

The Church Times.

"Evangelical, Ortho-Apostolic Order."

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Calendar.

CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Date of Day	MORNING.	EVENING.
S. Aug. 2	88an. at Tru.	1 Kings 13, John 2, 1 Kings 17, Heb. 6
M. 3	88an. at Tru.	Jerem. 33, Acts 1, Jerem. 31, Heb. 7
T. 4	88an. at Tru.	87, 2, 28, Heb. 8
W. 5	88an. at Tru.	38, 1, 40, Heb. 9
Th. 6	88an. at Tru.	41, 1, 42, Heb. 10
F. 7	88an. at Tru.	43, 0, 44, Heb. 11

Poetry.

PRAYER FOR THOSE NEWLY ORDAINED.

THE fulness of thy love,
O Father, from above
All that our finite hearts can comprehend,
Be round about our way!
Guard them by night and day;
Thy choicest blessings to their spirits send.

Thy presence be their shield!
Their life, their all, they yield
A free-will offering, Saviour, at thy shrine.
Oh, let thy Spirit's power,
In every fearful hour,
Be theirs, to strengthen them with might divine.

Thy promises we claim,
In the Atoner's name,
For those whom thou hast called to plead for thee.
Oh, Thou that hearest prayer!
From each bewildering snare
Save them. Their Guide, their Friend, their Teacher be.

And bless us through their word:
And when the air was stirred
Even with a mighty rushing wind of old—
When they Thy love proclaim,
Let Pentecostal flame
From heaven, inspire with love each heart now cold.

Be with them when alone
They kneel before thy throne,
Pleading for grace and wisdom to fulfil
All that their Lord commands.
Then strengthen thou their hands:
Say to each doubt, each trembling thought, "Be still!"

Bid them on thee rely,
Give them the victory
In every conflict with the world's dark power.
Oh, let thy conquering arm
Be near to shield from harm
In every scene of life—in life's last hour!

In life's last hour, thy rod
And staff, O gracious God,
Be with them then to comfort and to save.
Let hymns of triumph ring—
O death, where is thy sting?
And where thy boasted victory, O grave?

So when the saints arise
To meet Thee in the skies
At thy appearing, Lord of earth and heaven,
Oh, be it theirs to say,
"Father of life we pray,
Here am I, with the souls whom thou hast given."
—Episcopal Recorder.

Religious Miscellany.

Toronto, July 10th, 1857.

LONDON, C. W., the scene of an event unparalleled in the annals of the English Church, is one of those places whose wondrous growth is the amazement of old country people. A very few years since, the site of this flourishing town was covered with the primeval forest. Now there are rows of splendid stores, handsome dwelling houses, and stately public buildings, that would be no discredit to its great English namesake. It is situate in the midst of one of the finest farming districts on the continent, between two arms of the river Thames, and is one of the chief stations of the Great Western Railroad. It is 125 miles Southwest of Toronto. The church is a handsome, substantial building of red brick, with stone cornices, and capable of holding upwards of 1200. It is possessed of an excellent chime of bells. In this sacred edifice, on Wednesday last, the 8th of the month, our venerable Bishop, "the elders, and the brethren," met for the purpose of choosing a man to fill the high and holy office of the episcopate, according to the primitive practice spoken of by Cyprian, "the testimony of the clergy and the suffrages of the people," or as another ancient writer describes the election of St. Chrysostom, "by the common vote of all, both clergy and laity." At 11 o'clock there was divine

service. The singing was excellent, the congregation generally joining in it, giving a lively idea of what congregational singing should be. The Rev. Mr. Holland, of Tyreconnel, preached from the following appropriate text, the 24th and 25th verses of the 1st chapter of Acts: "And they prayed and said, Thou Lord which knowest the hearts of all men, show whether of these twain Thou hast chosen, that he may take part in this ministry and Apostleship, from which Judas by transgression fell, that he might go to his own place; and they cast forth their lots, and the lot fell upon Matthias." The sermon was very appropriate to the solemn occasion, and displayed much eloquence as well as research on the part of the preacher. Having shown the distinction between the apostolical and episcopal functions, he proceeded to illustrate from ecclesiastical history the various methods of selecting a man to fill the office of a Bishop. But the method of election was of minor importance. Consecration by the laying on of hands of other Bishops was indispensable before his recognition as a true successor of the Apostles. He then showed that in many parts of the Bible precepts had been laid down to guide the Church in the spirit in which she should proceed, and that history gave numerous precedents to show that the course now about to be pursued was consistent with the early practice of the church. He concluded by pointing out the scriptural requirements of a bishop, and urging that all those who were to take part in the election ought to rely for their guidance rather upon prayer than upon their own wisdom. The sermon was listened to with deep attention.

After the administering of the Holy Communion, his Lordship announced that he had appointed a committee to scrutinize the votes, but the Synod would meet at four o'clock to receive the report, and would then be further adjourned until 10 A. M., to-morrow. At four o'clock the clergy and delegates took their seats his lordship presiding—the body of the Church and the front seats of the gallery being filled with spectators, who manifested a very lively interest in the proceedings. The Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.D., read prayers. The roll of the clergy and lay delegates having been called, 43 clergymen and 71 delegates answered to their name. The Bishop then delivered his charge, of which the following is a synopsis:—

He congratulated the inhabitants of the new diocese upon their having made up the amount required for the new bishopric, and expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which, by the new act, it was decided that the election of a Bishop was to be carried on. All things having been thus arranged, they were now to proceed to their first election. He then went on to relate the mode in which the election was to be held; approving of the spirit which had, on one or two occasions, been manifested in the United States, in cases where, of two candidates one had a majority of the clergy, and the other of the laity; on which occasions, after two or three ballots, the laity usually gave way, believing that the clergy were most interested in the result, and were best qualified to judge as to who should be appointed. His lordship then alluded to the well known election of Dr. Wainwright, which was not decided until after nine ballots. He also alluded to the first election of a Bishop of the Diocese of Western New York, where the constitution of the Synod was similar to our own. He referred to these facts, as showing that no angry feeling had followed the result of the election, and showing also that the election of Bishops in the United States by the joint vote of the clergy and laity, had been attended with the happiest results to the Church generally. He had often, he remarked, pondered upon the proceedings of the 120 disciples, who met in an upper chamber to fill up the vacancy in the apostolic body, caused by the falling away of Judas, and he now called upon them to act in the same meek and prayerful spirit that these one hundred and twenty disciples did.

His lordship having concluded the Rev. Mr. Mack stated that he had been requested to state the wish felt by many of his friends, that the election should be allowed to proceed at once, as many delegates from the western part of the country were anxious to return home.

The Bishop said he could not consent to this. He was himself suffering from indisposition, but it would be unseemly to hurry proceedings of such vast importance.

Mr. Deedes, of Woodstock, seconded by Mr. Prince, then moved a resolution to the effect:

That in consequence of the great differences of opinion which have arisen, the Synod hereby express their deep conviction that it would be for the peace and welfare of the diocese, that an appointment should be made without actuation by the Synod, and that a committee be appointed, consisting of the Bishops of Toronto, Quebec, and Montreal, to select a proper party for the approval of her Majesty, and such selection this Convention pledges itself to accept and ratify without further meeting.

The Bishop (to Mr. Deedes). Unless your proposition was unanimously entertained, it would only lead to trouble. From the appearance of the assembly I think the best thing would be for you to withdraw, but we are willing to hear all your remarks.

Mr. Deedes said that before proceeding to the business of the Synod, it would be well for them to ascertain the resolution, which was a proposition of peace, and would have the effect of doing away with the excitement which had been stirred up by this contest. He felt satisfied that such a proposition would be received with welcome. They had almost unanimously come to the conclusion that the Bishop should be selected from among the clergymen of the country, and no doubt the bishops to whom they proposed to refer the matter would respect that wish—they had always been accustomed to receive the decisions of his lordship as law in all matters of dispute, and why should they not do so in this case? He brought forward this proposition as tending to secure peace, and give them a freedom from the strife which had unhappily arisen. He again read the resolution, which was received with loud cries of "no, no!"

Mr. Lawrence Lawrason would not have come forward if he had not felt himself able to show the Synod that the proposition was utterly impracticable. (Applause.) When the subscription for raising the funds for the new Diocese, under the Bishop's written directions, was first started, the Committee decided that the subscriptions should be raised upon the express condition that they should only be payable on the election of a Bishop by the clergy and laity of the Diocese. (Cheers.) The mortgages and securities in the funds were taken upon that condition; and as Treasurer and Secretary, he held them in trust for that purpose, and the contributors had power to recall their subscriptions if the Bishop was not appointed according to the assigned conditions. Mr. Lawrason then read the heading of the subscription list, which contained these words, "Upon the express understanding that the clergy and the laity shall be permitted to elect their own Bishop."

His Lordship was of opinion that the resolution had better be withdrawn, and the election allowed to go on quietly, as at first proposed. The proposition, although a good one, would not have the effect of securing peace. He had no anticipation that any ill-feeling would follow the result of the election, and he thought it should be allowed to proceed. (Cheers.) They could not get through life without meeting some difficulties, and in all such cases he had been accustomed to throw himself upon the good feelings of his people, and he trusted that in this case he would not be disappointed. (Cheers.)

Mr. Deedes then withdrew the motion. The Synod was then adjourned until ten o'clock, on Thursday.

It was extremely difficult to say this first day which of the two candidates, Dr. Bethune or Dr. Cronyn, was most likely to be successful. The friends of each party were equally sanguine of success. Some, however, were of opinion that Dr. Cronyn had a majority of the laity, and Dr. Bethune of the clergy. Great excitement prevailed as may naturally be expected, but it was restrained within decorous bounds.

The Synod met, according to notice, at 10 A. M. The clergy took their seats on the right of the church, and the lay delegates upon the left—arranged according to their respective parishes.—Prayers were then read by the Rev. Dr. Evans, of Simcoe.

His Lordship having taken his seat, proceeded to state that the Committee appointed to scrutinize the votes yesterday, would act as scrutineers of the election. He also stated, that he had in his hand two papers, dissenting from the decision of the committee, with regard to the right of two of the clergy to vote. He was not surprised at having received these papers, but the question had been already decided. He admitted that some doubt existed as to the right of each of those clergymen, and it would have looked better and would have been a more delicate mode of proceeding, if those gentlemen had not come forward at all. However, they had the benefit of the doubt, and as it had been decided that they had a right to vote, they could not now proceed to a fresh investigation; and from information that he had received, he did not think that their votes would have any effect upon the election. He trusted that the proceedings would be conducted in such a manner as to show that they all felt the serious nature of the occasion. He begged, therefore, that there might be no manifestation of feeling, and that all would pay due respect to the solemnity of the occasion, and the sacred edifice in which they were assembled.

