate, Williams, St. George's Bay; Pursuit, Gooden, Barrington; Olive, do; Sarah, Perry, Cape, Negro.

Tuesday, 17th.—Brig Reindeer, Marshall, New York; schr Lima, O'Brien, Richmond, Va; Arrow, Branner, Pabuco.

Wednesday, 18th.—R. M. S. Niagara, Wickman, Liverpool, G.B., 104 days; has 16 passengers for Halifax; bark Halifax, Laybold, Boston, 3 days.

Thursday, 19th.—Brig Sea Lark, Banks, Turks Island; schr Stranger, Nickerson, Pabuco.

Friday, Nov. 20.—R. M. S. Canada, Lang, Boston, 46 hours; brig Union, McLean, New York; J. Smith, Turks Island; schr's Achiever, Burke, Labrador; Saranac, — Montreal; Inkerman, King, Fortune Bay, N.F.; Echo, Smith, Montreal; Margaret, Greens, Labrador.

CLEARED.

Nov. 14.—James, Walsh, Newfd; Princess Augusta Comber, Magdalen Isles; Sophia, Imphie, do; Lady Arden, do; Dart, Maury, Berlin.

Nov. 15.—Maguel, Elean, Newfd; L.C. Kelly, P. E. Island.

Nov. 17.—Onesoner, Richards, Magdalen Isles; Wide Awake, Vigneau, do; Eclipse, Mitchell, B. W. Indies;

PASSENGERS!

Per *Niagara*—Liverpool to Halifax—Mrs. Jno. Hughes, Mrs. Samuel Peterson, Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Brown and child, Miss M. Forrester, Miss Griffiths, Ensign Gilmore, Lieut. Hall, Lieut. A. Griffiths, Rev. Mr. Walsh, Messrs. J. N. Jeffery, R. Wright, Com. Somerset.

Per *Canada*—Boston to Halifax—Mrs. Pickett, Miss Walker, Miss Vale, Messrs. G. Cornallius, H. B. Jackson, Rogerson, J. J. Barron, Taw, P. A. Wood.

DRAWING BOOKS, ARTISTS' COLOURS, &c. &c.

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

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

An excellent assortment of Drawing Papers, Imperial and other sizes, tinted and white for black and cold Crayons. Sketching Blocks. Bristol Boards. Pale and Deep Gold Bronze. In ounces packets Silver-foil, &c. &c.

All the Materials for OIL and WATER COLOUR DRAWING, constantly on hand, of the very best quality and moderate price.

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

EDWARD ALBRO. JOSEPH WILK. ALBRO & CO. BIRMINGHAM HOUSE. Corner Duke and Hollis Streets.

EDWARD ALBRO & CO. LOWER WATER STREET, South of Queen's Wharf—

HAVE COMPLETED THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| ANVILS, | LINSEED-OIL, |
| ANCHORS, | MOP-HEADS, |
| AXES, | MUNTZ-METAL, |
| BELLOWS, | NAILS, |
| BLACKING, | NETS, |
| BRUSHES, | OX-CHAINS, |
| BORAX, | OCHRES, |
| BACK-BANDS, | PAINTS, |
| BELLS, | PATTY, |
| BUNTING, | PLOUGH-MOULD, |
| COIL-CHAIN, | PERCUSSION CAPS, |
| CUTLERY, | ROPE, |
| CUTCH, | SALT PETRE, |
| CANVAS, | SHOT, |
| CART-GREASE, | SPIKES, |
| COMPASSES, | STEEL, |
| CURLED HAIR, | SAWS, |
| CAMP-OVENS, | SHOVELS, |
| COLLAR CHECK, | STOVES, |
| DOG-IRONS, | SALTS, |
| DECK-LIGHTS, | STARCH, |
| ENSIGNS, | TWINES, |
| FRYING-PANS, | TIN, |
| FISH-HOOKS, | TRACES, |
| GRID-IRONS, | VICES, |
| GLASS, | VIOLIN STRINGS, |
| GUNPOWDER, | VERDIGRIS, |
| GLUE, | VERMILION, |
| HOLLOW-WARE, | WHITE-LEAD, |
| HAIR-CLOTH, | WEIGHTS, |
| INDIGO, | WHIP-THONGS, |
| IRON, | WHIP-CORD, |
| JEWEL-HARPS, | WHITING, |
| KNITTING-PINS, | WIRE, |
| LINES, | WICK, |
| LEAD, | ZINC, &c. &c. |
| LEATHER, | |

Per "Mic-Mac," "White Star," "Frances Ellen," and "Breadalbane," "Antelope," "General Williams," and the Cunard Steamers.

