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# The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. 2. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1857. NO. 39.

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day & Date.	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. Sept. 27	16 Sun. a Trin.	13, 1 Co. 12
M. 28	Tobit 2	1 Tobit 8
T. 29	St. Mich. & all (Aug.)	81 Acts a 12 Dan. 5 10 Jude e
W. 30	Tobit 4	1 Tobit 8 10 Co. 16
T. Oct. 1	7	4
F. 2	9	8
S. 3	11	10 2 Cor. I
		12

a To verso 20. b Begin ver 5. c Ver. 6 to ver. 10.

## Poetry.

### OUR LITTLE CHURCH.

Oh, only see how sweetly there,  
Our little church is gleaming!  
The golden evening sunshine fair,  
On tower and roof is streaming  
How soft and tranquil all around!  
Where shall its like on earth be found?

Through the green foliage, white and clear,  
It peeps out all so gayly,  
Round on our little village here,  
And down through all the valley.  
Well pleased it is, as one may see,  
With its own grace and purity.

Not always does it fare so well,  
When tempests rage and riot,  
Yet even then the little bell  
Speaks out—"I will soon be quiet!"  
Though clouds look black, and pour down rain,  
The sunshine brighter comes again.

And when the organ shines and sounds,  
With silver pipes all glistening,  
How every heart then thrills and bounds,  
And earth and heaven seem listening.  
Such feelings in each bosom swell,  
But what he feels no tongue can tell.

Oh, see in evening's golden fire  
Its little windows gleaming!  
Bright as a bride in gay attire  
With flowers and jewels beaming.  
Aye, look now! how it gleams and glows,  
Fair as an apricot or rose!

Within our little church shows quiet—  
Believe me—quite as neatly;  
The little benches, blue and white,  
All empty look so sweetly!  
On Sunday none is empty found—  
There's no such church the wide world round!

See where against the pillared wall,  
The pulpit high is builded,  
Well carved and planned by master hand,  
All polished bright and gilded.  
Then comes the parson, undismayed;  
They wonder he is not afraid.

But he stands up a hero there,  
And leads them on to heaven,  
Through all this world of sin and care,  
The flock his God has given.  
Soft falls his word as dew comes down,  
On a dry meadow, parched and brown.

But see, the sun already sinks,  
And all the vale is darkling,  
Only our little spire still blinks  
With day's last golden sparkling.  
How still and sacred all around!  
Where shall a church like ours be found?

## Religious Miscellany.

### THE SPIRIT OF GOD.

THE Spirit of God doth not bear witness with the spirits of the faithful, that they are the children of God, by an immediate oracle, voice, or whisper within them, in express words, pronouncing their pardon and acceptance with God, or saying that they are the sons of God. This is a vain imagination, and as dangerous as it is vain; it being apt to lead some good men into despair, as not finding any such whisper within them, and to expose others to presumption, and the delusion of the evil spirit. Such a vocal testimony of the spirit is nowhere promised in Scripture, and therefore not to be expected by us. And that St. Paul means not here any such vocal testimony of the spirit, is evident from hence, that this vocal testimony would be the immediate testimony of the spirit alone; whereas the Apostle speaks of a testimony of the spirit, concurring and adjoining with the testimony of our spirits, that is, our minds and consciences. This testimony of the spirit bears,—1st, by those gracious fruits and ef-

fects, which he hath wrought in us; which when we discern and perceive, we do or may from thence conclude that we are the sons of God, those fruits and effects being the sure badge and livery of his children. 2dly, by enlightening our understandings, and assisting the faculties of our souls, as need requires, to discern those gracious fruits and effects which he hath wrought in us. In this way of explanation, and in no other, it is easy to understand the concurrence of God's Spirit, and our spirit in this witness or testimony, that we are the sons of God, and so heirs of salvation; and what part each of them hath therein. The Spirit of God hath the main and principal part; for it is that spirit which produces those graces in us which are the evidences of our adoption; it is he who, as occasion requires, illuminates our understandings and assists our memories, in discerning and recollecting those arguments of hope and comfort within ourselves.—But then our spirits or understandings have their share in this testimony too. For God's Spirit doth witness, not without, but with our spirits and understandings, so that our spirits concur and co-operate, and act their part in this matter too; we making use of our reason and understanding, in considering and reflecting upon those grounds of comfort, which the Spirit of God hath wrought in us, and from them drawing this comfortable conclusion to ourselves, that we are the sons of God.—  
*Bishop Bull.*

### THE BOOK OF MORMON.

"THE Book of Mormon has, perhaps, been less understood, and more misrepresented by the world at large, than any other publication that ever appeared, and in the midst of the jarring statements concerning it, our duty is to show what it really is." So runs a sentence in "The Voice of Warning for all People," or, "An Introduction to the Faith and Doctrine of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," and a little light from the head quarters of the body on this very book may cause a train of not unprofitable thought. At least it will enable us to understand somewhat of the power with which its leaders act upon the minds and imaginations of the poor ignorant people in all countries. The legend connected with the person and works of Mormon is this. The history is certainly novel.

"When the Lord confounded the languages at Babel, he led forth a colony from thence to the Western Continent, which is now called America.—This colony, after crossing the ocean in eight vessels, and landing in that country, became, in process of time, a great nation, which inhabited America for some fifteen hundred years. They were at length destroyed for their wickedness about six hundred years before Christ. A prophet, by the name of Ether, wrote their history and an account of their destruction. He himself lived to see their entire destruction, and deposited his record where it was afterwards found by a colony of Israelites, who came from Jerusalem about six hundred years before Christ, and re-peopled America. This last colony were descendants of the tribe of Joseph, and grew, multiplied, and finally gave rise to two mighty nations, of one of which the American Indians are still a remnant. Both nations were inclined to war, and one thus came to be destroyed in the third and fourth centuries of the Christian era. It was in this age that Mormon lived, a prophet of the Lord. By his commandment he made an abridgement of the records which contained the history of his forefathers, to which he added a sketch of the history of his own times, and the destruction of his nation. These were deposited carefully in the earth on a hill, which is situated somewhere in the State of New York.—So concealed from observation these records lay thus deposited in the earth unto the beginning of the second quarter in this century, that is, for the space of fourteen hundred years, at the end of which time this divine revelation was found by a man of the name of Joseph Smith."

Such is the legend, and one which gratifies to the utmost that love of the marvellous which is implanted in human nature. Of itself it might fall to the ground helpless and harmless, as such legends have in these latter days, but it is borne up and made ready to be received into the minds of simple and uninformed people by reason of the truths which its

advocates have connected with it. When missionaries of this faith go forth, as they do go forth, into all the world, to preach what they falsely call "the gospel of the kingdom," they declare the fall of the Universal Church from the knowledge of the purposes of God, and that act of the divine power which restores only a remnant in the end of the age.—Speaking of the signs which our Lord Jesus Christ, that great Head of the Church, said should "follow them that believe," the writer of the little volume under notice, a volume which has had a most remarkable circulation in this continent and in that of Europe, says that "some tell us that those signs were only to follow the Apostles; and others tell us that they were only to follow believers of that age; but Christ places the believing, the salvation, and the signs that were to follow, all on an equal footing; where one was found there was to be the other, where one ceased to be there must be also the other. If the language," he goes on to argue, "Christ used in St. Mark, chapter xvi., 15—19, limits these signs to the Apostles, it also limits faith and salvation to them. If it limits these signs to the first ages of Christianity, then does it limit salvation to those ages. And as well might we say the preaching of the Gospel is no longer needed: faith is no longer needed; salvation is no longer needed: that they were only given at the first to establish the Gospel, as to say that these signs are no longer needed, they were only given to establish the Gospel. But is it not a fact that these signs have ceased among men? Yes, even so, and in proving that they have ceased you prove that the Gospel has ceased to be preached, and that men have ceased to believe and be saved, and the world is without the kingdom of God." And this is the very position taken by the Mormons in the theological arena. "Were we to take a review," this same writer goes on to say, "of the churches from the days that inspiration ceased until now, we should see nothing like the kingdom of God as it was first set up in the world." And a comparison is instituted between the doctrines of the first ages and those of the present in the following terms:—

And these signs shall follow them that believe.	And these signs shall not follow them that believe.
Neither pray I for these alone, but for all them that shall believe on me through their word, that they all may be one, even as we are one.	And we are all true believers, and are all invisibly one, although divided into a hundred warring denominations.
One Lord, One Faith, and One Baptism.	Many lords, many faiths, and many baptisms.
And by One Spirit are we all baptized into One Body.	And by many spirits are we all torn asunder into different bodies.
Covet, earnestly, the best gifts, but rather that ye prophesy.	Do not covet any spiritual gifts, for all are for ever done away.
And God hath set some in the Church, first Apostles, secondly prophets, thirdly teachers, after that miracles, then gifts of healing, helps, governments, diversities of tongues.	And man hath set some in the Church, first hiring preachers; secondly a band of trustees; thirdly tracts; then commentaries, societies, and many opinions.

Such is the method taken by these men, under the inspiration of the devil, to distract the minds of the spiritually ignorant, and to lead away captive silly women laden with sins. There is no doubt that the present sad condition of Christendom is an arsenal from which they fetch many a weapon, and that the Protestant pulpits of the day afford those that sit under them very small protection from that small measure of the truth which is meted out to them. To the majority of the baptized, most of the Bible, it is to be feared, is really a dead letter, and being not instructed fully in the Word of Righteousness by those who preach in the pulpits of the denominations that are called Evangelical, and disbelieving in the power of either angel or spirit, they lie exposed to the power of any and every such teaching as the Apostles and Prophets of the Mormons afford them. There is no question that the delusion, too, has not yet attained its full number of followers, for recent intelligence is at hand which speaks of them attracting considerable attention in the cities of England, Denmark, and Sweden. The census of the first named kingdom, made a few years ago, makes their chapels in number as many as between two or three hundred; their ministers and missionaries are still on the increase, while the various denominations of Christendom, as we know in

our own experience, are deploring the sad falling off in the number of candidates. They cry out against the world with zeal worthy of a better cause, whilst we are too much baptized into the spirit of the world.—*Corresp. N. Y. Churchman.*

### Correspondence.

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

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

*Mr. Editor.*—With many of the remarks in your correspondent *Crito's* communication, I certainly most cordially agree. And from a personal knowledge of several parts of the Diocese of Nova Scotia, I have long entertained the opinion that unless, before foreign aid, hitherto so munificently bestowed be entirely withdrawn, some system for self support be adopted, the Church we love must for a time suffer, and the members of her communion in many places, spend many a holy day without the pleasure or the profit of assembling together in a sacred building consecrated to the service of God, to hear from the lips of a regularly appointed servant of Christ, the precious promises of the holy Gospel. I cannot, however, agree with him as to the mode of raising the necessary funds—by establishing a fund for that purpose under the control of the D. C. S., and to be chiefly subscribed by persons near to or residing in the metropolis. I would rather that every person enjoying the privilege should contribute some of his worldly treasure wherewith God has blessed him, and thus learn to value the blessing. These sums might be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the D. C. S., and then, with any amount of a particular grant, handed over to cover the expenses of the travelling missionary. But I find I am going beyond the limits I at first intended. My chief object in now addressing you was, that I might request you to insert in an early number of your useful paper the following, which I have taken from a late number of a religious publication, and which is not inapplicable to the views above expressed:—

**PAYING FOR THE PITCHER.**—"There is but little cause," says the *Southern Churchman*, "for complaint in our own Diocese, we hope, in regard to the inefficiency of the support of the clergy. Still there are some, we are sorry to say. A case came under our observation not long ago, which, if we should publish, a good many persons would open their eyes. But we would much rather they would open their purses. All our readers have studied the 'Single Rule of Three.' We propose giving them a sermon on this part of their old arithmetic;—

"If it took five hundred dollars to support a family ten years ago, how much will it take now when many things have doubled in price, and nearly all are twenty-five per cent. higher? Calculate, good friend, and then determine to pay for the pitcher what is right."