The roll of the clergy and lay delegates was then called over.

At the request of his Lordship, a moment was spent by each in private prayer, for Divine assistance.

The balloting was then commenced—the votes of the clergy being first taken, then those of the lay delegates—each parish giving one vote—the lay members of the committee of scrutineers being stationed at the ballot box devoted to the lay delegates, and the clerical members at the other. 42 clergymen voted and 37 parishes. The proceedings were conducted with the utmost order and decorum. No names were mentioned. The Rev. Gentlemen who were supposed to be the candidates; occupied their usual places. The delegates from the parish of Dereham and Norwich not being able to agree, no vote was given. About half-past twelve o'clock the ballot was closed, and the result being declared by his Lordship, it was found, that of the clergy 22 had voted for Dr. Cronyn, and 20 for Dr. Bethune. The vote of the laity was 10 for Dr. Bethune, and 23 for Dr. Cronyn.

The announcement of the result of the ballot was received with a vociferous cheer from the people in the galleries, which was immediately and sternly repressed by the Bishop.

The Rev. Mr. Dewar said, that with the consent of his Lordship, he had a resolution to put to the Synod, which he thought would meet with their approval.—They had been engaged in a contest new in itself, and attended with some circumstances which were not likely to occur again, and it would be strange if some wrongs had not been done which had better be left undone, and some things spoken which had better be left unspoken. They would have been more or less than men if it had not been so. For himself, who had taken an active part in the election, and for those who acted with him, he had only to say that his sole aim had been to discharge what he believed to be his duty to the Church. His cause had not prospered, but he trusted that the Almighty Ruler would so dispose of all things, that this event would turn out to the best interests of His Church. He (Mr. Dewar) now felt that he had a further duty to perform, in proposing the motion he was about to lay before them. They all desired the prosperity of their Zion; they all desired that there might be plenteousness within her palaces: but that there could not be till there was peace within her walls. He now called upon them to declare to the world at large, that they, as Canadian Churchmen, were not unworthy of the privilege which had been granted to them first, in all the British dominions; and he called upon them all to make that declaration by supporting the motion he was about to propose, which was to the following effect:—

That the Lord Bishop be requested to submit to Her Majesty for her approval, the name of the Rev. B. Cronyn, D.D., as the unanimous choice of the Synod of this new Diocese, for the office of Bishop.

He called upon them by this to declare that no breach had been made in their walls which was not healed in this hour, and to testify to their new Bishop that they would give him not merely the cold obedience which he had the power of enforcing, but the warm affection and cheerful loyalty of their hearts, and that cordial sympathy in everything that he undertook for the good of the Church, which would enable him to go on his way rejoicing.

Rev. Mr. Lister seconded the motion, and hoped that it would be adopted unanimously.

Mr. Deedes had been as anxious as any one to ob-

tain a different result, but would most cordially support the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Goodhue was certain that the result of the election left no unkind feeling in the minds of the laity, and that the clergy would find that they would co-operate most heartily with them. He hoped that if London was to be the Diocesan city, the clergy on their visit to it would be always received with hospitality.

The motion was then carried unanimously.

A. Shade, Esq., moved the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Shore:—

That the Clergymen and Churchwardens, together with five of the laity of each Parish within the new Diocese, be a committee to collect by subscription or otherwise, the sum of £12 10s. yearly, to be remitted to the Treasurer of the Endowment Fund in aid of the Bishop's salary, for the next four years, or until a permanent fund is provided, producing a yearly salary of not less than £1000 currency.

The motion was opposed by Rev. Mr. Dewar, Dr. Evans and others, on the ground that there were many parishes which had hitherto given little or nothing, while others had contributed to the full extent of their means.

After some further discussion the motion was withdrawn.

Rev. Mr. Dewar then moved a vote of thanks to the citizens of London, for their extreme hospitality to the members of the Synod, which was carried by acclamation.

The Bishop then declared the Synod adjourned sine die, and retired.

Dr. Cronyn requested the members of the Synod to remain for a few moments, while he proposed for their adoption, the draft of an address to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, their connection with whom was so soon to be severed.

The Ven. the Archdeacon of York was requested to take the Chair.

Dr. Cronyn then said he was about to propose for their adoption, an address to his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto; but before doing so, he desired to express his thankfulness to them for unanimously electing him to the highest position which, in his opinion, any man could attain. He felt the deep responsibility of his position, and how impossible it was for him to bear that responsibility, trusting in his own strength, and he earnestly besought them all, whenever they approached the Throne of Grace, to pray for him that assistance might be granted him to enable him to discharge the duties of the office which they had entrusted to his hands. He felt that no words would be necessary from him in reference to the address which he was now about to lay before them. [He then read it.] Such was the address which he proposed to present to his Lordship. It faithfully represented his own feelings, but if there was one expression which they wished to alter or make more affectionate in its meaning, he would most gladly consent to the alteration.

Rev. Dr. Bethune said that it was natural that they should desire to present an address to his Lordship in consequence of the reverence which was about to take place. It was natural that they should all regret that a connection which had so long, and so happily existed had come to an end, it was natural that they should express that feeling. The sentiments contained in this address were of the highest and most affectionate character, and in them he most heartily concurred. He united with them all in their satisfaction at the election to the Episcopate of a gentleman towards whom he had always entertained a warm friendship. He had not been brought into competition with him of his own accord, but at the earnest desire of his friends, who thought more highly of his capabilities than he ventured to himself; and now that they had failed in their object, he was sure that they would feel with him that their efforts had been overruled for the best.

The address was then unanimously adopted, and it was agreed that a copy should be sent to the Bishop with a request that he would name the time and place at which he would receive it.

Rev. Mr. Brough said that they would also be parting from the second officer of the diocese—the Ven. the Archdeacon of York; and he would therefore move that a committee be appointed to draw up an address to that gentleman, expressive of the respect and esteem which they all entertained for him.

Rev. Mr. Jessopp seconded the motion, speaking in the highest terms of the character of the Venble. the Archdeacon.

A vote of thanks was also given to Mr. Holland, for his sermon, which was ordered to be printed for the members of the Synod.

7 P.M. having been announced as the hour at which

the address to the Bishop and the Archdeacon, would be received, the meeting separated.

The Bishop elect, Dr. Cronyn, has generally been claimed by the Low Church party as belonging to them, but from various speeches I have heard hitherto make, I am led to the conclusion that he is a much better Churchman than many of the party in the diocese that lay claim to him. Sounder and more churchmanlike sentiments I have rarely heard even from professedly high churchmen. In the high office to which he has been elected, I feel confident that he will not allow himself to be swayed by any party feelings—that he will strive to be a faithful and just Bishop to his Diocese at large, not recognizing any party or clique. He is a native of Ireland, about 54 years of age, and has resided in Canada for 25 years. He is a D.D. of Trinity College, Dublin.—*N. Y. Ch. Journal*

News Department.

Extracts from latest English Papers.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday, July 14.

INDIA.

Earl Granville said, that since he had the opportunity of addressing their lordships last night, the government had received further intelligence respecting the events which had occurred in India, which, with their lordships' permission, he would now read to the house. The information was couched in these terms:

"From Agra to Bombay.

"FROM LIEUT. GOVERNOR TO LORD ELPHINSTONE.
"Dated June 11, 6.30 a.m.

"Pray stop steamer for message just coming, if there is still time. There has been great success on the 8th of this month outside the walls of Delhi; 26 guns captured, and the rebels driven dispersed into the town. All the heights are in our possession."

"From Agra to Bombay.

"FROM LIEUT. GOVERNOR TO LORD ELPHINSTONE.
"Dated June 11, 7.40 a.m.

"Mr. Greathead, agent to lieutenant governor, writes from before Delhi, June 8:—We have made good our points to-day, and we are now encamped on the parade-ground with the heights between the cantonments and the city in our hands, and in a position to commence the siege at once. The enemy had taken up a strong position at Badulla Seraje, which was carried with the capture of all their guns. The pursuit was so sharp that the gunners threw themselves off their horses, and left the field pieces standing on the road. The heavy guns remain in position. Twenty-six guns in all have been captured to-day, and large quantities of ammunition and entrenching tools."

"From Fort St. George to Bombay.

"FROM LORD HARRIS TO LORD ELPHINSTONE.
"Dated June 12, 3 p.m.

"The steamer from Calcutta has brought the following order of the Governor General:—Sir Harry Somerset to assume command of her Majesty's and the Hon. Company's forces in India till further notice;—Sir Patrick Grant to proceed to Bengal as provisional commander in chief of that army, pending the appointment of a successor to General Anson. Major General J. Reed to assume command of the Bengal army until Sir Patrick Grant's arrival. Major General Sir H. Barnard to command the field force proceeding against Delhi. Brigadier Cotton, her Majesty's service, to be brigadier general and command Peshawar for the present."

"From Indore to Bombay.

"FROM COL. DURAND TO LORD ELPHINSTONE.
"Dated June 12, 5.26 p.m.

"All quiet here. Malwa Contingent Cavalry failed to induce the artillery and infantry to join them in revolt. Quartermaster Sergeant Bradshaw reports them loyal to a man: Cavalry have drawn off, it is said, towards Kutchroad. Captain Carter counter-marched with the 5th Gwalior Infantry from near Mandersore on Angor; made 53 miles in 37 hours and secured Angor. Temper of Mhow troops uncertain."

"From Indore to Bombay.

"FROM COL. DURAND TO LORD ELPHINSTONE.
"Dated June 13, 11, 17 a.m.

"From Saugor, under date the 10th, received information that the troops at Jhansi and Nowgong have mutinied; the Agra and Cawnpore, dawks have been cut off. At Jhansi the European officers' families massacred in the fort, a rajah set up by the troops, and Boodala forces being raised. Particulars of Nowgong

gods' mullins have not reached Indore. Mhow quiet, but temper of troops, especially wing of cavalry uncertain. Infantry of Malwa Contingent behaving with remarkable fidelity."

"From Agra to Bombay.

"FROM LIEUT. GOVERNOR TO SECY TO GOVERN'T.

Dated June 13, 3 p.m.

"Nothing further from Delhi up to this time; communications in advance greatly interrupted. All contingents quit here.