—On Hand of this Country Manufacture— 1000 Sacks of Black Grain and Waxed NEATS LEATHER.

4000 Kegs superior cut Nails,

Comprising Finishing, Flooring, Lath, Coopers', Shingling, and Board Nails. All of which they offer for sale at low prices for Cash or approved credit. 4w. Nov. 7.

WILLIAM LANGLEY, CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, FROM LONDON. Hollis Street, a few doors South of Province Building. HALIFAX, N. S.

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 CASES furnished with the finest Drugs and Chemicals. March 21.

ALMANACKS!

CUNNINGHAM'S ALMANACK on Hand. Belcher's as soon as published. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street Nov. 14.

Cheap Blankets!

LONDON HOUSE.

November 12th, 1857.

WE have just received an immense Stock of the above of the following extraordinary LOW PRICES:

9-4 Heavy Whiteheads	10s. per pair.
10-4 do do	12s. 6d do.
10-4 super. Saxony	15s. do.
14 4 & 12 4 do do	17s. 6d and 20s.
12-4 Double Milled, made from finest Wools,	25s. 30s.

The above are decidedly the best and cheapest Blankets ever offered to the public.

E. BILLING, JUNR. & Co.

FALL SUPPLY.

SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY.

RECEIVED per *Micmac* and Latest Arrivals from Great Britain and United States: A general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, in common use.

Writing Papers of all descriptions, in Foolscap, Pot, Post Letter and Note Papers, ruled and plain; Envelopes &c. &c. &c.

Steel Pens, Quills, Quill Pens, Ink, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Copy Books, Slates, Slate Pencils, Account Books, and Memorandum Books.

large assortment PAPER HANGINGS. WM. GOSSIP, No. 24, Granville Street.

Oct. 17.

CARPETS—CARPETS.

JUST RECEIVED—The largest assortment of newest Styles, in Brussels; Velvets, Tapestries, 3 ply, and heavy Scotch, Stair (all widths); DRUGGETS, Crumb Cloths, Door Mats, Hearth Rugs, &c.

Oct. 17. 4w W. & C. SILVER.

BROOK WITH & MAJOR,

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

FALL IMPORTATIONS;

—COMPRISING—

- | | |
|--|--|
| DRESS GOODS, In plain and Fancy Stuff, Plaid, Floured and striped, with a variety of new styles. | CLOKINGS, In plain, Reversible, and Seal skin Cloths. Grey, White and printed COTTONS. |
| SHAWLS, In Paisley, Wool and Honycomb, quite new. | CARPETINGS, In heavy Door Mats, Polka Jackets. |
| MAN'LES, In the latest designs. | Worked and Stamped COLLARS and SLEEVES, do. in sets, black bugled do. |
| DAMASKS, In rich patterns 4 4 and 8-4. | Blond QUILLINGS, Laces and Edgings. |
| CLOTHS, In Beavers, Whiteheads, Pilots, Tweeds and Doeskins. | Ready made CLOTHING, in great variety. |

All the above being offered at prices equal to any other house in the trade.

Oct. 24. 34 GRANVILLE STREET.

W. & C. SILVER,

HAVING largely extended their Premises, are now opening the Balance of one of the largest and best selected Stocks of

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS

Ever offered in this City.

CARPETS in every variety, from the best London Brussels to a cheap Hemp and Woolen Druggets; heavy Whitehead BLANKETS; very cheap Shirtings, Sheetings and Ticks; Ladies' Cloth Cloaks, Mantles, and Polka Jackets in every variety; Heavy Whitehead and Mixed Beaver Over Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Braces, Ties of every description; Guernsey and Jersey Frocks; Heavy Kilted Woolen and Russian Jackets.