*Dr. Adam Clarke* was preaching to a large congregation in Ireland, and after dwelling in glowing terms on the *freedom* of the Gospel, and telling them that the water of life could be had, "without money and without price," at the conclusion of the sermon a person announced that a collection would be taken to support the Gospel in foreign parts. This announcement disconcerted the worthy Doctor, who afterwards related the circumstance to the lady of the house where he was staying. "True, Doctor," replied the hostess: "the water of life is free, without money and without price, but they must pay for the pitcher to carry it over." The conclusion of this anecdote was followed by cheerful smiles, and clapping of hands, and the children, even, showed that they understood its import by the readiness with which they contributed to the collection.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Sept. 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

As so much has of late been mentioned in the public papers with regard to *Mr. Spurgeon's* preaching you will oblige one of your constant readers by publishing the following, taken from a late number of the *Limerick Chronicle*:—

TO THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

Sir—As you most indiscreetly and injudiciously went out of your way, yesterday morning, at the Surrey Gardens, in order to make an unprovoked attack on the Church of England, with respect to her views on baptism, and as you grossly misrepresented the church in regard to this question, and thereby excited the indignation of your hearers, especially by a piece of ill-timed jocularity on immersion, or rather non-immersion, showing at the same time that you do not understand the subject, I hereby challenge you to an open discussion of the question of infant baptism, together with that of immersion. I write this not 'in anger,' but rather 'in sorrow,' for I had hoped that you were doing good, and good only, to a certain extent;

but your exhibition yesterday morning sadly disappointed me, as it did many of your hearers. You made an assertion—for you dealt most largely in this species of argument—with regard to infants, which I defy you to prove from Scripture, as to the non-imputation of Adam's guilt and sin, and this you did contrary not only to Scripture, but also to all the old Nonconformist divines. I think it would be as well if you had first settled the question of infant baptism with your co-dissenters, before attacking the Church of England, which you wrathfully selected as the object of your enmity. If foolish talking and jesting in the pulpit, which may be said to be holy ground, and of which you gave us some amusing specimens yesterday, explains in any degree the secret of your popularity, your days as a popular preacher are numbered. There must be a very vitiated taste in the public mind to enable it to endure the vulgarisms in enunciations and phraseology, false euphuism, and inflexion of the voice, which assailed my ears from your seat or chair of explanation, refutation, or exhortation, yesterday morning.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

WILLIAM VERNON.

14, Harewood-square, July 18.

### News Department.

#### Extracts from Papers by Steamer Canada.

#### ENGLAND.

The following is a copy of a telegraph despatch from Colonel Phipps to the Lord Mayor, dated Balmoral, Sept. 9:—"You may announce subscriptions to the fund for the Indian sufferers of £1000 from the Queen, £300 from the Prince Consort, and £100 from the Duchess of Kent." The Bank of England has given £500.

The Lord Mayor has received the following communication from the French Ambassador in London, dated the 7th instant, enclosing an order for £1,400 sterling:—

My Lord Mayor—I have received from the Emperor the following despatch:—"I send you £1000 sterling as my personal subscription in favor of the officers and soldiers so cruelly afflicted in India. I also send you £400, the result of the subscription of the Imperial Guard. We have not forgotten the generous subscription of the Queen and of the English people at the time of the inundations."

The Commander-in-Chief has issued a circular order stating that the standard of recruits for all infantry regiments is reduced to 5 feet 5 inches.

The Government have acceded to the demands from the East India Company for 6,000 more troops. There are now under orders for embarkation, as soon as transport can be provided, one troop of Horse Artillery, three batteries of Royal Artillery, four companies of Royal Engineers, three regiments of cavalry, and four regiments of infantry.

A memorandum has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief, offering a commission to any gentleman anxious to enter the army who can raise one hundred men. An examination has to be passed, and the age is limited from eighteen to twenty-three.

We have great pleasure in hearing that the Marquis of Dalhousie has placed the whole of his pension, £5,000 per annum, conferred on him by the East India Company, at the disposition of the London committee for the aid of the sufferers from the Indian rebellion.—*Press.*

Canada is once more the first to offer us help in the time of need. The *Quebec Chronicle* of August 21 says—"We learn that the Ottawa Militia Field Battery have offered their services to the Imperial Government, and volunteered to serve in India."

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has issued a warrant calling out seven Militia regiments:—the Queen's Royal Antrim Rifles, North Cork Rifles, Royal North Down Rifles, Royal South Down Rifles, Queen's Own City of Dublin Regiment, County of Limerick Regiment, and County of Roscommon Regiment.

#### GERMANY.

It is reported that in the sitting of the Holstein Chamber on the 3d inst. the Commission reported that it considered the situation of the country critical, and declared itself unable to discuss the new Constitution before having secured the independence and equality due to Holstein in the Danish monarchy.—The German Diet talk of interfering.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* relates that, last November, a Prussian, with his wife and two children, emigrated to Croatia. As the poor people did not get on well in Croatia, they resolved to return to their native place, Hirschberg, in Prussian Silesia. On their way back the woman fell ill and died:—

"The corpse was conveyed for interment to Kirchdorf, near Bruck; but the parish priest refused to permit it to be laid on the bier in the charnel-house, the deceased being a Protestant. The body was eventually deposited in a barn belonging to an innkeeper.—On the 8th of December the widower requested the

ston to dig a grave for his deceased wife outside the walls of the Catholic churchyard. The man commenced operations; but the priest again interfered, and would not allow him to prepare a grave for a heretic. The end of the matter was, that the afflicted husband was obliged to dig the grave himself. On the 9th of December the Prussian and his two children left Kirchdorf. The innkeeper of the place was so indignant at what had occurred that he gave a piece of land to the Protestant community for a cemetery; and a wine-merchant near Graz had an iron crucifix with a stone pedestal put up at the head of the poor woman's grave, with the following inscription—"Here lies Juliana Wache, of Hirschberg, in Prussian Silesia. This was erected to her memory by Joseph Pottinger, a Catholic." On the 6th of April the Protestant burial-ground was consecrated by the Evangelical pastor, but on the 18th of July the Roman Catholic priest desecrated it by pulling down the crucifix. An appeal has been made to the Stadtholder of the province; but no servant of the State can now with safety venture to censure the conduct of a servant of the Church."

A semi-official Berlin journal, the *Preussische Correspondenz*, has been instructed to inform its readers that—

"It is with anxiety and indignation that the King has heard of the restless endeavours being made by certain clergymen and theologians to deter people from attending the meetings about to be held in Berlin by the Evangelical Alliance, with his permission and approbation. His Majesty had, therefore, commanded the Ober-Kirchenrath to make known to all general superintendents his determination not to allow silence on his part to be misrepresented as consent to this oppositional movement, but was resolved to leave no opening for doubt on this point. The King attaches the most lively interest to this assembly, in which he hails and welcomes a manifestation of Christian fraternal spirit as yet unexampled, and of the Providence that presides over the destinies of the Evangelical faith. While far from desiring to impose on any one an attendance at these meetings, the King will as little conceal from every one how much importance he attaches to them, and what auspicious results for the future of the Church he expects from them.

#### INDIA.

The Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel publishes the following letter:

Bishop's College, Calcutta, July 24.

Dear Mr. Secretary—It is once more my painful office to have to inform the Society of the loss of two of their missionaries. Up to yesterday I continued to hope (though it was the barest possibility) that Messrs. Haycock and Cockey might have escaped or been made prisoners. General Havelock, who has retaken Cawnpore, has reported that none of those who capitulated—men, women, or children, have been spared.

My last letter from Mr. Haycock was dated May 31. He had then taken refuge in cantonments. He mentioned to me that his maulvie had told him six months previously that they "would soon feel the sharpness of the Mussulman's sword."

The native Christians had dispersed in different directions previous to the outbreak.

Thus it has pleased God to allow His heavy judgments to fall on those two cities (Delhi and Cawnpore) in especial where the society had maintained missions. What should be done hereafter will be a matter for earnest thought, under the guidance of Him who has bid us "sow beside all waters."

Our departed, may I not say martyred, brethren, were both men of patient, laborious, unostentatious habits—not marked by any great intellectual endowments, but well acquainted with the language of the country, with revealed truth, and, I trust, with the power of religion.

May their death be precious in God's sight.

I enclose copies of the proceedings of Bishop's College Council for the last two months. There is nothing of note in them. All our thoughts are for the present absorbed in the wonderful events which are passing around us.

I will not say anything about the possible influence this may have on the position of the College. But for myself it makes me more indisposed, if possible, than ever to relinquish a post so long occupied by the Society's faithful servants—although so little of overt recordable fruit seems to have been borne by it.—"Thou canst not tell which shall prosper—this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good."

Commending the College and the mission to your prayers, I am, my dear Mr. Secretary, yours most truly,

W. KAY.

The Rev. Ernest Hawkins, Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

The indignation of the soldiers at the treatment of Christian women is not to be wondered at.—

Such horrible indescribable barbarities were surely never perpetrated before. You in England will not hear the worst, for the truth is so awful that the newspapers dare not publish it. The soldiers are furious, and whenever they get at the mutineers depend upon it the revenge will be commensurate with the outrages that caused it. Very little is said among the men or officers, the subject is so maddening; but there is a curious expression discernible in every face when it is mentioned—a stern compression of the lips and a fierce glance of the eye, which show that when the time comes no mercy will be shown to those who have none. I will only disgust you with two instances; but, alas! there are only too many similar ones. An officer and his wife were tied to trees; their children were tortured to death before them, and portions of their flesh crammed down the parents' throats; the wife then ravished before her husband; he mutilated in a manner too horrible to relate; then both were burnt to death. Two young ladies (very pretty) were seized at Delhi, stripped naked, tied on a cart, taken to the Bazaar, and there violated. Luckily for them, they soon died from the effects of the brutal treatment they received. Can you wonder that, with stories like the foregoing—and there are plenty such—we feel more like fiends than men? Our fellows have crossed their bayonets, and sworn to give no quarter.