"Pray write to England and say that the town and district of Jhansi are all in the hands of the rebel troops, who have set up a member of the Jhansi family as Rajah.

"The European residents had to take refuge in the fort, but access was given through the treachery of the Ranees and her people. It is much to be feared that very many lives of the European officers and their families have been lost. The European officers in Jaboun have fallen back upon Etawa, Bauda, and Jaboun. Mention in letters of a serious outbreak in Cawnpore; result not accurately known; very great disorder reported in the Doab down to Allahabad; this is in Bauda letters. Bauda and Humrapora comparatively quiet. The Adenzurah Rajah siding Bauda."

"From Agra to Bombay, Madras, and Hyderabad.

"FROM LIEUT. GOVERNOR TO SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT AND RESIDENT.

Dated June 13, 8 p.m.

"Extract of a letter from Mr. Thornhill, collector at Muttra, dated June 13, 1857:—"The Seth had news from Delhi last night. Up to the 10th nothing of marked importance, but I gather that a good part of the wall near one of the gates has been broken down. Mutineers in Delhi said to be in a panic. 500 horses of the Nawab of Thujjur, who are said to have been serving the mutineers, have fled back to Thujjur.—The King anxious to throw himself on British protection."

"From Indore to Bombay.

"FROM COL. DURAND TO GOVERNMENT.

Dated June 14th.

"The political agent of Gwalior sent yesterday news from Jhansi as follows:—A spy sent to Jhansi has returned with a note from the Tabseelar. The spy says he saw the mutinous 300 infantry and 300 cavalry leave Jhansi at 3 a.m. on the 12th with all the treasure, for Chitpore on the Cawnpore road.—They said they were going to Cawnpore and Delhi.—The Ranees was in power. Malwa Contingent Cavalry rebels at Thull also talk of marching on Delhi. All quiet at Augor. On the 11th all quiet here. News of Benares corps having risen, and been driven from station by artillery and Europeans, with very heavy loss to mutineers."

Bombay, June 15, 10 a.m.

"Letters were received yesterday from Lahore of the 3d of June. Punjab generally tranquil and order maintained throughout. At Peshawar some uneasiness in consequence of the large number of regular native troops, but no outbreak. Vigorous measures were being taken, and severe examples made of the mutineers and deserters. At Hansi and Hisab the Hriannah Light Infantry mutinied. These places were plundered, and it is feared that all the Europeans were murdered. Mooltan quiet. Mhow quiet. Accounts from Kurrachee up to the 9th of June. Everything quiet in Scinde."

INDIA.—FURTHER OF THE OUTBREAK.

The troops at Neemuch, Nusserabad, Loodianah, Allygurb, and other stations, proved to be alike tainted. So much doubt was there, indeed, regarding those at Nusserabad, that a picket of the Bombay Lancers—who fortunately had not been taken away from the Station—mounted guard over the Bengal battery. On the 29th of May, at about four in the evening, the storm broke over that devoted station. It commenced by a rush of the mutineers to the guns; there they soon overpowered the few gallant Lancers who were guarding them, loading with canister, these men, numbering upwards of 2000, awaited the deadly strife. And now ensued a passage at arms, which for brilliant gallantry, determined coolness, and devotion, stands, I think, as we hear it, unequalled in the annals of history. The Bombay Lancers (1st Light Cavalry), who for seven days had remained booted and saddled in expectation of such emergency, were mounted and formed up instantly. Officers fell in at the head of their respective troops, the word was given to march, and with the chivalry of Knights Templars this brave body (in numbers about 200) went forward to almost certain death. As they neared the cursed battery the word was given to "Charge." Regardless of the fearful leaden shower that instantly opened upon them, and the terrific gaps it occasioned in their armed ranks, each man, from the colonel to the young

est trooper, emulating the deeds of their gallant European comrades at Balaklava, only pressed the more eagerly and determinedly forward. Through and through the mutinous scoundrels did they ride, and only desisted when the commanding officer, seeing the great loss they had already sustained and the awful inequality of the contending parties, sounded the retreat, and directed the few men who remained to cover the retreat of the ladies and families from the station. This they did, conducting them in safety to a village 80 miles distant, from whence, this band of men again issued and succeeded in capturing one of the guns. In this gallant affair the regiment lost Captain Spottiswoode and Cornet Newbury, killed; Colonel Penney died immediately after the action; and Captain Hardy and Lieutenant and Adjutant Loch, wounded; the number of men killed is not known. It is impossible to overrate the confidence this gallant conduct of the Lancers has created in all quarters. Nobody ever doubted that the Bombay troops were faithful and staunch to a man, and this is the most undeniable proof they could have of it. A report is current that a regiment has mutinied at Neemuch, and murdered some of the officers there; some, however, are known to have escaped to Jawood. The death of General Anson (the late Commander in Chief), will, it is thought, bring matters to an early termination, as his movements against the insurgents at Delhi have, like the orders issued both by him and the Governor General, been distinguished only for great want of promptitude, vigour and decision. There is no doubt whatever that had vigorous measures been at once adopted with the 34th and other regiments—the two at Agra for instance—at the commencement of the outbreak, half of the bloodshed that we now lament would never have occurred. Instead of being disbanded, the regiments should have been mown down with canister. Instead of pen the cannon should have been used.

Now that the mischief is done let us hope that the eyes of the people of England will be opened, and that you and they will at once call attention to the folly and danger of government sending out men to govern and command who are not only totally unfit from age, but who have never even studied in the slightest degree the character or the circumstances of the people they are to rule. "Quite good enough for India," is a saying of ministers that will one day most assuredly cost England her possessions in India. Now, too, that it has been shown that the Bengal native army is not to be trusted, the loud and oft repeated cry for more Europeans will, it is hoped, receive a little attention. In the meantime I am happy to be able to state that the day of retribution is at hand. A large mass of troops is now moving on Delhi; a moveable column has been formed at Peshawar; another, of Bombay troops, is en route from Poona to Mhow. Two regiments have proceeded up the Indus, from Kurrachee to Mooltan, and the 6th and 78th Highlanders have ere this reached and marched from Calcutta. The independent rajahs and the whole of the country generally, disgusted with the brutal acts of the mutineers, are affording aid to government. Funds remain steady and the new loan still continues to fill, so that you will perceive confidence is fully reposed in our government.

Many of the mutineers are being hanged and shot at Peshawar.

Twelve o'clock, noon.—Intelligence has just been received by government, by electric telegraph, that the force under Gen. Barnard had arrived before Delhi on the 8th inst., and had immediately given battle to the mutineers, who, with the "King of India" at their head, were encamped outside the walls. The victory was most complete, 26 guns having been taken, and the scoundrels driven dispirited into the fort. Delhi is now surrounded by our force, and is entirely at our mercy, which commodity will, it is hoped, be dealt out in the same ratio as they dealt it to their officers. A few hot shot or carcasses thrown in, and Delhi will be razed to the ground, burying beneath its walls the cowardly ruffians who sought protection within them.

BOMBAY, June 13, 1857.

At the hour for closing the mails on the 11th, it was ordered that the steamer should remain in harbor for forty-eight hours, in anticipation of news arriving of the fall of Delhi. These may yet come before 2 p.m., but I much doubt it. It cannot, however, be long delayed, as our engineers are necessarily cognizant of all the weak points of the fort, which at its best was never a strong one. I have seen no plan of it, but I believe that it consists of one light wall, built of brick or stone, with a narrow and not deep ditch on the outside. The wall has a number of flanking bastions placed at intervals of about 300 feet along it, and these are all loop-holed for musketry. Guns, it is supposed, have been mounted throughout, but it is known there are some curtains the faces of which cannot be enfiladed from any of the bastions. A regular siege, with parallels and approaches is, of course, not to be thought of, but it is not known what plans Gen. Barnard intends to adopt for its reduction. A *coup de main* is talked of, blowing in the gates with petards, and pouring in an irresistible mass of men; others advocate ascending and running a battery up to the walls and pounding them down. I, however, prefer the plan of burning the place to the ground with carcasses and hot shot, or setting it on fire in a number of places, and then, when the attention of the defenders is distracted, to render them still further distraught by attacking them in three or four spots. Whatever system be adopted, a week at the outside must bring the intelligence that Delhi has fallen.

In the House of Commons, July 16, Mr. Schofield brought up the report of the committee on the Mayo election, which declared that Mr. Moore was unduly elected at the last election, and that the said election was void. The committee further reported upon the conduct of the Rev. Peter Conway and the Revd. Luko Ryan, as calling for the serious consideration of the house.

Sugar, Porto Rico, at 56s. 58s.; Demerara, at 44s. to 47s. 6d.; St. Kitt's at 52s. 54s.—all 6d. to 1s. decline on last week's rates.

IRELAND.—The *Derry Sentinel* announces that the Rev. Moore O'Connor, rector of Culdaff, has written a letter to the Lord Bishop of Derry, to the effect that he has become a convert to Romanism, and therefore resigns the living to the patron, the Marquis of Donegal. In taking this step the revd. pervert refers to "the purifying wave of the Catholic Church, having passed over him." But the *Derry paper* remarks—

"The time chosen by Mr. O'Connor to desert the Protestant faith is rather inopportune. The Bishop had concluded his proofs in the suit instituted by his lordship to degrade him of his status as a clergyman of the Church of England and deprive him of his benefice, to which, by the judgment given in the Court of Queen's Bench, he had no legal claim. The case was almost ripe for hearing; but, instead of meeting the gravest accusations against his character, he has abandoned the Ecclesiastical Court, and taken refuge in the Church of Rome. This is the last strange phase in a career as chequered and eventful as many that have already secured their respective biographers."

An Armagh paper, noticing the secession, says that the suit will be continued until Mr. O'Connor is legally degraded.

The *Pays* says that orders have been sent from London to Admiral Lord Lyons, who is now at Spezzia, to send several of his ships to China. The Brunswick, which has been stationed at Leghorn, is to be dispatched to Calcutta.

CHINA.—The news from Hong Kong is to May 25. The sufferings of the Chinese are frightful. Famine continued to increase in Canton and the interior. The gunboats have gone up the Canton river to attack the Mandarin junks. General Garrett and his staff have arrived. A battle has been fought between the Imperialists and the rebels about Foo-chow-foo, and it is believed that the Imperialists have been victorious. Sir John Bowring has intimated that compensation for loss sustained by British subjects will be demanded from the Chinese Government.

CANADA.