TEA and INDIGO of the very best quality. Their Wholesale Department is stocked with every variety of article required in the Provincial trade.

Oct. 31. 3w.

LANGLEY'S COMPOUND FLUID, EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Under the Patronage of the Medical Faculty.

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

Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Hollis Street.

March 21.

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

Books for Sunday School Libraries.

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

LONDON HOUSE

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

Calling attention of our extensive connection to the following notice of our stock of GENTLEMEN'S READY MADE APPAREL, we beg to observe that every garment is guaranteed for excellence in style, workmanship and material. The assortment is undoubtedly the largest and most recherche that has ever been offered to the public.

OVERCOATS.
Good useful heavy Overcoats, made from Pilots, Witneys and Heavy Tar Beavers, 13s 6d to 25s.
Super Beaver, Seal Skin, and Russian Sable Fur Cloth Overcoats, embracing 'The Cambridge,' 'The Granville,' 'The Clarendon,' 'The Palmers,' and others, heavy wool linings, 30s to 60s.
Stout Beaver Chesterfields and Cottingtons, 20s 6d, 30s and upwards.
The Fancy Melton Sarque, 25s.
Capes, Talmas, Capes with Sleeves, &c., in a number of designs.

In addition to the above, we have pleasure in submitting the following, being exclusively our own designs, and especially suited to the requirements of this climate—
The Siberian Wrapper,
The Furkin Reversible Paxton,
The Serpent Cloth Talma,
The Canadian Heavy Comforter.
These coats are very heavy and extremely low in price.
REVERSIBLE OVERCOATS.

The great demand experienced by us last season for this description of overcoats, has led to the production of a much greater variety in various materials. The following we can recommend with every confidence—
Black Lionskin and Blue Pilot Reversible, 30s.
Russian Lambskin, and Black or Brown Beaver ditto, 35s, 37s 6d, 42s 6d.
Siberian Tag Beaver, and Grey or Brown Witney do., 50s.
Brown and Black Beaver ditto 57s 6d.
Black Furkin Cloth, and Mixed Melton Beaver, 60s.
Sealskin and Russian Sable Fur Cloth, 67s 6d.
Business Coats, Black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, Hunting and Riding Coats. Pants in Black and Fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres. Vests, in Fur Cloth, Tweed, Doeskin, Black and Fancy Satin, Black Cloth, &c. &c. &c. single and double breasted.

THE APARTMENT FOR YOUTH'S ATTIRE
Will be found to embrace a number of designs in cheap and useful Overcoats, School Coats, Albert Capes, Vests and pants of various textures.

SEAMAN'S AND LABORER'S CLOTHING.
Pilot Cloth Reefing Jackets, 10s 6d to 30s
American Long Reefing Jackets and Pea Coats, 17s 6d, 22s 6d, 24s 6d.
Newfoundland Witney Jackets with Railway Plaid Linings 27s 6d and upwards
Heavy Pilot and Beaver Pants, lined throughout.
Moleskin and Corduroy Pants.
Mining Jackets, &c. &c.
Nov. 7.

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

To open at Windsor, N. S., Sept. 15th, 1857.

PRINCIPALS—
THE MISSES STEWART.

ASSISTED BY A LADY FROM THE UNITED STATES.

THE instruction in the several branches of an English Education, with Board and Washing included, £25 per Academical Year.

Extra Charges—Music
PIANO—40s. per Quarter.
SINGING—25s. per Quarter.

Drawing.
Pencil or Crayon, 20s. per Quarter.
Colored Crayon or Oil Painting, 40s. per Quarter.

Languages.
Latin, 20s. per Quarter.
French, 30s. per Quarter.
German and Italian, 30s. per Quarter.

Bills payable Quarterly, in advance.
The first term commences 15th September and ends 20th December. The Winter Term commences 3rd January, and ends 5th June. Summer Term in 1858 commences 30th July.