The *Morning Star* gives the subjoined explanations respecting Nana Sahib:—

There are two individuals belonging to Bitoor, who take the terrible name of Nana Sahib, the English spelling of which has not yet been fixed. The one is the adopted son of the late Peishwa Bajao Rao, a stout inactive man; and the other is the eldest of three brothers, the son of the late Soobadar of the late Peishwa, and an active vindictive man, who would not hesitate, in the estimation of our informant, to commit any act of cruelty. The latter Nana Sahib, in 1855, actually defied the Magistrates of Cawnpore, thus showing his capacity for brave deeds. "I firmly believe," says our correspondent, "that the public have their eye upon the wrong individual when they speak of Nana Sahib as the heir of Rajao Rao, and that the real scoundrel is the man who defied the magistrates." Nana Sahib, whoever he may be is stated to have hung the Nawab Mahomed Ally Khan for having secreted several of his European friends in his palace; and, this deed of darkness done, the palace, as a matter of course, plundered. The village of Bitoor, to which Nana Sahib belongs, has no fortification whatever, and is only ten measured miles from the centre of the Cawnpore cantonment. Since the death of the Peishwa this village has been almost deserted.

The *Times* of this morning, speaking of this arch rebel, says—

Nana Sahib, as we read in one of the last letters sent from Cawnpore, was on terms of intimacy with several of the officers there, civil as well as military. Before the mutiny fairly broke out at that place, and while the British were still temporizing, in the vain hope that the recapture of Delhi would restore peace and confidence, Nana Sahib proposed to bring his fifteen hundred men to the assistance of the British garrison at Cawnpore, and for the dispersion of the mutineers. At the same time he was entraining his "favourites," among them the Chief Collector, to send their young wives and children to his castle at Bitoor, as a place of safety. That such a man, with a considerable army of his own, should occupy a large estate, and a stronghold of very difficult approach, and only six miles from Cawnpore, not inherited, but actually presented to him by the British rulers in India, certainly speaks for our simplicity, but does not show us hard masters. Why, however, do we recur to it? Because this man, whose crimes seem to surpass even what human nature was thought capable of, is, after all, the aptest type of the mutiny. A thousand old trusted native officers, men of thirty or forty years service, have shown, if not the same brutality, at least equal treachery. At Allahabad, such were the men who enticed the officers of the 6th Regiment out of the fort with protestations of affection and fidelity, only to slaughter them all as they sat in their mess-room. Such were the men who at Lucknow turned the guns on their gallant chief, whom they had entreated to lead them out against the mutineers. Every where there are the same features on the one side, and abused confidence on the other.

A Supplement to the *Fort St. George Gazette*, of the 17th July, publishes the following address to Lord Harris, Governor of Fort St. George, from the Hindoo and Mahomedan inhabitants of Madras. Some hundred signatures are affixed to it:—

"To the Right Honorable Lord Harris, Governor of Fort Saint George.

"My Lord,—We, the Hindoo and Mahomedan inhabitants of Madras, beg to address your Lordship in Council at the present critical juncture of affairs in

Bengal and the North West, where the Bengal Army has added to the guilt of mutiny and rebellion the unprovoked and indiscriminate murder of many of their officers, and, still worse, of a great number of defenceless European women and children; we want words strong enough to convey the feelings which are inspired by the frightful atrocities that have been committed. Their crimes admit of no palliation, misguided though they may have been through the secret misrepresentations of evil-minded men; but we have the fullest confidence that the alarm occasioned among the Bengal soldiery by the introduction of the new cartridges originated solely in a delusion so far as the intentions of Government are concerned, and that neither an infringement of the laws of caste; nor an outrage to religious feelings, had ever for one moment been contemplated; and we earnestly trust that the might of the British Government will be put forth, until all who either actively took part in or abetted the unheard-of barbarities of the revolted troops have been subjected to the condign punishment of the State. While we thus assure your Lordship in Council of our loyalty towards, and deep sympathy with, the British Government, and with the relatives and friends of all who have fallen victims to these bloodthirsty and misguided men, we would crave leave to congratulate your Lordship on the unshaken fidelity of the army of Madras, and the perfect tranquillity that reigns throughout this Presidency. We rejoice to think, also, that the same state of affairs exists in the neighbouring Presidency of Bombay. In conclusion, we beg to express our entire conviction that the overthrow of the British power in India would be the greatest calamity that could fall upon the natives, and while we regard with pride the loyal services of the various native princes and chiefs in alliance with the British Government, and the alacrity with which they have assisted to crush rebellion, we beg to assure your Lordship in Council that you may unhesitatingly rely on the allegiance of the natives of this Presidency, and we shall make it our special business to spread the knowledge of this declaration of our sentiments as widely as possible, and to discourage to the best of our ability all the groundless and mischievous rumours which from time to time gain currency, either through the fears of timid and ignorant individuals, or the malicious designs of wicked men, who make it their object to go about and seek means to propagate discontent and strife.—We beg leave to subscribe ourselves, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servants.

"Madras, July 2, 1857."

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes a letter from Damascus, dated Aug. 5th, in which it is stated that the son of an English merchant there, named Whyte, whose fortune is estimated at £2,000,000, had at his own expense raised and equipped a corps of thirty Europeans, with whom he had the day before set off to join the British forces in the East Indies, as a volunteer, together with his "following."

The course they had taken was in the first instance to Beyrout, to embark there for Egypt, and to proceed thence to the East Indies. The uniform in which these volunteers are clothed is very similar to that of our Rifles; they have, however, been armed with the tawling-pieces they were accustomed to at home, and also carry yataghans. Mr. Whyte's Adjutant and Quartermaster is a Mr. Finn, a relation of the English Consul of that name at Jerusalem. He is described as having formerly served twelve years as a Company's officer in Bengal, and as a man of middle age and of athletic stature. Attached to this little expedition is a Swiss surgeon named Buchmann, who lately served as assistant surgeon with our army in the Crimea. With the exception of the above, the force has been raised exclusively from the working classes, and consists of 21 Britons, six Italians, two Frenchmen, and two Greeks; and these modern Paladins trust to reach the seat of action early in this month.

The *Gazette de Gothenburg* of the 4th inst. states that in consequence of a consultation on the state of the health of the King of Sweden, it is acknowledged that his Majesty cannot in any case sustain the burden of public affairs for a year to come. The King has therefore felt it his duty to request the States to provide for the Government during his illness, according to the mode prescribed by the Constitution.

The last despatches received by the French Government from Hong Kong contradict the announcement in the American papers that the United States squadron in the Chinese Seas had taken possession of the Island of Formosa. The squadron in question, according to these despatches, consists only of the steam frigate *Jacinto*, of 18 guns, and the corvette *Leticia*, carrying 18.

"The Principalities question is still involved. The four affronted Powers have again returned to diplomatic intercourse with the Sultan, and M. Thouvenel claims another victory over Lord Stratford—Redshid Pacha being once more out of office. The recall of both the French and English diplomatists appear to be the probable solution of the difficulty. But in losing Lord Stratford England resigns much prestige in the East. Of the force of intrigue going on there we have an unhappy illustration in the death of Prince Gregory Ghika. Of high character, his influence was great with the Moldavians in favour of the union of the Provinces. To destroy his ascendancy, the Prince was craftily accused of peculation in the Treasury. Stung by the mere imputation of dishonour, the ex-Hospodar of Moldavia, summoned a friend to alleviate the shock to his wife, and shot himself in the next room."

The strict look out kept for the great comet appears to have led to the discovery of several minor

bodies; one has just been discovered, being the fifth of this year. In order to find it in the heavens, a straight line should be drawn down from Beta and Alpha of Ursa Major to the polar star. The last three comets were all found in the same region of the sky.

#### UNITED STATES.

The steamship *Philadelphian*, with Havana dates to the 9th of Sept., has arrived at New Orleans.

The yellow fever was increasing at Havana. By the arrival of the South American mail steamer at Panama, we have later intelligence from Peru and Chili.

Mr. Sullivan, the British Minister at Lima, had been murdered by six Peruvians. Different causes (political and woman) are assigned.

The Costa Rican Government has decreed that the expected Walker expedition is piratical, and that those connected with it of course will be punished by death.

ILLUMINATED LORD'S PRAYER.—A few copies of a beautiful specimen of the art of Printing—the Lord's Prayer Illuminated—have been received at the Book Store of Mr. Win. Gossip, 24 Grunville street. It must be seen to be appreciated. It would form a beautiful ornament for a Clergyman's study, or indeed in any situation. Published at 8s. 6d. The following are two among the many recommendations of the work:—

"I have to thank you for a proof copy of your beautiful work—the Lord's Prayer Illuminated, and to express my admiration of the way in which it is executed. I should be glad to see it a favorite in the families of the Church, &c.

"H. POTTER,

Print. Bishop New York."

"The 'Illuminated copy Lord's Prayer' which has just been published by A. A. Blin & Co. is one of the most beautiful specimens of American Chromo-Lithography that has fallen under our observation. It is printed in no less than ten colors, and considering the number of stones employed, is wonderfully accurate in its details. IT SHOULD BE FRAMED AND HUNG UP IN EVERY HOUSE."

*New York Herald.*

Also at the same Store may be had—some copies of interesting views of Palestine, which give an excellent idea of the various localities of its cities and celebrated places.

FACT STRANGER THAN FICTION.—Our old friend of the Victoria road—Mr. Levi Phinney—has now growing on about one acre of land, a root crop estimated at more than nine hundred bushels. Eighteen years ago the sons of the present proprietor,—and stalwart, persevering and industrious sons they were too,—went into the forest, and before a tree was fallen, ditched the swamp which now bears in its bosom the enormous crop above alluded to. We remarked the work and doubted if it would pay, but the spring saw the trees severed from the stumps, and the autumn witnessed their reduction to ashes. The fire burned off the peaty surface to some considerable depth, but the depth of black, coarse, woody soil remaining gave earnest of "good things to come." The first crop was wheat, and a great crop it was, though we are not in possession of statistics as to the yield. The next ten years it bore grass; we were present in 1841 when the first grass crop was mown, and we never have seen a heavier yield on the best marsh grounds in Granville. The succeeding nine years gave nearly the same amount of crop. In 1849 the sward was turned over, and from then till now it has been planted with green crop, and from first to last not a wheelbarrow full of manure has been applied to it. It is now planted with carrots, beets, turnips, cabbages, and parsnips, nearly one-third being in carrots of the long orange variety, of which there will certainly be 400 bushels—less than one-fourth in beets, embracing long table blood, turnip table blood, Abyssinian turnip and yellow turnip, of which there will be over 150 bushels—less than one-fourth in turnips, of which there will be about 300 bushels—the balance of land to make the acre is planted with cabbages (400 heads) and parsnips of which there will be, say 20 bushels or more.

We give publicity to these facts in order that our farmers may be induced, by the positive results thus made known, to cultivate the swamp lands which have hitherto been looked upon as blots upon their otherwise fair farms.—*Western News.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.—Encrusted Sores.—Few external disorders are more loathsome than this. It is, however, very common, especially among children. Some times the face, sometimes the head, and in many instances the whole surface of the body is covered with scabious ulcers. Scrofula is generally at the root of this disgusting complaint; but whatever their origin, these excrescences are speedily removed by the regular application of the Ointment. Scurvy frequently develops itself in the same way, and therefore no vessel should leave port without a supply of this matchless preparation. The Pills from their powerful detergent action upon the animal fluids, facilitate the cure of external diseases, and for all complaints of the stomach and its dependencies are absolutely infallible.