VERDICT ON THE "MONTREAL" DISASTER.—The Coroner's jury on Thursday evening, at Quebec, returned a verdict of manslaughter against Rudolf, the owner of the steamer Montreal, Capt. Rudolf Dorval, the pilot, and Roberge, the mate, and strongly censuring Wilson, the senior controlling agent. The verdict also recommends a stringent enforcement of the Steamboat Law. The parties implicated will be indicted at the present Session Court, Queen's Bench.

APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:—To be the Chief Inspector of Pickled Fish for the County of Garsborough—James A. Tory, Esquire, in place of E. H. Francheville, Esq. To be Justices of the Peace: In the County of Cumberland—Chas. E. Hatchford, Jno. Travis, Wm. Keiver, Joseph Coates, Douglas Peggley, Wm. Stewart, Westchester, Alfred Black, Wm. D. Brundige, Thos. Thomson, and John Bragg, Esqrs. In the County of Victoria—Murdoch McLeod, Esq. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, in Council, has been pleased to vacate the existing Board of School Commissioners in the District of Cumberland proper, and to reconstruct the same, and for that purpose has been pleased to appoint to be Commissioners of Schools in the District of Cumberland proper, in the place of the members of the Board whose seats are hereby vacated, the following persons:—The Revd. Alex. Clarke, Revd. W. McCarty, Revd. E. B. Demill, Revd. Robt. Crane, Revd. J. Munro, Revd. — Duff, Hon. H. G. Pineo, Jos. Oxley, Esq. Thos. Logan, Esq., Dr. Benj. G. Page, Tillott Harrison, Esq., Gilbert Swann, Esq.

His Excellency, by the advice of the Executive Council, is pleased to re-establish Sydney, in the Island of Cape Breton, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance, concurrently with North Sydney—and to rescind as far as relates to the Registry of Shipping, the order passed on the 18th June, 1855, in reference to those Ports—hereby reconstituting and establishing the Port of Sydney as a Port of Registry for Shipping, and directing the Registry of Shipping at North Sydney to be discontinued and to be restored to the Port of Sydney.

His Excellency has also been pleased to re-appoint Charles E. Leonard, Esq., to be a principal officer of Customs and Navigation Laws, for the Port of Sydney.

Youth's Department.

FUNERALS IN INDIA.—A lady, who recently went to India to assist in a Mission school, sends us the following letter. It tells us something about these people, whose souls our Missionaries are striving to convert to God. What a scene of delusion or despair is the funeral of a heathen! How different from that sure and certain hope of a blessed resurrection, with which Christians commit to the earth the body of a child of God, whose soul God has taken to Himself. Think, whether you are doing all you can for the propagation of that Gospel, by which the Heathen, who now lie in darkness, may be made partakers of the same glorious hope with ourselves.

"Dear Sir,—Living, as I at present do, in a part of Madras where funerals are very frequently passing, I have taken great interest in them, and, as I think some of your readers may feel as I do, I venture to send a short account of the mode of burial here.

"As soon as possible after death the body is prepared for the grave, as it must be interred within twenty four hours. It is dressed as when alive, with the exception of having the head shaved and bare, instead of a turban being placed on it. There are three distinct races, viz., the Mussulman, the East Indian (generally of Portuguese descent, and consequently Roman Catholics), and Native, the latter being subdivided into Christian and Heathen; very rarely, and only by the better classes, that is among Christians, is a coffin used. Servants, laborers, workmen, and small tradesmen cannot afford it; a bier is used instead, and is more or less ornamented, according to the means of the deceased. The most simple form is that of an oblong tray, about six feet long and twelve inches deep, over which a sheet is thrown and festooned around the edges. The body is laid on this and covered with another sheet, leaving the face and head exposed. The bier has a long pole like a bowsprit, projecting from either end, but longer in front (I suppose to steady it), and is placed on other poles, and raised on the bearers' shoulders. At this season (January), when flowers are in profusion, the tray is filled up with them, and very often there is a crimson canopy over it, which is hung with wreaths of flowers, as are also the sides of the bier. The wreaths of flowers do not look quite so nice as you would be apt to imagine, as they nip off the flowers close to the head, and have no green leaves intermingled. The corpse is always preceded by music: the Native by the discordant tom-tom, and the Portuguese by a noise almost equally discordant, being caused by a trumpet and a muffled drum. The Roman Catholic assistants who precede the corpse are as shabby a set of people as you can see. They wear a sort of coarse cassock, walk sometimes barefoot, sometimes with thick grey stockings and heavy shoes; over the cassock they wear an alb of muslin, which is so thin and so dirty that it looks more grey than white. The Mussulmans are preceded by a person reading or singing verses from the Koran. When they arrive at the grave, the corpse is taken out, wrapped in the sheet, and laid in the ground; the burying grounds are surrounded by high walls, to prevent the jackals getting at the bodies, which they would do in a few hours unless kept off. One caste of Natives bury their dead in a sitting posture, so that before the body stiffens they set it up against the wall in that attitude, and of course the hole has to be dug very deep to put them in. Before the grave is closed, the attendants throw cocoa-nuts at the head, for the purpose of splitting the skull, as it is believed that one of the six vital airs is contained in it, and would not otherwise escape. This is the only caste who do not burn their dead. From what I have observed since I have resided here, I think burning is the most rational way of disposing of the body in these hot climates, and though revolting to English ideas in England, is I think, much less so here, than the dread of having the body devoured by jackals, to which it is liable occasionally in spite of precautions.

"When a body is to be burned it is placed on the pile without any covering, and the wood is placed over it, but I am told that when the fire first reaches it the muscles contract, and the corpse starts up in a sitting posture which must be rather startling to those unaccustomed to such scenes. I can assure you the vicinity of a burning ground, when the wind blows from it, is anything but agreeable.

"Since writing the above, I saw the funeral of a rich Roman Catholic Christian pass. The body was covered with a crimson shawl, and three or four cloths, about six yards long, were placed on the ground for

the procession to walk over; when the corpse had passed, the attendants took up the last cloth and ran on to the front again with it.

"The whole expense of the very commonest funeral is about a rupee (2s.)—*Gospel Missionary.*

THE BUTTERFLY CHASE.—Little William ran into his father's garden on an early summer's morning, to pluck a bunch of pinks and stocks, from his own flower bed, as a present to his mother, for it was her birthday. As he entered the garden he saw a beautiful butterfly, fluttering here and there. Then the boy forgot his mother and his flowers, and tried to catch the insect. At first he followed it, bending down and with light steps so as to seize it unawares; but his desire increased with every step, and the butterfly seemed to him more and more beautiful the further it went. At last it settled on a young fruit tree, which was bearing its first blossoms. This tree stood close to the flower bed, which belonged specially to William, and indeed his father had also given him the tree. For which reason and also because it was so young and well grown, the boy prized it exceedingly. As he now saw the butterfly resting on the blossom, he sprung towards it, and struck both tree and insect so violently with his hat, that all the blossoms fell to the ground, and two branches were broken off. Then he looked down in trouble, and saw not only the branches lying at his feet, but also the butterfly quite dead, with its beautiful wings torn and destroyed, and he discovered that he had trampled down all his hyacinths and stocks and pinks. Then William returned home crying and lamenting, without either flowers or butterfly—a picture of passionate desire and grasping after pleasure.—*Krummacker.*

Selections.

Quedah; or, Stray Leaves from a Journal in Malayan Waters. By Captain Sherard Osborn, R.N., C.B., Officier de la Légion d'Honneur. Longman & Co.

Whatever marks of immaturity there may be about the style of *Quedah*, there is no deficiency of humor, or interest, or clear description in it. We breathe in it the very atmosphere of the tropics, as we float along between

Summer isles of Eden lying in dark purple spheres of sea; while half-naked Malays and English tars are associated and contrasted in a way hardly to be found out of *Robinson Crusoe*. The special service in which Captain Osborn was engaged was the blockade of Quedah, in co-operation with a Siamese army, advancing from the continent. Quedah is a province in the Malay peninsula, originally Malayan, conquered by the Siamese, and about the year 1838 re-conquered by the original owners. The Malays, however, appear to have no recognized national existence, and the aid and countenance of the English were bestowed—very much against Captain Osborn's sympathies—on the Siamese. But the contest was not a sanguinary one on our side. The English force consisted only of a single 18 gun corvette, the *Hyacinth*, with some half dozen gun boats, manœuvred in a great measure by friendly Malays. Its duty was merely to blockade, and as the enemy had a great respect for English prowess, the blockade never became a fight. The Siamese army advanced, the forts fell before it one by one, and the chief duty which fell to the lot of the English was that of assisting their conquered enemies to escape from the massacre which their victorious allies were eager to inflict.

Sherard Osborn, then a midshipman of the *Hyacinth*, commanded one of the gunboats, the *Emerald*, alias *Numero Tergo*, or "Number Three," as her crew unpoetically preferred to call her. Here is his introduction to them:—

"My swarthy crew received their new commander in the height of Malay *tenue*. The gayest pocket-handkerchiefs tied round their heads, and their bodies wrapped in the tasteful cotton plaid of the country, called a sarong, and their bare legs and sinewy arms, with the warlike creese, gave them the air of as many game-cocks. Not a soul of them could speak a word of English, and until I could master enough Malay to be understood, my sole means of communication lay through an individual who introduced himself to me as 'Iambo, Sir!'—Interpreter, Sir! 'And a very dirty one, too,' I mentally added."

Language, however, does not seem to have been long a difficulty. He soon mastered sufficient to communicate pretty freely with his chief officer, Iader, a very remarkable character indeed. Born among the Battas, a wild race who lived in trees, and had the reputation of cannibals, he was captured in some ma-

rauding expedition, and began life as a slave on board a Malay galleon. By skill and bravery he got advanced to the rank of a fighting man, and after a variety of adventures found himself at last in a Singapore prison, under sentence of death. A happy chance saved him. A Chinese murderer was to be executed; the executioner was missing; and Iader was only too glad to supply the vacant place, and win his freedom with no other penalty than the appellation of Jack Ketch, which ever after stuck by him. Taught by experience, he now took service with the Company, and so became serang, or boatswain to the *Emerald*.