Pupils will be received at any time during the Term and charged accordingly.
Each Pupil will bring with her two pairs of sheets, two pairs of pillow cases, four towels, and four table napkins. The Seminary is delightfully situated in an elevated and healthy part of the town.

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

MRS D. D. STEWART.

References.—The Venble. the Archbishop, Halifax; Rev. Mr. Maynard, Windsor; Rev. Mr. Uniacke, Sydney, C. B.; Rev. Alex. Burgess, Portland.
Annus 22 3m.

CHISWELL'S
PECTORAL BALSAM

HAS been used for several years with increasing reputation, through the recommendation of those who have been relieved by its use, and having proved of great service it is now offered to the public with full confidence in its value as an effectual remedy in all cases of coughs, colds, hoarseness, and complaints arising from exposure to cold or damp. To Ministers or public speakers it will be found valuable, giving increased strength and tone to the voice. Price 7s 6d.

Prepared from an English recipe, and sold wholesale and retail by

WM. LANGLEY,

Chemist, &c.

March 21. Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

DRAWING BOOKS—ENVELOPES—

COPY BOOKS.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 GRANVILLE STREET, has just received from England a large Assortment of Drawing Books, all sizes—Cream Laid Envelopes, adhesive, all sizes—and Ruled Copy Books—which he will sell wholesale and retail at the lowest rates.

On Hand—A sizeable Stock of Paper of all kinds, and a variety of Stationery.
Call at No. 24, Granville Street.
Nov. 7.

E. K. BROWN,

HAS RECEIVED BY RECENT ARRIVALS,

BAR, Bolt, Hoop and Sheet IRON.
Cast. German, Blistered and Spring STEEL.
Cast Iron POTS, OVENS and COVERS.
STOVES, Single and double; Carron do.
GUNPOWDER, SHOT, MUSKETS, and FUSSES.
Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Files and Rasps.
Lined OIL, Spirits Turpentine.
Bright, Copal and Turpentine VARNISH,
London WHITE LEAD,
Black, Red, Yellow, and Green PAINT.
INDIGO, BLUE, STARCH, SOAP.
LINES and TWINES, Fish Hooks.
Wool, Cotton and Cattle Curds.
TIN, Sheet Lead and ZINC.
Mill, Crosscut, Circular, Pit and Hand SAWS.
Casks assorted HARDWARE:
HOLLOWWARE; 8 casks Chains.
Sad Irons, Shovels, Blades, Riddles, Brushes.
Casks RAILWAY GREASE.
1 ton Cutch; 2 crates Coal Scoops.
AXES, HATCHETS, &c. &c.
Oct. 10. No. 1 ORDNANCE SQUARE.

STOP UP THE CRACKS!!!

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

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

Call at No. 24, Granville Street.
Oct. 3, 1857.

SPITFIRE FROM LONDON.

By this arrival I have received from the Establishment of Messrs. WINSOR & NEWTON, Manufacturing Artists' Colourmen by appointment to Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the following articles:—
Sketching Stools, fitted complete.
New Sketching Easel in leather case,
Prepared Canvas, for Oil Painting, stretched on frames, various sizes, ready for use,
Oil Colors, all kinds, in Collapsible Tubes,
Flat Portable Tube Boxes, fitted complete,
Mahogany and China Palettes,
Fiat Hog Hair Brushes,
Best Indian Ink, Gilt, Lion Head, and best Black,
Moist Water Colors, in Tubes, all kinds,
Cakes & Half Cakes do
Nests Cabinet Saucers,
Pearl Cement, for mounting Drawings &c.
Slabs for Water Colors, in great variety,
Turnbull's Demy, Royal and Imperial Crayon Boards,
Do do do do Mounting Boards,
Tubes and Bottles Chinese White,
Sketching Blocks, Drawing Papers,
Porte Crayon, and Leather and Cork Stumps,
Bristol Boards, Sable Brushes very superior, large and all sizes, &c. &c., and generally all articles in use by Amateur and Professional Artists.

WM. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.

WILLIAM LANGLEY,

CHEMIST and DRUGGIST,

FROM LONDON.