## Youths' Department

## THE DEW.

MAMMA, said little Isobel,  
While I am fast asleep  
The pretty grass and lovely flowers  
Do nothing else but weep;

For every morning, when I wake,  
The glistening tear-drops lie  
Upon each tiny blade of grass,  
And in each flower's eye.

I wonder why the grass and flowers,  
At night become so sad;  
For early through their fears they smile,  
And seem all day so glad?

Perhaps 'tis when the sun goes down  
They fear the gathering shade,  
And that is why they cry at night,  
Because they are afraid.

Mamma, if I should go and tell  
The pretty grass and flowers  
About God's watchful love and care  
Through the dark midnight hours,

I think they would no longer fear,  
But cease at night to weep;  
And then, perhaps, they'd bow their heads  
And gently go to sleep.

What seemeth tears to you, my child,  
Is the refreshing dew  
Our heavenly Father sendeth down,  
Each morn and evening new.

The glittering drops of pearly dew  
Are to the grass and flowers  
What slumber through the silent night  
Is to this life of ours.

Thus God remembers all the works  
That he in love hath made;  
O'er all his watchfulness and care  
Are night and day displayed.

## WHAT A LITTLE CHILD CAN DO.

The *Monthly Packet*, under the well known initials of "C. J. A.," gives us the following "true story of the years 1854-56," in New Zealand, which shows what power even a little child may have over a warlike people:—

"On the West coast of New Zealand there is a mountain rising like a pyramid of snow to the height of nine thousand feet above the level of the sea. It is called Taranaki, and the legend says he was once a giant living inland, but having a quarrelsome neighbor Ruapaha, he took a leap one day of one hundred miles towards the sea side, and left his companion where we now see him, to sulk it out in lava and sulphur alone.

"But good old Taranaki found out, like the rest of the world, that you do not always better your position by change, for instead of one quarrelsome neighbor, he has got hundreds of pigmies at his feet, blowing his trees and one another's brains out with 'villanous saltpetre.' The soil is owned by a tribe called the Ngati-awa, or Children of the River; and the uncles and cousins of this tribe have been fighting with one another for two dreary years about a piece of this land, which one chief named Rawiri (*Anglicè* David) wanted to sell to the British Government.

"One day in November, 1854, Rawiri gave notice that he should go upon the land and mark it out with surveyor's pegs for sale. A cousin named Katatore claimed a share in the land, and warned Rawiri not to attempt a sale; but if he did persist to come armed. Next day Rawiri went unarmed, and began to mark out the land. Katatore, with his gun on his shoulder, met him, drew a line across the path, and forbade him to advance. Rawiri advanced a step; Katatore pointed his gun to heaven. Rawiri advanced another step; Katatore pointed his gun to the earth. These were Maori ways of showing his determination to resist Rawiri, and appealing to heaven and earth to witness the justice of his cause. Rawiri advanced a third step; Katatore levelled his gun and shot him. Rawiri lingered a day or two, and his last words were, 'Don't avenge my death.'

"His request was not attended to; for two years, war to the knife had been raging between the two parties, and there seemed no prospect of an end.

"On one of the last days of November, 1856, a council of war was being held in the camp of Rawiri's party, when a little child of nine years of age walked into the midst and said, 'Fathers, we have had enough of war; now let us taste peace and good will.' The men looked at the child, it was Rawiri's. The mother was living some miles off. The men asked the child who sent him; he said, 'No one.' A friendly Englishman was there, and heard what the child had said, and saw that the men were touched with surprise, if

not with deeper feelings, and thereupon he spoke out, 'Friends, who sent this child here? It was not a man who sent him, it was God.' Some one still said, 'Perhaps his mother sent him.' The Englishman rode off to the mother, and asked her where her son was. She said she did not know, he had been lost all day. He asked her if she had ever told him to go and bid her friends make peace? She said 'No.' He told her what the child had done. She sat down and buried her face in her hands for a while; then she rose up, and said, 'It is the word of God; let us go to the camp and make peace.' So peace was made.

## Selections.

## IS THE MOON INHABITED?—RECENT DISCOVERY BY THE ASTRONOMER HANSELL.

It has long been known that the moon revolves on its axis in the same time in which it revolves round the earth, and that it consequently always presents nearly the same side towards the earth, while the opposite side is never seen from our globe. No bodies of water nor clouds can be seen on the moon by the aid of the most powerful telescope, nor is the apparent direction of stars close to its edge changed by refraction, as would be the case if an atmosphere enveloped the moon. Hence it has been inferred by Whewell, the reputed author of a late work entitled "Of Plurality of Worlds," that the moon has no atmosphere or water, and, consequently, no inhabitants.

This inference is shown to be inconclusive by a recent discovery of the astronomer Hansell, whose study of the moon's motion, continued for many years, has established the fact that the centre of gravity of the moon, instead of being like that of the earth, at the centre of the figure, is beyond that centre, and farther from the side next to the earth than it is from the other side, by seventy four miles. The nearer side of the moon, therefore, is a vast, expanded protuberance or mountain, seventy four miles high; and any fluid, whether air or water, would flow downwards from the nearer to the farther side of the moon, where for ought we know, intelligent living beings may exist. The nearer side of the moon cannot be inhabited, at least by beings to whose existence air and water are essential, as is the case with all terrestrial animals.

The late celebrated mathematician, Gauss, proposed, as a means of settling the question whether the moon is inhabited, that a huge monument should be erected on the steppes at Siberia, as a signal to the inhabitants of the moon, in the hope that they might be induced to erect a similar signal, to apprise us of their existence.

The discovery of Hansel shows that such an experiment could be attended with no success, inasmuch as the inhabitants of the moon, if there are any, being on the further side, could never see a monument on the earth.—*Boston Courier*.

THE PHYSICAL POWER OF ENGLAND.—The physical power which England derives from the transformation of the latent power of its coal into active force is scarcely conceivable by unscientific minds. Professor Rogers of the United States, furnishes us with the following estimates:—Each acre of a coal seam, four feet in thickness, and yielding one yard net of pure fuel, is equivalent to about 5,000 tons; and possesses, therefore, a reserve of mechanical strength in its fuel equal to the life labour of more than 1,600 men. Each square mile of one such single coal bed contains 3,000,000 tons of fuel; equivalent to 1,000,000 of men labouring through 20 years of their ripe strength. Assuming, for calculation, that 10,000,000 of tons, out of the present annual products of the British coal mines namely, 65,000,000, are applied to the production of mechanical power, then England annually summons to her aid an army of 3,800,000 fresh men, pledged to exert their fullest strength through 20 years. Her actual annual expenditure of power, then, is represented by 66,000,000 of able bodied labourers. The latent strength resident in the whole coal product of the kingdom may, by the same process, be calculated at more than 400,000,000 of strong men, or more than double the number of the adult males upon the globe.—*Mechanic's Magazine*.

The letter of Professor Morse gives a clear explanation of the cause of the breaking of the Atlantic telegraph Cable, and fixes the blame of the disaster where it properly belongs. Mr. Bright, the head engineer, who had the laying of the cable under his sole direction, appears to have been the culprit. He had put the blame upon "a mechanic," but Professor Morse says that he ordered one of his subordinates to apply the brakes; the "mechanic" hesitated, Mr.

Bright repeated the fatal order and the mischief was done. The professor sarcastically remarks that Mr. Bright "generously" gave a certificate exonerating all persons on board the ship from any blame for the disaster. An important fact stated by Professor Morse is that the cable was running out but very little faster than the rate at which the ship was going.

PURE MILK BY A NEW PROCESS.—The *Journal of Commerce* mentions a new discovery by Gail Borden—who has become somewhat distinguished for his various inventions for the preservation of human food—by which families in cities can be supplied with the pure article, without the adulteration of chalk or other admixtures. This fluid also suffers no deterioration from a long voyage. Mr. Borden's process is simple. It evaporates 750 of the 840 parts of water in all milk, as determined by chemistry, and leaves as a residuum a thick paste, which can at any time be reconverted into milk by restoring the water. One tea spoonful of the condensed substance to four of pure water will make rich country milk, precisely as it comes from the cow, while one to five will produce a richer compound than is often sold in cities. The addition of one or two parts of water makes a rich cream. Mr. Borden has established a condenser (capable of reducing 5,000 quarts per day) in Litchfield county, one of the richest grazing districts in Connecticut, where the unadulterated article can be bought for two cents a quart. The heat is applied under a covered kettle, from which the air is exhausted, and the water is thus evaporated. The remainder is brought to market. It will be sold in New York at about 32 cents a quart. This will bring the cost, when restored, by the addition of four times its bulk of water, to sixpence a quart. If any one wishes to use cheaper milk, he has only to add another quart of water. The milk trade of New York is stated by the *Journal* to amount to over \$4,000,000 per year. That of Boston must exceed \$1,000,000 per year; and if Mr. Borden's invention will really accomplish what is contended for it, it is of no slight importance to housekeepers in this city.

LITERARY KNOWLEDGE TO CANDIDATES FOR ORDERS.—We have frequently expressed our opinion on the importance of literary culture to Candidates for Orders. The following passages from Dr. Arnold's recently published letters, though in some respects very strongly expressed, at least may be treated as exhibiting the views of that eminent educationist on this interesting question.—*Epist. Rec.*

"All that I would entreat of every man with whom I had any influence, is, that if he read at all,—in the sense of studying—he should not read exclusively or principally what is called divinity. Learning, as it is called, of this sort, when not properly mixed with that comprehensive study which alone deserves the name,—is, I am satisfied, an actual mischief to a man's mind; it impairs his simple common sense, and gives him no wisdom. It makes him narrow-minded, and fills him with absurdities; and while he is in reality grievously ignorant, it makes him consider himself a great divine. Let a man read nothing, if he will, except his Bible and Prayer Book, and the chance reading of the day; but let him not, if he value the power of seeing truth and judging soundly, let him not read exclusively or predominantly the works of those who are called divines, whether they be those of the first four centuries, or those of the sixteenth, or those of the eighteenth or seventeenth. With regard to the Fathers, as they are called, I would advise those that have time to read them deeply, those that have less time, to read at least parts of them; but in all cases preserve the proportions of your reading. Read along with the fathers, the writings of men of other times, and of different powers of mind. Keep your views of men and things extensive, and depend upon it that a mixed knowledge is not a superficial one; as far as it goes, the views that it gives are true,—but he who reads deeply in one class of writers only, gets views that are almost sure to be perverted, and which are not only narrow but false. Adjust your proper amount of reading to your time and inclination—this is perfectly free to every man,—but whether that amount be large or small, let it be varied in its kind and widely varied. If I have a confident opinion on any one point connected with improvement of the human mind it is this. I have now given you the principles, which I believe to be true, with respect to a clergyman's reading."