Captain Osborn has a high opinion of the Malays. He thinks them an ill used race, driven into piracy by continued persecution—a sin which he attributes chiefly upon the Dutch—but possessed of higher qualities, mental and bodily, than most of the tribes who have gained a higher place in our favor. We do wrong, he thinks, in omitting to cultivate more friendly relations with them. These are his reflections, after an account of a long and laborious expedition with them:—

"I have been thus minute in the last two days' operations to show the reader how zealous, docile, and cheerful the Malays could be when the occasion required it. They had no rations since the previous day, at about 8 a.m., and no water since the previous night; they had been twenty-four hours upon their oars during the last forty hours, yet not a murmur escaped them; and I would defy seaman of any nation to have exceeded them in any quality which makes a sailor valuable. I cannot but feel that, in a nation like ours, possessing a vast colonial empire, which, in the event of a war, either for our commercial supremacy with America, or for our civil and religious liberties with despot Europe, we might be sorely pressed to defend, it behoves every loyal man to cherish and uphold a race of sailors who combine, with all their faults and all their vices, many of the finest attributes of a seafaring people. They may be pirates, they may be buccaners; so were we; and we still pride ourselves upon the naval glories of men who founded our reputation as a naval nation upon what was nothing less than robbery upon the high seas.—Restrain and bring the Malays under our rule gently, and they will serve us heartily and zealously in the hour of England's need; they are the best race of colonial sailors we possess; grind them down, shoot them down, paddle over them, and they will join the first enemy and be their own avengers."

But it is by no means Captain Osborn's habit to be didactic. Reflections and moralizings are brief and scarce. The journal is what a journal should be, a narrative of things seen and done, with just enough of what was felt and thought to give a human interest to it. Here is a specimen of description clear enough for Landseer to paint from:—

"Passing clear of the belt of mangrove, we soon floated amongst the luxuriant vegetation of an Indian jungle; the underwood here and there giving place to small patches of grass or weed. Large alligators, which had been ashore on either bank, launched themselves slowly into the creek, or turned round and kept a steady watch with their cruel-looking yellow eyes. Bright colored iguanas and strange shaped lizards shuffled along the banks, or lay in the branches of trees, puffing themselves up as to look like nothing earthly; the shrill cry of the peaben, and the eternal chattering of the monkeys, gave life and animation to a scene which did not lack interest or beauty. Pushing our canoe in amongst the overhanging wild vines and creepers, so as to hide her, we sat smoking our cigars to await the curiosity of the monkeys. It was not long before they commenced their gambols or attempts to frighten us. A string of black ones, whose glossy coats would have vied in beauty with that of a black bear, came breaking through the trees with frantic cries, and threw themselves across the creek, and back again with amazing energy; then a hoarse round made us turn suddenly with a flashing suspicion of Malay treachery, to meet the gaze of a face almost human, with a long grey beard, which was earnestly watching us through the foliage of a withered tree; bring a gun to the shoulder, and the old man's head would be seen to leap away upon the disproportionate body of some ape. But nothing could equal in ludicrous interest a family monkey scene taking place in some clear spot at the base of a tree. There a respectable papa might be seen seated at the roots, stretching out his legs, enjoying the luxury of a scratch, and overlooking with patriarchal pride, and to small degree of watchfulness, the gambols of his son or daughter; while with fond solicitation his better half, a graceful female monkey,

was employed turning aside the tufts of grass, as if seeking nuts or berries for the little one; then she would clutch the little rascal and roll over with him, in all the joyousness of a young mother, and he, the tiny scamp, shrieked, pouted, and caressed her, like any Master Johnny or dear Billy would have done. The whole scene was a burlesque upon human nature: unable to contain ourselves longer, we burst into roars of laughter. The father leapt at once upon a neighboring branch, and shaking it with rage, whoo-who'd at us through a very spiteful set of teeth; the lady screamed, the baby squealed and jumped to her breast, clasped its little arms around her neck, and its legs around her chest, and then with a bound she was off and away with her 'ootsy-pootsy' papa following, and covering her retreat with venomous grins at us, whom he evidently considered only a superior breed of apes."

There are stores of humorous passages, and clever anecdotes, tempting to quotation; but we stay our pen, and recommend our readers, if we have whetted their appetites, to satisfy them with the book itself.—*London Guardian.*

IRON CHURCHES IN THE METROPOLIS.—The erection of iron churches in the metropolis, to meet the deficiency in various districts of church accommodation, is one of the great mechanical novelties of the age. It would appear, from a correct survey of the metropolitan districts recently made, that upwards of one hundred churches are needed to supply the necessities of the case in London, the population of which is increasing at the rate of 45,000 a year. To erect churches on the ordinary principle, by the aid of the architect, the mason, bricklayer, &c., is a slow and expensive operation; and it has been found in most districts that, to raise several thousand pounds for the purpose of fine architectural proportions is generally the work of many months, if not years; whilst to collect one thousand pounds or so for the immediate construction of a building suitable for divine worship is a comparatively easy task. The erection of an iron church, large enough to accommodate from seven hundred and fifty to one thousand persons, can now be accomplished within six or seven weeks, at a cost of from 30s. to 40s. per sitting.

All the iron churches erected in the metropolis have fully answered their purpose. These comprise a church at Kensington, erected under the auspices of Archdeacon Sinclair; one at Kenshiotown, District of St. Pancras, for the R. v. Carter Smith; one at Newington Butts, for the R. v. W. C. Moore; one in St. George's East, Old Gravel Lane, for the R. v. F. Lowder; and one at H. H. way, St. Barnabas District, for the Rev. John Rodgers. In describing the last-named, the public will have a tolerably clear perception of what the iron churches are. The Holloway Church cost £1000, and is capable of seating seven hundred people. It was built by Mr. Hemmings in five weeks, and has proved, as the Rev. J. Rogers reports, "a most comfortable place of worship, well ventilated, warm in winter, cool in summer, will endure a hundred years, can be easily and at a small cost taken down when no longer needed in the district, and removed to some other. It is 90 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 20 feet in height. It is lined with wood, which is covered with canvas and papered.—The same clergyman remarks, "Churches of this character, that can be speedily and cheaply erected, and when supplanted by a permanent church, as easily and speedily removed to some other locality, seem to be exactly adapted to meet the peculiar wants of the present day. Why not," he adds, "raise £100,000, and at once supply the pressing wants of the establishment in this metropolis, with comfortable temporary churches? They would be found, not only to meet a present necessity, but to promote in the most effectual manner the erection of permanent churches."

ANGRY ALMS.—Gottbold was one day occupied with important business, and deeply absorbed in thought, when his daughter unexpectedly entered the room, bringing a paper stating the case of a poor widow and soliciting an alms in her behalf.

Losing his temper, he spoke harshly to the poor girl, and, in an ill-humor flung to her the sum she asked. Recollecting himself, however, he cried out, "Wretched man that I am! How fair the show that my Christianity often presents, to myself at least, and how boldly I venture to say, 'Lord Jesus, thou knowest all things, thou knowest that I love thee;' and yet, now that my Saviour has come and craved a mite for this poor widow, as a practical evidence of my affection for himself, I take offence at Him for disturb-

ing my poor thoughts, though for so short a time and so good a cause. My God, thou invitest me to come to thee whenever my pleasure leads, or my necessities compel me; and, come when I may, never is my coming unseasonable or inopportune. Thou hast the whole world to govern, and yet I trouble thee not, though I break in at morning, noon, or night, and claim an alms from thy mercy. How conceited I must be to reckon my concerns and thoughts of greater moment than the sighs and prayers of my suffering fellow-Christians. I now see that sin is rashness, and have good cause henceforth to give a more gracious reception to the Lord Jesus in his members, lest in my hour of need he turn his back upon me. God loveth a cheerful giver. A benefaction to the poor should be like oil, which, when poured from one vessel into another, flows in silence, and with a soft and gentle fall. An alms reluctantly bestowed, is like a rose spoiled and discolored with the fumes of sulphur, like sanded flour or over salted meat. He who exercises charity with a reluctant heart and angry words, is like the cow which yields her milk, but overturns the pail with her foot."

OPPOSITION TO PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.—A new Catholic association, under the patronage of M. de Segur, formerly an auditor of the Rota, a pro-late of the Pope's household, and dignitary of the Imperial chapter, has just been formed at Paris, for the express purpose of opposing the march of Protestant propagandism. The founders of this society are much alarmed at the multiplication of Protestant schools and churches, which they attribute to the subventions and tracts of foreign Bible societies. They complain pathetically that heresy runs rampant in Limousin, has penetrated into Dauphine, even to the very foot of the mountain of the miracle of La Salette, and that a Protestant church has just been built at Avignon, the city of the popes. The weapons with which the new society propose to fight are very harmless, and perfectly fair. They ask all well wishers to their cause to send money and information to M. de Segur, and undertake to offer up prayers every day for the conversion of Protestants and the confusion of the enemies of the one true faith. The Society is to be called "The Society of St. Francis de Sales."—*Correspond. of Daily News.*

ROTHERFORD, NEAR DES MOINES, JUNE 15.
I was trotting slowly down one of those fine descents which mark the approach of the Des Moines River. The town, which for beauty of situation few can rival, was just about breaking on the view. At this moment there unfolded itself on a little platform between the river and the road, a camp of about thirty waggons, each capable of containing, as I afterwards learned, an average of over ten persons. The party was evidently just about to start. The oxen were harnessed to the waggons; the camp fires were smouldering in ashes; a long line of women were marching on ahead, either compelled by the exigencies of the camp, or tempted by the balmy air of the sweet spring morning.

What the party consisted of, I had not much difficulty in surmising. Riding up within the camp, I soon found that my surmises were correct. Four hundred Mormons, men, women and children, were on their way to the Salt Lake. I had little trouble in falling into conversation, first with one or two of the leaders on the camp ground, and afterwards with stragglers along side of whom I was able to walk my mule. Their history was very simple. They comprised representatives from England, Wales, Ireland, France, Germany and Denmark. The majority of them were women. Among them were to be found men evidently of respectability, who brought their families with them. Among the women, the characters were various. There were some whose appearance was anything but respectable. There were others who, from their sober demeanour, their neat, peasant-like attire, their ingenuous countenance, their accent and conversation, I could at once determine to be respectable English and Welsh girls, belonging to the humbler classes, it is true, but at the same time instinct with that homely honest and straightforwardness by which the English agricultural interests are so often distinguished.

What the temptation was which drew them to this country was soon determined. The Mormon missionaries, who are scattered over the continent of Europe, sink the religious in the economical. It is not "What a divine faith!" but "What a splendid home!" The charms of Western life are untold to the weary resident of the cramped manufacturing town. The cheapness of prairie farms is exalted on to the impoverished tenant of a rack rent field. Free institutions are dwelt upon to the Charist, a pure religion to those who are faint at heart with the corruptions, or the supposed corruptions, of the church to which they belong. Out of the thousands who come over, I believe that there are very few who do not believe that they are coming to a Christian agricultural community in which the discipline and purity of the early church

is to be united with the soil and climate of the most fertile region of the globe.