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

IMPORTER OF
GENUINE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY,
PATENT MEDICINES, COMBS, BRUSHES,
SOAPS, GARDEN AND FLOWER
SEEDS, LARCHES, ETC.

AGENT for English and American, **PATENT MEDICINES,**
SEA and FAMILY MEDICINE Chests furnished with the finest Drugs and Chemicals.
March 21.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

QUACKENBOS'S Composition; Brown's Grammar, Improved; Brown's First Lines of English Grammar; Arnold's Ancient Geography and Atlas; Pinnock's Goldsmith's England, Greece and Rome—English and Am. Editions; Okenhoff's French Grammar, by Value and Jewett; Key to do.; Walkinghame's Arithmetic and Key; Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary; Morse's Geography and Atlas, &c. &c. &c.

WM. GOSSIP,
24 Granville Street.

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

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

Have received per Scotia, their new patterns of **PATENT ENGLISH FLOOR CLOTHS,**

Which they are prepared to cut, as heretofore, to any dimensions up to 6 yards wide, without seam.

—ALSO—

Cocoa Fibre Matting, in several widths.
54 Patent Printed Felts.
Cocoa and Rope Mats, various size.
Per America, from Boston.

4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 American FLOOR CLOTHS, of new and very choice pattern.
Oct. 10. LONDON HOUSE.

New Sketching Easel.

WINSOR & NEWTON'S NEW SKETCHING EASEL. This newly-invented Easel possesses those qualities most required by the Sketcher and Painter. It is of the simplest construction, very portable, and of extreme lightness. The legs may be placed in any position most suited to the Sketcher. Neatly fitted in a leather case, convenient to carry.

Winsor & Newton's SKETCHING STOOLS, with enclosed Seats—light, convenient and portable.
At WILLIAM GOSSIP'S,
Oct. 10. 24 Granville Street.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS?

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD!

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

ALARMING DISORDERS.

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

General Weakness—Nervous Complaints.

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

DELICATE FEMALES.

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

SCIENTIFIC ENDORSEMENTS.

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

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world

for the following Diseases:			
Asthma	Dyspepsia	Inflammation	Gravel
Bowel Com	Diarrhoea	Inward Weakness	Secondary Symptoms
plains	Debility	Liver Complaints	Venereal Affections
Coughs	Fever & Ague	Lowness of Spirits	Worms of all kinds
Colic	Female Complaints	Headaches	
Chest Disease	Headaches	Indigestion	
sea	Headaches	Influenza	
Constiveness	Indigestion	Stones and	
Dyspepsia	Influenza		

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

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.

Jan. 20, 1857. General Agent for Nova Scotia

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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

M. MACLEITH.

J. E. CABOT.

Halifax 31st March, 1857.
Macleith & Cabot return thanks for the kind patronage awarded them in former business connections, and individually, and beg to solicit a continuance of the same for the present Firm. They purpose keeping a stock of GOODS of all quality and variety which will not be surpassed in this City, and intend to have all orders promptly and faithfully executed under their personal supervision. A large stock suitable for the present and approaching seasons has been selected for them in England, with great attention to style and quality, and may be expected in a few days. Their business will, for the present be carried on at

No. 25 Granville Street.

until the old stand in Hollis Street is rebuilt.

GLOBES.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a Pair of Second-hand GLOBES, 18 ins. diameter, Celestial and Terrestrial, high stand, with compass, complete.

Also—A Terrestrial GLOBE, 12 ins. dia. low stand. The above are the Property of a Gentleman having no further use for them in his family, and will be sold cheap. They are in excellent order.

Oct. 17. WM. GOSSIP.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

NORIE'S Epitome of Navigation; Bowditch's Epitome of Navigation; Blunt's American Coast Pilot; Boyd's Anthon's Virgii; Boy's Anthon's Horace; M. 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.

Published every Saturday by Wm. Gossip, Proprietor, at the Church Times Office, No. 24 Granville Street. Subscriptions will be received and forwarded by the Clergy throughout the Diocese. All Correspondence for the Paper, intended for publication, or on matters relative to its management, sent by Mail must be prepaid.

TERMS.—Ten shillings per annum, payable in advance.