Letters from Syria report the total destruction in the desert of a caravan, which, consisting of about five hundred persons and one thousand camels, laden with merchandise, started from Damascus on the 29th June, and by some mismanagement lost its way. The entire caravan perished, with the exception of twenty persons.

**GEORGE IV. SUGGESTING A TEXT.**—Some years previously to his (George IV.) own death, an old housekeeper at Windsor Castle, who had held that situation for nearly half a century, died, very much regretted by the Royal Family and the whole establishment. On that occasion, he sent for his chaplain, Sumner, now Bishop of Winchester, and urged him to improve the feeling excited in the household by the occurrence into a religious admonition: he concluded by saying, that he wished him to preach an appropriate sermon in the chapel on the following Sunday, and requested that he would take the following text—"Be ye also ready." The sermon was preached accordingly.—*Raikes's Journal.*

**CHARACTER OF THE CHINESE.**—A people so utterly without God as the Chinese I never beheld.—They are not without good qualities; but all their civilization, all their industry, all their ingenuity, is directed wholly and solely to the furtherance of the bodily existence, without an idea beyond.—*Letters of the late Col. Mountain.*

**REMARKABLE CONVERSION TO THE GREEK CHURCH.**—Advices from St. Petersburg announce that the chief of the Bourjats, a very powerful and nomadic tribe, professing Lamaism, has embraced Christianity, as have also his own family, and seventy of his kindred, and that he has begged the Czar to be the godfather to his baptism.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

WORSHIP OF THE SAINTS.\*

Even were the worship of the Saints allowable, or not contrary to God's Word, yet it would be a "vain thing" fondly invented, unless some of the following requirements be shown. 1st. Some command in Scripture to worship either Saints or Angels, or to offer up our prayers, even were it only for their intercession. 2d. Some proof from Scripture that the Saints can hear all the prayers that are offered up to them from different countries at one and the same time. That God can hear follows from the fact of his being ubiquitous. That the Saints have the same power of being everywhere at once, is a doctrine we have not as yet heard any one hardy enough to propound; although, to judge from the "Immaculate Conception" having been so lately declared an article of faith, one could scarcely be much surprised were we to hear of "ubiquity of the Blessed Virgin and Saints" soon declared as another "novel article." 3rdly.—*We require some proof from Scripture that even supposing the saints could hear all prayers (which is by no means proved) that they could perform what is requested of them or in any way assist the supplicants.*

St. Peter, who by the way ought to be a good authority with Roman Catholics, expressed his opinion upon the subject very plainly at the time when Cornelius offered him worship, "Arise," said the Apostle of the Jews, "I, myself, also am a man." Acts x., 25, 26. (Douay). St. Paul, Apostle to the Gentiles, and St. Barnabas, refused to be worshipped, and that too with abhorrence, crying out and saying—"Ye men, why do ye these things?" Acts xiv., 13, 14, (Douay)

The plea for invocation of Saints most commonly urged is, that "we are not worthy to go direct to God, and so employ the Saints as intercessors." Now this is practically to deny the humanity of Christ, as if forsooth any created being could possibly be more perfect man than he was, or have a more compassionate heart than Him of whom St. Paul tells us, "We have not an High Priest who cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as we are yet without sin. Let us therefore come boldly to the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need." Heb. iv., 15, 16. Surely no Saint has a more tender or pitying heart than our Blessed Lord has? Did he not prove by his death how much he loved mankind, and by his treatment of sinners whilst on earth how ready he was to forgive?

The practical effect of employing the intercession of saints is to weaken our feeling of the humanity of Christ. It is attempted to excuse the practice of asking the Saints to present our prayers, by the analogy which exists in the daily practice of men; when, for instance, we desire a favor at the hand of any great person, we endeavour to get a letter of introduction, or some one to recommend us to his notice. This necessity arises altogether from the imperfection of nature, and the fact that the "great ones" of the

earth have not the power of searching the heart: if they had, they would require no letter to recommend, no friend at court to vouch for a man's honesty or good conduct. What Mediator was required between Christ and Nathaniel, when our Lord was able to say, "Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile!" Which of the Saints was needed to direct our attention to him when, as our Lord himself tells him, before Philip called there, "when thou wast under the fig tree, I saw thee." John i., 47-56. Surely it is taking no very high estimate, either of our Lord's compassionate human nature, nor yet of his all seeing power and Godhead, to suppose that he requires others to tell him what is in man's heart. Besides this, there remains the old difficulty of knowing how the Saints, without being ubiquitous could hear. God, we know, is everywhere, and heareth all prayer.—How much wiser to pray to Him than to the Saints, as the time spent in the latter must be lost, unless we can prove that the Saints hear. Moreover, from what we know of our fellow men, and even of the Saints, we would gladly prefer committing our case to the hands of a merciful Saviour like Christ, than to the hands of any man, even a Saint. We are certain that Christ pardoned whilst on earth, and does every day pardon sins, which would exceed man's idea of mercy altogether. Depend upon it, in all matters (where it is possible) by far the wisest course is to treat with principals and not with subordinates. More especially so when we are satisfied of the kindly disposition, wisdom, and goodness of the principal, and above all that he can hear, whilst the subordinates are distant, and cannot.

WORSHIP OF ANGELS.

It there be any one thing stated in Scripture to be specially hateful to the jealous God it is the crime of Idolatry. "I will not give my glory to another" saith the Lord. How manifold were his judgments upon the Israelites for this crime! and how frequent his declarations of the hatred with which he regarded it! There is not, we know, any passage of Scripture which, if properly understood, can possibly contradict another. Hence we look in vain for a command to give God's glory to angels, seeing that He has declared his hatred of it. Moreover St. Paul warns the Colossians:—"Let no man beguile you of your reward in a voluntary humility and worshipping of angels, intruding into those things which he hath not seen, vainly puffed up by his fleshly mind." Col. ii. 18.

Twice St. John would have worshipped the angel that appeared to him, thinking it to be Christ; but the angel rebuked him, saying, "Sey thou do it not; I am thy fellow-servant—adore God." Rev. xix., 10, and again in the xxii., 8, 9. (Douay.) An attempt has been made to support the doctrine of angel-worship, by quoting the example of Abraham, Lot, and Joshua.—Of the first of these the account may be seen in the 18th chapter of Genesis and second verse, whence we learn that Abraham went out to meet the strangers and bowed himself towards the ground. Any one at all acquainted with the Eastern mode of salutation will find no difficulty in understanding this passage, without interpreting it to mean worship. But even suppose Abraham did worship; he cannot be said to have worshipped an angel, as we are told, in the 17th verse of the same chapter, that one of them was the LORD (Jehovah), a name we know is never used in Scripture except when the Supreme God is meant.—Again, in the 15th verse, Abraham calls him the "the Judge of all the earth."

When Lot bowed before the angels or messengers, as the word means, it seems hard to fancy how any one could possibly suppose worship was meant; as well might we hold that Jacob worshipped his brother Esau, for we read that he bowed before him; and so do we in the presence of kings, and yet no one for one moment supposes God's glory to be given to men thereby.

"Joshua," as Origen well remarks, "would not have worshipped the angel unless he knew that he was God, for who else is the Prince of the Lord's warfare but the Lord Jesus Christ?" The name, "Captain of the LORD's (Jehovah's) host surely could mean none but Christ himself, and, to prevent the possibility of a doubt, he further directs Joshua—"Loose thy shoe from thy foot, for the place whereon thou standest is holy." This, we remember is, word for word the same direction as that given to Moses when in the presence of the visible glory of God in the burning bush. If the worship of the Church of Rome was always directed to the "Captain of the LORD's host," we should never accuse them of giving God's glory to a creature. What Scriptural authority is there for worshipping a "guardian angel," or praying to him directly for aid, protection, and guidance?

To sum up, then, before we give God's glory to a creature—no matter how holy he or she may be—we require, 1st. Some command to do so in Scripture. 2d. Before invoking saints or angels we require to have proof that they can hear. 3d. Proof that they can answer prayer. It will not do to say that we solicit the prayers of our fellow men if we think them holy, and why not those of the Saints? This is no case in point at all, no parallel. Our fellow men can hear because they are near us; how can the saints be near every suppliant? If we could fancy a person asking the prayers of a good man who could not by any chance hear him, and persisting in that instead of praying to God, who is ready and willing to hear, then, and not till then have we a fair picture of the teaching and practice of the Church of Rome in this particular.

News Department.

P. E. ISLAND.

To the Reverend CHARLES LLOYD, B. A., Ecclesiastical Commissary of Prince Edward Island, and Rector of St. Paul's, Charlottetown.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR:

On the eve of your departure from this Island, and our consequent loss of your services as our Parish Priest, permit us to express to you our sincere regret that any circumstance should have occurred to render your removal from amongst us necessary.

We, as members of Christ's Holy Apostolic Church, render hearty thanks to Him, as our invisible Head, for His mercy in sending you as His minister among us, and in permitting you, even for so short a season to uphold in her services, and in your preaching and daily walk, the beloved Ritual and distinctive doctrine and character of our branch of the Church Catholic, manfully and unwaveringly—yourself teaching and exhorting us to walk in her well-marked and righteous paths—avoiding on the one hand the fatal errors of schismatical latitudinarianism, and on the other the most spurious so-called evangelicalism of these dangerous days.

We trust it may be God's good pleasure to restore those members of your family who are laboring under bodily indisposition to health, and that a hearty welcome may greet you on your return to your native land, where may you find a cure in God's Vineyard more congenial to the habits and feelings of a member and minister of our beloved Church, as also to those of a Christian gentleman, and one who, we fully believe, humbly strives to adorn the doctrine of his God and Saviour, walking in Faith and Hope, and not omitting the exercise of that other and better Christian virtue, charity with all men.

Again assuring you, dear Sir, that our prayers to the Throne of Grace shall cease not that you and yours may be blessed by the God you serve, for His dear Son's sake, in this troublesome world, and that in that glorious immortality "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest" you may be found with the Saints in Light.

Believe us to remain, with all respect and regard, ever your affectionate and grateful parishioners,

- |                  |                         |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| James Warburton  | George Day              |
| T. A. Montgomery | Samuel Martin           |
| William Swabey   | John E. W. Aileyno      |
| Stephen Swabey   | Charles D. Briay        |
| John Aldous      | William Stewart         |
| Charles R. Coker | Edw. J. Hodgson         |
| John Ball        | E. M. Stratton          |
| Joseph Ball      | Peter Stewart, Lt. Col. |
| Arthur Penny     | John Barrow             |
| John J. Jenkins  | James Coles, jr.        |
| Samuel Swabey    | Henry Palmer            |
| W. T. Pethick    | Thomas Scott            |
| Thos. Pethick    | E. Stewart              |
| George Coles     | M. Stewart              |
| John T. Rowe     | James Coles, sen.       |

The Feast of St. Bartholomew,  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island, 1857.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS IN THE LORD—

Your address finds a ready access to my heart: but I must not suffer the tone of affection which pervades it to fill me with forgetfulness of my unworthiness of the praise which it conveys.

I receive it with humiliation as well as gratitude—humiliation in the consciousness that its terms so far exceed what might be expected even from the judgement of indulgent friends, and gratitude to God, who in addition to His protecting care, so ill deserved, brings friends around me to cheer my departure hence with expressions of approval so supporting.