Such is the history of the great body of the Mormon emigrants whom we met near Des Moines City.—They formed but a small camp in proportion to the main body which was following after, and which contains at least a thousand persons. In fact, of the body of emigrants whom we met on our route, a very large proportion belonged to the Mormon faith. They marched in regular order, a captain being allotted to each band, and elders being scattered around in a profusion which must have made the number of unofficial laymen very small. The route they take generally avoids the large towns; and when they stop, they camp at such distances from the centres of population as may prevent their converts from obtaining information as to the true state of facts. So it is that the great Mormon emigration reaches Salt Lake.—*Colporteur Letters in the Episcopal Recorder.*

The *New York Weekly Tribune* is not a source from which we are likely to receive much instruction in matters appertaining to religion; but whatever otherwise our readers may think of the following article from its pages, it will no doubt be considered sufficiently amusing. It may also lead to a useful train of thought upon an important subject—the proper value which ought to be attached to the different parts of the service of the Church in the worship of Almighty God:

SERMONS.

Of Mr. Robert Sheriff (he declines the title of "Reverend") we know nothing but this: that he has been pastor of the Free West Church in Greenock, Scotland; that he has voluntarily resigned his pastoral office, and that he has written and printed a little pamphlet of four pages, in which he defends to the best of his ability his abdication. Mr. Sheriff is opposed to ecclesiastical titles, to gowns, white neckcloths, bands, and other clerical haberdashery. He regards organs with distrust, and he does not by any means admire public prayer, which he characterises as "tedious, more especially in Scotland." The "impression" of this retired preacher is that "not a word of man's wisdom should mingle in the service, not even in prayer." In order to exhibit his perfected ritual, he informs us that he had already engaged the New Town Hall in Greenock, but he had yielded to the advice of "a relation," who recommended a postponement, and so contented himself with emitting this little dingy tract, which with its modest protest against so much which the world regards as essential, is now before us. Mr. Sheriff's amended ritual seems to consist principally of readings from the Bible and singing, under the direction of a minister or leader. His plan, while it seeks to relieve clergymen from hard work in the pulpit, imposes upon them greater activity in the less ostentatious duty of parochial visits. With the preaching of sermons, this rebellious pastor has small patience, although it is evident that he is not incapable of writing what would be pronounced by the pews, an excellent discourse. He is indignant because in religious exercises "the sermon occupies the first and regal position." He thinks that though the preacher may tickle the brain, he has no effect upon the heart, and irreverently declares that "the perusal of a volume of sermons is about the most laborious reading with which he is acquainted," a remark in which he has been anticipated by some of the most successful pulpit orators.

So much for Mr. Robert Sheriff, who without doubt is ere this time dangling in the limbo of excommunication. But we must confess that if he be mad, there is a certain redeeming method in his madness. Should his secession effect no other object, it may serve to remind us how utterly Christianity, vehemently professing to be based upon divine revelation, has surrendered itself to human wisdom, or to speak with accuracy, to human foolishness. It is startling to reflect, that with traditions, teachings and myths such as no other form of faith can boast, opulent in a morality and philosophy so lucid that the hearts of little children can receive them without discomposing the intellect, our Christianity has resolved itself into an affair of sermons, which in their turn are affairs of rhetoric, elocution, and euphony. It is useless to deny that we think infinitely more of preaching than of praying, and a good deal more of both than of calm reflection and a well balanced life. We go to Church, as Mr. Sheriff says, "to be tickled." Some of us like hard and pitiless logic, and some of us dulcet sentences, flowery figures and musical periods. A good many of us cannot endure a preacher who is not comely to look upon, and who has not a voice of siren sweetness. In deciding upon these qualifications, we believe that some women are governed by a well-regulated code, and judge the preacher very much as they judge a French hat. As the pious crowd emerge from the meeting-house all the talk is of the sermon and its author. The dissatisfied pronounce it to have been stupid, while the pleas-

ed insist that it was delicious and edifying. Some have been bored almost mortally, while others have been entertained almost to ecstasy. The preacher is denounced as a fool or eulogized as an angel. And all this time there is an Eternal God above, pitifully listening, let us trust, to those who take His name in vain, not merely in speech but in all their life, thought and action.

In this country, and we believe in all Protestant countries, preaching is regarded as the most important part of religious services. It is noticeable that just in proportion to its emancipation from a cumbersome and ceremonious ritual, a Church is prone to fall into another extreme, and to rely for its emotion and faith upon the pulpit. In the Catholic Church the sermon is of slight importance; in the English Church it is in higher esteem, but in the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Universalist Churches it is everything. The effect of this passion for sermons upon the minister is twofold. He may be sensitive, ambitious and aspiring. If so, he is in great danger of working himself into a consumption, a bronchitis or liver complaint. Of course he breaks down, and of course he goes to Europe. It is an ignominious fact that the earnest preaching of the Gospel almost always ends in dyspepsia. In the second place, if a clergyman's physical constitution be proof against hard work, his head is very apt to be turned by the adulation continually showered upon him. He grows self-conceited and dogmatical; he thinks a great deal more of how he shall preach than of what he shall preach, and being the spoiled child of a little circle, his intellectual, moral and spiritual progress is too often arrested. He is always in great danger of parting with his sincerity and simplicity of character, and of degenerating into a mere actor.

Such being the danger of the shepherd, it is evident that his flock must be in a perilous condition. The pastor may decorate his crook with gay ribbons, may exhibit the graces of Adonis, may pipe most mellifluously, and the sheep may gaze with ineffable wonder upon their guide, philosopher and friend. But these diversions may not, after all, be very provocative of religious culture. They are quite consistent, we think, with narrow-mindedness, self-conceit, low pretence, and uncharitableness. We really ask pardon for interfering with a matter which properly belongs to our friends of the religious press, and which they understand so much better than we do. But Mr. Sheriff's little pamphlet was so suggestive, that we have been tempted to express our opinions, crude and heterodox as they undoubtedly are.—*N. Y. Tribune, July 18.*

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, AUGT. 1, 1857.

INDIA.

THE news from India is highly important. Although it does not combine intelligence of any kind that may be considered in the light of effectual measures to suppress the revolt, it shows that there is a wide spread disaffection, which it will be exceedingly difficult to deal with. The nucleus of the strength of the rebels may be said to be Delhi. In the ramifications of the conspiracy are spread over India. How it has originated cannot yet be ascertained. The most remarkable circumstance in this strange affair is, that apparently, it is confined to the army, and that this is a section of the population of India, which of all others might have been considered secure in its attachment to the Government. The good pay, the hopes of promotion, the discipline of the British army, the idea of the power of Great Britain, would all contribute to that result. Still it is notorious that amongst the general mass of the people there is yet no great excitement. Can it be possible then that the idea of his being forced to bite the end of a cartridge greased with pork fat, could have so stirred up the malignant hatred of the Sepoy to British rule? Can it be possible that any cause of this kind could have led the native cavalry and the native artillery, which are exempted from the use of this precious continent, to have taken the lead in the atrocities that have been committed? There is an absurdity connected with the idea of religious influences operating to cause this rebellion, which precludes it altogether. Even the Brahmans are not held in such estimation as to be able to move the people, much less an army under British officers, in such a cause. Joined with other influences, it may however have had its share of the effect. British rule, though a hundred times more gentle than the grinding despotism of the native princes, has never been able to inspire the affection of the people of India; but every nation among

them, has at one time or another been obliged to succumb to it, from the powerful Rajahs and the Great Mogul to the successors of Runjeet Singh, with whose downfall apparently all hope was lost, of achieving the restoration of the country to its aboriginal lords. May not the very fact of a sole dominion, based upon a prestige of power, be the real solution of the origin of this revolt? By quieting all rivalry among the native princes, it enables them to unite for the moment in one engrossing object, the liberation of their country from a tyrannical sway. Real patriots, and pseudo patriots, would all lock to this as the first great step to be achieved. Drive the English from India and the country would be theirs. The army is the fitting instrument for this purpose, the only power that could accomplish it—that force which ensured the subjugation of ruler after ruler among them—would if secured to the cause of nationality, in time be the instrument to regain the lost dominion, and the Great Mogul would once more be supreme lord. Hence probably every means has been used for its corruption. The people as a secondary object, and much better satisfied with their condition under the British rule than under that of their native oppressors, and desiring no change, need not, as we see in the case, be concerned in the struggle.

With all that we have read upon the subject we can find no more satisfactory solution of the present state of affairs in India, unless we suppose the complicity of Russia, which is not improbable. If there is ground for this supposition, we must believe it to have been assumed previous to the Persian attack upon Herat, and that both events were to have been a simultaneous co-operation with her arms, as contending against France and England. We shall not speculate at present, upon what might have been the consequences of such a diversion. It is well in view of it, that war was precipitated with her, ere such a design upon India could have been matured, and that it has been concluded with such signal advantage to England in the humiliation of her great northern adversary. Russia may now be unable, being bound by treaty, and really has no present inducement, to persist in her intrigue. The project was at one time seriously entertained of sending the British regiments in India to the Crimea. The consequences of such a proceeding may now be estimated. Indulging in speculations like these and carrying them out to their legitimate results, we shall presently conclude that a fatal blow was to be aimed at the British power in India by the policy of Russia. And it may be deemed a remarkable Providence, that now when the directing power has been disarmed, just so much of the design has been developed, which, while it can be satisfactorily dealt with, will show the weak points of our Indian dominion, and inspire the means to guard against future diplomatic treachery, or national aggression from whatever quarter.

It is sad to contemplate the change from progressive improvement, to a state of wild anarchy and confusion, which the revolt will bring upon the country. It is frightful to contemplate the atrocities upon the mild and peaceable Hindoos, which will be the consequence of the dispersion amongst them of the disbanded and fierce native soldiery. It is a melancholy consideration, that the influence of the manners and customs and the religion of Europe, will all be neutralized for a time by the suspicion that will be engendered by the equivocal relations which must be now assumed between the governors and the governed. The progress of Christianity, on the continent of India, would seem in such a state of society, to be stayed and lost in the turmoil of contending passions. The hopes of effectually working upon the minds of the people by the mild influences of the Gospel of Christ, in the wide field for the Christian benevolence of the Mother Country, which the millions of immortal souls, steeped in heathen darkness and superstition, presented, must for a time be laid aside. Still there is hope. It is manifestly confessed that the British administration of India is not what it ought to be—and that something like that which has occurred might at any time be expected as the result of a system which is sustained by corruptible influences. There will now be a remedy, or an attempt at it, by the wisest statesmen in the world, whose attention will be turned to a careful and cautious consideration of the events and causes which tend to jeopardize the existence of British Power in India. May their councils be so guided and governed, that the great country which is entrusted with the destiny of the still greater Hindoo land, may be enabled to fulfil her trust, in that spirit of wisdom and truth and equity which shall be pleasing to the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe—until in the fulness of time all her various principalities and powers shall be brought to know the Lord, and under the dominion of the

Saviour, and to further the advent of His glorious Kingdom.