Joined by conviction, no less than attached by love and native calling to the Church of England, I glory in the thought that my Church is Catholic and Apostolic. I have endeavoured to avoid, as I have ever disliked, all extremes in religious opinions or observances, believing that the true and narrow road of which our Saviour has spoken is pointed out by the Articles and Ritual of our own ancient and National Church, and that he who walks truthfully in her doctrines and ordinances, walks surely in the ordinances of the Lord.

I would have my moderation to be known unto all men who enquire of me, and should my Heaven

(\*Continued from last week.)

ly Master yet assign me a spot of ground in His Vineyard in the land of our fathers, I trust it will be where moderation, peace, and love preside.

I thank you most sincerely for your prayer that my family may have health of body while on earth, and that, for the sake of God's dear Son, we may enjoy an immortality with the Saints of Light. O! how fervently do I desire and pray, that to your endless blessings you may, yourselves, realize the same, and that we may together join in hallelujahs with the multitude which no man can number, before the throne of God, and of the Lamb, for ever and ever!

Believe me, gentlemen and fellow-Churchmen,  
your faithful friend,

CHARLES LLOYD.

To the Hon. WILLIAM SWADEY,  
STEPHEN SWADEY, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1857.

### DIOCESAN SYNODS.

THE Bishop of Melbourne, in a letter to his brother, which has been published in the *London Times*, among many other matters, relating to the affairs of the Colony, describes the proceedings of a Session of the Synod. It would be a long time, we think, ere questions of like importance to those which were therein propounded, could have been considered in that Bishopric by the Church without its aid. There as in all places where the Church is planted, such a governing power, constituted with due consideration for her separate orders, will be found to meet her requirements, and also have much influence for good on all the religious world without her pale:—

"Immediately after my return to Melbourne from my last Visitation tour, the sittings of our Church Assembly recommenced, and the business connected with them has since occupied the principal part of my time. I think I expressed in my note above referred to my general satisfaction with the proceedings. We had no Dr. Brough's case to distract our attention, but were able to apply ourselves steadily to the work which was to be done. Legislation, however, is as I think I have said before, no easy task, and its difficulties open out more and more clearly as you proceed with it. We spent a great deal of time upon a bill for the constitution of parishes and the appointment of ministers; but when we thought we had put it into shape, and might get through with it in another day or two, we found so many important points to be involved, and so many questions likely to arise upon it, that we determined to refer it to a select committee for consideration, and to adjourn the Assembly until September, in order that it might pass through another careful examination in a committee of the whole house. Besides this, we had to deal with the subject of a commission for the trial of ecclesiastical offences, and the all important one of finance, in which it is very difficult to see our way.

"What we have already done has been only—I, to constitute a council of the 'diocese,' the members of which are to be chosen by the Bishop, and which he is to advise with in all the temporal affairs of the Church—a statement of their proceedings to be laid every year before the Assembly; and, 2, to regulate the periods of duration, and other particulars of future assemblies.

"Our Melbourne grammar-school is now so far finished that if we had a master we could commence immediately, but there has been a misunderstanding between us and our friends in England about the appointment, and the gentleman who has been selected by them—Dr Bromley, of Hull—cannot now arrive for several months. We are just about to commence the erection of school buildings at Geelong, where there is already a well conducted school, under the Rev. Mr. Vance, a clergyman whom I ordained. He is an Oxford man, and, so far as I can judge, very well qualified for his office.

"The question of popular education is one of very great difficulty. Our Assembly appointed a committee to consider the subject; and their report, which was a very able one, drawn up by one of the professors of our University, Professor Hearn, was subsequently adopted by a large majority, but without vehement opposition from the minority.—There are in it one or two expressions which I regret, but I think that its suggestions are on the whole justifiable on principle and adapted to the circumstances of the country.

"The clergy are all working harmoniously, and I hope, in general, diligently and with efficiency; but I find it very difficult to address to them such cautions and admonitions as individuals will from time to time require in such a manner as not to offend their pride, or wound what I regard as their too sensitive feelings. We, who ought to be patterns of humility, are apt to be peculiarly touchy whenever any reflection is made upon our conduct, or when we think due respect is not paid to our persons and office. I hope that our conduct with the laity in Assembly will do us good in this particular.

"There has been very little church extension during the last six months. Last year we had a great accession of clergymen, and this year we have enough to do in providing a maintenance for them all. In the meanwhile our population continues to increase, and if we do not advance we shall retrograde. My hope is that, by the blessing of God upon the deliberations and acts of our Assembly, we shall be able to reach more effectually than heretofore the mass of the people, and, through the power of the Holy Spirit accompanying the means of grace, there will be an increasing number of godly men found willing to exert themselves for supplying their spiritual wants. At present my hands are tied up from the want of funds for any except local objects; but these, wherever there is an earnest and able clergyman, are in general liberally supported. When you see in the *Church of England Record for Victoria* a statement of the incomes of the clergy for the last year, you will think that they had no cause to complain, nor have they, except in a few instances; but you must remember the difference in the value of money."

### KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

THE following Notice from the *Wesleyan*, of Thursday last, of the King's College Calendar, is a very fair testimony to the merits of King's College, and embraces the substance nearly of what the Calendar contains. As we only received the Calendar on Saturday last, after all the other papers had noticed it, it will not be expected that we shall have ought to say upon the subject matter:—

### KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

We have received the Calendar of this Institution for the year 1857. "The moral and religious condition of the College and the general attention to, and advancement in the various branches of study prescribed by the statutes, on the part of all the students, have been such as to afford much satisfaction to the several Professors. Not a single case of improper conduct has occurred during the year among the young men, which it has been found necessary to bring under the notice of the Board." This is a record which we read with great pleasure. It reflects credit upon the Institution and the youth who are being trained within its walls. The number of students falls far short of what might be expected in this (we had almost said ancient) seat of learning; but it is evident that the Governors are earnestly wooing, and with the means best adapted to win, success. The Faculty now consists of a President and four Professors. The Rev. Dr. McCawley, a thorough scholar and an accomplished gentleman, who understands and practices the *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*, still occupies the Presidential chair. The Rev. G. W. Hill, A. M., is Professor of Divinity, including Pastoral Theology. The Rev. J. M. Husley, A. M. is Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. Henry How, Esq. is Professor of Chemistry and Natural History. And Henry Stiefelhagen, Esq. is Professor of Modern Languages. Two donations of £100 each have this year been made to the Institution. One by Dr. Cogswell, the interest of which is to be annually expended on a prize for the best player at cricket, the object being "to promote the health of the students, and encourage them in the prosecution of their studies." The other donation is from Dr. Almon, and the interest "is to be appropriated as a prize to be competed for every June, by matriculated students, in their first year."

We received the Tenth Annual Report of "The Alumni" on Thursday evening. This pamphlet contains the names of Officers of the Incorporated Alumni for the year ending June 1858: The Act to Incorporate the Alumni; The Bye Laws of the Alumni; Rules and Regulations passed at different times; The Report dated June 1857; The names of the Life Members, of whom there are 182; and of the Annual Subscribers, of whom there are 84.

### THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The R. M. Steamer *Canada* arrived on Wednesday. There is no later news from India; but the papers are filled with letters and extracts of letters from parties there, describing fearful atrocities, hairbreadth escapes, acts of heroism and valor, and many melancholy details of loss of life, and of the misery that will be inflicted upon the country by the treachery of the native population. Doubtless the evil falls not on one side only. Vengeance provokes scenes of retaliation on the part of the Europeans, which are bad enough in their description, and colored by oriental imaginations, may perhaps have led to the committal of those horrid extravagancies, that in their nature are inexorable, and which provoke our hatred, and appeal to our sympathies on behalf

of their victims. When all the evil passions are aroused, and the licence of war permits them to ravage and destroy, there appears to be no enormity of which human nature is not capable. The only dependence is upon the mild influence of the Christian religion, and the humanizing spirit of Western civilization, to enable us to make a comparison in favour of our own countrymen. We may be assured that they could not be guilty of excesses like those which have within a few months so degraded the Hindoo character; but if a statement in a letter from an officer of the 52nd Native infantry, be correct, that his orders are—"to destroy, burn, kill and hang,"—the sanguinary propensities inspired by revenge will have full play, and we much fear that the exasperation of the Europeans will not be likely to lead them to remember mercy in the hour of victory.

It is pleasing to witness the philanthropy that has been evoked in France and England in behalf of the sufferers in India. The French Emperor has sent £1000 and the Imperial Guard £300 to the fund for their relief. Her Majesty has subscribed £1000, the Prince Consort £300.

There has been serious rioting at Belfast, and for upwards of a fortnight the northern capital was in the hands of two ferocious factions. This in turn has been followed by a series of Sunday riots created by the opposition offered by one party to the practice of open air preaching adopted by some clergymen of the Established and Presbyterian churches. On Sunday, 6th Sept. the riot act was read, and the mob fired upon by the constabulary. The Lord Bishop of Down and Connor recommends the Episcopal clergy to refrain from exercising their unquestionable rights as regards the question, and many of the Presbyterians have recommended a similar course. There can be no doubt from whom the opposition proceeds; and if the course pursued by the Bishop, &c., be with the earnest determination immediately to enforce these rights, it may be all very well—otherwise it is a very cowardly and questionable proceeding.

Military manœuvres are being practised at Chalons in France on a grand scale. The Emperor is present. The object appears to be to perfect in peace the discipline of the army, which it may be conceived has been somewhat impaired by its recent employment in the Crimea and Algeria. In an order of the day, on the 1st, the Emperor says after recommending to the officers a paternal severity and to the soldiers a necessary obedience—"This camp therefore will not be a vain spectacle offered to public curiosity, but a serious school, which we shall know how to render profitable by continual works, and the results of which will be evident if ever the country shall stand in need of you."

The United States papers by the *Europa*, detail the wreck of the steamer *Central America*, on her passage from Havana to New York, whereby 500 lives were lost, out of about 600 who were on board. The steamer left Havana on the 8th Sept., and on the 11th it was discovered that the ship was making considerable water. Every exertion was used on the part of the Captain, crew, and passengers without effect. Those saved were taken on board the *Brig Marine*, of Boston, Capt. Berr, bound from Cardenas to New York.

THE BAZAAR AT STEWIACKE.—The Bazaar at Lower Stewiacke, where the Revd. T. Dunn officiates, is advertised to come off on Tuesday the 6th October. The object will commend itself to every Churchman. We hope there will be a good attendance, and that many persons from the City who have leisure, will take advantage of this opportunity to enjoy the beautiful scenery of that part of the country, and gladden their eyes with the extreme fertility of its soil. The railroad affords a facility of getting a little way into the interior, which was never before enjoyed, and as it will be but a short time now ere winter sets in, our citizens who have leisure will do well to take every advantage of the favorable weather. There will be something worth seeing and hearing at Stewiacke on the 6th October. In the meantime the very numerous friends of Mr. Dunn in the city will have an opportunity of contributing articles to the Bazaar, which will be forwarded if left at Mr. Dunbar's, Barrington street, opposite St. Paul's Church.

We copy from an English paper the following notice of the death of Lieut. General Cochrane, a native of this City, and well known to many of its principal inhabitants:—

DEATH OF LIEUT.-GENERAL WILLIAM G. COCHRANE. This gallant general, who died on Friday last, had seen considerable service during the Peninsular war. He entered the army in February, 1805, and accompanied his regiment in the first expedition to Portugal, in Aug., 1805.



...serving through that campaign and those of 1809-10-11, and part of 1812. During the period he served in the Peninsula, he was present, and took part with his regiment in the battles of Talavera, Vimeira, Talavera, and Busaco, the retreat to, and the occupation of, the lines of Torres Vedras; the pursuit of Marshal Massena, on his retreat from before the lines; the action at Reduana; the capture of Campo Mayor; the siege of Olivenca; the first siege of Badajoz, and the repulse of the sortie from Fort San Christoval, the siege and storming of Ciudad Rodrigo; besides minor affairs. He evinced, on all occasions, whenever opportunity presented itself, the greatest gallantry. On leaving the Peninsula, he proceeded to Canada, where he was employed nearly two years during the American war, acting as aide-de-camp to Lieut. Gen. Sir George Prevost, the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the British dependency. As Lieut. Colonel he commanded for several years the 10th Foot. Shortly after his retirement on half-pay, in July, 1838, he was appointed assistant adjutant-general, and subsequently, until his promotion to lieutenant-general, he held the command of the Dublin district. He had received the war-medal and six clasps for Rolecia, Vimeira, Talavera, Busaco, and Ciudad Rodrigo. In June, 1856, he was appointed Colonel of the 11th Foot, which becomes at the disposal of the General Commanding-in-Chief by his death. The deceased general's commissions bore date as follows:—ensign, Feb. 13, 1805; lieutenant, May 29, 1806; captain, Aug. 11, 1812; major, March 17, 1814; lieutenant-colonel, July 15, 1824; colonel, June 28, 1838; major-general, Nov. 11, 1851; and lieutenant-general, Sept. 26, 1856.

The Steamship *Antelope*, of the Liverpool, Newfoundland, Halifax, and Portland line, arrived yesterday morning. The *Antelope* is a superior and beautiful vessel. She brought over one hundred passengers. The passengers in condemnation of reports propagated to her prejudice in Liverpool, doubtless with a view to lessen confidence in the line, have addressed letters to the Captain, testifying to the excellent performance of the vessel in heavy gales, and expressive of the strong regard and affection with which his gentlemanly conduct and courteous demeanor had inspired them.

BOARD OF HEALTH, HALIFAX.—A meeting of this public body was held on Friday last. There was a full attendance of members, and much important business was transacted. Want of space precludes the possibility of publishing even an outline of the proceedings. The subjoined table of interments in the three City Cemeteries, for the periods named, was submitted by his Worship the Mayor, and, on motion of Dr. J. R. DeWolf, was ordered to be published. Thanks were expressed to the Mayor for the trouble he had taken in the matter.

CAMPBELL CEMETERY.			
From 15th Aug. 1854 to 15th Aug. 1855,	203		
" " " " 1855 " " 1856,	203		
" " " " 1856 " " 1857,	199		
			605

CEMETERY OF THE HOLY CROSS.			
From 15th Aug. 1854 to 15th Aug. 1855,	296		
" " " " 1855 " " 1856,	245		
" " " " 1856 " " 1857,	250		
			791

VILLAGE CHURCHYARD.			
From 15th Aug. 1854 to 15th Aug. 1855,	19		
" " " " 1855 " " 1856,	21		
" " " " 1856 " " 1857,	14		
			54

Total, 1450

—Chron.

NATIONAL COURTESIES.—The U. S. Steamer *Arctie*, Lieut. Comr Berryman, arrived here on Saturday evening last from Newfoundland, where she had been engaged on telegraph service. The U. S. S. *Cyane*, 29, Com. Robb, came into harbor on Sunday morning from the Bay of Fundy, last from St. John, N. B. On Monday, at 9 A.M., *Cyane* ran the British ensign up to the fore-royal mast-head, and saluted it with twenty-one guns, fired in excellent style. This was at once returned, gun for gun, by the Royal Artillery, on the eastern glacis of the Citadel. After a few minutes *Cyane* hoisted and saluted the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., with thirteen guns, a compliment which was promptly returned with a similar number by H. M. S. *Indus*, 78. The visit of the *Cyane* has of course something to adjust relative to the Fisheries.—*ib.*

CIVIC AFFAIRS.—The Public Meeting at Temperance Hall, on Tuesday evening, convened for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Mayoralty, and Aldermen to represent the several wards of the City, although numerously attended, was as noisy and uproarious as can well be imagined. As we anticipated, the meeting being held in the evening, very few of our leading and influential citizens were present. Three gentlemen were nominated for Mayor—W. B. Fairbanks, Archibald Scott, and Henry Pryor, Esquires; but as no steps were taken to accurately ascertain the sense of the meeting, it is hard to say which is the most popular candidate. The nominations for Aldermen are as follows:—

No. 1.—John McCulloch. No. 2.—John D. Nash.—3.—Benjamin Crow. 4.—Wm. M. Tully. 5.—Patrick Forrester. 6.—Wm. Jordan, Esquires.—*ib.*

Nova Scotia is not without her representatives in the strife now raging in the East. We understand that Lieut. Col. Inglis, (son of the late Bishop) is with his regiment (the 32nd) at Lucknow, of which place our last accounts say nothing better than "it still holds out." A son of the late Judge R. Uniacke, is in the Cavalry before Delhi, a son of Col. Bazalgette we believe is at the same dangerous post, a son of A. M. Uniacke, Esq., also is on his way to India, with his regiment—and we dare say there are others from our little Province, of whom we know not. That when they have the opportunity they will do their duty, and reflect credit on their native no have no doubt.—*Journal.*

The success of G. W. Stone's Vegetable Liquid Cathartic, in restoring health to those who had really given up all hopes of recovery from diseases of obstinate character, has very naturally aroused the attention of physicians as well as the rest of the community. Every family should be provided with it.

Agents in Halifax G. E. MORTON & Co.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT.—The new novel by Bulwer in course of publication in Harpers' Weekly Journal For Sale in Halifax, by G. E. MORTON & Co.

Illustrated Times supplied by G. E. Morton & Co.

BEHNSON'S MARVELLOUS HERB TEA, on account of the absence of all mineral substances, may safely be taken by persons of the most delicate constitutions, at the same time being perfectly sure to reach the root of disease. It will be found wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints—Asthma, Jaundice, Bilious disorders, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Flatulency, Piles, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Scrofula.

Is a certain Cure for all diseases of the Skin, such as—Erysipelas, Ringworm, Rashes, Pimples, Eruptions, Scald Heads.

There are more than one hundred different kinds of disease of the skin, which, by taking a packet of Behnson's Herb Tea, may be removed, making a fine, firm, and healthy skin, and imparting to the complexion a beautiful clearness and transparency.

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

I am constrained to add my testimony of Dyer's Healing Embrocation, a medicine indeed, "of great value." Early last month I was attacked with cholera morbus, which soon prostrated me. After trying all the medicines usually kept by families, without any relief, I was obliged to call in the aid of a good physician. After three days of suffering and pain I finally recovered. Having had another attack this week of the same complaint, I was induced to try Dyer's Healing Embrocation, and in less than 30 minutes after taking the first dose I was entirely relieved. I recommend to persons who are in the least troubled with this complaint to use Dyer's Healing Embrocation, as the first and best remedy that can be had.

J. C. SCOTT.

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

**Married.**

At Cornwallis, on the 15th inst., by the Rev John Storrs, Mr. P. ROBERT PATILLO, Merchant, of Wolfville to MARY JANE, eldest daughter of Richard Starr, Esq., of Cornwallis.

At Hill Side, Norton, K. C., St. John, N. B., by the Rev. A. E. Warnford, WM. W. WARD, Esq., of St. John, N. B., to CATHERINE, widow of the late Jos. A. Seiwright, Esq., and second daughter of the late John Howe, Esq., Post Master General of Halifax, N. S.

At Fredericton, N. B., on the 2nd inst., at Christ Church Cathedral, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, HENRY JEFFERY ROBINSON, Esq., of H. M. 76th Regt., to AGNES STRACHAN, fifth daughter of the Hon. John R. Partelow, Auditor General of New Brunswick.

At German Street, Wesleyan Chapel, St. John, N. B., by the Rev. E. Bosteroll, on 17th inst., THOMAS J. JOSE, Esq., of this city, to JANE, youngest daughter of W. N. Venturing, Esq., of St. John, N. B.

**Died.**

On Monday, 14th inst., at Toronto, C. W., after a short illness, in the 59th year of his age, WILLIAM WITHROW, of Pleasant Valley, Rawdon, leaving an aged mother, a beloved wife, and a numerous family to lament their irreparable loss, and a large circle of friends in this and the neighboring Province, by whom his sudden death is most sincerely regretted.

On Monday morning, 21st inst., LUCINDA, beloved wife of Mr. James Wilson.

On Tuesday morning, JANE GIBBON, aged 8 years and 8 months, daughter of Thomas and Louisa A. Cumming.

At Truro, on the 17th inst., ARTHUR B., son of John Burnvet, Esq., aged 2 years and 5 months.

At Cambridgeport, on the 11th inst., of Consumption, Mr. RICHARD BUTCHER, Printer, aged 25 years, a native of Halifax.

**Shipping List.**

**ARRIVED.**

Saturday, Sep. 19.—Am Steamer Arctic, Berryman, Newfoundland; R M S Delta, Hunter, Sydney, 30 hours, schs Speedwell, Vogler, Port Medway; Gem, Wilson, Campbell, 2 days.

Sunday, 20th.—Am. Sloop-of-war Cyane, Commander Robb, St. John, N. B.; brigts Roseway Belle, Crowell, Porto Rico, 15 days; Rose of the West, Cummluz, Turk's Island; schrs John Esson, Newfld; Tornado, Ryder, Labrador, 10 days; Volant, Newall, do; Traveller, Wisdom, North Bay; Spitfire, Crowell, St. John's NF; Flying Dog-don, Boston.

Monday, 21st.—Schrs James Walsh, Burin, Newfld; Charlotte, Seabird, and Sultan, Newfld; Fly, Smith, Canada; Victoria, Spry Harbor; Mayflower, Charlouctown; Romp, Shaw, Boston.

Tuesday, 22d.—Brig Milo, Harding, Glasgow, 57 days; schrs Achiever, Banks, Labrador; Flirt, and Ariel, Magdalen Isles.

Wednesday, 23d.—R M S Canada, Shannon, Liverpool, G.B., 10 1/2 days—42 passengers for Halifax; R M S Ospray Sampson, St. John, N. F.

Thursday, 24th.—H. M. S. Basisk, Com. Phayer, St. John, N. B.; H. M. surveying steamer Columbia, Com. Shortland, Bay of Fundy; H. M. Brig Atalanta, Com. Pasley, Newfoundland; barque Tahiti, Kelley, Wales, 30 days; schr Harriet, Baltimore.