Except the news from India, there is very little of interest in the papers received by the B. M. Steamer *Europa*, from England.

Convocation had met to receive Reports from its Committees. The principal of these were the subject of Home and Foreign Missions, on which Committees were appointed by both Houses, which have reported separately; and a report from the Lower House on Lay Cooperation. We shall in our next paper give the substance of these reports, as we find them in the London papers.

Lieut. General Sir Colin Campbell, the old hero of Alma, has been appointed Commander in Chief in India, with which country he is intimately acquainted. He left by the mail train on Sunday evening, July 12, for the Continent, en route to Marseilles, there to embark for India.

The Hon. General George Anson, the late Commander in Chief in India, who died of cholera at Kurnaul, on his way to Delhi with the reinforcements, was the second son of Thomas Viscount Anson, and brother of the first Earl of Lichfield. He sat at Waterloo—sat in Parliament—and held several high military offices under successive administrations—was a whig, and a zealous patron of the turf, where he was better known under the name of Colonel Anson.

BAZAAR OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.—The Bazaar of the Sisters of Charity, in aid of their own Institutions, appears to have been a most successful affair. It is affirmed that more than £1000 will be realized. The *Catholic* says "nearly one hundred pounds were taken at the door." We think it very likely that Protestants may have contributed about one half of this amount, which of itself is more than they have ever at any time contributed to Bazaars for Protestant educational purposes. This magnificent result may have been assisted by the general appreciation of the system of education pursued at the Convent of the Sacred Heart—and a good deal, as the *Catholic* says, may be due to the zeal and the assiduity of the devoted ladies who laboured in their work for three days, and "to the graceful and winning smiles with which they tempted visitors to patronise the tables over which they presided." And as every affair of the kind, nowadays, is made to bear a political significance, this one may be viewed as affording a contrast between the different lengths of the liberal and conservative purses, no such results having ever before been attained by the Catholics with all the aid of their liberal friends.

A Correspondent sends the following, and thus remarks:—"As a poetical composition the lines have great merit, and their great rarity may increase their value and render them worthy of insertion. It is, as you perceive, a translation from the Septuagint of 151st Psalm into English verse, and was done by an unknown hand about 120 years ago. This Psalm is not found in the Hebrew, but only in the Septuagint, and stands there as the 151st."

A PSALM OF DAVID.

FROM THE SEPTUAGINT.

WHILE haughty Brethren me despise,
As yet unfit for warlike deed;
I, young and little in their eyes,
Was sent the tender flocks to feed.

There far away from war's harsh noise,
My fingers tun'd the harp they strung;
To whose soft sound wish ye the voice,
In praise of Israel's God I sung.

And now fresh praises I will sing,
My head with wreaths of laurel crown'd—
Loud praises unto God my King,
Whose favour hath me thus renowned.

My lofty Brethren God will scorn
Rejecting, on my humble head
The Sacred Oil, from holy horn
Was by His Rev'rend Prophet shed.

So trusting in the Lord of Hosts,
Unarm'd I to the Army ran;
There, told of great Goliath's boasts,
Undaunted met the dreadful man.

With stalking steps, in armour drest,
Tow'rd me he mov'd with great disdain,
Blaspheming loud his rage express,
And curs'd me by his Gods profane.

On his proud neck I set my foot,
And drawing forth his massy blade
With his own sword the giant smote,
His bulky body headless made.

Our troops wh' this at distance viewed,
Now flocking round about me came;
Envyng me prais'd, who thus subdued,
At once their terror and their shame.

Various reports are afloat with reference to the existence of a fatal disease on board of that splendid piece of naval architecture, H. M. S. Orion, (90 guns) at present in this Harbour. We understand that the reports are much exaggerated, and have arisen from three deaths having taken place since the arrival of the Ship. The remainder of the sick are on board of the Pyramus, and are progressing favorably.

There have been reports that the 70th Regt. now in New Brunswick, is under orders for India; and that the 63rd now in this garrison, will supply its place in New Brunswick. The 26th Camerons and 2nd Bermuda, are also, it is said, under orders for India.

A paragraph has appeared in some of the papers, to the effect that a meeting has been held at St. John, N.B., attended by His Worship the Mayor and some other influential persons, at which £1000 had been subscribed in order to contest with Halifax another rowing match. This movement proves that the respectability of St. John deem the character of their City and Province involved in the inglorious termination of the affair of the 23rd. We learn at the same time that the parties who on the side of Halifax were engaged in that affair, being determined to retire from all such contests, have sold their Boat. We dare say, however, that a challenge like that which has just been given, will be accepted, and an opportunity afforded, by fair and honorable competition, for New Brunswick to wipe away its reproach.

A fire broke out about 3 o'clock this morning, in the back premises, Upper Water Street, near the Round Church Hill, by which sheds forming a bakery and cooper's shop were destroyed, and a good deal of confusion caused among the tenants in the vicinity. It was soon subdued. The loss is confined to the burning of the sheds and a lot of soft wood. The sailors and men of the Royal Artillery, did good service at the fire engines and otherwise. The Engine Companies as usual were most effective.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Mr. Pike—rem. received Rev. Mr. Unacke—will be attended to. Mr. Whitford—attended to. Rev. Mr. Alexander—do. Rev. R. Avery—do.

A severe headache can be cured in five minutes by Dr. P.'s celebrated Catarrh Snuff. Try it. Many a doctor's bill has been shortened by the use of this Snuff.

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

ABBOTT'S BITTERS act most beneficially on the Liver, the Stomach, and Bowels, and in Constipation, connected with long continued derangement of the Biliary Organs, termed Bilious Dyspepsia, will be found a most Wonderful Medicine.

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

MRS. C. BERTEAUX REMEDIES.

This is to certify that my child, 1 year old, was severely affected with erysipelas nearly all over her person; I was induced to try Mrs. Berteaux' Remedy, which I did. I applied it three times a day, and in less than a week he was entirely well; and I would heartily recommend it to others similarly afflicted.

Signed ABEL HOOFFMAN.

Nictaux, June, 1857. Agents in Halifax, G. E. MORTON & Co.

WHAT DYLL'S HEALING EMBROCATION IS.

It is a perfect pain destroyer, and an invaluable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Cuts, Wounds, Pain in the Sides, back and limbs, Lumbago, sore throat, burns, scalds, swellings, acne, cramp, &c. For cuts and wounds is superior to any other preparation; it will afford immediate relief to scalds or burns; and for pains or weakness in any part of the system, it will give certain relief.

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

The old maxim that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, will be fully realized by those who make use of G. W. Stone's Liquid Cathartic and Family physic, as it cleanses the blood from all impurity, frees the stomach from bile, produces a healthy action of the liver and perfectly regulates the bowels; it also removes all local pains, prevents and cures dysentery, diarrhoea, or cholera, strengthens the whole system, and is agreeable to the taste.

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.—Every head of a family should keep a supply of these great specifics at hand. No household can safely dispense with it. External injuries, which would result in the loss of a limb, or the crippling of a joint, if treated in the ordinary modes, may be cured with dispatch, and without pain or hazard, by the use of the Ointment. Erysipelas, salt rheum, boils, sores, and all external ailments, are removed with equal facility and certainty, by the application of this great curative; and the manifold diseases of the stomach, liver, and intestines, so often fatal in this country, yield invariably to the sanitary operation of the Pills.

BIRD.

On Thursday morning, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. wife of Mr. John Hurd, in the 45th year of her age. At Wilmot, Annapolis Co., on the 12th inst., after a few days illness, Mr. OBADIAH MARSHALL, in the 76th year of his age. At his residence, New York, June 30th. JOHN CLOPER, Esq., formerly Teller of the Bank of Nova Scotia, and a native of Aberdeen, North Britain. Drowned, on Thursday, Feb. 26th, by being washed overboard from the British brig Franklin, on her voyage from New York to Sierra Leone, GEORGE A. R. WALKER, of Lunenburg, in his 19th year. At Clifton Park, Birkenhead, on the 7th inst., ELIZA ANN, wife of George P. Oxley, Esq., of Liverpool, G. B., aged 43 years.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED: Saturday, 25th.—Steamer Eastern State, Killam, Boston via Yarmouth, 5 days; brig Enchastrus, Murphy,

Terragona, 65 days; schrs Crimen. Meanoy, Newfoundland, Sultan, Day, Richmond, Va., 8 days. Sunday, 29th.—H. M. S. Orion, 91, screw, Capt. John E. Erskine, Havannah, 9 days; brigs Arab, Mason, do; Geo Washington, Eunis, Turks Island, 15 days; schrs Three Brothers, Nearing, Newfld., Crimen, Tobin, do; Margaret Bennett, Ferguson, Baltimore, 11 days. Monday, 27th.—N A S N C steamship Cleocassian, Powell, Liverpool G D, via St John's N. F.—48 passengers for Halifax; R M S Ospray, Corbin, St. John's, N F, 4 days; schr Spoy, New York, 7 days. Tuesday, 28th.—Barque Halifax, Laybold, Boston, 23 days; brig Fawn Pugh, Turks Island, 11 days; schrs Wasp, Turner Labrador, Zenobia, Romkov, do; Ospray, Romkey, do; Lunenburg, Westhaver, Lunenburg, 5 hours. Wednesday, 29th.—R M S Europa, Leitch, Liverpool, G D, 114 days—27 passengers for Halifax; brig Golden Rule, Sampson, St. John's P R, 12 days; Sylvia, Young, Lunenburg, 7 hours. Thursday, 30th.—Advalorem, New York, 10 days; schr Medway Belle, O'Brien, Newfoundland. Friday, 31st.—R M S America, Lanz, Boston, 30 hours; barque Duke of Malakoff, Jenkins, Iviza, Spain; brig Orante, Fenton, Turks Island, 10 days; schrs Labrador, Dowler, Labrador, Sea Serpent, Geldert, do; Petrol, Fouchier, Bathurst; Rising Sun, Landry, do; Quick Step, Dormier, St. Mary's; Friend, Graham, Antigonish; Messenger, Boucher, Boston, 1 days; Am schr Canton, Gloucester, U. S.; Princess Louisa, John Gilpin, and Waterwich, Labrador.

CLEARED.

July 27.—Spirifire, Crowell, LaPoile, N F; Water Lily, Strickland, Newfld. July 29.—Cleocassian, Powell, Portland; Albert, McMillan, Souris, P. E. I., Inkerinnann, Levantino, Montreal; Blue Wave, St. John, N. B., Eagle, Bolong, Labrador; Agenor, Murphy, B W Indies. July 29.—Bello, Spoken, F W Indies.

PASSENGERS.

R M S Europa—Liverpool to Halifax—Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Canard, 2 children and servant. Capt and Mrs. Wilkinson and servant, Lieut.-Col. Dabney, Mrs. Hall, Capt. Cumberland, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Capel G children and servant, Messrs. E. Smith Gardner and Steward.

PARIS MANTLES!

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO.

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

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

Sir,—I beg leave, through the medium of your paper, to acknowledge the following donations:—

Table listing donations with names and amounts in pounds, shillings, and pence. Includes names like The Lord Bishop of the Diocese, His Excellency the Governor, Capt. Brett, etc.

297 '18 '0 R. TOCQUE.

Halifax, July 22nd, 1857. [To be continued.]

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

Terms. Board, including English Education, £40 per annum. Day Pupils—£12 per annum. August 1. Im

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR, N. S.

Will be reopened on Saturday, 15th August next.

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

TERMS—Boarders, £35 per ann. Day Scholars, £8 per ann. Modern Languages, 15s. per Qr. Payment quarterly in advance. Each boy to furnish his own sheets, pillow-cases, and towels—2 pairs of each. All clothing to be distinctly marked with the owner's name. The Principal assures those who may entrust their sons to his care, that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to provide faithful and thorough instruction in all the branches necessary to a complete preparation for College, or to enter upon the commercial or active pursuits of life, and at the same time to exercise such constant supervision as shall prevent all intercourse which may prove prejudicial to the character or habits of his pupils.

The facilities for the acquisition of the French, German, Spanish and Italian Languages are unsurpassed. There are, in connection with this School, 6 Exhibitions, each £15 per ann., tenable for 3 years, to be given to Sons of Clergymen and to those who are designed for the Ministry. Three are now vacant. The Annual Alumni Prizes of £8 and £4 will be open for competition at the Encenia, in June 1858. July 11. 6W

Great Reduction in Prices!

LONDON HOUSE, July 10. 1857.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their Friends and the public generally that they will commence on MONDAY next

THE DISPOSAL Of their large and varied Stock of SUMMER GOODS

At a very great Reduction in Prices.

THE DRESS DEPARTMENT

Will present very great inducements to purchasers: Double Skirt and Flounced Robes, Fancy Checks, French and Swiss Printed Blouses and French Barages will be sold for below Cost! A large lot of FRENCH TISSUE SCARF SHAWLS, of newest designs—reduced to 13s 9d, worth 25s. The Balance of Stock of PARIS KID GLOVES, will be offered at 15s 6d per pair (former price 2s 6d.) 750 dozen of LAURE WHITE COTTON HOSIERY, reduced to 1s 9d and 2s 6d the half dozen pairs. With a proportionate reduction throughout the various departments of their Stock. July 25. E. BILLING, Junr. & Co.

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

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 undue means of increasing their sale have been resorted to, by puffing advertisements—no certificate published concerning them.

These Pills are confidently recommended for Bilious complaints or morbid action of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, want of Appetite, Giddiness, and the numerous symptoms indicative of derangement of the Digestive organs. Also, as a general Family Aperient. They do not contain Calomel or any mineral preparation, are effectual in their operation, yet so gentle that they may be taken at any time with perfect safety, by persons of both sexes; nor do they, as do most other Pills, necessitate the constant use of Purgative medicines, the ingredients of which they are composed effectually obviating this common difficulty. Sold in Boxes, Price 1s.

WM. LANGLEY, Chemist & Druggist, Hollis St. March 21.

Chambers' Russian War.

A FURTHER supply of this best History of the Russian War. Also a general assortment of Chambers' Educational BOOKS—Miscellany, Repository, Pocket Miscellany and Juveniles.

Haswell's Engineer's Pocket Book. An excellent work for Engineers and Mechanics, embracing a great variety of Tables and calculations, and useful information on many branches of Art and Science. Neville's Hydraulic Formulae. Hugh Miller's Testimony of the Rocks.

Some copies of the above last work of this celebrated Geologist, on hand, at lowest rate, direct from the publishers.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street, June 4

Apprentice Wanted.

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

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 Agr. Cultural Chemistry. Mineralogy, with Mr. Dana's Additions, 2 vols. in 1. Mechanics, by Chas. Tomlinson...

Send to WM. GOSSIP'S June 6.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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

Hallifax 31st March, 1857. Macilreith & Cabot return thanks for the kind patronage awarded them in former business connections...

No. 25 Granville Street, until the old stand in Hollis Street is rebuilt.

CHISWELL'S PECTORAL BALSAM

HAS been used for several years with increasing reputation, through the recommendation of those who have been relieved by its use...

Prepared from an English recipe, and sold wholesale and retail by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c.,

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

FRENCH EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

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

- Ollivier's French Grammar, Valac. Do. do. Jewett. Key for each of the above. Noel & Chapsal's French Grammar. Levizac's French Grammar. Wangstroch's French Grammar. Pinney's First Book in French. De Fiva's Elementary French Reader. De Fiva's Classic French Reader. Collet's Dramatic French Reader. Rowan's Modern French Reader. Adventures de Telemaque. Historie de Charles XII. Recueil Choisi. Bolmar's Perrin's Fables. Petit Preceptor. Champaud's Fables. Spier's & Surenne's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary. Do. School Dictionary. Book of Common Prayer, in French French Testaments Dec. 13

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

SULLIVAN'S Spelling Book Superceded; Carpenter's Mavor's, Dilworth's, Universal, Union and other Spelling Books. Latham's Hand Book of the English Language; Quackenbos's Course of Rhetoric and Composition, an excellent Work; Murray's, Lennie's and McCulloch's Grammars, Chambers' English Grammar; do. Introduction to do.; Russell's Grammar, Elements of Grammar. Histories of England, Greece, Rome and France. Large School Bibles, clear print and strongly bound, 1s 3d and 1s. 1 1/2d; Testaments do. do. at 7s 1/2d and 6s; Church Services and Books of Common Prayer 6d, 2s, 10s 1/2, 1s. 2d and upwards, to 2s 1/2. WM. GOSSIP. Halifax, Dec'r 1856.

CONSIGNMENT OF Rich Oriental and French SILK TISSUE SHAWLS.

LONDON HOUSE,

June 6, 1857.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now offering a Case of RICH SILK TISSUE SCARFS, 16s. 3d. each. Manufacturer's price was 25s.

ALSO—A lot of French BARAGE and India Tissue LONG SHAWLS, 20s. to 30s.

The new Wire Ground French Tissue LONG SHAWLS 2s. 6d. June 6. E. BILLING, JUNR & CO

CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS!

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

WM. GOSSIP'S Book and Stationery Store.

E. BILLING, JR. & CO'S

FIRST GRAND DISPLAY

Spring and Summer FANCY GOODS. APRIL 28, 1857.

WE will have the pleasure of submitting to the inspection of the public this morning, the contents of

72 cases FANCY GOODS,

Received per 'America,' and other Steamers

Our assortment of NEW DESIGNS in DRESSES in every texture, far surpasses in profuse extent any of our previous immense importations.

Striped Checked and Flounced SILKS, French Flounced Barages, direct from Paris, Silk and Wool Materials in endless variety...

MANILES AND MANTILLAS,

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

A very elegant display of SHAWLS,

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

N. B.—We would especially invite attention to our stock of

BONNETS

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

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Hollis Street, a few doors South of Province Building,

HALIFAX, N. S.

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

AGENT for English and American, PATENT MEDICINES.

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

March 21.

“WHITE STAR,”

FROM LONDON!

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received per the above vessel, a large and varied assortment of ARTISTS' MATERIALS, for Water and Oil Colour Drawing, consisting of DRAWING PAPER, all sizes and descriptions—SOLID SKETCHING BLOCKS, various sizes—Tinted and White—Graduated Tints—WATER COLORS in Cakes and half Cakes—MOIST WATER COLORS in Jarred Boxes. A splendid Assortment of SABLE BRUSHES, &c., &c., &c. Call and examine for yourselves, as the like assortment of Articles in that line, is not to be found in the City.—The above are all direct from the celebrated Establishment of WINSOR & NEWTON, London, and are warranted to be of the best quality.

WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

April 17, 1857.

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WM. GOSSIP, 21 GRANVILLE STREET, has just received from England a large Assortment of Drawing Books, all sizes—Cream Laid Envelopes, adhesive, all sizes—and Ruled Copy Books—which he will sell wholesale and retail at the lowest rates.

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

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NEW STOCK.

JUST RECEIVED a new Stock of the above from Five Pence per Roll to 3 Shillings, Bordering to match Green Paper for Window Blinds.

Order stating quality, description and price, carefully attended to.

Country Dealers had better forward their Orders in time, that they may be ready for the Spring demand.

WM. GOSSIP,

March 14.

24 Granville Street.

HEALTH OR SICKNESS? CHOOSE BETWEEN THEM.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE blood furnishes the material of every bone, muscle, gland and fibre in the human frame. When pure, it secures health to every organ; when corrupt, it necessarily produces disease. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS operate directly upon the elements of the stream of life...

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 capsules, in all cases, however aggravated, acting as a mild purgative, alterative and tonic; they relieve the bowels, purify the blood, 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 invaluable 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: Asthma, Bowel Complaints, Coughs, Chest Diseases, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Debility, Fever & Ague, Female Complaints, Headaches, Indigestion, Intermittent, Inflammation, Inward Weakness, Liver Complaints, Lowness of Spirits, Piles, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Sympptoms, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds.

Sold at the Establishments of Professor HOLLOWAY, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 89, Maiden Lane New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices—2s cents; 6s 2d cents; and 1s each Box.

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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, General Agent for Nova Scotia

Jan 26, 1857

TO THE CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, and MECHANICAL.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

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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 VENEREAL ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE in use for purifying the blood and improving the general health.

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