Friday, 25th.—R M S Europa, Leitch, Boston, 34 hours; Steamer Antelope, Smith, St. John's, N. F.; Barque Halifax Laybold, Boston, 2 days; brig Rover, Lawrence, Boston; schrs Rival, Liverpool; Sylvia, Lauenburg.

**CLEARED.**

Sep. 21.—Margaret, Bennett, Baltimore; Morning Light, Stump, Jamaica; Bloomer, Shaw, Newfld; Villager, Watt, Miami; Resident, Herman, New York; Bloomer, Bars, Canada.

Sep. 22.—Peace, McNutt, Richibucto; Cores, Messervey, Newfld.

**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. W. M. GOSSIE, 24 Granville Street.

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and Customers, and the Public generally, that he has just received, per steamer Canada, a supply of

West of England BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & DOUBSKINS,

And a Large Supply of other articles, suitable for the present and coming Season, to which he most respectfully invites attention. Sep. 26. J. WITHROW.



**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**

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

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

And so on, increasing SIX PENCE STERLING. (Seven Pence half-penny, Currency,) for every additional half-pound or fraction of half-a-pound.

From the same date (first October) Printed or Lithographed Letters addressed to any part of the UNITED KINGDOM, may be sent like other printed matter, under the Regulations of the Colonial Book Post, viz—

For a single Letter or packet of Letters open at the sides or ends and not exceeding 4oz. in weight, 3d. Stg or 4d. Cy.

And soon according to the above scale for charging books under the reduced scale.

All such matter must invariably be prepaid. A. WOODGATE, P. M. G. General Post Office.

Halifax, 15th Sept., 1857

Sep. 26.

**Teacher Wanted!**

FOR DARTMOUTH DAY SCHOOL.

A GENTLEMAN who has had some experience in Tuition, and who is able and willing to preserve good discipline, and to give instruction in the usual Branches of an English Education, Mathematics, &c., and who has also some knowledge of the Latin Language, is required for the School at Dartmouth.

Applications and Testimonials to be forwarded, on or before the last of October, to the Trustees, through the Rev. Dr. SNEYD, Rector of Dartmouth. September 15th 1857.

**BAZAAR, SOIREE, AND CONCERT,**

At Lower Stewiacke, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1857.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the BAZAAR, &c. will take place at the above named time or the first fair day following.

REFRESHMENTS will be provided at moderate charges.

Visitors from Halifax can reach Lower Stewiacke at 1 P. M. (leaving by the first Tram), either by Coach or their own Conveyance.

Ample accommodation can be obtained at the Inns and other places in the vicinity, and the fine country in the neighborhood cannot but afford the utmost gratification to those who may be disposed to make the Excursion.

The proceeds will be applied in aid of the Fund for completing the Mission House lately erected at Lower Stewiacke. Sept. 19.

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO'S.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF

Autumn Dresses, Shawls Bonnets, &c. &c.

LONDON HOUSE, Sept. 15, 1857.

THE Subscribers will submit for inspection This Day the contents of TWENTY-FIVE PACKAGES, received per last Steamer—

Satin, Velvet, and Millinery BONNETS.

BONNET RIBBONS.

Worked Muslins, Flouncings, Gimpure Setts, Autumn Dresses, in very extensive variety.

FRENCH MERINOES.

Brocho Wincey Dresses, in Flounces and Double Skirts.

Robes a Quille, the new Military Striped Robe.

Paisley Wove Long Shawls, &c.

ALSO, THREE CASES

Printed Cashmeres and Delaines.

From 7 1/2 per Yard.

Sep. 19. E. BILLING, JR. & CO.

**Damaged Blankets!**

LONDON HOUSE.

September 15th, 1857.

96 PAIRS of the above, per "General Williams," damaged by salt water, will be offered This Day at a GREAT BARGAIN.

Sep. 19. E. BILLING, JR. & CO.

**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; Siborn's Waterloo Campaigns with Maps; Horne on the Psalms; Fuller's Holy and Profane State; Fuller's Worthies of England; Harper's Gazetteer; Burke's Peacage.

WILLIAM GOSSIE,

24 Granville Street.

Aug 27



SCIENCE & ART!

LIST OF WEALE'S SERIES OF RUDIMENTARY WORKS.

Just received and for Sale at the BOOK & STATIONERY STORE of

WM. GOSSIP, 24 GRANVILLE STREET.

CHEMISTRY, by Prof. Fownes, F.R.S., including Agricultural Chemistry. Mineralogy, with Mr. Dana's Additions, 2 vols. in 1. Mechanics, by Chas. Tomlinson, Electric Telegraph, History of the, by E. Highton, C.E. double part. Pneumatics, by Charles Tomlinson. Civil Engineering, by Henry Law, C.E., 3 vols., and Supplement. Architecture (Orders of), by W. H. Leeds. Architecture (Styles of) by T. Bury, Architect. Building Art of by E. Dobson, C.E. Brick-making, Tile-making, &c., Art of, by the same, 2 vols. Masonry and Stone-cutting, Art of, with Illustrations, Painting, Art of, or a Grammar of Colouring, by George Field, 2 vols. Draining Districts and Land, Art of, by G. W. Dampsey, C.E. Drainage and Sewage of Towns and Buildings, Art of, by the same. Well-sinking and Boring, Art of, by G. R. Burnell, C.E. Use of Instruments, Art of the, by J. F. Heather, M.A. Constructing Cranes, Art of, by J. Glynn, F.R.S., C.E. Blasting Rocks and Quarrying, and on Stone, Art of, by Lieut.-General, Sir J. Burgoyne, Bart. Dictionary of Terms, 4 vols. in 1. Cottage Building, Treatise on, Tubular and Girder Bridges, and others, Treatise on, with Experiments Foundations, &c., Treatise on, by E. Dobson, C.E. Limes, Cements, Mortars, Concrete, Mastics, &c., Treatise on, by G. R. Burnell, C.E. Constructing and Repairing Common Roads, Treatise on the Art of, by H. Law, C.E. Navigation Treatise on, The Sailor's Sea-Book, 2d edit 2 vols. Warming and Ventilation, Treatise on the Principles of the Art, by C. Tomlinson, 2 vols. Land and Engineering Surveying, Treatise on, by T. Baker, C.E. Railway Details, Introductory Sketches of, by R. M. Stephenson, Vol. I. Railway Details, Vol. II. completing. Agricultural Buildings, Treatise on the Construction of, 3 vols. Clay Lands and Loamy Soils, Treatise on, by Professor Donaldson, A.E. Economy of Fuel, Treatise on, Steam as applied to General purposes and Locomotive Engines, Treatise on, by J. Sewell, C.E., 2 vols. Atlas of the above, consisting of existing examples, in 4to. Embanking Lands from the Sea, the Practice of, by John Wiggins, F.R.S., 2 vols. Power of Water, as applied to drive Flower-mills, Treatise on, by Joseph Glynn, F.R.S., C.E. Coal Gas, Practical Treatise on the Manufacture and distribution of, by Samuel Hughes, C.E., 3 vols. Water Works for the Supply of Cities and Towns, Treatise on, by the same, Streets and Ditches, Principles and Practice of, by T. Baker, C.E. Mechanism, and Practical Construction of Machines, Elements of, by the same, 2 vols. Weights and Measures of all Nations, by W. R. Woodhouse, F.R.S.

Send to WM. GOSSIP'S. June 10.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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

MACILREITH & CABOT.

M. MACILREITH, J. E. CABOT

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

No. 25 Granville Street,

until the old stand in Hollis Street is rebuilt.

LANGLEY'S ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS.

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

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

Sold in Boxes, Price 1s.

WM. LANGLEY,

March 21. Chemist & Druggist, Hollis St.

LANGLEY'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Under the Patronage of the Medical Faculty.

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

Sold by WM. LANGLEY,

March 21. Hollis Street.

TO THE CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, and MECHANICAL.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

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

WM. GOSSIP.

Apprentice Wanted.

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

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. &c.

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

Importations of BOOKS & STATIONERY.

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

WILLIAM GOSSIP,

May 30. 24 Granville Street.

Ladies' Needle Worked China Grass Handkerchiefs.

LONDON HOUSE.

Tuesday, August 11, 1857.

WE will have the pleasure of submitting for inspection this day—

700 China Grass HANDKERCHIEFS, beautifully embroidered.

At the extremely low price of ONE SHILLING EACH.

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

DRAWING BOOKS—ENVELOPES—COPY BOOKS.

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

This stock imported previous to the imposition of the 10 per cent duty, may be purchased on more favourable terms than the Spring Importations.

ON HAND—A valuable Stock of Paper of all kinds, and a variety of Stationery.

Call at No. 24, Granville Street.

March 28

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, LEECHES, ETC.

AGENT for English and American, PATENT MEDICINES

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

March 21

PARIS MANTLES!

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

ARE clearing the Balance of their stock of PARIS MANTLES

At an Immenso Sacrifice!

In the large assortment on hand, will be found some of the most choice designs for the season. Former prices ranging to 50s., now reduced to 20s. and upwards August 1. LONDON HOUSE.



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

PRESENT.

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

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

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

MARSHALL'S NOVA SCOTIA JUSTICE.

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

HEALTH OR SICKNESS?

CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ, when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life 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 source of infirmity and suffering, and the cause of innumerable deaths, yield to these curatives, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the fluids, and invigorate the system and the constitution at the same time.

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 eulogised the Pills and their inventor.

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

for the following Diseases:

Table with 4 columns: Disease, Symptom, Treatment, and Result. Includes Asthma, Bowel Complaints, Coughs, Chest Diseases, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Debility, Fever & Ague, Female Complaints, Headaches, Indigestion, Influenza, Inflammation, Inward Weakness, Liver Complaints, Lowness of Spirits, Piles, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds.

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

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.

Jan. 26, 1857.

General Agent for Nova Scotia

DEAFNESS—ITS TREATMENT.—An English Physician restored to hearing by an eminent French Artist, after great suffering from noises in the head and chronic deafness, deems it his duty to make the means of cure known for the benefit of sufferers from its affliction, and by the advice of several medical friends has published a book with directions, which will be sent to any part of the world on the receipt of 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. BRADSON REGGE, Esq. M.R.C.S., may be consulted from eleven till four daily, 23, Manchester-street, Argyll Square, King's-cross, London.

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

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

Ollendorff's French Grammar, Value.

Do. do. do. Jewett.

Key for each of the above.

Noel & Chapsal's French Grammar.

Levizac's French Grammar.

Wanostrocht's French Grammar.

Pinney's First Book in French

D. Fry's Elementary French Reader.

De la's Classic French Reader.

Collet's Dramatic French Reader.

Rowan's Modern French Reader.

Adventures de Telemaque.

Historic de Charles XII.

Recueil Choisi.

Bolmar's Perrin's Fables.

Petit Preceptor. Chambaud's Fables.

Spier's & Surenne's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary.

Do. School Dictionary.

Book of Common Prayer, in French

French Testaments.

Dec. 13.

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.